Paediatric Intensive Care unit Nursing Procedure:
Mouth Care

**Definition**
Mouth care is defined as the scientific care of mouth and Teeth (Thomas 1997)

**Objective:**
- To prevent infection
- Keep oral cavity clean, moist and intact,
- To remove and prevent the build up of plaque,
- To remove food debris from the teeth and gums
- To prevent dental caries
- To freshen mouth and breath
- To maintain oral function
- To promote child's dignity, comfort and well being
- To keep lips clean, soft, moist and intact
- To reduce risk of ventilator associated pneumonia

**Oral assessment**
Provide a baseline assessment, monitoring response to treatments, identifying changes to the condition of the mouth.(Use GOSH assessment in the bedside folders)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examine the condition of the following</th>
<th>Assessment for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lips</td>
<td>Smooth, pink moist, Report dry/cracked Ulcerated/bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>Pink, moist-papillae present. Report Coated/shiny, increased/decreased redness. Inflamed blistered or cracked Pink, moist.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mucus membranes</td>
<td>Report reddened or coated, increased whiteness/bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliva</td>
<td>Watery, thick, ropy or absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth and gum line</td>
<td>Are they clean? Is there debris, plaque or loose teeth</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Risk assessment, is the child:**

- Ventilated
- Paralysed
- Sedated/comatose
- Immuno-suppressed
- Receiving antibiotics
- Fluid restricted
- Haemofiltered/ PD
- Receiving Diuretics
- Receiving Chemotherapy
- Dental decay, fixed brace
- Candida Positive

**Procedure**

**Frequency:** Mouth care should be carried out at least 4 hourly, more frequently if child is high risk and therefore mouth care requested more frequently by consultant/senior nurse.

**Equipment needed,**

- Dressing Towel (clean field)
- Galipot
- Chlorhexidine mouth wash or cleaning solution
- Toothpaste
- Wooden spatula
- Small headed toothbrush
- Suctioning
- Pen torch
- Disposable gloves
- Gauze swabs
- Towel
- Sterile water for rinsing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain and discuss procedure with child and family, appropriate to the child and parents level of understanding</td>
<td>Ensure that the child and family understand and provide verbal consent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wash Hands</td>
<td>To minimize cross infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare clean field and gather all the necessary equipment required. Decant oral solutions into gallipots for the procedure and discard at the end.</td>
<td>Clean field and freshly prepared solutions are required to reduce contamination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perform risk assessment and examine condition of child’s mouth and lips</td>
<td>Risk assessment for e.g. Is child co-operative? Are ET types safe and secure? The mouth is examined for changes in condition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Moisten toothbrush with sterile water, apply appropriate amount of toothpaste. Brush teeth using individual strokes away from the gums.

As child is unable to rinse and gargle, use oral sponges soaked in sterile water to rinse and remove toothpaste. Suction applied throughout this procedure.

Assess lips clean with sterile water using gauze swabs, apply Vaseline as necessary.

Apply mouthwash (0.2% Chlorhexidine) 30 minutes after brushing with oral sponges.*

Nystatin or any other oral medications if prescribed, should be applied into mouth one hour after the application of chlorhexidine.

| Soft small headed toothbrush provides the most effective means of debris and plaque removal from teeth, tongue and gum surface |
| To remove debris left from brushing and freshen mouth. Suction prevents water from being swallowed/aspirated as child may cough or gag |
| Do not use Vaseline on lips if baby has over head heater in use |

Follow dose prescribed

**Toothpaste can render chlorhexidine less effective when used together.**

Children with bleeding disorders may require alternative mouth care regime which should be discussed with PIC consultant and decided as per case requirements.

**Oral Agents**

Fluoride toothpaste: used to prevent and delay tooth decay and dental caries.

Nystatin: an anti fungal agent used in the treatment of Candida

Chlorhexidine Gluconate: an anti-septic mouth wash, which inhibits the formation of plaque on the teeth.

**REFERENCES**
The importance of mouth care in preventing infection Xavier G 200 Nursing Standard 1/19 vol. 14 no.18 pg. 47-51.


Authors
Isabel Thomas & Hannah Williams

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