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Teething

Did you know that babies are born with all 20 primary teeth below their gum line? Although they don't typically begin to erupt until around 6 - 12 months, children usually have a full set of primary teeth in place by the age of three.

Teething is the process through which teeth cut, or break through the gum to become visible. Each child experiences teething differently. Some drool a lot, some don't drool at all. Some children enjoy cold or frozen hard objects while others prefer to chew on multi-sensory items that contain small silicone bristles.

When your child appears irritable or is crying and you've already checked to make sure they have been fed or their diaper has been changed, they may be teething. Here is some information about teething that may help you through this time.

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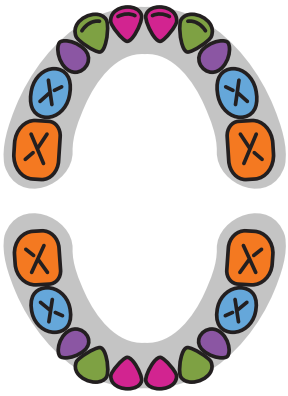
Symptoms of Teething

fussiness	irritability
trouble sleeping	loss of appetite
drooling more than usual	red and swollen gums

Primary Tooth Development Chart

Upper Teeth	Erupt
Central Incisor	8 - 12 months
Lateral Incisor	9 - 13 months
Canine	16 - 22 months
First Molar	13 - 19 months
Second Molar	25 - 33 months



Lower Teeth	Erupt
Central Incisor	6 - 10 months
Lateral Incisor	10 - 16 months
Canine	17 - 23 months
First Molar	14 - 18 months
Second Molar	23 - 31 months

How to Soothe a Teething Baby

Teething Toys: Silicon, wood or rubber teething toys can provide relief for your little one.
(be careful of liquid filled toys...they can break and leak)

Chewing on Something Cold: whether you place one of their teething toys in the fridge or freezer or wet a super soft washcloth and place it in the freezer, cold items will not only feel good to your baby and provide relief, it will also assist in numbing the sore and swollen area.

Pain Medication: ask your doctor if it's OK to give your baby a dose of Tylenol (acetaminophen) or if your child is over 6 months, Advil/Motrin (ibuprofen) to ease pain and discomfort.