Save-a-tooth recipe	
Findings	Recipe
Tooth fracture : Loss of a piece of tooth	 Help your child to rinse out with warm water. Use a cold cloth or ice pack to reduced swelling If possible, find the tooth fragment. Visit your dentist as soon as possible.
Root fracture : a crown fragment attached to the gingiva is mobile.	 Help your child to rinse out with cold water. Keep an ice pack over the lip and mouth to reduce swelling Visit your dentist as soon as possible.
Concussion : the tooth is tender to touch or tapping without mobility, displacement or bleeding.	
Subluxation : the tooth is tender to touch or tapping and has increased mobility but it is not displaced. Bleeding around the tooth may be noted.	
Intrusive luxation: the tooth appears to be shortened (in severe cases, it may appear missing). It is not mobile or tender to touch.	
Lateral luxation : a tooth is displaced laterally and may be locked firmly into this new position.	 Help your child to rinse out with cold water. Keep an ice pack over the lip and mouth to reduce swelling Try to reposition the tooth back to its normal position using gentle finger pressure. Gently hold the tooth in position. Visit your dentist as soon as possible.
Extrusive luxation : the tooth appears elongated and is excessively mobile	
Avulsion : the tooth is completely knocked-out of the dental socket.	A baby tooth should never be replanted. Replant an adult tooth as soon as possible. Do not touch the root of the tooth, handle it by the crown only Rinse the tooth only if there is dirt covering it. Do not scrub or scrape it. Replant the tooth into the socket slowly with digital pressure and hold it in position. If you are unable to replant the tooth place it in a transportation media such as cold milk, saliva, physiologic saline or water. The tooth should never be allowed to dry which will compromise its survival. Visit your dentist within 60 minutes.