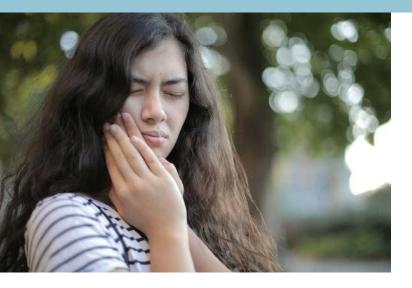
MANAGING TOOTHACHE AND TEETHING PAIN



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Toothache and teething pain can be temporarily eased with home care, but it's important to contact a healthcare professional if the problem persists.

MANAGING TOOTHACHE

Toothache can range from mild, caused by a temporary gum irritation; to severe, where the problem might be a cavity or infection.

It's important to consult a dentist about toothache, as any pain can potentially mean a dental problem that needs attention, and even a small injury to the teeth or gums may lead to further damage. Your dentist can quickly reduce the pain and identify the cause.

While waiting for a dental appointment, the following home care measures will help provide short-term pain relief.

OVER-THE-COUNTER PAIN MEDICATIONS FOR TOOTHACHE

Non-prescription pain medications such as paracetamol or ibuprofen can ease toothache in the short term.

For example, Panado (which contains paracetamol) has a wide range of products formulated for pain relief in adults and children. The table below shows suitable products according to the patient's age.

Panado formulation		From 0+ months	From 3 months	From 6 years	From 9 years	From 12 years	Adults
Syrups	Panado® Paediatric Syrup Alcohol & Sugar Free - Peppermint flavour	4					
	Panado® Paediatric Syrup - Peppermint flavour	4					
	Panado® Paediatric Alcohol Free - Grape Flavour	~					
	Panado® Paediatric Syrup - Strawberry		4				
Sachets	Panado® Paediatric Syrup 5 mL Sachet - Peppermint flavour	4					
Drops	Panado® Infant Drops		4				
Tablets	Panado® Tablets			4	~	~	~
Effervescent tablets	Panado® Effervescent			~	4	~	~
Capsules	Panado® Capsules				~	4	~

Suitable Panado products according to age4-11

TOPICAL ANAESTHETICS

Over-the-counter pain-relieving gels and liquids are applied directly to the sore tooth and gum. These products contain benzocaine, which helps numb the area for a short while.

Note that benzocaine has been linked to a rare, serious condition that affects the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Follow directions when using benzocaine products and don't exceed recommended amounts. Benzocaine is not considered safe for children under 2 years.

MOUTH RINSES FOR TOOTHACHE

Mouth rinses can help ease toothache and disinfect the mouth:

- **Salt water rinse.** Dissolve a half-teaspoon of salt in about a cup of warm water, rinse for 30 seconds, then spit out.
- **Hydrogen peroxide rinse.** Rinse with equal parts hydrogen peroxide and water. Never use hydrogen peroxide undiluted, nor swallow it.

Small children shouldn't try either of these rinses as they may swallow them.

Take care when eating

Choose soft foods, such as yoghurt or scrambled egg, and avoid chewing on the sore tooth. Skip foods that are very hot, cold or sweet



Cold compress (ice pack)

If toothache is accompanied by facial swelling, try placing an ice pack or a bag of frozen vegetables wrapped in a cloth on your cheek for about 20 minutes, several times a day.

This may ease the pain, especially with a chipped or loose tooth. Note that swelling could mean you have an abscess, a collection of pus in the tooth root.

MANAGING TOOTH PAIN AT NIGHT

Toothache often feels worse at night simply because you have fewer distractions. In addition to other home treatment measures, try elevating your head with pillows. This may help reduce inflammation and pain, allowing for better sleep.

WHEN TO SEE YOUR DENTIST

You might be able to ease your pain in the short term with home care, but the underlying problem will likely remain. Many causes of toothache need a dentist's care.

See your dentist if you have toothache and:

- It persists longer than 2 days
- It doesn't improve with over-the-counter pain medications.
- You also have a fever, pain on biting, red gums or a bad taste in your mouth, and a swollen cheek or jaw.

Get **emergency medical attention** if you have toothache and:

- There is swelling around your eye or neck
- A swollen mouth or neck makes it hard to breathe, swallow or speak.

Your dentist will examine your teeth and may take an X-ray to diagnose the source of pain and to guide treatment. Antibiotics may be prescribed if there are signs of infection.







MANAGING TEETHING PAIN

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Teething symptoms

Baby teeth sometimes emerge with no discomfort. At other times, you may notice that your child:

- Has a sore, red gum where the tooth is emerging
- Has a mild temperature under 38°C (degrees Celsius)
- Has one flushed cheek
- Has a facial rash
- Keeps rubbing one ear

- Dribbles more than usual
- Chews on things a lot, such as their fingers or toys.
- Is more fretful than usual
- Isn't sleeping well.

Teething can be distressing, but there are ways to help your child through it. You may have to try several remedies until you find what works best.

OVER-THE-COUNTER PAIN MEDICATION FOR TEETHING

A sugar-free non-prescription pain medication, such as paracetamol, can help to ease teething pain. This is suitable for children aged 3 months and older. Examples of products are Panado® Paediatric Syrup (Strawberry) and Panado® Infant Drops.

Always follow the instructions that come with the medicine, and if you're unsure, speak to your doctor or pharmacist.

Teething rings and other safe "chewing" items

Teething rings provide a safe surface to chew on. This helps ease discomfort and distract your child from any pain. Some teething rings can be cooled first in the fridge, which helps soothe the gums. Don't freeze teething rings though, as this could be too hard and damage your baby's gums.

If your baby is 6 months or older, give them healthy snack items to chew on, such as raw fruit and vegetables. Soft fruit like melon can be soothing to gums. Avoid high-sugar foods, as this can cause tooth decay.

Comforting a teething baby

Comfort or play with your baby to distract them from teething pain. Gently rubbing the gums with a clean finger may also help.

Teething gels

There is insufficient evidence that teething gels are effective. If you wish to try a gel, use one that's specially formulated for young children. Note that general oral pain relief gels are unsuitable for children.



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CONTAINS PARACETAMOL

Panado® is indicated for the symptomatic treatment of mild-to-moderate pain and fever. Refer to Professional Information / Patient Information Leaflet for full dosage and directions for use. Do not exceed the recommended dose. Do not use for more than 10 days without consulting your doctor. KEEP ALL MEDICINES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. PANADO® PAEDIATRIC SYRUP 5ml Sachets are for single use only. Always administer using a medicine measure or a syringe. Discard remaining contents of sachet after administration of the correct dosage. S0 (Pack sizes of <25 tablets) S1 (Pack sizes of ≥ 25 tablets) Panado® Tablets. Each tablet contains Paracetamol 500 mg. Reg. No.: B/2.8/858. (PI 07/2016), S0 Panado® Effervescent Tablets, Each tablet contains Paracetamol 500 mg, Reg. No. V/2.7/219. (PI 07/2016). $\boxed{S0}$ (Pack sizes of <25 capsules) $\boxed{S1}$ (Pack sizes of ≥ 25 capsules) Panado® Capsules. Each capsule contains Paracetamol 500 mg. Reg. No. S/2.8/57. (PI 07/2016). SO Panado® Paediatric Syrup Strawberry. Each 5 ml syrup contains 120 mg Paracetamol. Reg. No. 35/2.7/0112. (Pl 03/2002). Sol Panado® Paediatric Alcohol Free - Grape Flavour Syrup. Each 5 ml syrup contains Paracetamol 120 mg. Reg. No. 50/2.7/1083. (PI 10/2022). SO Panado® Paediatric Syrup. Each 5ml syrup contains Paracetamol 120 mg. Reg. No. B/2.7/1143. (PI 05/2022). SOPanado® Paediatric Syrup Alcohol and Sugar Free. Each 5 ml syrup contains Paracetamol 120 mg. Reg. No. V/2.8/208. (PI 05/2022). SO Panado® Infant Drops. Each 0,6 ml contains Paracetamol 60 mg. Reg. No. V/2.7/209. (PI 08/1990). For full prescribing information refer to the Professional Information approved by SAHPRA. Adcock Ingram Limited. Co. Reg. No. 1949/034385/06. Private Bag X69, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa. Customer care: 0860 ADCOCK/ 232625. www.adcock.com 202409171018239 September 2024

