

Responsibilities and Aim and Objectives of Pediatric Dentistry

Maheshwari D*

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ABSTRACT

Child abuse is an any interaction or lack of interaction between a caregiver and a child resulting in nonaccidental harm to the

child's physical or development state. Emotion expressed actively or passively against the child is often unplanned, but nonetheless can result in significant harm or death.

Key Words: *Child abuse, emotional, munchausen syndrome, neglect.*

Pediatric dentistry is defined as an age-related specialty, meant for preventive and curative dental and oral health care of infants and children up to the age of 15 years.

The aim and objectives of pediatric dentistry

- One of the important aims of a paedodontist is prevention of disease, because it can be very effectively implemented in younger age groups and prevention is always better than cure.
- The general and dental health of a child should be visualized as whole and dental health of the child should always be improved in accordance with their general health.
- The developing dentition of the child should be observed and controlled as necessary.
- The parents and patients should be convinced about the dental treatment and its importance with respect to primary dentition and young permanent teeth to avoid further dental diseases. [1-2]

Responsibilities of a paedodontist

- The three main groups of responsibilities or objectives of a paedodontist are as follows:
 1. Responsibility towards patients
 2. Responsibilities towards community
 3. Responsibilities towards himself/herself.

1. Responsibilities towards patient:

- The main objective of a paedodontic practice is correct diagnosis and proper treatment planning.

- They should know how to handle an infant and a child patient to perform high quality paedodontic service.
- A paedodontist should assure the parents of the child patient that the money which they are spending is not a wastage but a wise investment for future dental health of the child.
- A paedodontist should have a good relationship with the paediatrician, so that they can refer the child patient to paediatrician in case of any medical problems.
- If paediatrician find a child with any dental problem, they will refer them to the paedodontist and that will be helpful for the child also. [3]

2. Responsibilities towards community:

- Paedodontist should think not only about the children coming to their clinic but also about other children who are unable to afford the treatment. They should try for the betterment of oral health of all children of the community.
- There should be an earnest desire for better dental health of children. The dentist should educate the children and parents about dental health.
- Children Dental Health Day should be celebrated once or twice a year
- Children should be taught proper food habits and about fixed time for meals.
- If a child is living in a fluoride deficient area he/she should be advised fluoride toothpaste [4]

Conclusion

It is concluded that the main aim of a paedodontics is to prevention of diseases because it can be very effectively implemented in younger age groups. General and dental health of a child should be visualized as a whole and dental health of the child should always be improved in accordance with their general health.

challenge when stent removal in LPA and inferior vena cava (IVC) are 50% of overall locations.

Malla Reddy Institute of Dental Sciences, Hyderabad, India

Correspondence: Maheshwari D, Malla Reddy Institute of Dental Sciences, e-mail mahi.d456@gmail.com

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One third of stents (28) are partially removed.

One third of stents (33) are difficult to retrieve (deep hypothermia plus circulatory arrest are requested).

50% of overall stents in LPA & RPA are partially removed.

50% of LPA & RPA stents are handled straightforward.

100% IVC stents are totally removed in deep hypothermia and decannulation.

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