DEALING WITH DENTAL EMERGENCIES

Dental emergencies happen anytime, and knowing what to do could make a big difference. Here is a quick summary of the most common dental emergencies and the appropriate actions to take. Drag the emergency to the corresponding action to take.

Soft-tissue injury (gum, lip or tongue)

Objects caught between teeth

Knocked-out permanent

tooth

Broken tooth

Knocked-out baby tooth

Toothache

Possible broken jaw

ACTION TO TAKE
the gum or on the aching tooth. A mild over- such as acetaminophen can be given for pain.
e object with dental floss. If you can't remove ntist.
p by the crown, never by the root. It gently in cool water for no longer than 5 or wrap it in tissue! If possible, place the tooth it in place with gauze or a clean wash cloth. If it in the socket, place in a clean container with available, place the tooth in cold Gatorade or on. Water or saliva can be used as a last resort. Ckly as possible. Knocked out teeth having the ing saved are those seen by a dentist and within 1 hour.
om the injury with warm water. Place a cold d area to avoid swelling. Locate and save any our dentist immediately.
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Go immediately to the emergency room. Immobilize the jaw and apply a cold compress to control swelling.
Do not place the tooth back into the socket. It may cause problems with the development of the permanent tooth. Apply gauze to the area for about 15 minutes to control bleeding. Call your dentist.
Apply direct pressure with a clean cloth or a moist tea bag to the area involved. Add a cold compress if swelling is involved. If bleeding persists after 15 to 20 minutes of pressure, call your dentist.