**Bleeding gum in children**

**Bleeding**, also known as a **hemorrhage** or  is [blood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood) escaping from the [circulatory system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system) from damaged [blood vessels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_vessel).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bleeding#cite_note-1) Bleeding can occur [internally](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internal_bleeding), or externally either through a natural opening such as the [mouth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mouth_(human)), [nose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_nose), [ear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ear), [urethra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urethra), [vagina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vagina) or [anus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anus), or through a wound in the [skin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_skin). [Hypovolemia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypovolemia) is a massive decrease in blood volume, and death by excessive loss of blood is referred to as [exsanguination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exsanguination).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bleeding#cite_note-2) Typically, a healthy person can endure a loss of 10–15% of the total blood volume without serious [medical difficulties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequela) (by comparison, [blood donation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_donation) typically takes 8–10% of the donor's blood volume).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bleeding#cite_note-3) The stopping or controlling of bleeding is called [hemostasis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hemostasis) and is an important part of both [first aid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_aid) and [surgery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surgery). The use of [cyanoacrylate glue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyanoacrylate) to prevent bleeding and seal battle wounds was designed and first used in the [Vietnam War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War). Today many medical treatments use a medical version of "super glue" instead of using traditional stitches used for small wounds that need to be closed at the skin level.

**Blood loss**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bleeding&action=edit&section=2)]

Hemorrhaging is broken down into four classes by the American College of Surgeons' [advanced trauma life support](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_trauma_life_support) (ATLS).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bleeding#cite_note-EM2004-4)

* **Class I Hemorrhage** involves up to 15% of blood volume. There is typically no change in vital signs and [fluid resuscitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluid_resuscitation)is not usually necessary.
* **Class II Hemorrhage** involves 15-30% of total blood volume. A patient is often [tachycardic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tachycardia) (rapid heart beat) with a reduction in the difference between the [systolic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systole_(medicine)) and [diastolic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diastolic) blood pressures. The body attempts to compensate with [peripheral vasoconstriction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasoconstriction). Skin may start to look pale and be cool to the touch. The patient may exhibit slight changes in behavior. Volume resuscitation with crystalloids ([Saline solution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saline_(medicine)) or [Lactated Ringer's solution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lactated_Ringer%27s_solution)) is all that is typically required. [Blood transfusion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_transfusion) is not usually required.
* **Class III Hemorrhage** involves loss of 30-40% of circulating blood volume. The patient's [blood pressure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_pressure) drops, the [heart rate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_rate) increases, peripheral hypoperfusion ([shock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shock_(circulatory))) with diminished [capillary refill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capillary_refill) occurs, and the mental status worsens. Fluid resuscitation with crystalloid and blood transfusion are usually necessary.
* **Class IV Hemorrhage** involves loss of >40% of circulating blood volume. The limit of the body's compensation is reached and aggressive resuscitation is required to prevent death.

This system is basically the same as used in the staging of [hypovolemic shock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypovolemia).

Individuals in excellent physical and [cardiovascular](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circulatory_system) shape may have more effective compensatory mechanisms before experiencing cardiovascular collapse. These patients may look deceptively stable, with minimal derangements in vital signs, while having poor peripheral perfusion. Elderly patients or those with chronic medical conditions may have less tolerance to blood loss, less ability to compensate, and may take medications such as betablockers that can potentially blunt the cardiovascular response. Care must be taken in the assessment.

Bleeding is the loss of blood which can take place or happen outside or inside the body. You may bleed when you get injured, a cut or other wound. **Bleeding** can also be due to an injury to internal organs.

Causes of bleeding gum in children

As a parent it's only natural to panic when you see blood, especially when it is coming out of your toddler's mouth. Your first reaction is to think your child fell or was hit with something. But if in your investigation you discover no accident occurred, you may have to accept that your child has a gum disease.

Bleeding gums are often the result of inadequate plaque removal from the teeth at the gum line. This usually results in inflammation of the gums (gingivitis). But consistent gum bleeding may indicate a more serious medical condition, such as leukemia and the coagulation abnormalities associated with this disease. When the gum line experiences inflammation it can lead to more advanced forms of gum and jawbone diseases known as periodontitis.

Other common causes of bleeding gums include vitamin deficiencies and medications, especially blood thinners that have a tendency to have bleeding gums as a side effect.

Most pediatric dentists recommend a visit to the dentist if the condition is combined with other symptoms including severe bleeding, difficulty breathing or swallowing or a temperature over 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Symptoms you may notice with bleeding gums include:**

* Gum tenderness
* Mouth sores or ulcers
* Receding gums
* Swollen gums

**Bleeding gums may also result from:**

* Brushing too hard
* Vitamin K deficiency
* Ill-fitting dentures
* Bleeding disorders such as hemophilia

While caring for your teeth is important, many people forget the value of caring for your gums as part of an important oral hygiene regimen. They are the foundation of a healthy mouth and if you’re not taking care of them, you’re really at risk for oral health issues. Since gums provide important support for your teeth, take good care of them and take action if you notice bleeding gums.

## What do Bleeding Gums Mean?

Problems such as bleeding gums can be a sign that your gums are not being properly cared for and need more attention. While you don’t need to panic if you notice bleeding gums, you do need to take action to help prevent the progression to a more advanced form of [gum disease](https://crest.com/en-us/oral-health/conditions/gums/gum-disease-symptoms-causes-treatments). Since so many people have [gingivitis](https://crest.com/en-us/oral-health/conditions/gums/gingivitis-symptoms-causes-treatments) and bleeding gums, people often don’t take it seriously enough.

In fact, while research shows that one in two Americans have some form of gum disease, approximately only three percent seek professional treatment. According to the American Academy of Periodontology (AAP), this difference between the prevalence of gum disease and the low levels of professional treatment can likely be blamed on a lack of understanding of the effect periodontal disease can have on overall health. Some studies suggest that periodontitis may be associated with other health conditions such as heart disease and diabetes, so it shouldn't be taken lightly.

## Bleeding Gums Causes

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## Bleeding Gums Causes Can gums grow back?

Gum disease affects many people around the world. About 50% of adults at some stage struggled with gingival recession. There are also many other myths about gum disease.What are the causes of gum recession?The main cause of [gingival recession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gingival_recession) are deposits of plaque, a layer of bacteria that constantly accumulate on the teeth and the spaces between them, especially those hard to reach. These bacteria irritate the gums, leading to inflammation. In addition, "gingival pockets" are created in the spaces between the gums and the teeth. If left untreated, the pockets may deepen and result in much more serious problems such as tooth hypersensitivity and periodontitis.The cause of gum disease is plaque bacteria deposits that accumulate on the teeth and in the spaces between them. Read this artical [Can receding gums come back](https://danielreams.atavist.com/receding-gums-grow-back-at-home)?

If they are not regularly removed by brushing or threading, they can irritate the gums, resulting in redness, swelling and bleeding, or early symptoms of gum disease, known as [gingivitis](https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/gingivitis/symptoms-causes/syc-20354453).Untreated can lead to the creation of small "pockets" between the teeth and gums. Over time, these pockets will deepen, leading to periodontitis, one of the most serious types of gum disease. At this stage, damage to the gums can even result in [tooth loss](https://www.nidcr.nih.gov/research/data-statistics/tooth-loss).The gums of smokers are much more vulnerable to infection because smoking and nicotine slow down the flow of blood and nutrients to the tissues of the gums. That is why it is so important to stop this process at an early stage and effectively heal the gums.Preventions to cure gum disease at homeGums bleeding is a common warning sign of gum disease.

**Can gum grow back?**

The reason for this is most often deposits of plaque bacteria on the teeth and in the spaces between them. This problem affects people of all ages, although it is less common in children.Regular flossing and the use of fluoride toothpaste may prevent plaque buildup, the main cause of gum bleeding.

Too strong brushing can cause gingival bleeding, one of the potential signs of gum recession, so if you notice blood in the saliva after brushing your teeth, talk to your dentist about it. Don't press the brush too hard when brushing your teeth. Use a manual or electric toothbrush with a small head and soft, round fibers. Make circular or elliptical movements, paying special attention to the gum line (the place where the gums meet your teeth).

**Do your gums grow back?**

It is recommended to change the brush every three months.If you notice any potential sign of gum disease, such as spitting blood during brushing or flossing, talk to your dentist as soon as possible. However, you must not forget about regular inspection visits, even when everything seems to be okay. Your dentist may notice signs of gum disease or other problems before you notice symptoms. In this way, you can stop your journey towards gum disease before things get too far.Gingival recession is the first stage of gum disease and can be cured by applying the appropriate treatment and properly caring for oral hygiene. However, if left untreated, it may cause periodontitis, which is irreversible, incurable and will eventually lead to tooth loss.

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