Oral Health and Equity: Progress and Challenges

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Oral Health Equity

• Healthy People 2020 defines *health equity* as the: “attainment of the highest level of health for all people. Achieving health equity requires valuing everyone equally with focused and ongoing societal efforts to address avoidable inequalities, historical and contemporary injustices, and the elimination of health and health care disparities.”

• Although the oral health of Americans has improved over the years, **not everyone has the same opportunity** to achieve optimal oral health. The situation worsens for those most vulnerable, especially children, people of color, and older adults.
Oral Health Equity

• A just oral health care system is one that recognizes and accommodates different groups’ specific needs.

• “Some people can make dental appointments during the weekday, but others can only go on nights or weekends.”

• “Some people can hop in the car and drive to the local clinic, while others rely on buses and trains to get to faraway offices.”

• “Some people know their dentist speaks their language, but others can’t make that assumption.”

http://frameworksinstitute.org/toolkits/dentaquest/fr2.html
Video Link:
https://player.vimeo.com/video/215557517
FIGURE 3
Adults with any dental visits in past year by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2015

Notes: All other groups exclude Hispanic ethnicity. Some groups not displayed due to low numbers.
Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
Age Disparities

FIGURE 1

Adults with any dental visits in past year by age group and sex, Oregon, 2015

Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
Racial & Ethnic Disparities

Oral health status* among children 6-9 years old by race/ethnicity, Oregon, Smile Survey 2012

- Had a cavity
- Untreated decay
- Rampant decay

Percentage of 6- to 9-year-olds with outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Had a cavity</th>
<th>Untreated decay</th>
<th>Rampant decay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Primary and permanent teeth
Regional Disparities

Cavity rates† by geographic region, Oregon, Smile Survey 2012

† 6- to 9-year-olds, primary and permanent teeth
* Statistically different from the statewide average of 52%
Income Disparities

Figure 5

Oral health status* of children 6-9 years old by household income† ‡, Oregon, Smile Survey 2012

- 63% had a cavity (Lower-income: 25%, Higher-income: 38%)
- 13% had untreated decay (Lower-income: 25%, Higher-income: 13%)
- 8% had rampant decay (Lower-income: 19%, Higher-income: 8%)

* Primary and permanent teeth

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Access to Dental Care

Children age 0-5 on OHP with any dental visit in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percent of enrolled children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other race</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: All other groups exclude Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: DHS/OHA DSSURS Data Warehouse
Success: School Dental Sealant Programs
School Dental Sealant Programs

- U.S. Community Preventive Services Task Force – a panel of independent health experts – recommends school sealant programs, citing “strong evidence of effectiveness” in reducing tooth decay among school-aged children.

- Benefits of school sealant programs “exceed their costs when implemented in schools that have a large number of students at high risk for cavities.”

School Dental Sealant Programs

- Students who received dental sealants had a median of 50% fewer cavities up to four years later as compared with students who did not receive sealants.

- Implementing a school sealant delivery program led to a 26% increase in the number of students who received sealants. Greater increases were seen among students from low-income families.


FIGURE 1


FIGURE 2

Presence of sealants in children 6–9 years old by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2012

Source: Oregon Smile Survey, 2012
FIGURE 3

Children age 6–9 years on Oregon Health Plan receiving sealants by race/ethnicity, 2015 & 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African American/Black</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oregon Health Authority, CCO Metrics 2016 Final Report
Attention to Health Disparities

- OHA Certification requires local school dental sealant programs to:
  - First target elementary and middle schools where at least 40% of the students are eligible for the federal free-and-reduced lunch (FRL) program before serving other schools.
  - Offer dental sealant services to all students with permission regardless of insurance status, race, ethnicity or socio-economic status.
Attention to Health Disparities

- Piloting REALD questionnaire for OHA statewide schools in the 2017-18 school year
  - Only 20-25 schools
Training Dental Hygiene Workforce

• Topics that have been added to the mandatory certification training and annual clinical training:
  – Health equity definitions
  – Cultural responsiveness
  – Workforce diversity
  – Health literacy
  – Plain language guidelines
  – Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
  – Trauma informed care practices
Challenge: Community Water Fluoridation
Community Water Fluoridation

- Recognized as one of the 10 greatest public health achievements of the 20th century.

- Community water fluoridation is simply the adjustment of existing fluoride in water to a level that helps prevent dental decay (cavities).
  - While fluoride occurs naturally in water, it is usually lower than the optimal concentration.

- Oregon ranks 48th among the states in percentage of residents who have access to optimally-fluoridated water.
# Community Water Fluoridation


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of U.S. population on</td>
<td>73.9%</td>
<td>74.6%</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public water systems receiving</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluoridated water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Oregon population</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on public water systems receiving</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluoridated water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon fluoridation compared to</td>
<td>48th</td>
<td>48th</td>
<td>48th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other states</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: CDC Water Fluoridation Reporting System and Oregon Drinking Water Services*
Community Water Fluoridation

• Evidence-based practice recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force, CDC, Association of State & Territorial Dental Directors, and Healthy People 2020.
  – Strong evidence that it is safe and improves oral health.

• Population-based intervention, but is also a significant health equity intervention.

• Proven to reduce dental cavities and disease across the entire population, regardless of age, race or ethnicity, insurance coverage, access to a dentist, or the ability to pay for care.
Current Activities

• Only population-based intervention for oral health in the State Health Improvement Plan (SHIP).
• PHD community water fluoridation workgroup meets every other month.
  – Strategic plan and communications plan has been developed.
  – Framing it in a positive, inclusive way that builds bridges
• Developing educational materials on the different types of fluoride.
• Updating the website for community water fluoridation.
Audience Question

Who are the trusted messengers for educating communities about community water fluoridation?
Contacts

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