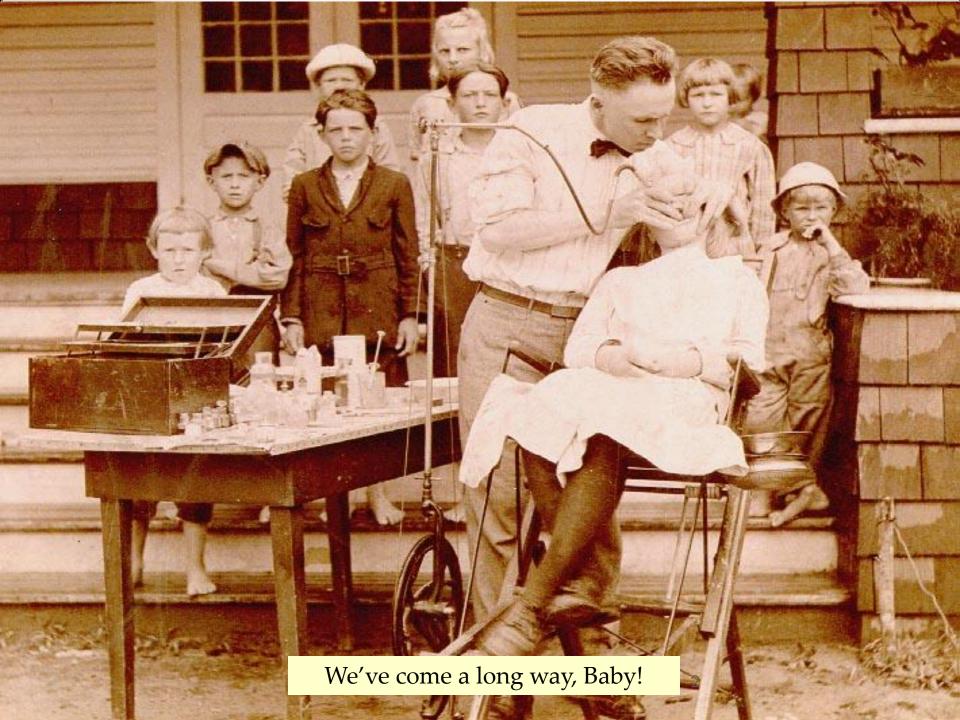
State of Pediatric Public Health Dentistry Oral Health Section Division of Public Health NC DHHS

Rebecca S King, DDS, MPH Chief, Oral Health Section

NC IOM Task Force on Children's Preventive OH Services

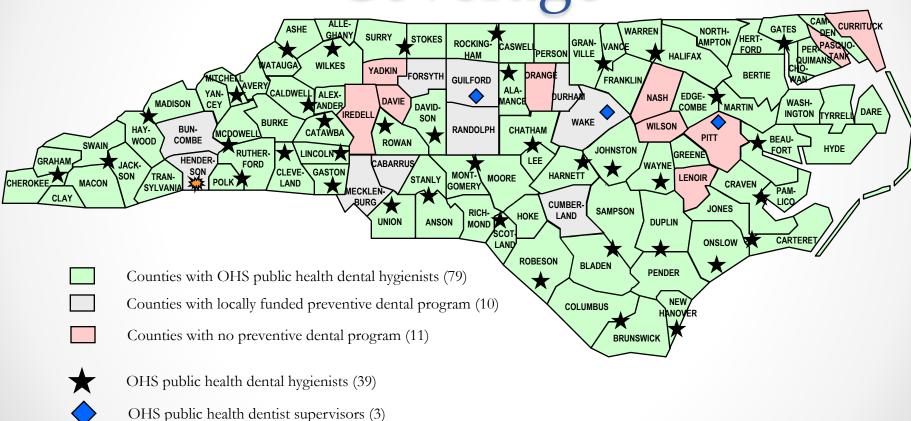
December 14, 2012



Oral Health Section Staff

- 4 Public health dentists
- 41 Public health dental hygienists
- 2 Health education staff
- 2 Equipment technicians
- Support staff

NC Dental Public Health Coverage



Local hygienist under state supervision (1)

Statewide Trends for Dental Health

NC's Statewide Dental Surveys

Series of surveys provide data on children's dental health. Monitor changes in the oral health status of children statewide:

- Early 1960s
- 1976-1977
- 1986-1987
- 2003-2004



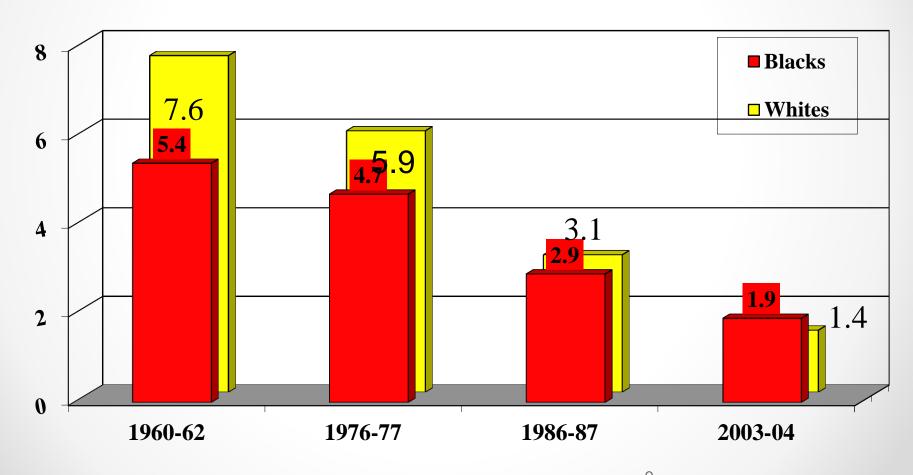
2003-2004 Statewide Dental Survey

- Sample: 8000 children K-12
- Measure
 - > Decayed, filled, missing teeth
 - Disparities
 - Parents' knowledge and opinions
 - > How dental health affects quality of life
- Study how well NC decay prevention programs are reducing decay



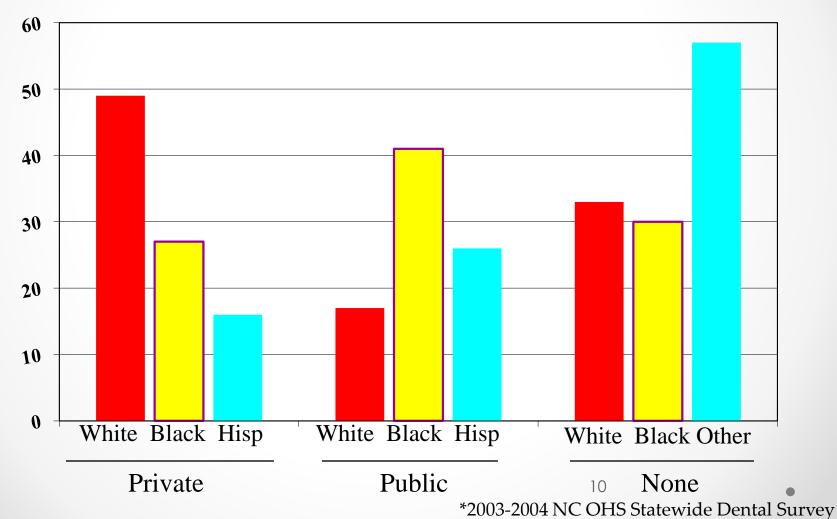
Trends in Tooth Decay (DMFT) in 12-17-Year-Old Children*

Mean DMFT



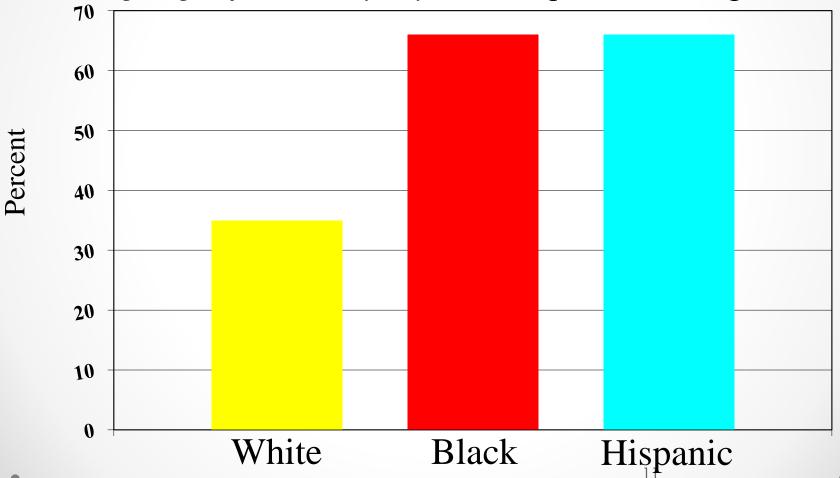
Percent of Children with Dental Insurance by Type and Race*

Percent



Value Placed on Oral Health*

Baby teeth do not need to be filled because they are going to fall out anyway! "% of parents who agree"



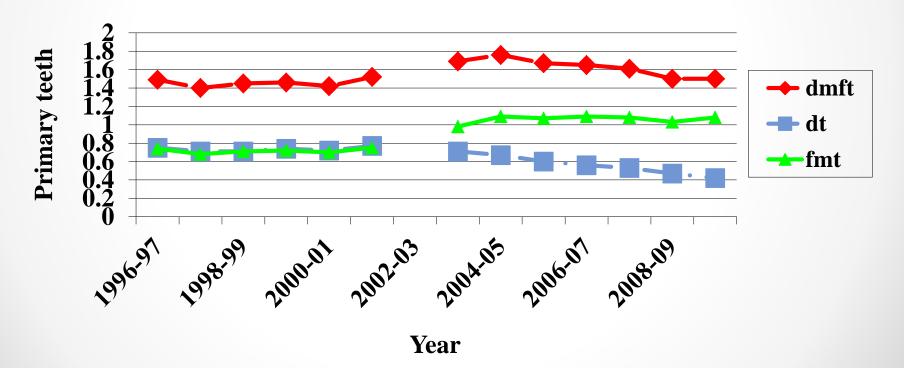
Screening and Referral

2011-2012:

- 105,000 screened in Kindergarten and 5th grade
 - o for sealants
 - special activities (Give Kids a Smile!) and
 - o at request of school nurses
- Identified 15,400 in need of dental treatment
 - many are Medicaid eligible but aren't identified as such
- Work to locate local source of care



Kindergarten Children primary/baby teeth*

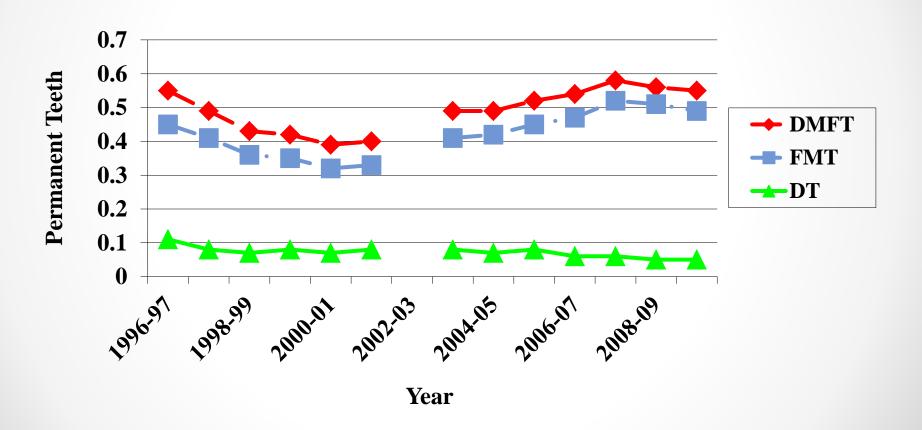


dt = untreated decayed teeth, fmt = filled or missing teeth (treated)

dmft = total disease, treated teeth + untreated decay

*NC OHS annual assessment data

Fifth Grade Children permanent teeth*



DT = untreated decayed teeth, FMT = filled or missing teeth (treated)

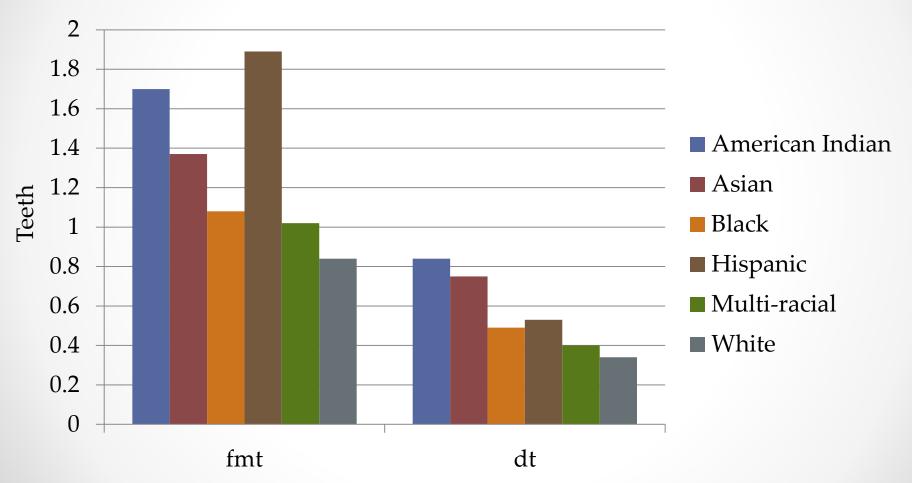
DMFT = total disease, treated teeth + untreated decay

*NC OHS annual assessment data

New Demographic Data

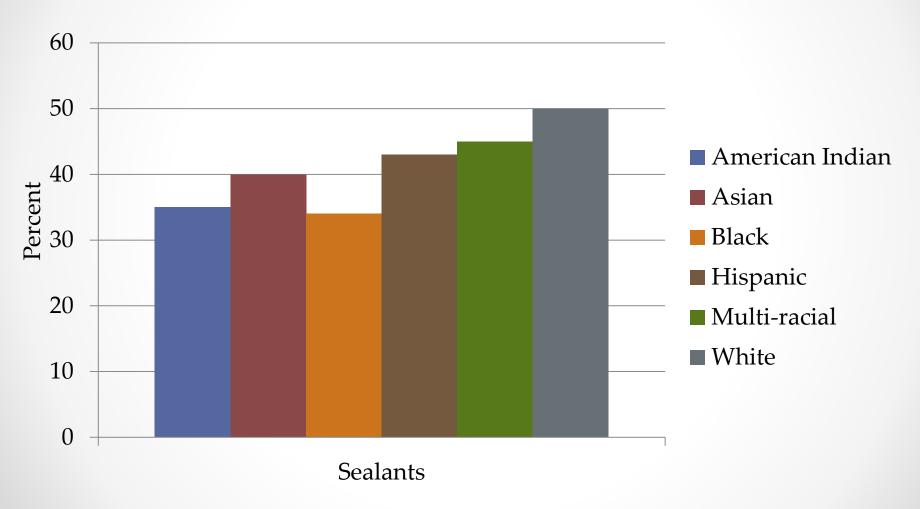
- Worked with state department of public instruction (DPI)
- Download classroom rosters
 - Names
 - Race/ethnicity
 - o Sex
 - o DOB
 - Contact information for parent/guardian

Race/Ethnicity Kindergarten 2009-2010



fmt = filled or missing teeth (treated), dt = untreated decayed teeth,

Race/Ethnicity Fifth Grade 2009-2010





Private Sources of Care

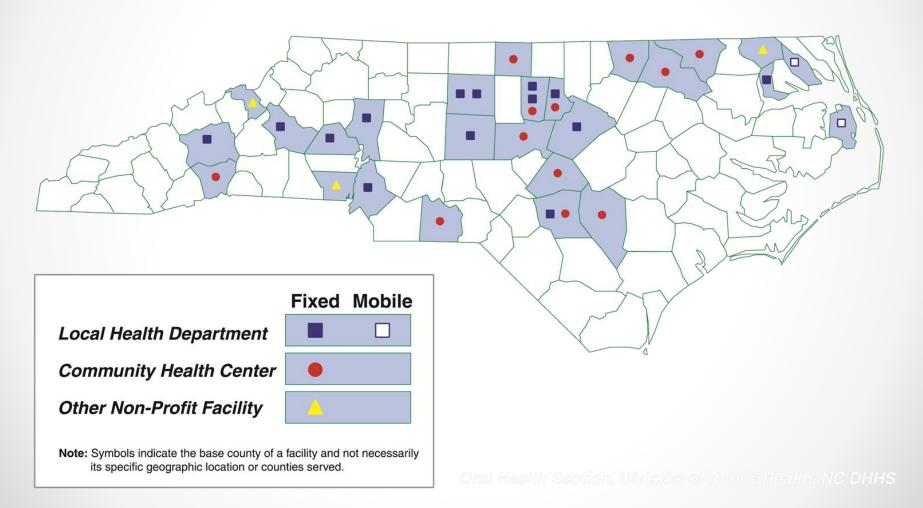
Private dental offices

- Largest number of providers and facilities
- Treat the most patients
- Locate a dentist who treats Medicaid: http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dma/dental/ dentalprov.htm

Public Sources of Care

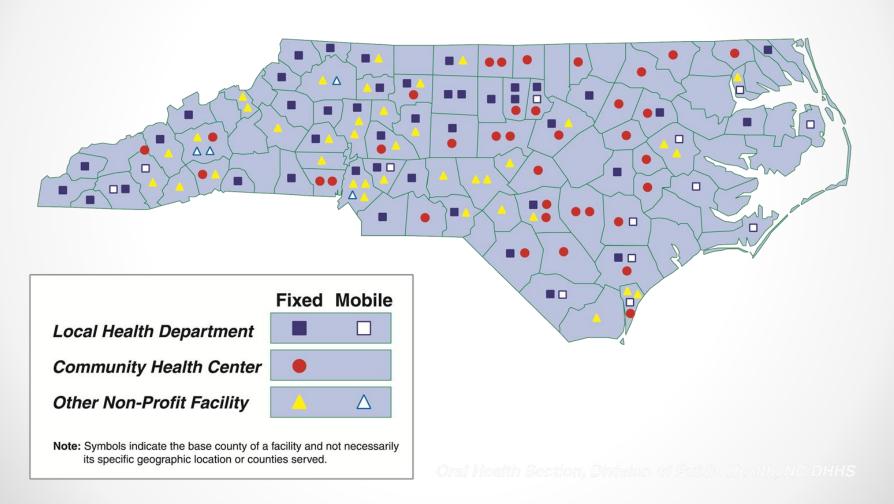
- Public Health Department Dental Clinics
 - Operated by individual or regional health department
 - Local decisions on policies
 - Most see mostly children
 - Seeing higher proportion of the uninsured
- Federally Qualified Health Centers
 - Required to take all who come

PH Dental Care Safety Net Facilities Prior to 1996



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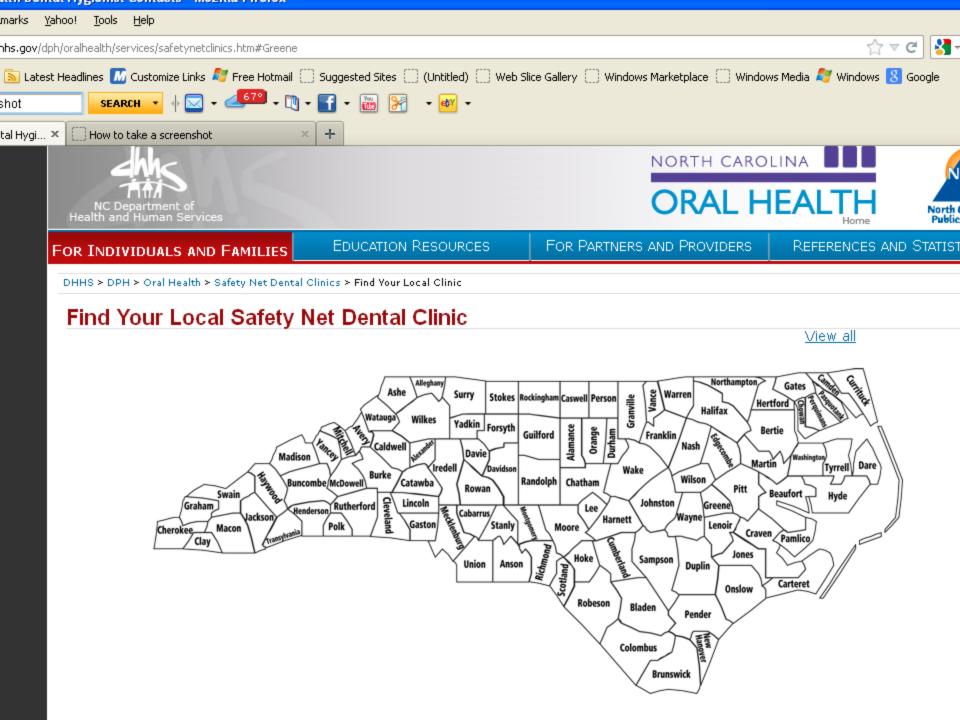
PH Dental Care Safety Net Facilities Now

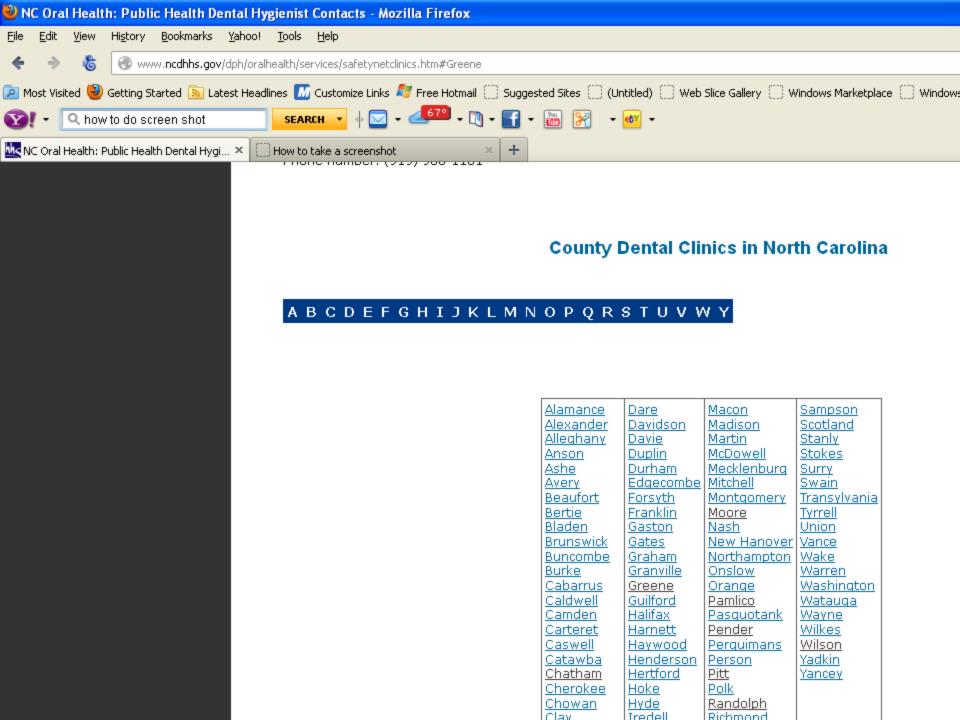


Local PH Dental Safety Net Clinics

- Number of fixed, mobile and "free" clinics increased dramatically from the early 1990s
- Google: NC dental safety net http://www.ncdhhs.gov/dph/oralhealt h/services/safety-net.htm

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ECU

Community-based service learning centers

- Under development
- Will have 10, currently:
 - Ahoskie, Elizabeth City, Lexington,
 Lillington, Spruce Pine, Sylva
- Will see all age groups
- Private pay and Medicaid reimbursement

Give Kids a Smile!

- NC Dental Society initiative to provide education, preventive and restorative care to children who do not have access to care
- To date since 2003, more than:
 - o 123,000 children served
 - o \$10.5 M free care
 - o 14,700 dental volunteers
- Many dentists continue to treat GKAS patients
- OHS PH Dental Hygienists screen and coordinate



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Goal 1 Increase proportion of Medicaid- or NC Health Choice-eligible children ages 1-20 who receive any preventive dental services

Pre-school Dental Prevention Programs in North Carolina



The Beginning

- 1995 health assessment group in the mountains
- Oral health was top priority
- Reduce early childhood tooth decay
- Treatment or prevention?
- 1999 pilot
- Medicaid agreed to begin reimbursement in 2000



Motivating Assumptions

- ECC is a serious public health problem
- Its burden can be reduced through prevention targeted to very young, high risk children
- Community input: virtually all infants & toddlers obtain care at medical offices and it is a logical place to provide services
- Progressed from pilot to statewide program



Into The Mouths of Babes

Statewide Medicaid Dental Prevention Program for Young Children

Goals

Enlist our Medical colleagues to help:

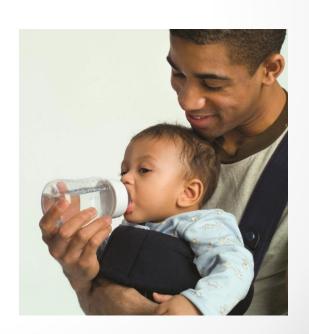
- Increase access to preventive dental care for low-income children
- Reduce the prevalence of ECC in lowincome children
- Reduce the burden of treatment needs on a dental care system already stretched beyond its capacity to serve young children
- Change perception: baby teeth ARE important

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Dental Prevention Service Package

Medicaid children from tooth eruption to age 3 1/2

- Oral evaluation and risk assessment
- Referral for dental care
- Caregiver education
- Fluoride
 - > supplements
 - > toothpaste
 - > fluoride varnish





Fluoride Varnish

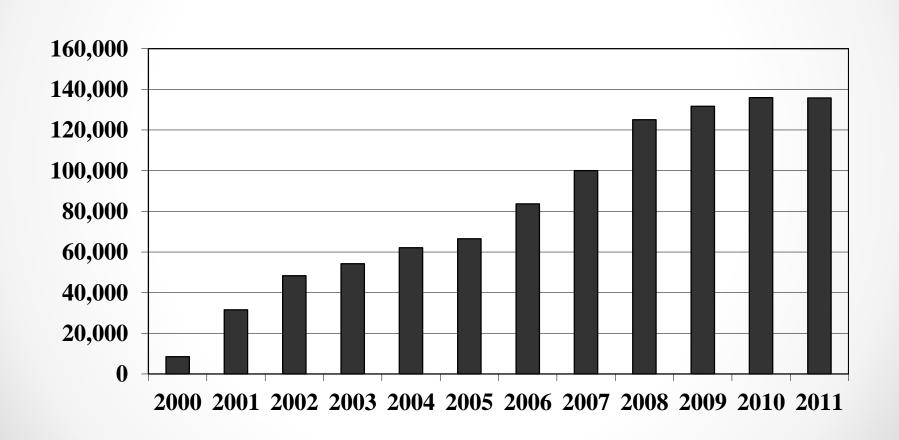


- Topical fluoride
- No suction or trays needed
- Use small amount
- "Paint" onto dry tooth
- Safe, quick and easy on very young children
- Dries immediately on contact with saliva
- Minimal ingestion

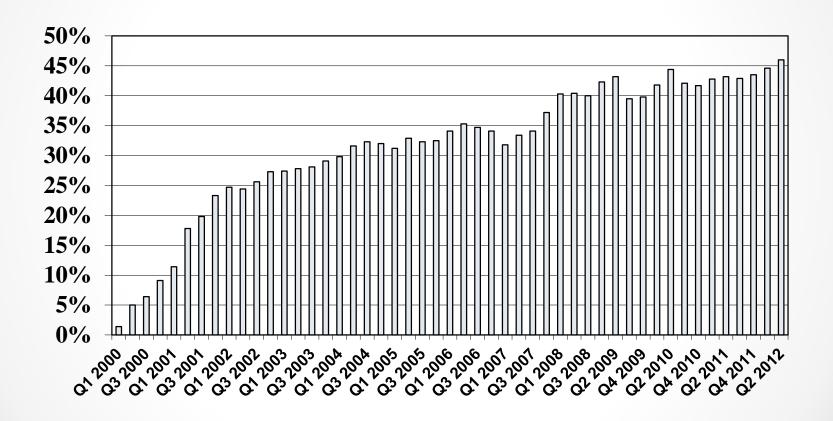
Into the Mouths of Babes

- >450 physician practices, residency programs, local heath departments trained and supported
- OHS position for trainer
- Originally funded by a series of federal grants (MCH, HRSA, CDC)

Annual IMB Preventive Dental Visits in NC Medical Offices



Percent of Health Check Screenings Receiving IMB Services *



^{*} For years 2000-2006 includes 1-2 yr olds only, for 2007 on includes 1-3 year olds.

Rates

CDT 2007 Code	Description	Reimburse- ment Rate
DO145	Oral evaluation for patient < age 3 and counseling with primary caregiver. Once every 60 days. Six times before age 3 1/2.	\$35.62
D1206	Topical fluoride varnish, therapeutic application for moderate to high risk patients. Once every 60 days. Six times before age 3 1/2.	\$15.72

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IMB Program Evaluation

Series of evaluations show contributed to:

- Increase in access to preventive dental services
- Reduction in treatment services, particularly in early life
- Increase in dental use through referral, which attenuated treatment reductions observed in dental claims because of disease treatment
- Reduction in hospitalization
- 50% chance of breakeven for costs

Early Head Start

- Surveys and focus groups to find needs
 - > Teachers
 - > Parents
- Developing and piloting training materials
 - Expand the concept that baby teeth are important
 - Increasing access by urge parents to seek early preventive care

Carolina Dental Home

- HRSA Access to Dental Care Grant
- Brought providers together to pilot test how to best get more successful dental referrals for very young high-risk children, develop risk assessment tool
- Collaborators:
 - Local dentists and Pediatric Dentist, Family Physicians, Pediatricians, Medicaid, NC Dental Society, Oral Health Section, UNC Schools of Dentistry and Public Health, community leaders, others

Risk Assessment and Referral Tool

- Working to increase early dental referrals for high risk children
- Ongoing work on a short risk assessment tool to help identify risk status of children and track referral to a dentist
- Latest modification: develop curriculum for CHIPRA QI staff to train using video



	PORRT - NC Priority Oral Health Risk Assessment and Referra	l Tool		
10905	Child's MID# UNG. Use Only			
Child's Last Name	Today's date:			
Child's First Name	Child's Middle Name Child's Date of Birth			
	MM DD	YYYY		
Parent/Guardian's relationship to child: O Mom O Dad O Grandparent O Other:				
PRACTICE NAME:	PROVIDER NAME:			

A. Questions for Parent/Guardian					
	Yes	No	Referral Recommendation		
1. Do you brush your child's teeth at least once a day using toothpaste with fluoride?					
2. Does your child drink fluoridated water?			If 3 or more risk factors		
3. Does your child drink juice or sweetened drinks between meals or eat sugary snacks?			(shaded boxes) are marked,		
4. Have you or anyone in your immediate family had dental problems?			refer to a Dentist.		
5. Does your child sleep with a bottle filled with drinks other than water?					
6. Is the child currently being seen by a dentist? O Yes O No					
If yes, name of dentist:	Date of I appointme] / /		

	Yes	No	If Yes, Refer to a:
7. Does the child have any special health care needs?			Dentist
8. Does the child have cavities? (cavitated lesions)			Dentist
9. Does the child have visible plaque on the teeth?			Consider other risks
10. Does the child have enamel defects?			Dentist
11. Does the child have white spot lesions? (non-cavitated lesions)			Dentist
12. Does the child have other oral health conditions of concern?			Dentist
13. Please check procedures performed today:	Fluoride Varr	nish	Parent Education
14. Was the child referred to a dentist? O Yes O No		<u> </u>	
If YES, name of dentist:			

C. This section is to be completed by the Denta	l Office and faxed back to the	referring physician
1. Date of dental appointment:		
2. Did the patient show up for dental appointment? O Yes O No		
3. Did patient call to cancel the appointment? O Yes O No If yes, what reason was given?		
4. Brief summary of dental findings:		
5. Next dental appointment: / DD / TYY	Time:	10905
	CHIPRA/PORRT 09/17/2012 - Sci	an Version 1

ZOE

- Zero Out Early Childhood Tooth decay
- Children in Early Head Start (EHS), birth age three
- UNC School of PH, OHS, Head Start
- 5 year NIDCR, NIH grant
- Improve access to improve prevention improve oral health
- Evaluate effectiveness of interventions

ZOE Components

- Train EHS staff
 - o preventive services in the classroom
 - Motivational Interviewing
 - parent education
 - how to encourage parents to care for children's teeth at home
- Link EHS children with IMB medical providers
- Incentivize parents whose children get ZOE age 3 dental exam

Goal 2:

Increase proportion of children ages 6-9 who receive a dental sealant on at least one permanent molar tooth

Dental Sealants

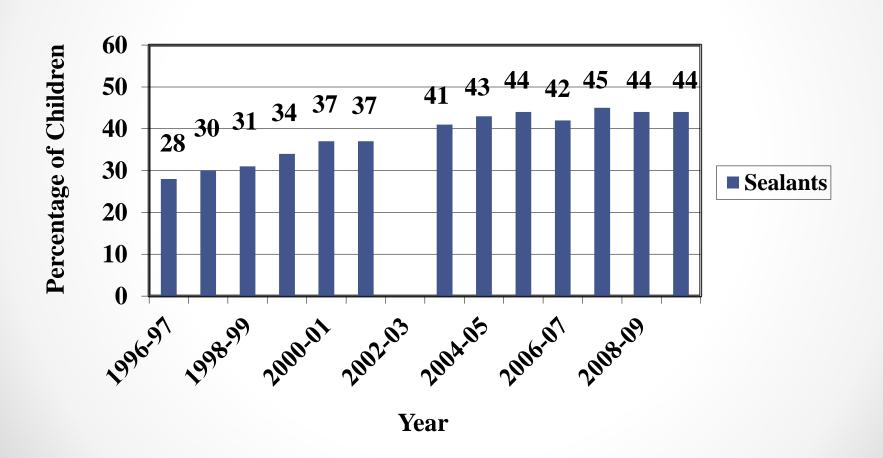


Thin plastic coating painted on the chewing surface of back teeth. Fills in the pits and grooves to prevent decay. Most effective when teeth first erupt into the mouth.

School-based Dental Prevention Programs in North Carolina

Fifth Grade Children with Sealants

(permanent teeth, to 2009-2010)*

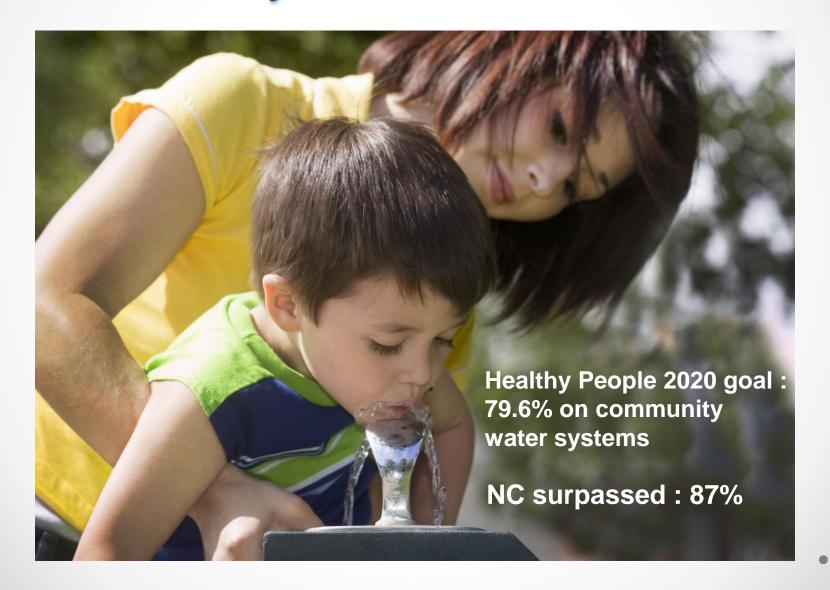


Dental Sealants

- Private practices
- PH safety net clinics
- · OHS
 - oprovided about 6,000 last year
 - oencourages parents to "ask their dentist" if needed
- How do we get more sealants for high risk children?



Community Water Fluoridation



Community Water Fluoridation

- Not measured in this CMS exercise, but critical to reduce decay
- Reduces decay on "smooth surfaces" (between teeth) and while sealants protect the chewing surfaces
- The most effective combination is sealants combined with fluoridation
- Severe challenges in NC. Support for it may be a possible future activity for this consortium???

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