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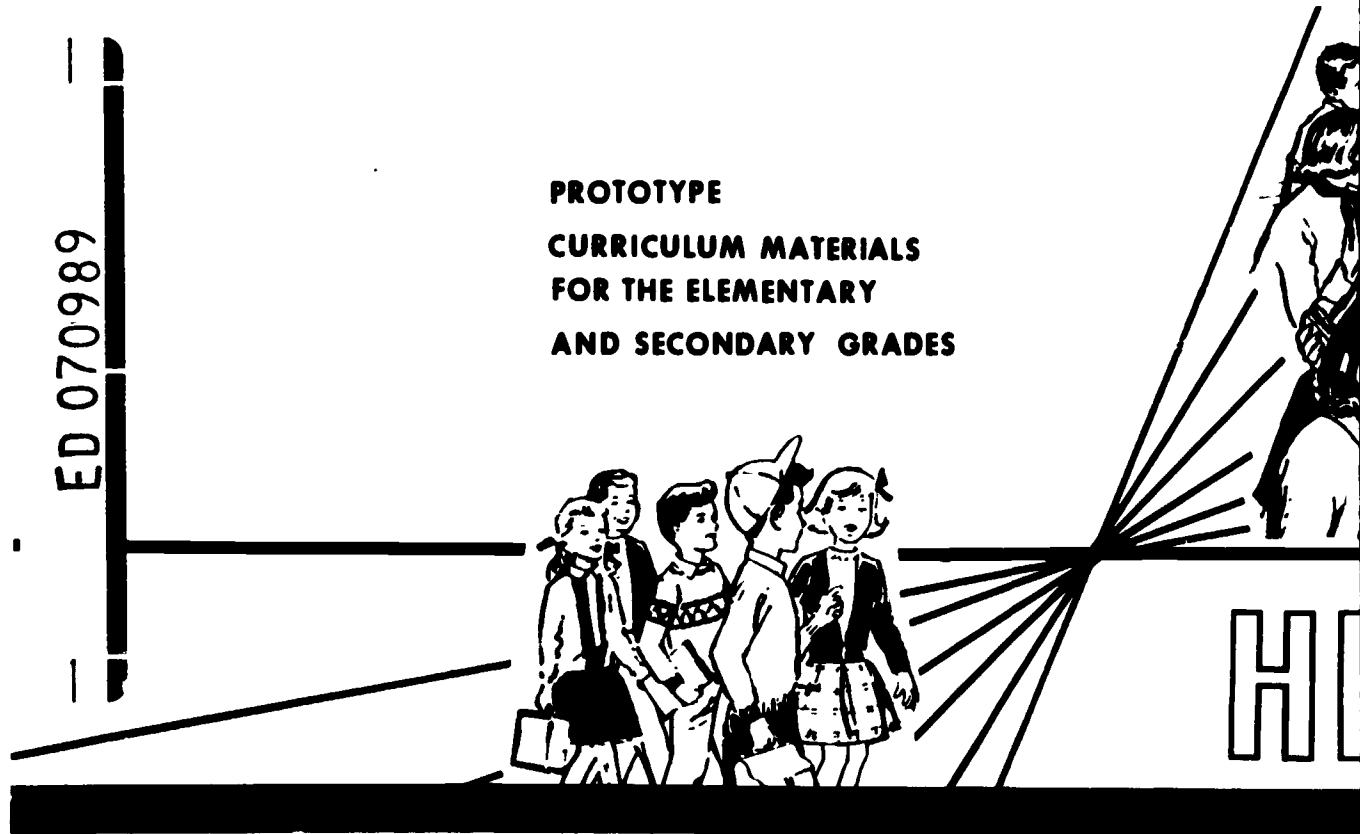
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**ABSTRACT**

This is a curriculum guide for teaching dental health material to early elementary grade students. This outline emphasizes the prevention and treatment of dental diseases, and is designed to provide the knowledge and develop the habits necessary for a lifetime of good dental health. A list of seven pupil objectives is presented to develop good dental health, including personal care and proper diet. Each instructional topic is outlined under four headings: (1) reference; (2) major understandings and fundamental concepts; (3) suggested teaching aids and learning activities; and (4) supplementary information for teachers. This is followed by a bibliography of related books, charts and posters, filmstrips, and films. The major rationale for presenting this course is that while good dental health is recognized as one of the vital needs of children, dental diseases are almost universal and no infallible means of preventing them has been found. (Related documents for other grade levels are CG 007 695 and CG 007 696.) (Author/BW)

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PROTOTYPE  
CURRICULUM MATERIALS  
FOR THE ELEMENTARY  
AND SECONDARY GRADES



# STRAND I PHYSICAL HE

Dental health for  
grades K-3

Special edition for  
and discussion

01 007 694

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / THE STATE EDUCATION  
THE CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER / ALBANY, NEW YORK

PROTOTYPE  
CURRICULUM MATERIALS  
FOR THE ELEMENTARY  
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# HEALTH

## PHYSICAL HEALTH

**Dental health for  
grades K-3**

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and discussion**

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EDUCATION & WELFARE  
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CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTER / ALBANY, NEW YORK 12224

## K-3 DENTAL HEALTH

### Pupil objectives:

Pupils in grades K-3 should be able to:

1. Develop good dental health habits including personal care and proper diet
2. Understand the relationship of dental health to general health
3. Appreciate the relationship of dental health to appearance
4. Encourage their parents to provide periodic professional dental treatment
5. Minimize accidents to their teeth
6. Improve their dental health status
7. Understand and avoid habits which adversely affect dental health

## K-3 Dental Health

### Overview

While good dental health is recognized as one of the vital needs of children, dental diseases are almost universal and no infallible means of preventing them has been found. This strand emphasizes the prevention and treatment of dental diseases, and is designed to provide the knowledge and help develop the habits necessary for a lifetime of good dental health.

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REFERENCE

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND  
FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

SUGGESTED TEACHING AND  
LEARNING ACTIVITIES

I. Functions of Teeth

Teeth help you to enjoy  
the food you eat.

Discuss how and why chewing  
prepares the food for  
digestion.

Compare the teeth with  
other cutting and grinding  
machines.

Teeth help you to speak  
more clearly.

Have class members try to  
pronounce the "d," "s,"  
"th" sounds without using  
their teeth.

Clean, healthy teeth help  
to make you better looking.

Have the class members  
collect pictures of famous  
people smiling. Compare  
and discuss the importance  
of clean, healthy teeth  
for a pleasing appearance.

Use pictures of class  
members smiling as a basis  
for the above comparison  
and discussion.

II. Nutrition for  
Dental Health

A well-balanced diet, in-  
cluding three or more glasses  
of plain milk, helps to  
build strong, healthy teeth.

Have the children cut out  
and/or collect pictures of  
foods which build strong  
teeth.

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND  
FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS  
AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
FOR TEACHERS

Teeth help you to enjoy  
the food you eat.

Discuss how and why chew-  
ing prepares the food for  
digestion.

Compare the teeth to simple  
cutting and grinding ma-  
chines. Some cutting de-  
vices include lawnmowers,  
pruning shears, scissors,  
and hedge clippers. Grind-  
ing devices could include  
mill stones, mortar and  
pestle, and the electric  
blender.

Digestion is the process  
by which the body prepares  
food for its needs.

Teeth help you to speak  
more clearly.

Have class members try to  
pronounce the "d," "s," or  
"th" sounds without using  
their teeth.

Clean, healthy teeth help  
to make you better looking.

Have the class members col-  
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people smiling. Compare  
and discuss the importance  
of clean, healthy teeth  
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Use pictures of class mem-  
bers smiling as a basis  
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and discussion.

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cluding three or more glas-  
ses of plain milk, helps to  
build strong, healthy teeth.

Have the children cut out  
and/or collect pictures of  
foods which build strong  
teeth.

Foods which build strong  
teeth include milk and oth-  
er dairy products, as well  
as fruits and vegetables.



## REFERENCE

## MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

Sweet foods and drinks, such as candy, cake, and soda, are a primary cause of tooth decay.

Chewing raw fruits and vegetables, such as apples, celery, and carrots, help to clean the teeth.

## SUGGESTED TEACHING AIDS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Collect pictures of snack foods, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, nuts, milk, and juices, that make delicious substitutes for sweet snacks that are high in refined carbohydrates. Use them for a bulletin board display or a class scrapbook.

Have an occasional snack party using some of the above mentioned foods.

Discuss how some fresh fruits and vegetables help to clean the teeth. Emphasize the importance of cleaning the areas between the teeth.

Have the children list on the board foods that might be called "nature's tooth-brushes."

Have the class cut out colored pictures and make a

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS

A diet containing all the elements for dental development is particularly important through the age of eight years, at which time the enamel of the unerupted teeth is almost fully formed.

Sticky candies that adhere to the surface of the teeth, hard candies with a citric acid base, and soda pop are extremely harmful because they are converted rapidly into acids which attack the enamel of the teeth.

The chewing of sugared gum contributes to the development of tooth decay.

Other foods which help to clean the teeth include lettuce, cucumbers, cabbage, and raddishes.

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III. Maintaining Oral  
Hygiene

Bacteria are present in  
our mouth all of the time.

Some of these germs make  
acids from the food left  
between our teeth.

The acids injure the enamel  
of the teeth, causing decay  
and the formation of cav-  
ities. Brushing helps to  
remove the food from be-  
tween the teeth so that

poster of cleansing foods

Encourage children to bring  
cleansing foods for part  
their lunches and to save  
them for the end of their  
meal.

Compare the relationship  
between washing the hands  
with soap and water and  
brushing the teeth with an  
acceptable dentifrice.

Soak an unpeeled, hard-  
boiled egg in vinegar for  
two days, then have the  
children feel how soft the  
shell is. Relate this  
demonstration to the effect  
of the acid in our mouth  
of the calcium in our teeth.

Invite the dental hygiene

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AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
FOR TEACHERS

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Encourage children to bring  
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them for the end of their  
meal.

Foods high in refined car-  
bohydrates are readily con-  
verted into acids by the  
acid-forming bacteria pre-  
sent in the mouth.

Dentifrices approved by the  
American Dental Association  
as effective in helping to  
prevent dental cavities  
often contain stannous  
fluoride.

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the germs cannot make acids.

teacher to discuss proper methods of maintaining oral hygiene.

Teeth should be brushed immediately after eating and the mouth thoroughly rinsed to remove the debris.

Use a model to demonstrate the proper way to brush the teeth. Let the children do some of the demonstration. Make a chart showing the correct method of brushing the teeth. An example is shown in the supplementary information.

Brush your teeth: the way they grow - down from the top, up from the bottom.

Discuss how massaging the gums helps to keep them healthy.

While brushing your teeth, you should also massage your gums.

Discuss and emphasize the importance of brushing immediately after eating.

A toothbrush should be rinsed clean after use and placed in a holder to dry.

Have a collection of various styles of toothbrushes for demonstration purposes. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each in relation to size, style, and hardness of the bristle.

Do you know how to brush your teeth?

The dentist said to brush the teeth the way they grow.  
Brush the upper teeth down  
Brush the lower teeth up.  
Brush the side next to the tongue.  
Brush the side next to the cheek.  
Brush the chewing surfaces of the big teeth in back.

Brushing helps to prevent cavities.

It is ideal for each child to have two toothbrushes of his own. A good toothbrush should have:

- . a flat brushing surface
- . a firm, resilient bristle, (the dentist can advise on stiffness)
- . a head small enough to permit access to the surface of all the teeth.

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When teeth can't be brushed after eating, you should thoroughly rinse your mouth with water.

Chewing on objects such as pencils, pens, thread, unshelled nuts, fingernails, and hard candy can break, crack, or wear down the enamel of the teeth and injure the gums.

Thumb-sucking, lip-and-tongue-biting, and similar habits may cause the teeth to move out of place.

Have children keep personal daily records of tooth-brushing.

Discuss why rinsing your mouth with water after eating is a good health habit.

Include the ideas that teeth can:

- . crack like cement
- . chip like smooth china
- . become crooked like a tree

Prepare scrapbooks of pictures about teeth and oral hygiene drawn by children or obtained from magazines.

Show the film from the New York State Health Department, "Learning to Brush," [10 min.].

Discuss the effect of poor dental health habits on

Replace the toothbrush when the bristles become frayed, soft, or loose.

Young children need smaller brushes than adults.

Other reasons for keeping foreign objects out of the mouth include the possibility of:

- . injury to the gums
- . infection
- . poisoning
- . accidental swallowing

Thumb-sucking can cause serious malocclusion problems that adversely affect the appearance and general health of a child. These problems usually require expensive orthodontic repair.

Don't embarrass children who suck their thumbs or have similar habits. Each

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personal appearance and  
general health.

Have children make and  
name a toothbrush puppet  
and prepare a dental health  
message for him each week.  
Some of the messages could  
be on the substitution of  
good dental health habits  
for poor dental health  
habits.

You must be careful to  
avoid injuring the teeth  
when drinking from a  
water fountain, standing  
in line, and playing games.

Use a flannel board or a  
chalkboard to list safety  
precautions and the proper  
use of equipment and facil-  
ities in the school and at  
home.

IV. Dental Caries

Dental caries, commonly  
called tooth decay, de-  
stroys tooth structure,  
leaving cavities in the  
teeth.

Dental caries are caused  
by the action of bacteria  
on foods, in the mouth.

Dental decay begins with a  
small hole in the enamel  
and spreads rapidly into

Ask the children how many  
have had toothaches or know  
of people who have had  
toothaches; then relate  
them to dental caries, us-  
ing posters or models show-  
ing the tooth structure.  
Study and discuss what is  
meant by a "decayed tooth,"  
"germs," and "bacteria" and  
what makes a tooth decay.

Study a cross section of a

MAJOR UNDERSTANDINGS AND  
FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

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personal appearance and  
general health.

case should be dealt with  
carefully on an individual  
basis.

Have children make and  
name a toothbrush puppet  
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Use a flannel board or a  
chalkboard to list safety  
precautions and the proper  
use of equipment and facil-  
ities in the school and at  
home.

Stress on the importance of:

- . safety on skates and  
bicycles
- . fastening of seat belts
- . avoidance of pushing and  
shoving, especially at  
drinking fountains
- . proper facial equipment  
for softball or baseball

Dental caries, commonly  
called tooth decay, de-  
stroys tooth structure,  
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teeth.

Ask the children how many  
have had toothaches or know  
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Study and discuss what is  
meant by a "decayed tooth,"  
"germs," and "bacteria" and  
what makes a tooth decay.

The extent of damage to the  
teeth depends on a number  
of factors, the most sig-  
nificant of which are:

- . the presence of dental  
plaques
- . the strength of the acids  
and the ability of the  
saliva to neutralize them
- . the length of time the  
acids are in contact  
with the teeth
- . susceptibility of the

Dental caries are caused  
by the action of bacteria  
on foods, in the mouth.

Dental decay begins with a  
small hole in the enamel  
and spreads rapidly into

Study a cross section of a

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other parts of the tooth.

Reduction and control of dental caries can best be achieved by:

- . a reduction in the daily consumption of sweets
- . brushing the teeth correctly after eating
- . regular professional dental care
- . topical fluoride applications and/or fluoridation of water supplies

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molar with decay resulting from neglect.

Discuss the relationship between a decaying tooth and nearby teeth with the old saying, "a rotten apple can spoil the barrel."

Watch the process of decay on an apple or banana from day to day. Let children observe and discuss to see how the decay progresses.

Have the students review and demonstrate the proper methods of brushing the teeth.

Present a summary of this unit as a skit for an assembly program or publish a summary in a class newspaper.

Write and illustrate a comparative life story of a neglected tooth and one given good dental and home care. This may be done by a small group or the entire class.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
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teeth to decay

Dental plaques made up of food debris and acid producing bacteria are gluey, gelatin-like substances that adhere to and attack the teeth.

The foods most easily converted into acids are fermentable sugars. Reduction in the frequency of sugar intake is of even greater importance than a reduction in the amount of sugar consumed.

The fluoridation of water supplies as a safe and effective method of reducing tooth decay has been approved by the following groups:

- . American Dental Association
- . American Medical Association
- . American Association for the Advancement of Science
- . U.S. Public Health Service
- . Association of State and Territorial Health Offices
- . National Research Council.

Dental decay in teeth of children drinking fluoridated water since birth is



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V. The Dentist and  
Dental Health

The dentist is a friendly partner who helps to keep teeth healthy by:

- . thoroughly examining the teeth and taking X-rays to find hidden cavities and other problems of the teeth and gums so they can be treated
- . cleaning your teeth to make them look and feel better
- . filling cavities to prevent further decay

Ask leading discussion questions about the dentist as a part of good dental health:

- . "How can the dentist help us take care of our teeth?"
- . "How does the dentist check our teeth?"
- . "What are some of the things you see in the dentist's office?"

Discuss or have children read about the work of the dentist.

Discuss reasons for visiting the dentist.

Have the children try to explain why it sometimes "tickles" when the dentist cleans their teeth and how this benefits them.

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The dentist is a friendly partner who helps to keep teeth healthy by: thoroughly examining the teeth and taking X-rays to find hidden cavities and other problems of the teeth and gums so they can be treated cleaning your teeth to make them look and feel better filling cavities to prevent further decay

Ask leading discussion questions about the role of the dentist as a partner in good dental health:  
. "How can the dentist help us take care of our teeth?"  
. "How does the dentist check our teeth?"  
. "What are some of the things you see in the dentist's office?"

Discuss or have children read about the work of the dentist.

Discuss reasons for visiting the dentist.

Have the children try to explain why it sometimes "tickles" when the dentist cleans their teeth and how this benefits the gums.

up to 65 percent less than decay in teeth of children drinking fluoride-deficient water.

The outer covering of the exposed portion of the tooth is called enamel. Enamel is the hardest substance found in the body.

All dental decay cannot be prevented, so there is no substitute for regular and frequent visits to the dentist. Benefits include:

- . the early detection and correction of tooth defects and dental disease
- . observation and correction of irregularities in the growth of teeth
- . prevention of pain
- . reduction in the cost of care
- . prevention of absence from school for treatment of neglected mouths
- . maintaining a good appearance and disposition by preventing infection and pain

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VI. Healthy Gums  
and Teeth

During your lifetime, you will have two sets of teeth, primary or baby teeth, and permanent teeth.

Most children have all 20 of their primary teeth in place by age three, and shed the last of them by age 12.

A primary tooth usually comes out when a permanent tooth is ready to replace it.

The first permanent teeth are usually the 6-year molars; two in the upper jaw, and two in the lower jaw.

Arrange a field trip to a dentist's office allowing plenty of time for observation and discussion of the use of various instruments and the role of the dentist in maintaining oral hygiene.

Have a child report on a regular visit to the dentist.

Show an appropriate film or filmstrip.

Show and discuss comparison models or charts of the eruption of the primary teeth and the permanent teeth.

Discuss and list on the chalkboard the functions of the primary and permanent teeth, including the 6-year molars.

Discuss the importance of taking good care of the primary teeth.

Using a ditto, make a diagram of primary and permanent teeth, or have each child draw a set of "baby" teeth and a set of permanent teeth. Have them

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Show an appropriate film or filmstrip.

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nt teeth.

Show and discuss comparison models or charts of the eruption of the primary teeth and the permanent teeth.

Characteristic dentition of the 5- to 7-year old child:

- . all 20 primary teeth are normally present.
- . first permanent molars (6-year molars) are beginning to or have appeared behind the last primary molars.
- . primary incisors are being shed to be replaced by permanent incisors at approximately 7 years of age.
- . teeth are normally aligned in an oval shape and positioned vertically with edges of lower incisors touching the inside surfaces of the upper incisors.

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Pupils should take extra good care of the 6-year molars because they help to determine the shape of the jaws, the face, and the position of the other teeth.

The front primary teeth are usually the first to be "lost."

The permanent teeth are developing and growing in the jaws long before you can see them.

The permanent teeth will be larger than the primary teeth.

Adults have 32 permanent teeth, 16 in each jaw.

If you take proper care of your permanent teeth and gums, they should last a lifetime.

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put an X on the "baby" teeth they have lost, and circle the permanent teeth. Have them put an F on any teeth that have been filled by the dentist. Using mirrors, have the children examine and count their teeth. See how many have their 6-year molars, which are the sixth teeth back from the center of the mouth.

You may have to explain to both the children and the parents that the 6-year molars do not replace primary teeth.

Show a film, "Billy meets Tommy Tooth," [4 1/2 min.]. A filmstrip with the same title is also available.

Using the chart found on page six of "Dental Health Facts for Teachers," discuss the eruption and shedding of primary teeth. Discuss why a dentist will often put in a space maintainer if a primary molar is extracted prematurely.

Show a movie, "What do we know about teeth?" [14 1/2 min.].

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Characteristic dentition of the 8- to 9-year old child:

- . primary incisors are being shed to be replaced by permanent incisors.
- . the first permanent molars (6-year molars) should be well erupted.
- . some of the eight permanent incisors, four in the upper jaw and four in the lower jaw, should have erupted.
- . by age nine, the eight front permanent teeth should be well erupted; usually with some space between the upper incisors.
- . after the age of 10 the remaining 12 teeth, three on each side of the upper and lower jaw are situated between the permanent incisors and the first permanent molars. The permanent molars including the 6-year molars, do not replace any primary teeth.

Primary teeth should ordinarily be retained until lost naturally because they are needed:

- . for chewing
- . for appearance

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Use a model with removable teeth to illustrate the importance of the 6-year molars.

Discuss the meaning of the following words:

germ	permanent
cavity	dentist
acid	enamel
primary	calcium
appearance	caries
digestion	penetrates
	fluoride

The above words might be used in spelling contests or as extra spelling words.

- . to preserve space for the permanent teeth
- . for normal growth and development of the jaws

Other commonly used names for primary teeth include baby teeth, deciduous teeth, temporary teeth, or milk teeth.

The 6-year molars are very important in helping to maintain the jaws in proper relation to each other while all the deciduous teeth are lost and the permanent successors take their places

BOOKS

Dorian, Marguerite. The alligator's toothache. Lothrop, Lee, and St  
Garn, Bernard. A visit to the dentist. New York. Grosset & Dunlop.  
Green, Carla. I want to be a dentist. Chicago. Children's Press.  
Jubolier, Ruth. Jack's dental checkup. Chicago. Melmont Publishers  
Kessler, E. L. I have twenty teeth - do you? New York. Dood, Mead  
McCloskey, Robert. One morning in Maine. Viking Press. 1959. \$2.  
Showers, Paul. How many teeth. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 19

CHARTS & POSTERS

Armed to the teeth. Florida Citrus Commission. Lakeland, Fla.  
Begin early. National Dairy Council, Program Service Dept., 111 N. C  
Big pains. Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.  
Brush your teeth, eat good foods, visit your dentist. National Dairy  
Elementary school posters. A.D.A. set of four, (16 1/4 x 12 1/2) \$  
Look, Mom - no cavities. Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati 1, Ohio.  
Swish and Swallow poster. A.D.A. paper - \$0.25, laminated - \$3.50.  
Teeth. American Dental Society, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill  
They're your teeth. National Dairy Council.  
Toothbrushing chart. American Dental Association. (21 x 25 1/2 inch  
Toothbrushing wall chart. Pepsodent Division, Lever Brothers Co., Ca

FILMSTRIPS

Billy meets Tommy Tooth. National Apple Institute, Washington 5, D.  
Brush up on your teeth. Stanley Bowmar Co. color. script. \$5.  
Let's visit the dentist. Society for Visual Education, 1345 Diversey  
Strong teeth. Stanley Bowmar Co. color. captions. \$7.  
Ten little people and their teeth. Stanley Bowmar Co. Valhalla, N.  
The loose tooth. Reed Clark Co., 4989 Jamesville Road, Dewitt, N. Y.

Dental Health Bibliography Grades K-3

- igator's toothache. Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard. 1962. \$2.75.  
ne dentist. New York. Grosset & Dunlop. 1959.  
a dentist. Chicago. Children's Press. 1960. \$1.50.  
al checkup. Chicago. Melmont Publishers. 1961. \$1.85.  
teeth - do you? New York. Dood, Mead & Co. 1962. \$1.56.  
ng in Maine. Viking Press. 1959. \$2.25.  
th. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 1962. \$2.35.
- Citrus Commission. Lakeland, Fla.  
Council, Program Service Dept., 111 N. Canal Street, Chicago.  
nce Co., Hartford, Conn.
- Dairy foods, visit your dentist. National Dairy Council.  
A.D.A. set of four, (16 1/4 x 12 1/2) \$0.60, (3 1/2 x 4 1/4) - free.  
docter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati 1, Ohio.  
A.D.A. paper - \$0.25, laminated - \$3.50.  
ety, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 60611.  
l Dairy Council.
- an Dental Association. (21 x 25 1/2 inches) \$0.65.  
epsodent Division, Lever Brothers Co., Cambridge, Mass.
- ational Apple Institute, Washington 5, D. C. b&w. captions. \$1.  
nley Bowmar Co. color. script. \$5.  
ociety for Visual Education, 1345 Diversey Pkwy., Chicago. color, captions. \$5.50.  
r Co. color. captions. \$7.
- teeth. Stanley Bowmar Co. Valhalla, N. Y. color. \$5.  
Co., 4989 Jamesville Road, Dewitt, N. Y., 13214. color. \$3.75.



### FILMS

Gateway to health. National Apple Institute.  
How teeth grow. Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., 1150 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, Ill.  
It doesn't hurt. Coronet Instructional Films.  
Project teeth. American Dental Association.  
Save those teeth. E.B.F.  
Teeth are to keep. E.B.F.  
Tommy's day. Young America Films.  
Winky the watchman. American Dental Association.  
Your teeth. Young America Films.

### Dental Health (Grades 1 - 3)

#### BOOKS

- Dorian, Marguerite. The alligator's toothache. Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard. 1962. \$2.75.  
Garn, Bernard. A visit to the dentist. New York. Grosset & Dunlop. 1959.  
Green, Carla. I want to be a dentist. Chicago. Children's Press. 1960. \$1.50.  
Jubolier, Ruth. Jack's dental checkup. Chicago. Melmont Publishers, Inc. 1961. \$1.88.  
Kessler, E. L. I have twenty teeth - do you? New York. Dodd, Mead, and Co. 1950. \$1.56.  
McCloskey, Robert. One morning in Maine. The Viking Press. 1959. \$2.25.  
Showers, Paul. How many teeth. New York. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 1962. \$2.35.

PAMPHLETS FOR CHILDREN - (Available from the American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 60611.)

I'm going to the dentist.

A visit to the dentist.

The friendly ghost, Casper, and the friendly dentist. a 16 page, 5 x 7 comic book in color, (25 for \$2.25)  
(50 for \$4.), (100 for \$7.).

FILMSTRIPS - (Available from American Dental Society, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 60611.)

Billy meets Tommy Tooth. 40 fr. color.

Brush up on your teeth. 29 fr. color. guide.

Cutters, tearers, crushers, and grinders. 56 fr. color. guide. 33 1/3 record.

Johnny's magic toothbrush. 43 fr. color. speech notes.

Let's visit the dentist. 42 fr. color. guide.

Michael and the dentist. 23 fr. color. 45 record.

Tale of a toothache. 35 fr. color.

Ten little people and their teeth. 35 fr. color. speech notes.

Tips on tooth care. 31 fr. color. guide.

FILMS - (Available from American Dental Society, 211 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60611.)

Billy meets Tommy Tooth. b&w. sound. 4 1/2 min.  
Dottie and her dad. b&w. sound. 4 1/2 min.  
Dottie and the dentist. b&w. sound. 4 1/2 min.  
Maxwell, boy explorer. color. sound. 4 1/2 min.  
Taro's adventure in health. color. sound. 18 min.  
The beaver's tale. color. sound. 4 1/2 min.  
What do we know about teeth? color. sound. 14 1/2 min.

(Available from Health Film Library, New York State Department of Health, 84 Holland Ave., Albany, N. Y., 12208.)

Dental health: how and why. color. sound. 10 min.  
Teeth are to keep. color. sound. 11 min.

CHARTS AND POSTERS - (Available from American Dental Society, 211 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60611.)

Elementary school posters. 16 1/4 x 12 1/2 in. set of four, \$0.60.  
Swish and swallow poster. paper - \$0.25, laminated - \$3.50.  
Toothbrushing chart. 21 x 25 1/2 in. \$0.65.

RESOURCE MATERIALS FOR TEACHERS - (Available from American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60611.)

Dental health facts for teachers. 1966. 32 pp.  
Diet and dental health. 1963. 12 pp.  
Fluoridation facts. 1965. 24 pp.  
Orthodontics: questions and answers. 1962. 12 pp.  
Teaching dental health to elementary school children. Perry Sandell. 32 pp. \$0.75.  
Toothbrushing. 1965. 6 pp.  
You can prevent tooth decay. 1961. 12 pp.  
Your child's teeth. 1962. 16 pp.  
Your guide to oral health. 1964. 20 pp.

PERIODICALS - (Available from the American Dental Association.)

A.D.A. clippingsheet. issued 2 or 3 times a year. free on request.

Fluoridation reporter. bimonthly. free on request.

The journal of the American Dental Association. monthly. \$12. yearly.