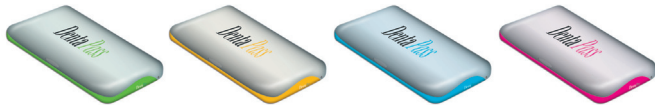


Denta*Pass*[®]

KID



« Denta*Pass* Kid » kit user manual

Introduction

Thank you for choosing the **DentaPass Kid** kit for children.

DentaPass Kid has been especially designed for children aged 0 to 12 years.


The kit **relieves** the pain caused by teething in infants, **prevents** tooth decay and **informs** parents about what happens in the mouths of children aged between 0 and 12 years. It is fun and easy to use. .

Remember that this kit has been designed to provide temporary relief. If you are unsure about anything or your child is experiencing prolonged pain or high fever, it is advisable to make an appointment with a professional.

My experience in a dental surgery gave me the idea of creating this kit to help you deal with your child's dental problems. The kit is innovative and easy to understand and use. .

Cyril Berrebi, dental surgeon.

CONTENTS of the DentaPass Kid kit

- **DentaPass Kid** gum gel for infants
- a silicon finger cot with ribbed massage pad
- latex finger cots (6 units) *Non-sterile* 
- a mirror
- a child's toothbrush
- a baby tooth box with cord

BEFORE USING THE KIT

Carefully wash your hands before using the kit.
Brush your child's teeth (if any are present)



INSTRUCTIONS FOR KEEPING AND REUSING THE INSTRUMENTS

Dispose of the latex finger cots after use and do not reuse them.

After using the silicon finger cot and the mirror, rinse them thoroughly in water.

From birth to age 2:



Should you give your child fluoride?

Yes. The daily prescription is 0.25 mg fluoride tablets or 0.25 ml fluoride drops. Do not use fluoride toothpaste and take into account the amount of fluoride contained in certain salts and water.

Warning! The right dose of fluoride is **highly beneficial** for teeth. However, too much fluoride can cause fluorosis (white or brown stains on the teeth)!

Before babies cut their teeth, their gums swell or “double”.

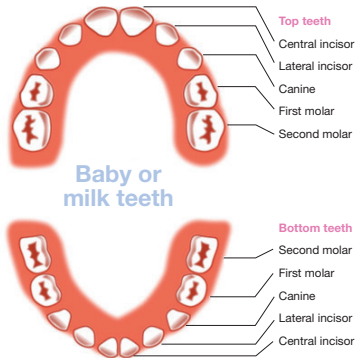
Teething symptoms :

- sore gums
- red cheeks and/or bottom
- slight fever
- crying and irritability.

How can you relieve the pain?

Gum massages: apply the **DentaPass Kid** gel to the silicon finger cot with ribbed massage pad and gently massage baby's gums. Repeat this operation as often as necessary.

Which teeth grow at this age?



The table below gives the average age bracket

Milk teeth eruption sequence		
Top and bottom teeth	Eruption of teeth	Loss of teeth
Central incisor	8 to 12 months	6 to 7 years
Lateral incisor	9 to 13 months	7 to 8 years
Canine	16 to 22 months	10 to 12 years
First milk molar tooth	13 to 19 months	9 to 11 years
Second milk molar tooth	25 to 33 months	10 to 12 years

Should you brush the first milk teeth?



Yes. As soon as the first teeth appear, they should be brushed with the toothbrush provided in the kit using water.

Brushing the first teeth after a meal should become a routine. Start brushing your infant's teeth in the evening. As of the age of 2, brush your child's teeth in the morning and in the evening and then progressively introduce brushing up to 3 times a day.

It is up to parents to brush and/or help their children to brush their teeth up to the age of 12.

Should you consult a dentist?

Yes. It is better to establish a relationship of trust with the dentist very early on. This will prevent your child from being afraid of going to see the dentist.

The aim of such visits is to establish contact and allow your child to discover this new environment. It is also an opportunity to check that their teeth are being brushed properly.

From 2 to 6 years old:



Should you give your child fluoride?

Yes. The daily prescription is 0.5 mg fluoride tablets or 0.5 ml fluoride drops.

You can use fluoride toothpaste specially formulated for children aged 2 and 6 years (500 ppm of fluoride).

Warning! The right dose of fluoride is **highly beneficial** for teeth. However, too much fluoride can cause fluorosis (white or brown stains on the teeth)!

Which teeth appear at this age? (based on average statistics)

Second molar teeth (between 25 and 33 months)

Comment soulager la douleur ?

Gum massages: apply the **DentaPass Kid** gel to the latex finger cot with ribbed massage pad and gently massage the sore gum. Repeat this operation as often as necessary. .

Brushing your child's teeth:

It is not just a question of ensuring **regular dental hygiene. All of your child's teeth must be brushed several times a day, with the most important time being the evening!**

** **how to brush your child's teeth** : always brush vertically, moving from the gum to the teeth (from pink to white), from left to right, from top to bottom and without forgetting the internal faces and the top of teeth!*

N.B.: At this age, children are unable to brush all of their teeth properly, which is why it is important that an adult completes and checks brushing if necessary. .

How to check your child's teeth:

- 1) Position yourself opposite your child.
- 2) Use the mirror provided in the **DentaPass Kid** kit.
- 3) Tilt your child's head backwards to check the upper teeth.
- 4) Use the mirror to push the cheek aside and achieve better visibility.
- 5) At this stage, if you notice any tooth decay or a suspicious stain, consult your dentist.
- 6) It is advisable to make an appointment once a year with your dentist for a dental check-up, even if you have not noticed any decay or particular problems.

From 6 to 12 years:



Should you give your child fluoride?

Yes. The daily prescription is 1 mg of fluoride in tablet form.

Use fluoride toothpaste specially formulated for children aged 6 to 12 years (1000 to 1500 ppm of fluoride).

Warning! The right dose of fluoride is **highly beneficial** for teeth. However, too much fluoride can cause fluorosis (white or brown stains on the teeth)!

Loss of baby teeth and growth of adult teeth: **the tooth fairy age!**

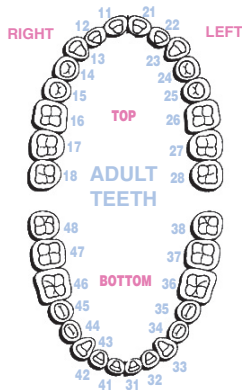
Baby teeth begin to fall out at around 6/7 years of age, leaving room for the adult teeth to grow. The roots of baby teeth are naturally resorbed and the teeth are then pushed out by the adult teeth growing above. Several weeks may go by before the new tooth begins to emerge.

This loss of teeth phenomenon, referred to as root resorption, can cause pain when your child is chewing food owing to the germ of the adult tooth below the baby tooth.

The table below gives the average age bracket

Chronologie de l'apparition des dents définitives :

Central incisors	6 to 7 years (11, 21, 31, 41)
Lateral incisors	7 to 8 years (12, 22, 32, 42)
Canines	10 to 12 years (13, 23, 33, 43)
First premolar	9 to 11 years (14, 24, 34, 44)
Second premolar	10 to 12 years (15, 25, 35, 45)
First molar	6 years (16, 26, 36, 46)
Second molar	12 years (17, 27, 37, 47)
Third molar (wisdom teeth)	18 years (18, 28, 38, 48) highly variable



Dental hygiene and prevention of tooth decay:

Your child's teeth must be brushed several times a day after meals using a suitably sized toothbrush and fluoride toothpaste according to the child's age.

How to brush: always brush vertically, from the gum to the teeth (from pink to white), from left to right, from top to bottom and without forgetting the internal faces and the top of teeth!

Even if your child is quite old you must always check that they have brushed their teeth properly, especially their back teeth.



Sealing of permanent molar grooves (6 and 12-year old teeth)

It is highly advisable to ask your dentist to seal the grooves of the 1st and 2nd permanent molars using a “sealing” resin to prevent these more fragile and difficult-to-brush teeth from decaying. Ask your dentist for advice about whether to have a pre-orthodontic assessment performed. It may be necessary to consult an **orthodontist** as of the age of 8.

⚠ **Special warning:** always be with your children when using the kit. .

Specific storage advice: keep the kit in a dry location at a temperature below 30°C.

⚠ **Specific precautions for use:** always follow the instructions in this manual. Do not ingest the products contained in the plastic tube. If these products are ingested by accident, the person having ingested them must be made to vomit.

Note: ask your chemist to provide you with fresh supplies once the products have been used up. You can buy each «*DentaPass*» product recharge separately to ensure the desired result.

 **SARL Eden Spa**

5, rue Lafayette - 38000 Grenoble (France) - Email : info@edenspa38.fr

Tel: + 33 (0)4 76 54 70 27 - Fax: + 33 (0)4 76 49 48 90



www.dentapass.com

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