



It is often convenient to brush with your child lying down, head nearest to you, for example on the changing table.

This gives you control over the child's head and mouth, while he or she can still move freely and play with a toy for distraction.

Closeness and eye contact make the child feel secure.

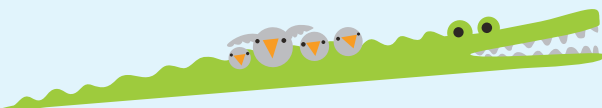
## How to brush

- Brush twice a day, in the morning and at night before bedtime.
- Choose a toothbrush with a small brush head and gentle filaments. The handle should fit a small child's hand, but also the adult helping the child to brush.
- Apply a small amount of toothpaste – the size of the child's little finger nail – to the toothbrush.
- Brush the inside, the outside and biting surfaces of the teeth. Always brush in the same order, to make sure no tooth surface is forgotten.
- Place the filaments along the teeth and gum line in a 45° angle. Brush with small movements and light pressure. It is important to clean the gum line area, where bacteria easily build up.



## Tips & advice by

Anna Nilvéus Olofsson, TePe Munhygienprodukter AB  
DDS Specialist Pediatric, Dentistry Odont. lic.



## We care for healthy smiles

### Toothbrushes

- Mini, x-soft ☐
- Mini, soft ☐
- Kids, x-soft ☐
- Kids, soft ☐
- Colour Compact, x-soft ☐



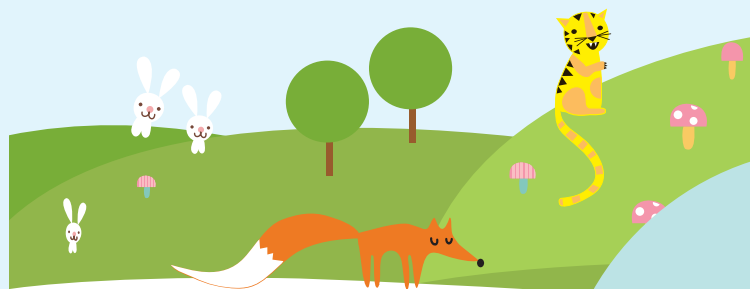
### Other products

- Compact Tuft ☐
- PlaqSearch ☐



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## Made in Sweden

### Tand Co., Ltd.

7 Soi On Nut 1/1, Sukhumvit 77  
Sukhumvit Road, Watthana  
Bangkok 10110  
Tel +66 2 092 2031-2  
info@tandthailand.com  
www.tandthailand.com



# Dental care for children



## A good start



Establishing good oral hygiene routines at a young age is the first step towards healthy teeth, the whole life through.

### Brush from the very first tooth

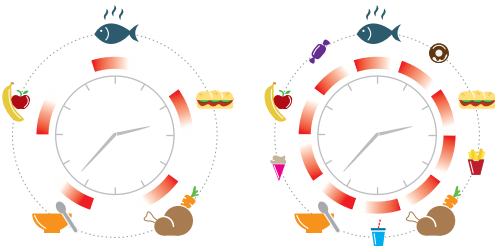
Good toothbrushing routines from the beginning is the first step to healthy teeth in the future. Brush twice a day, morning and evening. It need not take place in the bathroom, you could just as well brush in bed or on the changing table – let the child lie on its back with the head nearest to you. The little older child can sit in your lap, leaning the head on your arm.

### Help the child to brush

Children need help to brush until the age of 10. A small child does not have the manual skills to brush properly and cannot see the consequences of careless brushing. Try to create a positive atmosphere around the brushing – perhaps a song or story could make it more fun?

### Give the teeth time to recover

Every time you eat or drink, bacteria starts producing acids that corrode your teeth. It is therefore important to let your teeth rest between meals. The picture below shows how your teeth are attacked by acids every time you put something in your mouth. After about half an hour your saliva has helped neutralise the acids.

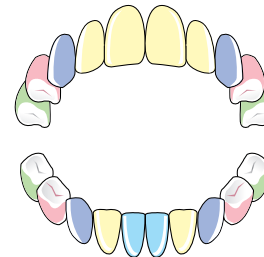


Regular eating gives your teeth a chance to recover (see the image). Frequent snacking causes numerous acid attacks, making it easier for cavities to develop (see the image to the right). Avoid snacking and sugary or acidic drinks between meals. Water is the best thirst quencher between meals and at night. Your child should always go to sleep with clean teeth.



### Tooth development

- 6–8 months
- 8–12 months
- 14–16 months
- 17–19 months
- 23–30 months



### The first teeth

The primary teeth, the milk teeth, often start emerging around 8 months of age, but there are great individual differences. Usually, the front teeth in the lower jaw emerge first. When the child is around 18 months, the first molars start appearing. In total, the child gets 20 milk teeth, 10 in each jaw.



### The permanent teeth

From around 6 to 13 years of age, the primary teeth are successively replaced by the next set of teeth, the 28 permanent or adult teeth. The first permanent molar emerges right behind the last milk tooth at the back of the mouth. It can be difficult to detect and clean. The biting surface is irregular and extra sensitive to caries, so it is important to brush properly.

## Toothbrushing should be fun



In the TePe range of oral hygiene products you will find brushes for all ages and needs.

TePe toothbrushes for children have extra soft or soft, gentle filaments and a small, tapered brush head adapted to small mouths. The handle suits a small hand, but is also convenient for the adult helping the child to brush. Bright colours and nice prints make toothbrushing more fun.



With **TePe Mini™** it is easy to start brushing from the very first tooth. It is recommended for children from 0 to 3–4 years of age.



**TePe Kids™** is a little larger than TePe Mini and suits children from 3 years.



**TePe Colour™ Compact** with coloured filaments suits children from 3 years.



**TePe Compact Tuft™** with an angled neck and a small, rounded tuft, makes it easy to clean the biting surfaces of emerging molars.



**TePe PlaqSearch™** is a chewing tablet which colours plaque so that you can check if you have brushed properly. It is safe to use for children from the age when the child is able to efficiently rinse and spit out (usually around 5 years). The child should be supervised by an adult.

