

Premature Loss of Baby Teeth and their Impact on the Eruption of Permanent Teeth

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Abstract: Why is the replacement of milk teeth to permanent teeth delayed? The replacement of milk teeth to permanent teeth is a natural process that takes several years. The first teeth fall out at the age of 5-7. The complete change of teeth can be completed by 12-14 years. But often baby teeth do not fall out or grow in place of permanent teeth. Why can the replacement of milk teeth with permanent teeth be delayed and what consequences can this cause?

Keywords: Features of tooth replacement, When to consult a dentist, Reasons for delayed teething, Pathologies of tooth germ formation.

Features of changing teeth

Baby teeth are the first to grow in children, they are characterized by low enamel and a short "life" of the roots. Over time, the root undergoes regression (resolves), which leads to the loss of the milk tooth. During this period, a permanent tooth is formed to replace the temporary tooth.

The loss of milk teeth occurs according to their growth. The central teeth of the lower teeth fall out first. This can happen at the age of 5 or 7. The period is completely individual. If your first teeth don't fall out before the age of 6, there's no need to worry. After the lower incisors, the upper part is replaced.

Then the permanent teeth grow in the following order:

7-9 years - lateral teeth;

9-12 years - sciences;

10-12 years old - premolars.

It should be noted that the first molars do not have predecessors, and at the same time, they erupt much earlier than the rest of the molars - at 6-7 years. The number of baby teeth is 20, and they are replaced by permanent teeth. Molars already grow at the age of 11-18, but there are no milk teeth in their place.

When to see a dentist

Monitoring of the replacement of milk teeth should be done regularly. Preventive examinations are carried out by dentists and orthodontists every six months. Visiting an orthodontist is very important, because timely detection of bite defects can significantly facilitate and shorten the treatment.

A deviation from the timing of the loss and eruption of teeth is not always a pathology. Only a specialist can determine the presence of deviations. An important factor is not only age, but also the interval between these processes.

Pathology in the replacement of milk teeth with permanent teeth in children is pathology:

Not losing milk teeth after 8 years;

growth of a permanent tooth in the presence of a milk tooth;

a delay of more than 6 months in the eruption of permanent teeth;

incompleteness of the tooth, partial retention in the gums;

tooth growth (occlusion) in the gum or jawbone.

Modern dentistry has the ability to overcome any problems during the eruption of permanent teeth. It is important to consult a specialist on time and follow the recommendations.

Causes of delayed teething

The growth of teeth largely depends on genetic factors, characteristics of intrauterine development and the health of the child. Each case is considered separately. In addition, only a dentist can determine that the absence of a permanent tooth in a child is pathological.

Pathologies of dental germ formation

The rudiments of permanent teeth are formed during intrauterine development at 5-6 months of pregnancy. If during this period the fetus was adversely affected, developmental anomalies or other disorders occurred, the result may be dental pathology. The delay in their appearance may be due to the absence, incorrect position or presence of additional permanent tooth germs.

Thick gums

Early extraction of teeth leads to an increase in the thickness of the gums or even the formation of bone tissue at the site of the hole. Due to the thickening of the soft tissue layer, the tooth cannot come out. This leads to a delay in its appearance or growth in the wrong position.

Infection or damage to a baby tooth

Damage to the baby tooth can affect the germs of the permanent tooth. In case of injury, the rudiment is often dislodged, and if the infection spreads, the development of the tooth may be stopped.

Genetic factor

Genetic development of teeth can result in the formation of a tooth, but remains in the jaw or gum tissue. In most cases, such teeth are in the wrong position and therefore cannot erupt.

Systemic diseases

The reason for the delay in the replacement of milk teeth with permanent teeth in children can be diseases caused by hormonal imbalance or chromosomal abnormalities.

Common causes of loss of permanent teeth or their pathological eruption include: Down's syndrome, Turner's syndrome and hypothyroidism. Pathologies can also cause deviations: nutritional deficiency, bone dysplasia and gum fibromatosis. There are other diseases that affect the formation of teeth.

Ankylosis of primary teeth

A baby tooth that does not fall out in time also prevents the eruption of a permanent tooth. The reason for saving a child's tooth may be the strength of the root system or ankylosis. This is a pathology in which the root of the milk tooth merges with the alveolar tissue. Often this problem occurs when the chewing teeth fall out.

What to do if your child's teething is delayed

Why is the replacement of baby teeth delayed? First of all, do not panic. Any dental problems can be eliminated or corrected today. Modern pediatric dentistry offers many alternative methods to correct

pathology. If we talk about systemic diseases, dentists should work in constant communication with the child's treating doctor.

If the appearance of permanent teeth is delayed, a panoramic photograph is taken, which will determine the presence, position and development status of the delayed tooth. If the dentist detects deviations, methods are used to eliminate them.

It can be the removal of an extra or affected tooth, removal of a "delayed" milk tooth, gum surgery and other manipulations that prevent the teeth from falling out or maintaining the correct position of the teeth.

Even if the tooth has not erupted and this factor affects the bite formation or the late tooth is in the wrong position, there is no need to worry. After the tooth appears, braces are installed to help correct the child's bite. Parents may also be offered an alternative in the form of plates or braces to help keep the teeth in the correct position while the missing tooth grows.

There are many ways to treat and correct delayed teething. To prevent the situation from worsening, it is recommended to monitor this process by visiting a pediatric dentist every six months.

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