

Mothers Awareness Regarding Eruption Of Teeth In Maternal, Childhood, And Family Planning Centre Sudan River Nile State Shendi Town Sudan 2017

Mariam Mohamed Elnageeb, Shireen abdefatah Mohmmmed, Fatima Babiker

Shendi University, Faculty of nursing science,
Assistant Professor of pediatric nursing, Sudan, 00249915009753
elnagmariam55@gmail.com

Shendi University, Faculty of nursing science,
Assistant Professor of pediatric nursing, Sudan, 00249911133555
shireenaloob84@gmail.com

Bsc nursing student, faculty of nursing science,
Shendi University Sudan.

Abstract: This descriptive, cross-sectional community based study conducted in Shendi town in maternal, childhood and family planning center, to assess mothers awareness regarding eruption of teeth of their children. In period extend from (September to December 2017). Hundred mothers were included in this study, data were collected through structured questionnaire and analyzed by (SPSS) program. The results showed that more than one third (31%) of studied mothers were knowledgeable about age of starting teething selected the age group between 6-7 months, while more than two third (76%) were aware about eruption of first teeth only less than one third (27%) of studied mothers were knowledgeable about all the symptoms associated with teething (fever, pain, loss of appetite) also more than two third (78%) were aware about complication of teething and the majority of them (86%) using wood smoke for traditional management of the teething symptoms. The study recommended that Implement health education program by health educators to increase the mother's knowledge regarding teething through organized health programs in different health centers and Provide Information through mass media for mothers about the risk of using of traditional management and the importance of medical management.

Key word: Eruption, Knowledge, Mothers, Teething, Traditional management

Introduction

Teething is defined as the infant reaction to the normal gingival inflammation that accompanies natural eruption of teeth⁽¹⁾, also the period of eruption of deciduous teeth called baby teeth or milk teeth and referred to as primary or baby teeth are the first teeth to develop and erupt. The eruption of teeth varies among children, but the teething process typically begins around 3–4 months of age. The first teeth to erupt are usually the lower central incisors, followed by the upper central incisors after approximately 4–8 weeks⁽²⁾. Teething usually begins between six and eight months. It can take several years for all 20 teeth to complete the tooth eruption, though the process of teething is sometimes referred to as [cutting teeth] when teeth emerge through the gum they do not cut through the flesh, instead hormones are released within the body that cause some cells in the gum to die and separate allowing the teeth to come through.⁽³⁾

Tooth eruption is defined as the movement of the tooth from its site of development in the alveolar bone to occlusal plan in the oral cavity.⁽⁴⁾ The eruption of teeth probably causes only minor discomfort and should never be regarded as a cause of unexplained fever, diarrhea, or convulsion. Eruption cysts which are tense and bluish occasionally overlie erupting molar teeth, they generally require no treatment and subside when the teeth have broken through the sequence and timing of eruption of both deciduous and permanent teeth varies considerably between individuals, in general lower [mandible] teeth erupt before corresponding upper [maxillary] teeth. Diseases associated with unduly delayed eruption of teeth

include hypothyroidism and hypopituitarism, mongolism, rickets, congenital syphilis and cleidocranial dysostosis. Teething is not delayed in mentally retarded or handicapped children and is therefore of no value of index of developmental maturity⁽⁵⁾. Retardation in dental development may indicate retardation of osseous maturation.⁽⁶⁾

Material and Methodology

Study design: Descriptive, cross-sectional community based study. From period extend September to December 2017.

Study area and setting: The study was conducted in Shendi town; it is one of the major cities in the River Nile state which is located in about 172km from Khartoum city. Center for maternal, childhood, and family planning; it was founded in 1960 till now.

Study population and sample size: All mothers attend to center of maternal, childhood, and family planning for immunization of their children during the period of study by convenience sampling hundred mothers were included).

Data collection tools: By Questionnaire.

Data analysis: The data was presented and analyzed by (SPSS)

Ethical considerations: Permission taken from the director of the center for maternal, childhood, and family planning, and the purpose of study was explained to each respondent and permission was taken from them, and any mother has the right to reject participation in this study.

Result: Table 1: Distribution of study group according to their knowledge about age of starting teething and first teeth eruption

Age	Frequency	Percent%
4-5 months	32	32%
5-6 months	37	37%
6-7 months	31	31%
Total	100	100%
First teeth eruption	Frequency	Percent%
Upper front incisors	24	24%
Lower front incisors	76	76%
Molar	0	0%
Total	100	100%

Table 2: Distribution of study group according to their knowledge about the cause of delayed teething and sign and symptoms associated with teething.

Cause	Frequency	Percent%
Physical	68	68%
Hereditary	17	17%
Congenital anomalies	15	15%
Total	100	100%
Signs & symptoms	Frequency	Percent%
Fever and diarrhea	45	45%
Increase in salivation and desire of biting	18	18%
Sleep disturbance and loss of appetite	10	10%
All symptoms	27	27%
Total	100	100%

Table 3: Distribution of study group according to their attitude to relieve teething (pain, fever and diarrhea).

Pain relive	Frequency	Percent%
Give the child something to bite it	9	9%
Doctor consultant	21	21%
Used traditional method	70	70%
Total	100	100%
Fever treatment	Frequency	Percent%
Child shower	28	28.0
Used cold compression	62	62.0
Used analgesic	10	10.0
Total	100	100%
Diarrhea treatment	Frequency	Percent%
Used ORS	40	40.0
Increased the number of times of the breast feeding	21	21.0
Start to used the smoke	39	39.0
Total	100	100%

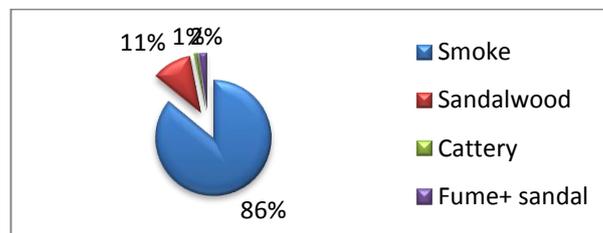


Figure 1: study mothers according to the type of traditional method used to relief signs and symptoms of teething

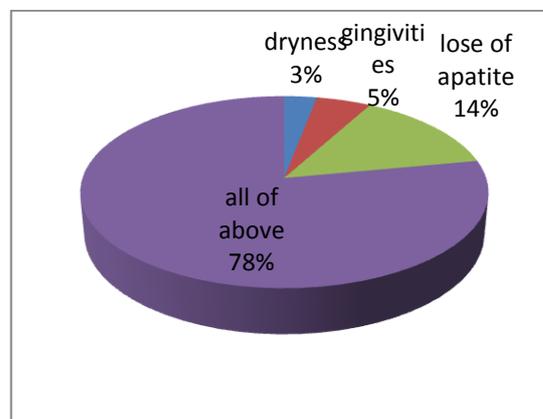


Figure 2: Mothers knowledge about teething complication.

Discussion:

During infancy, the period of eruption of deciduous teeth is called teething and occurs over several months. During eruption, the periodontal membrane becomes slightly swollen, red, and tender. The infant may have increased drooling and fussiness, mild anorexia, and an increased desire to bite. A low-grade fever has also been attributed to teething⁽²⁾. This study was conducted to assess mother awareness regarding eruption of teeth of their children. The present study indicated that more than one third (37%) of studied mothers were knowledgeable about starting of teething this agree with Santhosh Kumar which state that More than four-fifths and three-fourths of the study population knew that the first primary teeth erupt at 6-7 months⁽⁷⁾ while majority (76%) of them aware about first teeth erupted this agree with the literature which state that (The first teeth to erupt are usually the lower central incisors, followed by the upper central incisors^(2,8). According to mother's knowledge about the signs and symptoms associated with teething the study showed that less than one third (27%) of studied mothers were knowledgeable about sign and symptoms of teething Abdel-Hady El-Gilany and Fawzia El Sayed Abusaad found better knowledge than our study which state that Majority had correct knowledge related to bite fingers/objects (70.5%) and drooling (60.0%)⁽⁹⁾. In regard to mothers attitude during period of teeth eruption the study showed that two third of mothers (70%) using the traditional method to relieve the pain and American Academy of Paediatric Dentistry (AAPD) suggests that treatment of teething symptoms include oral analgesics and chilled rings for the child to bite. Although use of topical anaesthetics is discouraged by AAPD due to

potential toxicity of these products in infants, half the mothers have informed of using topical anaesthetics to relieve teething pain⁽¹⁰⁾. While majority of them (86%) of studied mothers using wood smoke for traditional management of the teething symptoms and more than half of them knowledgeable about how to relief fever and diarrhea. In regard the mother's knowledge about the complication of teething the study showed that more than two thirds (78%) aware about complication of teething (dryness, gingivitis, and loss of appetite) this correspond with studies from Nigeria reported that many of the mothers caregivers and child health care workers thought babies can experience medical problems as a result of teething. The most prevalent systemic signs and symptoms associated with teething as reported by their mothers were, increased salivation (79.9%), loss of appetite (77.4%) and gum irritation (71.7%). The local irritation^(11, 12). The results of the current study cannot be generalized to the whole population of shendi town due to the small sample size. Further, the data reported by mothers was subjective in nature and no objective assessments were done by the authors. It would be interesting to see if the existence of grandparents in the families affects the knowledge related to teething of mothers.

Recommendations

This study recommended that:

Implement health education program by health educators to increase the mother's knowledge regarding teething through organized health programs in different health centers and Provide Information through mass media for mothers about the risk of using of traditional management and the importance medical management. The ministry of the health has to increase number of centers for mothers and child health to improve the childhood health.

Acknowledgment:

The authors would like to thank the staff of maternal, childhood and family planning center and mothers for their kind participation and support during this study.

References: -

- [1]. John W. Greef. M.D. Manual of Pediatric Therapeutics, 2007 by lippin cott-Ravin publishers, Philadelphia, New York, 7th Edition, Page 50.
- [2]. Nicki L,Potts,Barbara L Mandleco. Pediatric Nursing Caring For Children And Their Families. Delmar Cengage Learning, 2011.3rd edition. page 240-243.
- [3]. From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teething> watch on 11: 12: 2017 at 11am
- [4]. www.sbdmj.com/103/103_-01.pdf. Watch on 23.4.2017at 7: 35pm.
- [5]. John,O,Forfar.Gavin,C,Arnel,Textbook of Pediatric. Volume1.printedinGreat Britain byT.&A constable Ltd.,Edinburgh 1997. 2nd edition, Page 384-385.
- [6]. Nasser Gamal M.D. Manual of Pediatrics, Egypt, Dar-ELELM New Edition 2012-2013.Page 80.

- [7]. Abdel-Hady El-Gilany, Fawzia El Sayed Abusaad , Saudi Dent J. Mothers' teething beliefs and treatment practices in Mansoura, Egypt, 2017 Oct; 29(4): 144–148. Published online 2017 Aug 2. doi: 10.1016/j.sdentj.2017.05.003
- [8]. Available on <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5634798/>
- [9]. Meharban singh. Essential Pediatrics for Nurses, India 2014,3rd edition, page 275- 277.
- [10]. Santhosh Kumar, Jyothi Tadakamadla, Ali Idris,Idris Ali A Busaily, Ahmed Yaqoub Ibrahim Allbrahim. The Journal of Clinical Pediatric Dentistry. Knowledge of Teething and Prevalence of Teething Myths in Mothers of Saudi Arabia Vol 40(1): 2016.
- [11]. American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. Clinical Affairs Committee--Infant Oral Health Subcommittee. Guideline on infant oral health care. Pediatr Dent 34: 148-152, 2012.
- [12]. Adimorah GN, Ubesie AC, Chinawa JM. Mothers' beliefs about infant teething in Enugu, South-east Nigeria: a cross sectional study. BMC Res Notes 4: 228, 2011.
- [13]. Oziegbe EO, Folayan MO, Adekoya-Sofowora CA, Esan TA, Owotade FJ. Teething
- [14]. Problems and parental beliefs in Nigeria. J Contemp Dent Pract 10: 75-82, 2009.

Author 1 profile

I received the B.SC, M.SC and PhD in pediatric nursing from shendi university in 1996, 2010, 2013 respectively.