## DRAG AND DROP THE INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE RIGHT PICTURE

A three-year-old child with severe tooth decay resulting from the chronic use of a baby bottle filled with milk or other sugary liquid. Untreated, this child may develop a severe dental abscess causing pain and inability to chew food.

A four-year-old child with severe tooth decay requiring multiple tooth extractions: chewing and speech will now be compromised. Prosthetic replacement (bridge) may be available but is very costly.

Eight-year-old child with mandibular cellulitis (lower jaw swelling) from an infected permanent molar. The condition may require hospital treatment requiring 3 days of I.V. antibiotics/fluids and costing a lot of money.

Young teenager with mal-positioned permanent teeth and moderate to severe chronic gingivitis (gum disease). The consequence of leaving this condition untreated is pain, infection and eventual loss of teeth.

A five-year-old child with extensive decay of the upper front teeth. These teeth may need to be removed as the decay may be too advanced to restore. The early loss of these teeth will negatively affect the child's ability to chew, and may affect his or her self-esteem.

A three year old child with severely decayed and un-restorable upper front teeth, requiring immediate extractions. If untreated, it is likely to cause an abscess and cellulitis (swelling of the face), the treatment of which may require hospitalization.

tooth decay or Early Childhood Caries (ECC). #1 - Early stages of decay (white spots or patches) #2 – Moderately decayed primary tooth #3 – Severely decayed primary tooth

A seven-year-old child with multiple, severely decayed primary teeth. The premature loss of these teeth will cause shifting of the teeth, leading to need for orthodontic treatment. Extraction or restoration of these teeth will be extensive and costly.

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