Grinding

This problem is very difficult to stop and can lead to tooth wear.

However, massaging the mouth and cheeks using a finger for relaxation may help. Your dentist can also give advice on the use of mouth guards.

For times when tooth brushing is impossible

A chlorhexidine spray or mouthwash may be used to help reduce plaque bacteria as a short term alternative to brushing.

Wrap some gauze soaked in chlorhexidine mouthwash around a gloved finger and gently wipe the mouth and tongue.

Local Community Pharmacy - Your local community pharmacies offer a wide range of services including information and general advice on symptom relief medicines as well as a prescription collection and delivery service.

For impartial and confidential advice or information on the services provided by Bridgewater or to receive this leaflet in an alternative format call our Patient Services team on 0800 587 0562.

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**Mouth sensivities**

- Massage around the mouth and cheeks to improve muscle tone, mobility and saliva flow and to desensitize the area.
- Gradually introduce a small, soft toothbrush to reduce hypersensitivity ready for proper brushing. An unflavoured toothpaste may be preferable for people who dislike the taste of regular toothpaste. Your dentist can advise which one to use.
- Some activities can help mouth function, for example, blowing instruments or using a straw. Ask your occupational therapist or speech and language therapist for advice.

**Swallowing difficulties**

- Tilt the person’s head forward to help prevent aspiration when tooth brushing.
- Use a non / low foaming toothpaste (the dentist can advise which one is best).
- An aspirating toothbrush which is attached to suction may be needed.

**Advice when adults gag, retch or clamp**

- Changing the person’s body position, brushing at a different time of day or using a smaller toothbrush may help to reduce some of these problems.
- Stand behind and slightly to one side of the person whose teeth are to be brushed. This will give you better control of their lips and is less confrontational than standing directly in front of them.
- Start brushing where both you and the person whose teeth you are brushing is most comfortable. Clean as much of the mouth as they will allow. Leave time for the person to swallow, spit out or to take a breath.
- If they become unco-operative, attempt to brush the remainder of the mouth at a later time.
- If they clamp on the toothbrush leave it as a prop and use a second toothbrush to clean all the teeth you can reach.
- Applying gentle pressure with a finger on the chin just below the lower lip can reduce a gag reflex in some people.

**A strong tongue or tight lips**

- Massaging the lips and cheeks before brushing may relax them.
- A clean cotton handkerchief or gauze wrapped around your forefinger may be used to gently retract or hold back the tongue / lips.

**Mouth sensitivity and swallowing difficulties**

**Mouth sensivities**

- Massage around the mouth and cheeks to improve muscle tone, mobility and saliva flow and to desensitize the area.
- Gradually introduce a small, soft toothbrush to reduce hypersensitivity ready for proper brushing. An unflavoured toothpaste may be preferable for people who dislike the taste of regular toothpaste. Your dentist can advise which one to use.
- Some activities can help mouth function, for example, blowing instruments or using a straw. Ask your occupational therapist or speech and language therapist for advice.