

for Children with

Special Healthcare Needs



AAPD Recommendations

- First dental visit:
 - determine the presence and nature of any SHCN and the name(s) of the child's medical care provider(s)
 - determine the need for an increased length of appointment and/or additional auxiliary staff

Visual Disabilities

- First appoitment: scheduling additional time for a verbal interview
- Treat the patient in the <u>same</u> dental office with the <u>same</u> team during the following appointments
 - favor physical and acoustic cues
 - for patient comfort
- Dental treatment should be commenced with short appointments till an adequate rapport is established between the patient and the operating personnel.

Hearing Disabilities

 first appointment: determine the type of communication: translator (ideal solution)/ sign language/ writing/combination



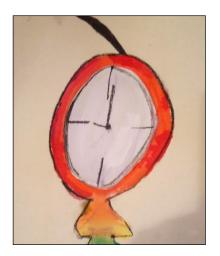




The Communicator[™]

Down Syndrome

- appointment-in the first hours of the program
 - \rightarrow reduce waiting time
 - ightarrow more attention from the medical staff
 - \rightarrow child less tired, more cooperative

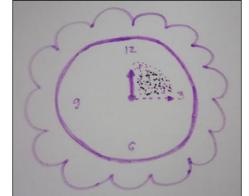


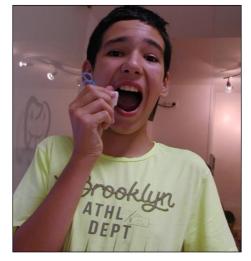
 same medical team every time → patient can become cooperative with time

Autism spectrum disorders

• waiting time should not exceed 10-15 minutes (to avoid



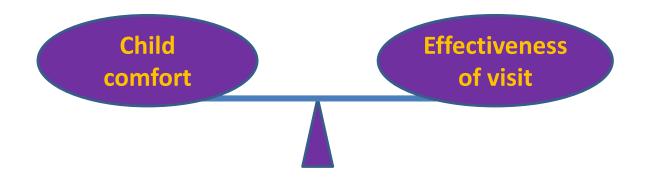




Patients with "high functional" autism, like Razvan, appreciate patterns and observe rules, so making them wait would not be a good start for an appointment. On the contrary, respecting the schedule may give them confidence and enhance dental compliance.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

- appointments in the morning/ a time of day when the child is less tired and more likely to remain seated on the dental chair
 ! Collect info from parents prior to scheduling
- Ask therapist to accompany child to the dental office may improve cooperation



Cerebral palsy

- First visit: is used mainly to establish mutual confidence and have a preliminary assessment
- Appointment early in the morning
- Allow sufficient time to establish appropriate interaction.



Acute leukemia & other malignancies

- Dental examination and treatment immediately after diagnosis and *before initiation of chemotherapy*
 - allow the removal of sources of infection of dental origin
 avoid potential complications due to immunosuppression



boy, age 1y 8m, hemangioendothelioma of left palate and SECC – treated before chemo

4 years 3m later – in complete remission



(Dr. Arina Vinereanu)

- Appointments in the morning patients are less tired
- Patient should eat before dental treatment
- Check that patient has taken his/her usual medication
- Drug history should be checked every time; frequent changes → poor control → only emergency treatment
- Anamnesis identify potential triggers

(to be avoided) and comforting elements and organize accordingly



Mara (epilepsy, autism) is more cooperative while watching her favourite cartoon on Mum's mobile. (*Dr. Arina Vinereanu*)

- Visits 1 or 2 times before the scheduled appointment (tour of the clinic, friendly meeting)
- Appointments in the less stimulating part of the day
- Child can bring an item that conforts him/her (toy, blanket)
- Dentist may model procedures on parents while child is watching.

- Parents:
 - Read simple books at home about visiting the doctor, dentist, hospital
 - May bring sunglasses and noise-blocking headphones for the child
 - May write a list with child's area of sensitivity and the best way to handle behavioral issues.