

Benefits and Importance of Children's Tooth Problem

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DESCRIPTION

Twenty primary teeth are present in the jaws at birth; they are soft, pulpy, and virtually formed. They are enclosed in tiny bone plates called alveoli and are covered by gum tissue. The body or crown is first ossified or hardened, followed by the deposit of enamel, and finally the addition of the root. The tooth is forced forward as the root lengthens, and when it is unable to stay in its socket, the absorption or fading away of the gum causes the tooth to emerge as a beautiful tooth. The area outside the gum is referred to as the crown, the area immediately around it as the neck, and the remaining portion of the jaw is referred to as the root or fang. The tooth crystalline covering, and the bone, commonly referred to as the tooth's body, make up the crown.

Enamel is thicker on the cutting edge and outer surface than on the inner side, covering the entire exposed region of the tooth. The first tooth is typically cut around the age of seven to eight months, when one of the under front teeth appears, along with its companion. A few weeks later, the two corresponding upper teeth erupt, followed by the two lower lateral teeth and the two upper lateral teeth, or small incisors, four to six weeks later.

Between the ages of one and two and a half years, the remaining twelve teeth eight molars, or grinding teeth, and four cuspid or canine teeth start to erupt. The four anterior molars, one on each side of each jaw during the eleventh or twelfth month, are the first of these in chronological order. From the twelfth to the twentieth month, the cuspid or eye teeth follow and are positioned close to the incisors before the posterior molars, with the lower set coming in several weeks before the higher. Infant or temporary teeth often develop in this order and at this time; outliers are fairly common, though. The first one usually appears between four and fourteen months after birth, yet there are also cases where they didn't exist at all.

In the life of a small child, teething is a significant event, so parents should be proud of themselves when it is successfully accomplished. However, if they understood the truly frightening lesson of precocity and the results and proof of their own excessive stimulation, they would show less vain solicitude in the premature emergence and progress of these organs. There is reason to suppose that if a child both inherits and enjoys ideal health as a result of developing early and healthy habits, dentition would be affected gradually over time without any constitutional abnormalities. It is unquestionably not a diseased process in and of itself, so why should it serve as the catalyst for such significant and frequently catastrophic outcomes.

Unusually accompany this straight forward process of nature; in fact, the mortality rate among children from this single reason alone is extremely concerning. More over one fourth of all children who survive birth are expected to pass away before the age of two, and at least the same percentage of these kids are lost during dentition. The signs of a difficult teething period can frequently be seen as early as the fourth or fifth month of an infant's life. A degree of pain and irritation of the gums is indicated by the child's weak and reluctant nursing, its agitation and wailing, and the increased flow of saliva. However, these small indications may frequently result from the parts working more actively to build the tooth within the jaw, which is still developing and not fully ossified despite being of its future form.

Before the pressure of the tooth pushing outwards causes the more severe symptoms, weeks or even months may pass. The gums eventually become sore, swollen, red, and inflamed; this is followed by increased heat, thirst, and pulse frequency; twitching while sleeping; and restlessness when awake. Additionally, these may be accompanied by stomach and intestinal disturbances, diarrhea, excessive salivation, and occasionally, eruptions on the skin, behind the ears, or on the head and face.

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