

Researchers close in on new ways to prevent child tooth decay

27 September 2016, by Elisabeth Lopez



Around 2,700 Victorian children aged 0-6 years are hospitalised each year for preventable dental conditions—most of them requiring treatment of dental decay under general anaesthetic.

This is among the findings to be presented at a symposium in Melbourne on Wednesday, where dentists and scientists will discuss the latest evidence on oral health in young children, and innovations in prevention and treatment.

Presentations will come from a range of fields including molecular science, genetics, paediatric dentistry, tele-medicine and epidemiology.

Professor Eric Reynolds, CEO of the Oral Health CRC, said most oral disease in young children is preventable.

"We need to continue investigating new ways of reducing [oral disease](#) for this group, using the latest scientific evidence to inform prevention and education programs, clinical practices and the

development of new treatments," Professor Reynolds said.

Microbiologist Professor Stuart Dashper is part of a team working on a long-term research project, VicGen, that has tracked the bacterial composition of children's saliva from the age of one month to five years. The study has found that infants who do not develop a healthy mix of [oral bacteria](#) (what is known as the microbiome), are more susceptible to decay in three or four years' time.

"We found a correlation between the number of bacterial species in an infant's saliva and advanced [dental decay](#) by the time that child is five," says Professor Dashper.

"We are continuing research to get a better understanding of how communities of oral bacteria develop in [young children](#) and hope to soon be able to use these biomarkers to help identify children at risk of dental disease."

Professor Reynolds will present on the development and testing of new products for the prevention and early treatment of decay in children. His team is currently investigating the use of compounds that act as prebiotics in the mouth, encouraging the growth of beneficial bacteria that keep disease-causing bacteria in balance.

Professor Mike Morgan, Head of the Melbourne Dental School, said deciduous, or baby, teeth are critical for later dental health.

"Poor health in first teeth can affect the health of adult teeth and may lead to a lifetime of dental problems that can have an impact on diet and general health," Professor Morgan said.

Provided by University of Melbourne

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