

Tooth cavity in childhood represents a significant problem of nowadays children.

Prevention of tooth cavity is a compulsory requirement for a development of healthy teeth among children. Bachelor thesis has a theoretical and empirical character. The theoretical part of this bachelor thesis concerns anatomy, physiology and pathology of child's teeth, dental care and teeth cavity in early childhood, endangered children groups, prevention and complications with tooth cavities, hygiene of oral cavity, recommended nutrition and prevention programs. The aim of the empirical segment was to discover how the oral hygiene of pregnant mothers relates to that of their children, influence of early oral hygiene of children, merits of specific nutrition starting at birth, what influence does early dental care have. For the purpose of the research there has been used an anonymous form, in order of gathering the necessary data. The research group consisted of 70 mothers of preschool children (2-6 years of age), the research took place at a children dental ambulance at VFN Prague. The respondents filled out a questionnaire and then I proceeded to make a statistical analysis of the results and I evaluated them. The results did not provide solid evidence that all researched topics have a connection with the condition of the researched children's teeth. Only the group of children which was breast fed, was not drinking sweet drinks, was only rarely given candy and began with tooth hygiene after the 1st tooth appeared, showed a significantly less average number of tooth cavities as opposed to the other children.