

Policy on the Use of Dental Bleaching for Child and Adolescent Patients

Review Council

Council on Clinical Affairs

Latest Revision

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Purpose

The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) recognizes that the desire for dental whitening in pediatric and adolescent patients has increased. This policy is intended to help professionals and patients make informed decisions about the indications, efficacy, and safety of internal and external bleaching of primary and young permanent teeth and incorporate such care into a comprehensive treatment plan.

Methods

This policy was originally developed by the Council on Clinical Affairs and adopted in 2004. This document is an update from the last revision in 2009. This revision included a new literature search of the PubMed®/MEDLINE database using the terms: dental bleaching, dental whitening, and tooth bleaching; fields: all; limits: within the last 10 years, humans, English, clinical trials, and birth through age 18; 260 articles matched these criteria. Papers for review were chosen from this list and from the references within selected articles. When data did not appear sufficient or were inconclusive, recommendations were based upon expert and/or consensus opinion by experienced researchers and clinicians.

Background

Through news stories and advertisements, the public has become more aware of advances in cosmetic dentistry. Both the variety and availability of bleaching products on the market have increased. Consequently, parents and the news media request information on dental whitening for children and adolescents with increasing frequency.

Clinical indications for internal or external dental whitening for individual teeth may include discoloration resulting from a traumatic injury (i.e., calcific metamorphosis, darkening with devitalization), irregularities in enamel coloration of a permanent tooth due to trauma or infection of the related primary tooth, or intrinsic discoloration/staining (e.g., fluorosis, tetracycline staining).¹⁻⁶ A negative self-image due to a discolored tooth or teeth can have serious consequences on adolescents and could be considered an indication for bleaching.⁷ Due to the difference in the thickness of enamel of primary and permanent teeth, tooth coloration within a dental arch may vary significantly during the mixed dentition. Full arch cosmetic bleaching during this developmental stage,

however, would result in mismatched dental appearance once the child is in the permanent dentition.

Dental whitening may be accomplished by using either professional or at-home bleaching modalities. Advantages of in-office whitening or whitening products dispensed and monitored by a dental professional include:

- An initial professional examination to help identify causes of discoloration and clinical concerns with treatment (e.g., existing restorations, side effects).
- Professional control and soft-tissue protection.
- Patient compliance.
- Rapid results.

The pretreatment professional assessment helps identify pulp pathology that may be associated with a single discolored tooth. This examination also identifies restorations that are faulty or could be affected by the bleaching process, and the associated costs for replacing such restorations to maximize esthetic results.⁷⁻¹¹ By using photographs and/or a shade guide, the dentist can document the effectiveness of treatment. In addition to providing in-office bleaching procedures, a dentist may fabricate custom trays for at-home use of a bleaching product. Custom trays ensure intimate fit and fewer adverse gingival effects.¹² Over-the-counter products for at-home use include bleaching gels, whitening strips, brush-on agents, toothpaste, mints, chewing gum, and mouth rinse. Their main advantages include patient convenience and lower associated costs.

Peroxide-containing whiteners or bleaching agents improve the appearance by changing the tooth's intrinsic color. The professional-use products usually range from 10 percent carbamide peroxide (equivalent to about three percent hydrogen peroxide) to 38 percent carbamide peroxide (equivalent to approximately 13 percent hydrogen peroxide). Carbamide peroxide is the most commonly used active ingredient in dentist-dispensed tooth-bleaching products for home-use.¹⁰ These agents sometimes are used sequentially. In-office bleaching products require isolation with a rubber dam or a

ABBREVIATION

AAPD: American Academy Pediatric Dentistry.

protective gel to shield the gingival soft tissues. Home-use bleaching products contain lower concentrations of hydrogen peroxide or carbamide peroxide.^{1-3,13} Many whitening toothpastes contain polishing or chemical agents to improve tooth appearance by removing extrinsic stains through gentle polishing, chemically chelating, or other nonbleaching action.^{9,14}

Side effects from bleaching vital and nonvital teeth have been documented. It should be noted that most of the research on bleaching has been performed on adult patients, with only a small amount of published bleaching research using child or adolescent patients.^{1,3,7,13,15-18} The more common side effects associated with bleaching vital teeth are tooth sensitivity and tissue irritation. Sensitivity affects eight to 66 percent of patients and often occurs during the early stages of treatment.^{6,9,13,15,17,18} Tissue irritation, in most cases, results from an ill-fitting tray rather than the bleaching agents and resolves once a more accurately fitted tray is used. Both sensitivity and tissue irritation usually are temporary and cease with the discontinuance of treatment.^{5,6,13,14,15,17-20} Another side effect associated with bleaching vital teeth is increased marginal leakage of an existing restoration.¹³ The more common side effects from internal bleaching of nonvital teeth are external root resorption²¹⁻²⁴ and ankylosis. With external bleaching of nonvital teeth, the most common side effect is increased marginal leakage of an existing restoration.^{2,25-29} One of the degradation byproducts of hydrogen peroxide or carbamide peroxide results in a hydroxyl-free radical. This byproduct has been associated with periodontal tissue damage and root resorption. Due to the concern of the hydroxyl free radical³⁰⁻³² and the potential side effects of dental bleaching, minimizing exposure at the lowest effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide or carbamide peroxide is recommended.

Current literature and clinical studies support the use of sodium perborate mixed with water for bleaching nonvital teeth.^{28,29} Studies have shown higher incidences of root resorption when hydrogen peroxide is mixed with sodium perborate²¹⁻²⁴ or any mixture of sodium perborate is heated.²⁹ Therefore, the use of hydrogen peroxide and heating any mixture of sodium perborate are not recommended.

Policy statement

The AAPD encourages:

- The judicious use of bleaching for vital and nonvital teeth.
- Patients to consult their dentists to determine appropriate methods for and the timing of dental whitening within the context of an individualized, comprehensive, and sequenced treatment plan.
- Dental professionals and consumers to consider side effects when contemplating dental bleaching for child and adolescent patients.
- Further research of dental whitening agents in children.

The AAPD discourages full-arch cosmetic bleaching for patients in the mixed dentition.

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