

Purpose

Estimate the care-associated carbon footprint for an early childhood dental visit

The primary objective of this study was to describe the environmental impact of travel and nitrous oxide gas emissions associated with early childhood caries (ECC).

Methods

Retrospective Epic[®] Chart Review 2019-2021

Children ≤6 years old were included

Exposure group (n=3630 children, 4438 visits): children with an ECC dental treatment visit in the dental chair

Control group (n=2137 children, 2789 visits): children with only diagnostic and preventative services

Outcome measures:

- Estimated distance traveled using census block units (miles)

- Nitrous oxide use (yes/no, duration, % administered)

Nitrous oxide and travel distance data converted to carbon equivalents

Environmental Impact of Treating Pediatric Dental Caries

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Nitrous oxide use triples the environmental impact of a dental treatment visit.

On average, children receiving treatment for ECC with nitrous oxide contributed 35.5 kgCO₂e per visit.



Control: 7.5 kgCO₂e



Figure 2. Carbon equivalent comparing 20 minutes of nitrous oxide at 50% concentration to travel distance by car.

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