

Rol del odontólogo en el fomento de la lactancia materna. Un Scoping Review

Role of the dentist in promoting breastfeeding. A Scoping Review

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RESUMEN

Objetivo: El objetivo general de esta investigación es Determinar la importancia del rol que cumple el odontólogo en el equipo multidisciplinario de salud que apoya a la mujer gestante, mientras que el objetivo específico es revisar sistemáticamente la evidencia publicada relacionada con la influencia de la lactancia materna en cuanto al desarrollo de caries temprana de la infancia (CTI), alteraciones en el sistema estomatognático y hábitos dietéticos del lactante.

Materiales y métodos: Se realizó un Scoping Review siguiendo el protocolo internacional PRISMA en base a una pregunta de investigación en formato PICOT. La búsqueda se llevó a cabo en las bases de datos de MEDLINE/PubMed, Web of Science y Ebsco.

Resultados: Se incluyeron 14 estudios: 3 revisiones narrativas y 11 revisiones sistemáticas (5 incluían metaanálisis).

Conclusión: Los primeros 12 meses de lactancia materna jugarían un rol fundamental en la prevención de CTI, considerándose un factor protector hasta este período. Los menores con escasa o nula lactancia materna están asociados a un mayor riesgo de padecer enfermedades gastrointestinales y respiratorias. La disminución o ausencia de la lactancia materna pudiese inducir en un desarrollo anormal de la cavidad orofacial en pacientes susceptibles. Ante esto, resulta fundamental la participación del odontólogo en el equipo multidisciplinario encargado de la educación y fomento de la lactancia materna.

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lactancia, beneficios, caries temprana de la infancia, dieta, desarrollo orofacial.

KEYWORDS:

Breastfeeding, benefits, early childhood caries, diet, orofacial development.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the importance of the role played by the dentist in the multidisciplinary health team that supports pregnant women, while the specific objective is to systematically review the published evidence related to the influence of breastfeeding on the development of early childhood caries (ECC), alterations in the stomatognathic system and dietary habits of the infant.

Material and Methods: A Scoping Review following the international PRISMA protocol based on a PICOT format research question was conducted. The search was carried out in MEDLINE / PubMed, Web of Science, and Ebsco databases.

Results: Fourteen studies were included: 3 narrative reviews and 11 systematic reviews (5 included meta-analyses).

Conclusion: The first 12 months of breastfeeding would play a fundamental role in preventing ECC and is considered a protective factor until this period. Minors with little or no breastfeeding are associated with a higher risk of suffering from gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases. The decrease or absence of breastfeeding could induce abnormal development of the orofacial cavity in susceptible patients. Given this, the dentist's participation in the multidisciplinary team in charge of education and promotion of breastfeeding is essential.

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