

From Drool to School

Caring for your child's oral health from the drool years to the school years.



DELTA DENTAL FOUNDATION

Brought to you by:



An affiliate of Delta Dental of Michigan,
Ohio, Indiana, and North Carolina

From Drool to School

THE DROOL YEARS

Newborns and Infants





BRUSH FOR YOU AND YOUR BABY

It's important to keep your mouth healthy to have a healthy baby! Problems with your gums or teeth could cause your baby to be born too early.

To protect teeth and gums during pregnancy:

- Brush with fluoride toothpaste 2 times a day, and floss once a day.
- Get a new toothbrush every 3–4 months (more often if frayed).
- Do not share toothbrushes.
- Eat a variety of healthy foods.
- Choose water or milk instead of juice or soda pop.

Feeling Queasy?

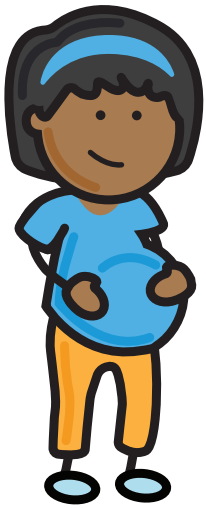
If you vomit, rinse your mouth with water to prevent stomach acids from attacking your teeth.

If morning sickness is making you too sick to brush, rinse your mouth out with water or mouthwash.



Healthy Smile Hint

Moms-to-be should schedule a dental visit for a checkup and cleaning **within the first 6 months of pregnancy.**



BEFORE TEETH EVEN APPEAR

Even though you can't see them, all 20 primary (baby) teeth are under your baby's gums at birth. Good oral health habits should start before a baby's first tooth even appears.

Wipe baby's gums.

Take a damp washcloth and lightly wipe or massage your baby's gums twice a day to keep the mouth and gums clean.

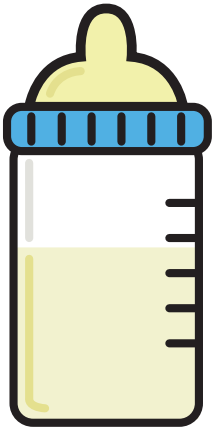
Pacifiers and bottles.

Talk to your dentist about what type they would recommend. They can affect how muscles develop in a baby's mouth.

Do not put your baby in bed with a bottle. Milk, juice and formula contain sugars that can lead to cavities.

Stop the spread of germs.

Don't share your cups or silverware with your baby. Sharing spreads germs which can make baby sick or cause problems with their teeth.



Babies are sweet enough!

Never add sugar or other sweeteners to a baby's bottle. Sugar is not recommended for babies and can cause cavities.

TEETHING TIPS

Teething usually starts at around 6 months of age. However, some babies may not get their first tooth until 12 or 14 months.

What's normal?

During teething, drooling and fussiness are normal due to sore gums. **Fever and diarrhea are not normal** during teething and can be a sign of illness. Contact your doctor if baby has these symptoms.

To help a teething baby:

- Lightly massage sore gums with a damp, clean cloth.
- Offer a cold (never frozen) teething ring or a cool, wet washcloth.
- Brush gums and teeth gently with a soft child's toothbrush and water.
- Talk to your doctor about whether you should give baby pain relievers.



Babies chew!

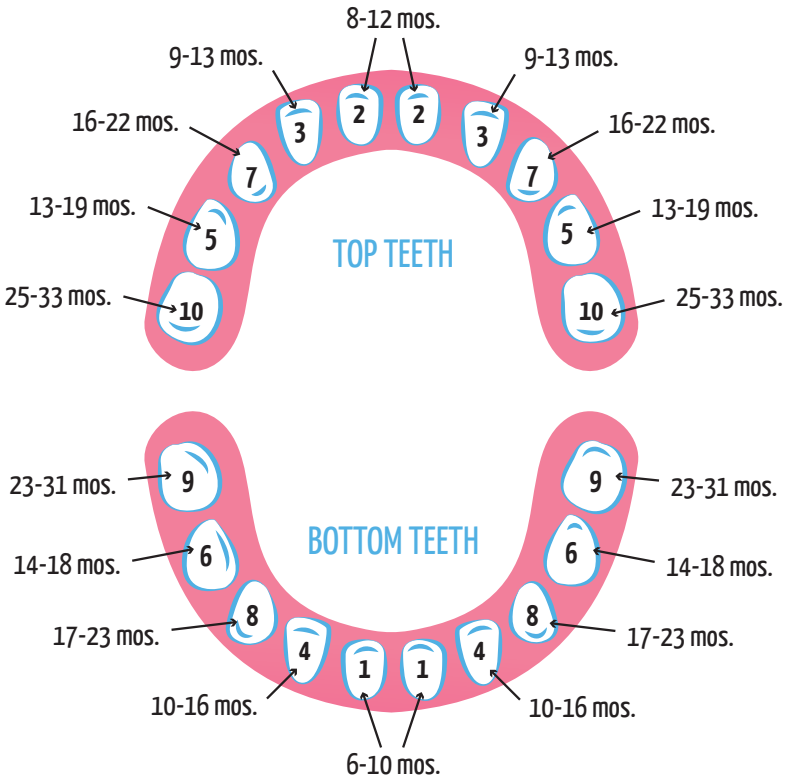
Keep items away from your baby that can break apart in the mouth. These can be choking hazards.

WHEN WILL BABY'S TEETH COME IN?

First teeth are exciting! The chart below shows when teeth are expected to arrive. The teeth are numbered 1–10 to show the order they are expected to come in. Your baby will have 20 baby teeth in total.

As always, remember there is a wide range of normal.

Primary (Baby) Tooth Eruption Chart



FIRST DENTAL VISIT BY FIRST BIRTHDAY

Why so early?

Your baby should see the dentist by their first birthday. The dentist will be able to learn about your child's dental needs before problems happen. Your child will feel better about the dentist if the first visit is a positive, happy experience; not one that is scary or for a painful emergency.

What kind of dentist should a child see?

Most often, young children will see either a pediatric dentist or a family dentist. Choose which option works best for your family.

Pediatric Dentist:
Has been specially trained to see children of all ages. A pediatric dentist also has training to work with children who have special needs.

Family Dentist:
May see children as well as older family members, such as parents or grandparents.

To find a kid-friendly dentist in your area, visit the website of the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry at **www.mychildrensteeth.org**. Ask your pediatrician, co-workers or friends with young children for a recommendation.

What can you expect?

- The dentist will have you stay with your baby.
- The dentist will examine your baby's mouth.
- The dentist will talk with you about your baby's teeth and gums.



THE DENTIST IS OUR FRIEND

Your dentist plays a big role in keeping your child's teeth healthy. When parents and their dentist work together to keep children's teeth healthy, checkups and cleanings will be fun and enjoyable!

Talk about the dentist:

Be Positive

Talk about the dentist in a positive way, to help children feel excited about meeting them.

Talk About Teeth

- Talk to your child about how we use our healthy teeth for smiling, singing, talking and eating healthy food.
- Find a list of dental books at: http://a.co/2arP7e0

Stay Calm

If you get scared about going to the dentist, try not to show your worries—kids sense what their parents are feeling.



Be Understanding

It's normal for children to feel anxious to see their doctor or dentist. Dentists who treat children know how to help them feel more relaxed and at ease.

PREPARING FOR A DENTIST VISIT

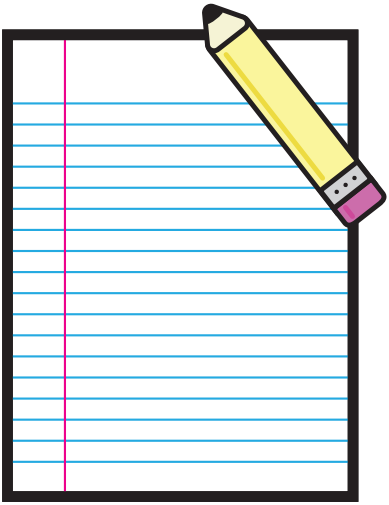
Your child's first dental visit will be a positive experience with the right plan in place.

Time it Right

Schedule visits at the time of day that your child will be at his or her best—avoid nap time and feeding times.

Make Some Notes

- Be ready to answer questions about what your baby eats and drinks and your baby's medical history. It's easier to answer questions if you have notes, rather than thinking of things on the spot.
- Bring a list of any questions you may have about teething or how to care for baby's teeth.



Healthy Smile Hint

Prepare for the first dental visit by bringing a favorite book, blanket, or toy and an extra diaper.

SO, REMEMBER...



- Take care of your teeth and mouth during pregnancy.
- Brush 2 times a day and floss 1 time a day.



- Care for baby's gums by wiping them 2 times a day.
- Never put baby to bed with a bottle.



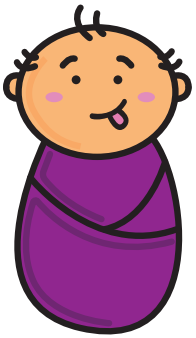
- Make baby's first dentist visit by their first birthday. Having a dental home helps to make sure your child's teeth stay healthy and you have a place to go if your child has a dental emergency.



- Help your child understand the dentist is our friend!



- Prepare for your child's first dental visit with questions you may have.



From Drool to School

PRESCHOOL YEARS

Toddlers and Preschoolers





WHY BABY TEETH ARE SO SPECIAL

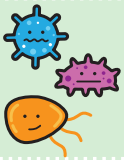
Why are baby teeth important? Kids get a second set when permanent teeth come in, right? While that is true, baby teeth are very important for your child's development. Taking care of your child's baby teeth is just as important as their permanent teeth.



Primary (baby) teeth make space in the mouth for permanent (adult) teeth.



With healthy teeth, your baby will be able to make the right word sounds when they are ready to talk.



Unhealthy baby teeth can spread bacteria to the healthy permanent teeth underneath the gums.



A healthy smile helps your child make friends and feel good about themself.



HEALTHY HABITS START EARLY

Primary (baby) teeth make space in the mouth for permanent (adult) teeth and can help children speak clearly. Unhealthy baby teeth can spread bacteria to the healthy permanent teeth underneath the gums.

To develop good brushing habits:

- Use a soft, child-sized toothbrush.
- Brush 2 times a day for 2 minutes.
- Brush the tongue to get rid of germs and freshen breath.
- Use fluoride toothpaste—start with a smear (the size of a grain of rice) until your child is 3. Then increase toothpaste to the size of a pea from age 3 to 6.
- **Remember: The last thing to touch your child's teeth before bedtime should be a toothbrush or water (not a snack)!**



Under 3—use rice sized amount of toothpaste

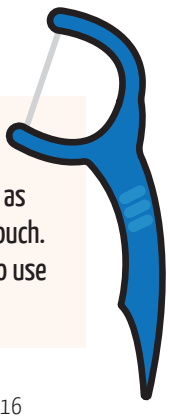


Over 3—use pea sized amount of toothpaste

Until children are about 6, they don't have the ability to brush well enough to stop cavities. Let young children brush their own teeth for practice. After they practice, you should brush them to make sure teeth have been properly cleaned.

Floss!

Floss once per day as soon as your child has 2 teeth that touch. Floss picks might be easier to use with young children.





KICK THE HABIT

Sucking is natural, and lots of children suck on fingers, thumbs, pacifiers, baby bottles and other objects to relax or feel more secure. However, if sucking becomes a bad habit, teeth can suffer.

Baby Bottles

Wean your child off the bottle by 12 to 18 months old.

Pacifiers and Thumb Sucking

When your baby turns one, talk to your child's doctor about how and when to wean from the pacifier.

Although thumb sucking is common in toddlers, if it continues after age 4 it can affect how your child's teeth and jaw develop.

Sippy Cups

While sippy cups are OK for toddlers, it's important that they not sip for long periods of time or be put down for a nap with a sippy cup.

Juice, milk or other sweetened drinks can lead to cavities if they are always being sipped on. It is best to offer water between meals.





FANTASTIC FLUORIDE

Fluoride is a mineral that exists naturally and can help prevent cavities by making the surface of teeth (enamel) stronger.

How can your child get fluoride?



Drinking Tap Water

Water is "fluoridated" when the amount of fluoride in a community's water system is adjusted to a level that will prevent tooth decay. Bottled water does not usually contain fluoride, so tap water is best. You can contact your local health department to find out if your community's water is fluoridated. They can also test well water for fluoride.

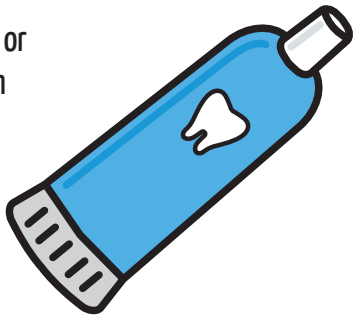
Toothpaste and Mouthwash with Fluoride

For children younger than 3, use no more than a smear (the size of a grain of rice) of fluoride toothpaste. For children ages 3 to 6, use a pea-sized amount.

Fluoridated mouthwash should only be used by children ages 6 and older, as younger children may swallow it rather than swishing and spitting it out.

Fluoride Application

Your dentist may apply a fluoride gel, foam or rinse directly to teeth to protect them from cavities. Ask your dentist about fluoride at your next visit.





CHEW ON THIS

Eating right is important for a healthy body and mouth. It's never too early to help your child learn good eating habits.

Things to consider:

Read the Labels

Added sugar can be hidden in even healthy-looking foods. Read the labels and choose items with the lowest sugar content and rich in vitamins and calcium.



Did you know?

Four grams of sugar = **one teaspoon!**

Limit Snacks

Many snack foods contain lots of sugar, which can cause cavities. Choose times for snacks and then put food away when snack time is over. Low-fat snacks, such as fruits and vegetables, cheese cubes, whole grain cereal and yogurt are healthy options.

Ditch Soda Pop and Juice, Choose Milk and Water

Soda pop and fruit juice can contain a lot of sugar. The longer kids' teeth are exposed to sugar, the more they are at risk for cavities.

Avoid Chewy Fruit Snacks and Sugared Cereals

These foods contain high levels of sugar that can lead to cavities. In addition, fruit snacks can stick to teeth and cause cavities.



SO, REMEMBER...



- Brush 2 times a day for 2 minutes each time. Floss once a day when your child has 2 teeth that touch.
- Us a rice sized amount of toothpaste under 3 years and a pea sized amount of toothpaste over 3 years.



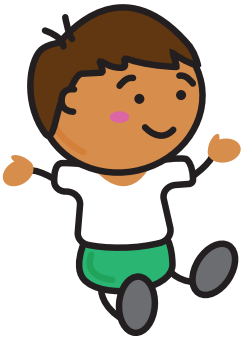
- Wean your child from the bottle by 12 to 18 months of age.
- No sippy cups or bottles in bed.
- Give water for drinks between meals.



- Choose fluoridated tap water instead of bottled water to keep teeth strong.
- Use fluoride toothpaste.



- Limit snacks; choose healthy options.
- Skip soda pop and juice; offer water or milk.
- Avoid chewy fruit snacks and sugared cereals.



From Drool to School

SCHOOL YEARS

Elementary-aged Children





BRUSHING IS ELEMENTARY

As children grow, they take great pride in doing things for themselves, including brushing and flossing on their own. However, it's still important for parents to make sure they are being done right!

Remember:

Brush 2 Times a Day for 2 Minutes Each Time

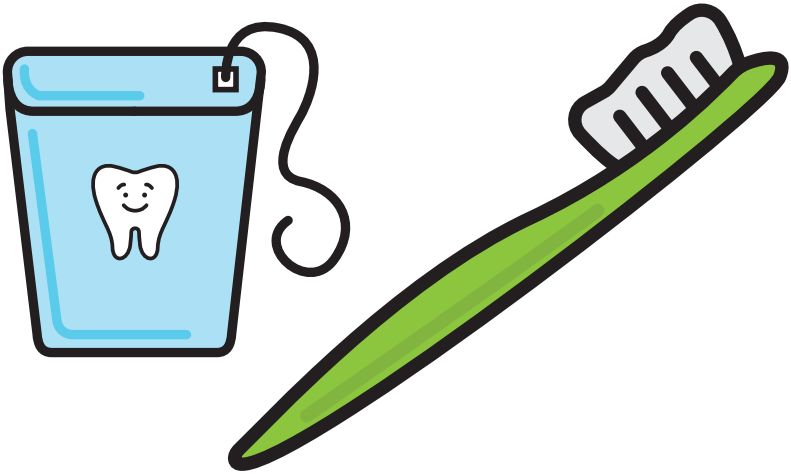
Brushing should take place in small circular motions across the teeth and gums. Make sure to brush all sides of the teeth, including molars way in the back. Lightly brushing the tongue can help get rid of bad breath and germs.

Floss 1 Time Every Day

Teach kids to start in the same place each time, so they floss between all of their teeth.

Children Older Than 6 Should Use a Fluoride Mouthwash 1 Time a Day

The mouthwash should be swished in the mouth for 30–60 seconds and then spit out.





SEALANTS SAVE TEETH

Sealants are an easy, painless way to help protect children's teeth from cavities.

Sealants are thin, tooth colored coatings that seal off the dips and grooves on the biting surface of back teeth (molars) so that germs and food can't get caught and cause cavities. **Getting sealants is easy and painless.**

What to expect when getting a sealant:

- First, the tooth is cleaned, and a gel is applied.
- Then, the tooth is washed off and dried, and the sealant is painted on the tooth.
- Last, a special light is used to help the sealant harden.

Sealants last for about 5 to 10 years, so check with your dentist to see when they need to be reapplied.

For more information about sealants, check with your child's dentist.





BACK TO SCHOOL

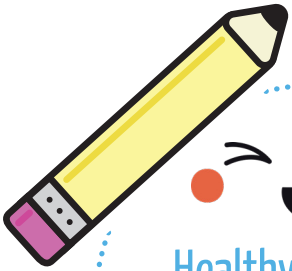
Make a dental visit part of your child's back-to-school routine!



There are plenty of items to check off on the back-to-school list—school supply shopping, new clothes, doctor visits, haircuts, etc. No back-to-school checklist should be complete without a visit to the dentist!

A dental checkup should be part of a child's back-to-school routine, along with immunizations and a yearly physical.

By making a dental visit part of your yearly school routine, it's easy to make sure your child's oral health is in top shape, and he or she is ready for the school year ahead.



Healthy Smile Hint

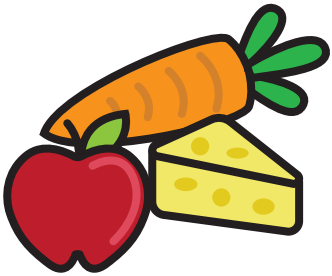
Get your child's smile school-ready by making a dental visit part of your back-to-school routine.

Healthy Teeth = Better Grades

Did you know children with healthy teeth get better grades in school? Children who are in pain from cavities have trouble paying attention in school and miss more school.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Packing a healthy, well-balanced lunch can help kids stay focused during the day and keeps their teeth cavity-free.



Your grocery checklist:

- **Fresh Fruits and Vegetables**
  Go for fresh, healthy options such as baby carrots, grapes, apple chunks and orange sections.
- **Dairy products**
  Milk, low-fat yogurt and cheese are great choices. Be sure to read labels, because some products that are specifically marketed to children can be high in fat and sugar.
- **Protein**
  Turkey, roast beef, cheese or peanut butter are good choices for a sandwich. Use whole grain bread, and try to sneak in some lettuce and tomato!
- **Water**
  Fluoridated tap water is a great choice for lunch. Drinks such as soda pop, juice and sports drinks can contain a lot of empty calories and high levels of sugar, which can cause cavities.
- **Toothbrush**
  Brushing after lunch is a great idea, but even a quick rinse with water can reduce the amount of sugar left behind on teeth.

Limit juice—EAT your fruit!

Even 100% fruit juice typically contains as much sugar and as many calories as soda pop. Choose real fruit instead to get the benefits of nutrients and fiber.

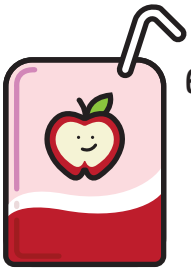


RETHINK YOUR DRINK—CHOOSE WATER!

Drinking sugar-sweetened beverages is not good for the mouth or the body.

- Drinking soda pop nearly doubles the risk of cavities for children.
- Drinking a 12-ounce can of soda pop each day increases a child's chance of becoming obese by 60%.
- People who drink 1 or 2 cans of soda pop each day have a 26% greater risk of developing type 2 diabetes.

How much sugar is in common drinks?



6.75 oz. Apple Juice

6 tsp. sugar (24g)

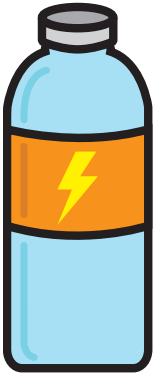
101 calories



14 oz. Chocolate Milk

11 tsp. sugar (45g)

281 calories



20 oz. Sports Drink

8 tsp. sugar (34g)

130 calories



12 oz. Water

0 tsp. sugar (0g)

0 calories



RETHINK YOUR DRINK—CHOOSE WATER!

You wouldn't eat 16 packets of sugar—why would you drink them?

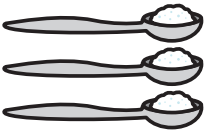
If your children are drinking soda pop, juice, chocolate milk, or sports and energy drinks, they are probably drinking a lot of added sugar!

A typical 20-ounce soda pop or juice contains 15–18 teaspoons of sugar—as much as in three chocolate candy bars!

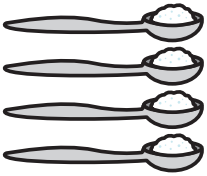
Recommended daily limits for added sugar.



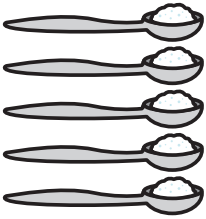
Newborns and Infants
0 tsp.
(0g)



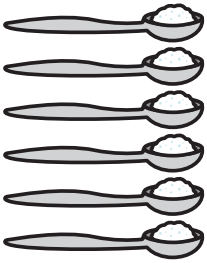
Toddlers and Preschoolers
3–4 tsp.
(12–16g)



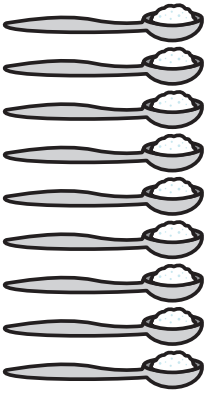
Children Ages 4–8
4–5 tsp.
(17–20g)



Pre-teens and Teenagers
5–8 tsp.
(20–32g)



Adult Women
6 tsp.
(24g)



Adult Men
9 tsp.
(36g)



DENTAL EMERGENCIES: BABY TEETH

Dental emergencies are common among active kids. Be prepared with the steps you should take in case of a child's dental injury.

If gums are injured or a baby tooth is loosened or knocked out:

Call the dentist after following the steps below.

- Don't pull out a loose tooth that is still attached. Keep the tooth in the socket.
- If there is bleeding, apply pressure with a piece of cold, wet gauze.
- Watch for swelling of the gums, pain, fever or a change in the color of the tooth.



Know Who to Call

Before an emergency happens, find out how to contact your dentist if you need urgent care after normal office hours. Most dentists have a plan for how they can be reached in case of emergency, or will let you know who to contact.

For a chipped or broken permanent tooth:

Call your dentist right away after taking care of the tooth.

- Collect all pieces of the tooth, and rinse your child's mouth with water.

If a permanent tooth is knocked out:

Go to the dentist right away after following the steps below.

- Find the tooth. Hold it by the top—not by the root.
- Place the tooth in a container of milk or your child's saliva (spit) or between the lower lip and gum. Do not store the tooth in tap water.
- For older kids, try to place the tooth back in the socket without touching the root. Have your child bite down on gauze to help keep it in place.



- If the tooth is stored in a container, have your child bite down on a gauze to help relieve bleeding and pain.
- The quicker you can get to the dentist, the better the chance of saving the tooth and re-implanting it in the mouth.



SPORTS SAFETY

If your child plays sports, mouthguards are a great way to keep their teeth safe. Talk to your dentist about which option is best for your child.

Mouthguards come in three main types:

1. **Stock**
   Least expensive and ready to wear. Sizes come in small, medium, or large. With limited sizes, fit can be an issue with this option.

2. **Boil and Bite**
   Once warmed in hot water, the user bites down on the mouthguard and it molds around teeth and gums for a better fit.

3. **Custom-fit**
   A custom-fit mouthguard is made by the dentist. An impression is made of the user's teeth and gums and the piece is specially made.

Be sure to teach your child how to take care of a mouthguard to make sure it is working right and isn't spreading germs:

Brush the mouthguard
Brush with a toothbrush and toothpaste after every use.

Soak the mouthguard
Freshen it by soaking the mouthguard overnight in a cup of mouthwash. Use denture cleaning solution for 20–30 minutes monthly.

Transport the mouthguard
Use a sturdy container that has vents so air can circulate.

Replace the mouthguard
When it becomes worn down, replace it!





TOOTHBRUSHES CAN MAKE YOU SICK

To stop the spread of germs:

Replace toothbrushes every 3–4 months.
Toothbrushes wear out and don't clean as well once the bristles get worn down.

Store toothbrushes away from others.
Bacteria in the air can travel between toothbrushes stored near each other in warm, moist environments like the bathroom.

Don't share toothpaste or bathroom drinking glasses.
All family members should have their own toothpaste and glass for rinsing after brushing.

Wash hands before and after brushing.
Make sure kids have clean hands to help lower the chance of germs entering the mouth.



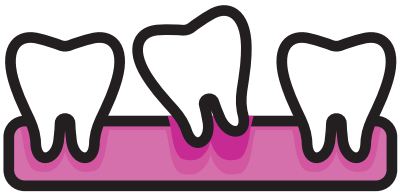


A LITTLE WIGGLE ROOM

Baby teeth usually begin to loosen and fall out starting around age 6. The last baby teeth usually fall out by age 12 or 13.

In general, girls start to lose teeth earlier than boys, though **the timing can vary for everyone.**

It is safe to pull out a loose tooth



Hold the tooth firmly with a piece of gauze or tissue, and give it a quick twist. If the tooth doesn't come out, wait a few days until it becomes looser on its own, and try again. It's OK to have your child wiggle a loose tooth gently to help it loosen. If there is pain or if the tooth hasn't fallen out after many days, you may want to contact your dentist.

A little bleeding is OK

Give your child a glass of water to swish around and then spit out. This will help remove the blood. His or her mouth may bleed for a few minutes after the tooth falls out. Applying a clean piece of gauze to the area for a few minutes can help, especially if your child is upset by seeing blood.

A little soreness is common after losing a tooth

Try applying a bag of ice wrapped in a washcloth to your child's face where the soreness is located. This can also help reduce any minor swelling that may occur.

TIME FOR THE TOOTH FAIRY

For children, a visit from the Tooth Fairy may be the best part about losing a tooth!

Make the Tooth Fairy's visit extra special:

Write a Note

Have your child leave a note for the Tooth Fairy about how they lost their tooth or how toothbrushing is going.

Keep the Magic Alive

Be sure your child is asleep before the Tooth Fairy arrives.



From the Desk of the Tooth Fairy

Leave a handwritten note from the Tooth Fairy complimenting the clean, healthy tooth or offering some tooth care tips along with a "treat" such as money or a small toy in exchange for the tooth.

Forgot to Grab the Tooth?

Remind your child that the Tooth Fairy is very busy and may not have been able to get to every child's house in one night. Simply grab it the next night!



What to Do With the Tooth?

Some parents decide to throw out the tooth (don't let your child find it!), while some choose to save it. Either way, make sure that the teeth remain hidden until your child no longer receives visits from the Tooth Fairy!



BRACE YOURSELF

As your child grows older, you may notice some large gaps between teeth that should be next to each other, crooked or overcrowded teeth, or chewing issues.

If you have concerns, talk with your dentist. They may refer you to an orthodontist—a dentist who specializes in moving teeth and aligning jaws.

Orthodontic treatment could include:

Braces
Straighten and realign teeth and fix over- or under-bites.

Spacers
Make more room in between teeth that are overcrowded.

Retainers
Prevent shifting of teeth or thumb sucking.

For additional information on orthodontics and to find an orthodontist, visit the website of the American Association of Orthodontists at: **www.mylifemysmile.org**.





SO, REMEMBER...



- Brush 2 times a day for 2 minutes each time.
- Floss 1 time a day.
- Children older than 6 should use fluoride mouthwash 1 time a day.



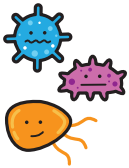
- A dental checkup should be part of a child's back-to-school routine.



- Choose healthy foods such as fresh fruits and veggies, dairy products and protein.
- Skip soda pop and juice; choose water or milk.



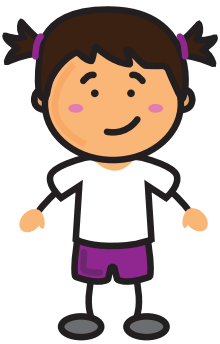
- Be prepared before a dental injury happens. Know who to call and what to do.



- Replace toothbrushes every 3–4 months.
- Store toothbrushes separately to keep from spreading germs.



- Make the visit from the Tooth Fairy special for your child!



FINDING AND PAYING FOR DENTAL CARE

It's important to find a dentist that makes the entire family feel comfortable. To find a dentist in a certain community or area, use Delta Dental's online dentist search tool at any of the following



Michigan
Delta Dental of Michigan
www.deltadentalmi.com



Indiana
Delta Dental of Indiana
www.deltadentalin.com



Ohio
Delta Dental of Ohio
www.deltadentaloh.com



North Carolina
Delta Dental of North Carolina
www.deltadentalnc.com

websites:

If a family does not have dental benefits, they may still be able to receive dental treatment at little to no cost. Below are some options for finding dental care.

To download a copy of the entire From Drool to School book, go to:
www.deltadentalmi.com/drooltoschool

Michigan

- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services*
  Find free or low-cost care from a dentist. http://bit.ly/2bYnTW2
- Delta Dental of Michigan's online dentist search tool
  www.deltadentalmi.com/findadentist
- State of Michigan's Oral Health Directory*
  https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/Up-Dated_oral_health_directory-Jan_2015_495957_7.pdf
- American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry*
  www.mychildrensteeth.org

Ohio

- Delta Dental of Ohio's online dentist search tool
  www.deltadentaloh.com/findadentist
- Ohio Department of Health*
  https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/oral-health-program/questions/
- Ohio Dental Association*
  oda.org/about-the-oda/find-a-dentist
- State of Ohio Medicaid coverage eligibility*
  jfs.ohio.gov/ohp
- American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry*
  www.mychildrensteeth.org

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www.deltadentaloh.com/drooltoschool

Indiana

- Delta Dental of Indiana's online dentist search tool
  www.deltadentalin.com/findadentist
- American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry*
  www.mychildrensteeth.org
- Indiana University School of Dentistry*
  https://dentistry.iu.edu/patients/index.html
- State of Indiana Medicaid eligibility/application*
  www.in.gov/fssa/dfr/2999.htm
- Indiana Dental Association*
  www.indental.org/find-a-dentist

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www.deltadentalin.com/drooltoschool

North Carolina

- Delta Dental of North Carolina's online dentist search tool
  www.deltadentalnc.com/findadentist
- North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services*
  www.ncdhhs.gov/dph/oralhealth/services/safety-net.htm
- North Carolina Dental Society*
  www.ncdental.org/for-the-public/find-a-dentist
- American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry*
  www.mychildrensteeth.org

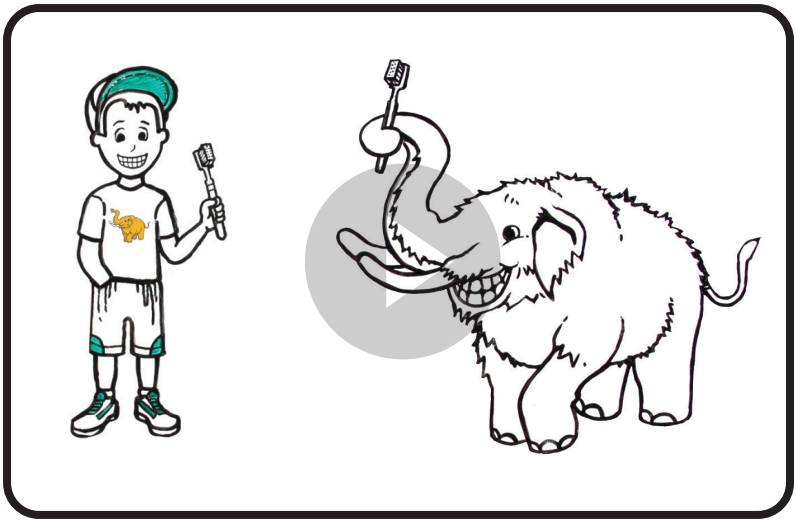
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FROM DROOL TO SCHOOL VIDEO

It's important to remember that as children grow, dental needs change.

Whether it's the primary (baby) teeth or the permanent (adult) teeth, we want a healthy mouth—and healthy bodies, too.



Visit Delta Dental's website to watch our From Drool to School video with your child!

Michigan
www.deltadentalmi.com/drooltoschool

Ohio
www.deltadentaloh.com/drooltoschool

Indiana
www.deltadentalin.com/drooltoschool

North Carolina
https://northcarolina.deltadental.com/drooltoschool

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