

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

AIMS OF TREATING CHILDREN

1. Provide positive introduction to dentistry
2. Make child accept dental treatment
3. Provide restorative and preventative care

PRIMARY VS PERMANENT TEETH

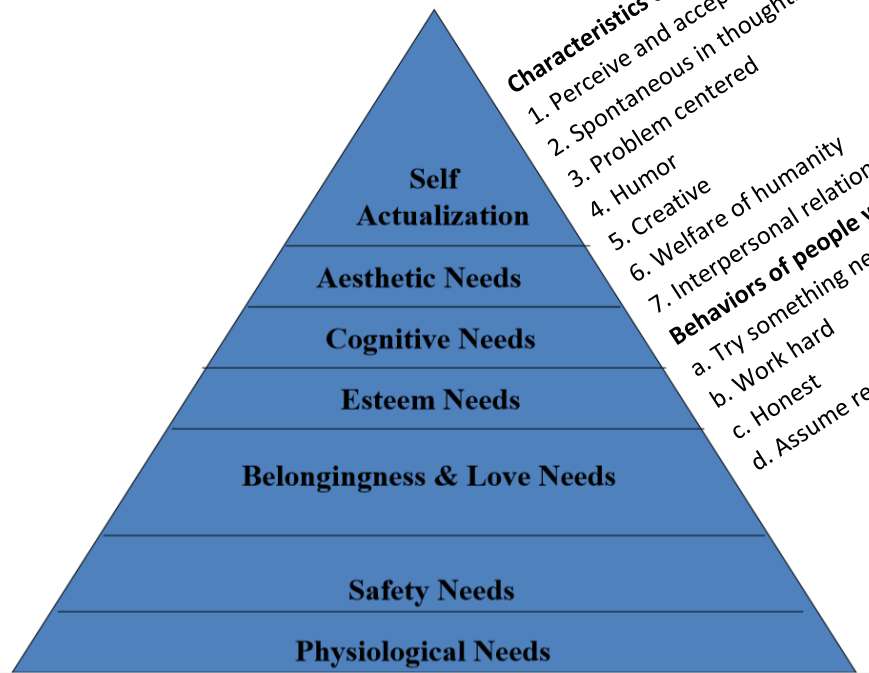
- Small size
- Bulbous crowns
- Thinner enamel and dentine
- Prominent pulp horns (avoiding pulp exposure is more difficult)

Establishing effective communication with child is one of first objectives in behavior management. This requires assessment of child's behavior.

THEORIES

1. Psychodynamic – Freud		2. Psychosocial – Erikson	3. Cognitive Development – Piaget
Psychoanalytic	Psychosexual		
ID – Pleasure Principle	Oral (0 – 1 year)	Trust vs Mistrust (0 – 1 year)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biologic impulse • Need to eat, drink, avoid pain & reproduce • Necessary for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterized by Passiveness and dependency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs are met – Trust • Inconsistent care – mistrust 	
Ego – Reality Principle	Anal (1 – 3 year)	Autonomy vs Shame (2 – 3 year)	Sensorimotor (Birth – 2 year)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gratification of impulses is delayed until appropriate conditions are found • Essential Executive of the personality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on reality principle • Regulatory process of environment affects the behavior • Characterized by negativism • Language skills by 18 months (1.5 years) • Mastery over skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New accomplishments – Autonomy • Do everything for child – Doubt • Child should think that dentist is doing his or her choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Object Concept: • 2—3 mo.: observe object • 3—6 mo.: grab object • 6—11 mo.: reach out for hidden object
Super Ego – Perfection	Phallic (3 – 6 year)	Initiative vs Guilt (4 – 5 year)	Pre-operational (2 – 7 years)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internalized representation of value and morals of the society • Judges right and wrong active • Strive for perfection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curiosity of anatomical differences • Sexual identity develops • Mutilation anxiety (خوف من اذية النفس) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiative – Motor & intellectual activities • Guilt – made feel that he/she is stupid • First dental visit child wants to be successful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproducing action seen in past • Imaginative (toy as symbol) • Ego centric • Dental staff use immediate sensation rather than abstract reasoning
	Latency (6 – 12 year)	Industry vs Inferiority (6 – 11 year)	Concrete Operational (7 – 11 year)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care-free and untroubled years • Acquiring new knowledge • Cognitive skills (Mathematical, spoken & written language develops) • Physical changes in body (11—12 year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry – Encouraged to finish an effort • Inferiority – efforts considered as mess • Ortho treatment in this stage (children can define success) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform mental operations which are: Flexible & Reversible • Develop dimensional and relational thinking • Dental explanation should be illustrative (not abstract)
	Genital (12 – 18 year)	Identity vs Confusion (12 – 18 year)	Formal Operational (11 year – Adult)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adolescence starts with the onset of puberty and ends with accomplishment of developmental task • Further divided into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Early Adolescence: [12—14 girls, 13—15 boys] group activities and sports. ○ Middle Adolescence: [14—16] Turmoil of adolescence, intellectualization & new ideas, becomes independent ○ Late Adolescence: [17—18] Ego identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature mentally and capable of constructing theories and philosophies • New interpersonal dimension emerging <p>Ego — Confusion +ve — -ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ortho treatment done only when child want it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solving problems • Can see things from different perspectives • Systematic search for solution • Deals with abstract concepts • Understand concept of health, disease & prevention

4. Hierarchy of Needs – Abraham Maslow



Characteristics of Self Actualization:

1. Perceive and accept reality
2. Spontaneous in thoughts
3. Problem centered
4. Humor
5. Creative
6. Welfare of humanity
7. Interpersonal relationship

Behaviors of people who attained Self Actualization:

- a. Try something new
- b. Work hard
- c. Honest
- d. Assume responsibility

5. Behavior Learning Theories

Classic Conditioning – Ivan Pavlov	Operant Conditioning – Skinner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unassociated stimuli produce a reflexive behavior • Association of one stimulus with other • Mode of learning: Learning by association <pre> graph TD A[White coat (Neutral stimulus)] --> B[Second visit (Conditioned stimulus)] C[Pain of injection (Unconditioned)] --> D[Fear & Crying (Response)] A --> D B --> E[Fear and crying] </pre> • Reinforced – when there is associated between conditioned and unconditioned stimulus • Extinction – when there is no association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive Reinforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Direct</u>: reward and social approval ○ <u>Vicarious</u>: observing someone receiving reward ○ <u>Self-administered</u>: self-praise • Negative Reinforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Removal of negative stimulus after the response is achieved • Omission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Removal of pleasant stimulus (as a consequence of bad temper) • Punishment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unpleasant stimulus is present. Problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Timid & oversensitive child ▪ Behavioral inflexibility ▪ Avoid the situation ▪ Learning punishment methods
Dental Management	Dental Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dentist office should look different • Dentist should have a different appearance • Childs first dental visit should be different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive and Negative reinforcements is used in dental office • Punishment (not as effective as reinforcement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mild form is voice control ○ Withdrawal of privileges or parental disapproval