
**Management of Children with Dental Trauma
and Acute Asthmatic Condition**

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Part I

Recent Trends in the Management of Dentoalveolar Traumatic Injuries to Primary and Young Permanent Teeth

Abstract

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This review is aimed to explore the recent trends in the management of dentoalveolar traumatic injuries to primary and young permanent teeth. Electronic search of English scientific papers from 1990s to 2009 was accomplished using Pub Med search engine. Dentoalveolar traumatic injury is described as injury resulting from an external force, and involving the teeth, the alveolar portion of the maxilla and mandible, and the adjacent soft tissues. The incidence of dentoalveolar trauma has increased significantly in recent decades, affecting children's and teenagers' anterior teeth. Avulsion and coronal/crown-root fractures were the most common types of dentoalveolar traumatic injuries. Although it is impossible to guarantee permanent

retention of a traumatized tooth, patient age, severity of injury, and timely treatment and follow-up of the tooth using recommended procedures can maximize the chances for success. Substantial progress made in treating dentoalveolar trauma in the last 2 decades only improves functional and esthetic outcomes among the population that has suffered dental injury. Dental practitioners should follow current literature and consider carefully evidenced-based recommendations that may enhance periodontal healing and revascularization of avulsed permanent teeth.