



PREGNANCY

Dentalelle Tutoring

A, B, C, D, X CLASSIFICATION.

A **No risk in controlled human studies:** Adequate and well-controlled human studies have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus in the first trimester of pregnancy (and there is no evidence of risk in later trimesters).

B **No risk in other studies:** Animal reproduction studies have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women OR Animal studies have shown an adverse effect, but adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus in any trimester.

C **Risk not ruled out:** Animal reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in humans, but potential benefits may warrant use of the drug in pregnant women despite potential risks.

D **Positive evidence of risk:** There is positive evidence of human fetal risk based on adverse reaction data from investigational or marketing experience or studies in humans, but potential benefits may warrant use of the drug in pregnant women despite potential risks.

X **Contraindicated in Pregnancy:** Studies in animals or humans have demonstrated fetal abnormalities and/or there is positive evidence of human fetal risk based on adverse reaction data from investigational or marketing experience, and the risks involved in use of the drug in pregnant women clearly outweigh potential benefits. **CAN LEAD TO BIRTH DEFECTS OR DEATH.**

SYMPTOMS IN PREGNANCY

There are a few symptoms of gum disease to keep an eye out for. If you notice any of these symptoms, it is important to seek treatment as soon as possible.

tender, swollen gums

red or purple-red gums

gums that look shiny

bleeding gums after brushing or flossing

persistent bad breath

a bad taste in the mouth that won't go away

mouth sores

LOCAL ANESTHETICS

Local anesthetics are relatively safe when administered properly and in the correct amounts. **Lidocaine** and prilocaine are category B drugs, whereas mepivacaine, articaine and bupivacaine are in category C.

Epinephrine is also a category C drug. This drug has been studied in amounts of up to 0.1 mg added to local anesthetics used for epidural anesthesia (administered for pain relief during labour); no unusual side effects or complications have been reported in this context.