Guidelines for amateurs
What is oral health?

Oral health means the health of the mouth. A healthy mouth allows you to speak, smile, smell, taste, touch, chew, swallow and convey a range of emotions with confidence and without pain, discomfort and disease. A healthy mouth also lets you practice the sports of your choice without disruption. No matter how old you are – 5, 25, 65, 80 years old or older – oral health is vital to your general health, well-being and athletic performance.

ORAL HEALTH MEANS HAVING HEALTHY:

GUMS
CHEWING MUSCLES
MOUTH + THROAT LININGS
TEETH
TONGUE
UPPER + LOWER JAWS
LIPS
SALIVARY GLANDS
HARD + SOFT PALATE
Why does oral health matter?
Oral disease can affect your athletic performance and your general health. For example, gum disease can increase your risk of diabetes, heart disease, and pneumonia. Taking care of your mouth keeps it healthy and helps you maintain your general health, which is essential when practicing sports.

How can oral health affect my athletic performance?
The mouth is often considered as a mirror of the body: a healthy mouth contributes to a healthy body that behaves smoothly and efficiently. Conversely, an unhealthy mouth can affect your athletic performance in several ways:

» Poor oral health can affect your quality of life and well-being, two elements that are important for good athletic performance.
» Caries (tooth decay) and periodontal (gum) diseases can cause or maintain inflammations and infections in your body, with a negative effect on your athletic performance.
» Defective dental occlusion can affect your posture and gait, which can increase your risk of injury.
» A dental emergency, such as a gum abscess, infected tooth, or wisdom tooth eruption before an athletic competition can cause you to perform poorly, or even withdraw. Dental care must be provided immediately after screening to avoid emergency interventions.

It all started the day before I was due to play in our local badminton tournament. I started to feel a slight pain in the back of my mouth. Later in the evening, the pain got worse, and I had to take a painkiller before going to bed. The next morning, I woke up at 6 am with severe pain in my molar. My gums were also swollen, and I had a fever of nearly 38º. I took another painkiller and went to my tournament, but after the first set I had to drop out. The pain had become unbearable. The next morning, I went to my dentist and it turned out I had two untreated caries, one of which had become infected.
How can sports affect my oral health?

Practicing sports can affect your oral health in many ways: dehydration, stress, and the sugars and acids in sports food and beverages can all negatively impact your oral health. Physical impacts can also cause oral injuries.

- Sports beverages and some energy supplements contain lots of sugars and acids, which can cause caries and increase the risk of periodontal disease and tooth erosion.
- Sports-related stress is an additional risk factor for caries, periodontal disease, tooth erosion, abrasion and bruxism (teeth grinding).
- Oral and dental trauma and injuries can happen frequently when practicing contact and combat sports without proper protection.
- Dehydration and stress can lead to dry mouth, which can negatively affect your oral health.
- In aquatic sports, the low pH of swimming pool water may cause tooth erosion.

In the US alone, dental injuries from recreational sports account for more than 600,000 emergency dental visits each year!

Almost one in three dental injuries in children has been shown to occur during sports activities.

Last time I visited my dentist, she noticed I had slight tooth erosion. She asked me a few questions about my lifestyle, and when I told her that I was a passionate amateur swimmer, she informed me that the chlorine in the swimming pool could lead to tooth erosion. She advised me to always rinse my mouth with tap water after swimming, and to brush my teeth with fluoride toothpaste twice a day, but never immediately after swimming. She also recommended that I avoid acidic sports drinks whenever possible.
What can I do to protect and preserve my oral health?

- **BRUSH YOUR TEETH**
  
  Brush your teeth and gums at least twice a day for two minutes (30 minutes after eating). Use a toothbrush, fluoride toothpaste and flosses/interdental brushes. Rinse with water or chew sugar-free gum after meals and snacks when brushing isn’t possible.

- **VISIT YOUR DENTIST**
  
  Visit your dentist at least once a year for a complete check-up. Your dentist may apply fluoride varnish to protect your teeth.

- **MEDICATION**
  
  Make sure that any dental medication you may be taking is compatible with physical exercise and, when competing, anti-doping policies. Illicit soft drugs can harm your health if consumed regularly.

- **DO NOT SMOKE**
  
  Avoid smoking and smokeless tobacco.
Eat a healthy diet, with limited snacking of foods and drinks high in sugars.

When snacking between meals, choose fruit and vegetables, cheese and nuts over foods that are more likely to cause caries, such as cookies or sugary energy bars.

Beware of acids: counteract the acidity of energy drinks and food by rinsing your mouth with water afterwards. When drinking a sports beverage, use a reusable straw to avoid contact with your teeth and dilute energy drinks with water. Do not brush your teeth immediately after drinking energy drinks.

Stay hydrated by regularly drinking water throughout the day.
**PROTECT YOURSELF**

*Wear a mouthguard when engaging in contact sports.*

A mouthguard is recommended even if you only practice your sport occasionally. Some amateurs have less control over their movements and less knowledge of preventing injury than professionals and are therefore at greater risk of trauma.

Avoid store-bought, standard mouthguards that do not fit well and offer poor protection. Favour custom-made mouthguards. For children and adolescents whose mouths are still developing, it may be appropriate to use standard mouthguards that will then be adapted by a dentist. Do not hesitate to ask your dentist for advice.

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**Examples of sports where protection is**

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» Weightlifting

» Squash

» Water polo

» Field hockey/roller hockey
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