

# SAMHSA-HRSA CENTER for INTEGRATED HEALTH SOLUTIONS

Before You Say
Ahhhh...Integrating Oral
Health and Behavioral
Health in Primary Care
Settings







# SAMHSA-HRSA CENTER for INTEGRATED HEALTH SOLUTIONS

**Moderators:** 

Nick Szubiak, Integrated Health Consultant Roara Michael, Associate, CIH



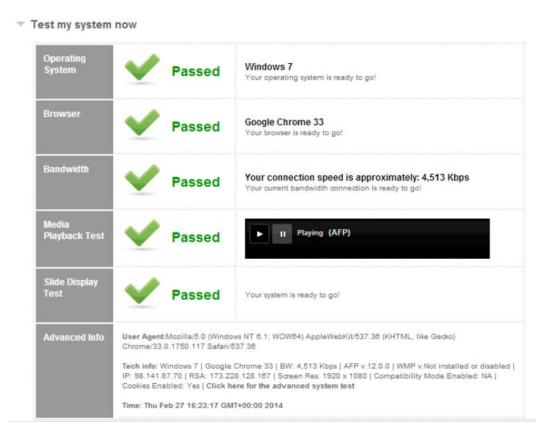






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#### **Learning Objectives**

- Engage patients in effective conversations about their oral health
- Identify when a patient may have an oral health concern
- List resources and strategies for effectively addressing oral health issues

#### **Today's Speakers**

Anita Duhl Glicken, MSW Program Consultant, National Interprofessional Initiative on Oral Health

Associate Dean and Professor Emerita, University of Colorado School of Medicine



Renee W. Joskow, DDS, MPH, FAGD, FACD

Captain U.S. Public Health Service Senior Dental Advisor, Health Resources and Services Administration





# Before You Say Ahhhh... Integrating Oral Health and Behavioral Health in Primary Care

Anita Glicken, MSW

Renée W. Joskow, DDS, MPH, FAGD, FACD



## **Behavioral Health Providers (BHPs)**and Oral Health

- Why are BHPs involved in oral health?
- How can BHPs recognize when a client has an oral health issue?
- How can BHPs engage/ empower patients in promoting oral health?
- How can BHPs get involved and learn more about oral health?

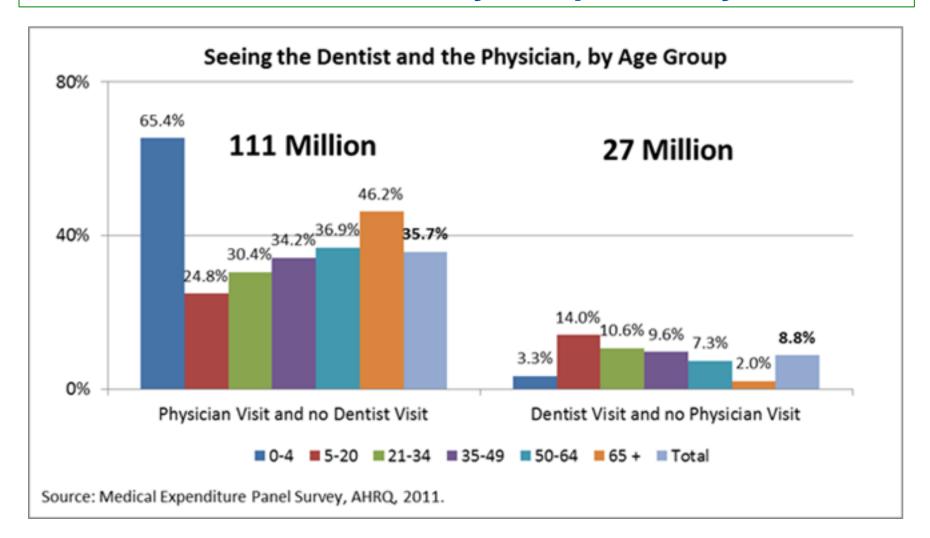
## Deamonte's Story... A Story of Need







#### **Medicine and Dentistry - Separate Systems**







**Maximize Momentum** 

2009

THE U.S. ORAL HEALTH

IN THE COMING DECAD

2010

HHS ORAL HEALTH

**INITIATIVE 2010** 

2016





2011





2015

Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2000

Oral Health in Ar A Report of the Surgeon Gene 2003

A National Call to

to Promote Oral

#### Before You Say Ahhhh...





J Clin Periodonal 2016: 6: 104-113 doi:10.1111/kps.12502

Journal of Clinical

Proveen Sharma<sup>1,4</sup>, Thomas Dietrich <sup>1</sup> Charles J. Ferro<sup>2</sup>, Paul Codkwell<sup>2</sup> and

Accepted for publication 24 December 2015

lain L.C. Chappie<sup>1</sup>

Association between periodontitis and mortality in stages 3-5 chronic kidney disease: NHANES III and linked mortality study

Shama P, Dietrich T, Ferro CJ, Cockwell P, Chapple ILC. Association between periodentitis and mersality in stages 3-5 chronic lidney disease: NHANES III and linked mortality study. J Clin Periodeneel 2016; 43: 104–113. doi: 10.1111/jepe.12502

Introduction: Periodontitis may add to the systemic inflammatory burden in indi-viduals with chronic kidney dieses (CND, thereby contributing to an increase northilly rate. This study aimed to determine the association between periodoni-ties and northilly sate (all-cause and cardiouscular dieses-related) in individuals with sage 3-5 CND, thateries element to an "CND" and

with stage 3-7 GRD, hillaries referred to at YCRD\*.

Methods Burvill analysis was carried out using the Third National Mealth and National Establish and National Standards Survey (NIANNS SI) and linked nortally data. One proceedings of the Control of the association between sourtally and traditional risk flatters in CKD and the association between sourtally and traditional risk flatters in CKD standards of the Control of t

founders, the 10-ye at 40-same noverthilly set for individuals with CXD increased form 13% (pSys. (12.7-33)); to 11%; (Ex-19) with the addition of periodiculties. For disherts, the 10-year all-curs mortality rate increased to 4.1%; (18.4-49%). For disherts, the 10-year all-curs mortality rate increased to 4.1%; (18.4-49%). Since the control of the c

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) and is associated with increased affects between 8 and 13% of the morbidity and mortality. Cardiovasglobal population (that et al. 2013) cular disease (CVD)-edized events and systemic inflammation is recog-

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#### Impact of Periodontal Therapy on General Health Evidence from Insurance Data for Five Systemic Conditions

Mariorie K. Jeffonat DMD Robert I. Jeffonat PhD Patricia A. Gladowski, RN MSN.

Background: Treatment of periodontal (gum) disease may lessen the adverse consequences of

Purpose: To estimate the effects of periodontal therapy on medical costs and hospitalizations among individuals with diagnosed type 2 diabetes (T2D); cconsary artery disease (CAD); cerebral vascular disease (CVD); thermated arbitrist (RA); and pregnancy in a retropective observational

Methods: Insurance claims data from 338,891 individuals with both medical and dental insurance coverage were analyzed in 2011-2013, inclusion criteria were (1) a diagnosis of at least one of the five specified systemic conditions and (2) evidence of periodontal disease. Subjects were categorized according to whether they had completed treatment for periodontal disease in the baseline year, 2005. Outcomes were (1) total allowed medical costs and (2) number of hospitalizations, per 2005. Cutcomes were (1) total allowed medical costs and (2) number of hospitalizations, per subscriber per year, in 2005-2009. Except in the case of pregnancy, outcomes were aggregated without regard to reported cause. Individuals who were treated and untreated for periodiental disease were compared independently for the two outcomes and five systemic conditions using ANCOVA; age, gender, and TED status were covariates.

Results: Statistically significant reductions in both outcomes (p < 0.05) were found for T2D, CVD, CAD, and pregnancy, for which costs were lower by 40.2%, 40.9%, 10.7%, and 73.7%, respectively; results for hospital admissions were comparable. No treatment effect was observed in the RA cohorts.

Conclusions: These cost-based results provide new, independent, and potentially valuable evideno sive periodontal therapy may improve health outcomes in pregnancy and other systemic conditions.

(Am J Prev Med ##ERE):## ##D © 2014 American Journal of Preventive Medicine

here is a growing body of evidence that periodontal (gum) disease is associated with negative systemic health consequences for individuals with certain diseases and conditions. To the extent that this is true, it is reasonable to expect that successful treatment of periodontal disease might prevent or

medical conditions such as type 2 diabetes (T2D); rheumatoid arthritis (RA); cerebral vascular disease (CVD); and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Direct confirmation of such links generally poses

formidable difficulties arising from the long time course of chronic disease, the complex and multifactorial nature of the medical outcomes, and the ethical issues surrounding controlled dinical trials. Nevertheless, the potential ntive value of such a simple and low-risk inte

mitigate at least some adverse effects associated with

#### Periodontal infection and preterm birth: successful periodontal therapy reduces the risk of preterm birth

M Jeffcoat, a S Parry, M Sammel, B Clothier, A Catlin, G Macones

\*School of Dental Medicine, University of Pomoyhania, Philadelphia, PA, USA \*Department of Maternal and Fetal Medicine, University of Prenoplemaia, Philadelphia, PA, USA \*Mailungon University in St. Louis, Mt. Louis, Mt. USA.
Correspondence Pod M Milliout, University of Founsylvania, 2018. Add Storey, Philadelphia, PA. 19304, USA. Email jeffcouril-dental apens sale

Acapted 28 July 2010. Published Online 15 September 2010.

Objective This study tested the hypothesis that successful ncidence of spontaneous preterm birth (PTB).

Design This was a randomised, controlled, blinded clinical trial. Setting Hospital outputient clinic.

opulation Program women of 6-20 weeks of gestation were

elights. Methods Of 322 pregnant waren with periodontal diesae. 160 were readonely suigned to receive colling and root planing (SIV) classing above and bode the gain Los, plan call hygine intraction, where the remaining 162 received only end brighter intraction, wherea the remaining 162 received only end brighter intraction and several as an untracted contract group, Solivier received presidental examination before and 20 works after SIV, and were classical bulbly assembling to the results of transferrant into two groups; asceraful ("non-exposure") and unascendial 'exposure') treatment. Groups were compared using standard inferential statistics; dichotomous variables were compared using

the chi-square test or logistic regression. Results are presented in spontaneous preterm birth before 35 weeks of gestation.

quotations preturn high before 35 weeks of gentation. Breakth No significant difference was found between the incidence of PTB in the courted group  $(5.28 \, k_B = 16.2)$  and the privational treatment group  $(5.28 \, k_B = 16.20)$  and the privational treatment group  $(5.28 \, k_B = 16.20)$  (P. 6.20). Robert van ext. The incidence of PTB was compared within the perioduculal treatment group, considering the section of the Green  $\gamma$ . Robert is sustained group considering the section of the Green  $\gamma$ . Robert is sufficient relationship between successful privational treatment and filt-error bart (adjusted odds ratio  $60.29 \, 90.6 \, 2.57 - 4.60)$ , Subject to refractive  $\gamma$  as profoliosal treatment and reflex to be  $\gamma$  the refractive  $\gamma$  as profoliosal treatment and reflex to be  $\gamma$  the refractive  $\gamma$  as profoliosal treatment and reflex to be  $\gamma$  the refractive  $\gamma$  as profoliosal treatment were aginificant relationship one filter to be  $\gamma$  the refractive  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma$  Conclusions A beneficial effect on PTB may be dependent on the

Keywords Clinical trial, intervention, periodontal disease,

Known risk factors for spontaneous preterm birth (PTB) include a previous PTB, low body mass index, alcohol consumption during pregnancy, ethnicity, and smoking. Other factors implicated in PTB include feat fibrosceris, inflammatory mediators and a interelaction [LLGs] and prentagiandin E2 (RGE), infections of the guntal tract (e.g. batterial supposite, 80°), and intrastration infections PTB occurs in 12.98 of Behba is the USA.<sup>2</sup>
There has recently been a focus on oral infection (specifically periodontal infection) as a risk factor or risk indictors for preterm belish.<sup>38</sup> The prepondensar of the evidence indicates that maternal periodontal disease is associated factors implicated in PTB include fetal fibropectin, inflam

with an increased incidence of preterm births. Feriodonto-pathic bacteria have also been associated with PTB.6-12 Despite the number of such studies, it is not clear which specific organism(s) may be associated with PTB, perhaps because the bacteria investigated and the techniques used

An association between clinical measures of periodonal disease and the incidence of FIR flow on oil imply that treating the periodonal disease will decrease the incidence of FIR. To address the important quotienton, several instrevention attacks have been performed. Of the 16 such studies reviewed by the authors (incidually the present one), 12 showed a reduction in preterm births with periodonal treatment; 1-22 gains because of varying study designs and

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#### **Case Examples**









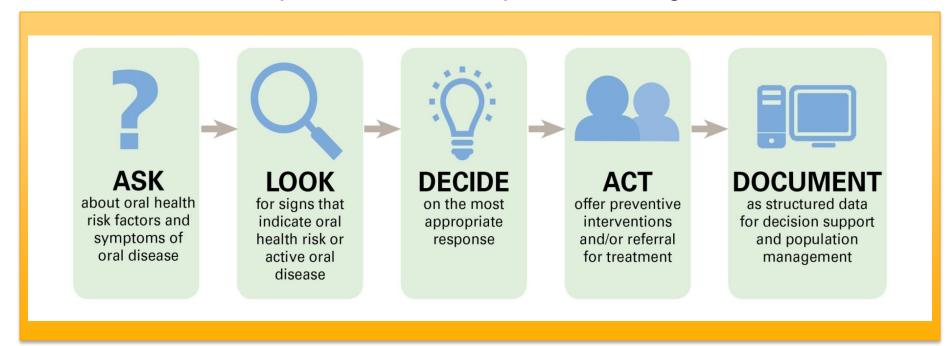
#### **Identifying Oral Health Issues**



FIGURE 8.2			
Medical history form for use in dental practice			
Medical history form for use in dental practice			
Medical History Form Date			
•			
From MAR-	Home Phone ()	***************************************	
Address	Business Phone ()		
City	State Zip Code		
Occupation	Social Security No.		
Date of Birth/Sex M F Height	Weight Single Married		
Name of Spouse mo. day yr. Closest Relative			
If you are completing this form for another person, what is your relationship			
	p to that person?		
Referred by			
For the following questions, circle yes or no, whichever applies. Your answe			ring your
initial visit you will be asked some questions about your responses to this  1. Are you in good health?			No
Are you in good nearth?     Has there been any change in your general health within the past year		Yes Yes	No No
		162	NU
Are you now under the care of a physician?		Yes	No
If so, what is the condition being treated?			
5. The name and address of my physician(s) is			
6. Have you had any serious illness, operation, or been hospitalized in the	past 5 years?	Yes	No
If so, what was the illness or problem?			
7. Are you taking any medicine(s) including non-prescription medicine? .		Yes	No
If so, what medicine(s) are you taking?			
8. Do you have or have you had any of the following diseases or problems			
	ırmur or rheumatic heart disease	Yes	No
Cardiovascular disease (heart trouble, heart attack, angina, coronar     actorios deposis citatles)	ry insufficiency, coronary occlusion, high blood pressure,	Yes	No
		res Yes	No No
	down?	Yes	No
	with:	Yes	No
		Yes Yes	No No
		Yes	No
	01/1/21000-11.1000-11.10000-11.10000-11.10000-11.10000-11.10000-11.10000-11.1000	Yes	No
n. Stomach uker or hyperacidity	29447-1-1-10349-1-1-1-1-1-1034-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	Yes	No
o. Kidney trouble	profession of the second secon	Yes	No
		Yes Yes	No No
		Yes	No No
		Yes	No
	4 1		

#### **Oral Health Delivery Framework**

5 actions primary care teams can take to protect and promote their patients' oral health. Within the scope of practice for primary care; possible to implement in diverse practice settings.



#### **Conversations About Oral Health**



#### Addressing a Growing Problem

RESEARCH

The characteristics of hospital emergency department visits made by people with mental health conditions who had dental problems

Romesh P. Nalliah, BDS; John D. Da Silva, DMD, MPH, ScM; Veerasathpurush Allareddy, BDS, MBA, MHA, MMSc, PhD

he authors of a 2010 study stated that "routine dental attendance is associated with better oral health." In the United States, people with special health care needs (SHCN) are less likely to have visited a dentist in the preceding 12 months than are people without SHCN.2 If people do not visit the dentist regularly, they may go to hospital emergency departments (EDs) and receive a diagnosis of a dental problem.

The results of evaluations of ED visits made by the general population attributed to dental caries, pulpal and periapical lesions, gingival and periodontal lesions and mouth cellulitis/ abscess using a nationwide sample were published in 2010 and 2011.36 However, there is no similar study about ED visits attributed to the same conditions made by people with mental health conditions conducted by using a nationwide database. The results of a systematic review and meta-analysis

Background. There is a paucity of knowledge regarding nationally representative estimates of hospital-based emergency department (ED) visits for dental problems made by people with mental health conditions. The authors conducted a study to provide nationwide estimates of hospital-based ED visits attributed to dental caries, pulpal and periapical lesions, gingival and periodontal lesions and mouth cellulitis/abscess made by people with mental health conditions. Methods. The authors used the Nationwide Emergency Department Sample, which is a component of the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project sponsored by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. ED visits attributable to dental caries, pulpal and periapical lesions, gingival and periodontal lesions and mouth cellulitis/abscess were identified by the emergency care provider by using diagnostic codes in International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification. The authors examined outcomes, including hospital charges. They used simple descriptive statistics to summarize the data.

Results. In 2008, people with mental health conditions made 15,635,253 visits to hospital-based ED in the United States. A diagnosis of dental caries, pulpal and periapical lesions, gingival and periodontal lesions and mouth cellulitis abscess represented 63,164 of these ED visits. The breakdown of the ED visits was 34,574 with dental caries, 25,352 with pulpal and periapical lesions, 9,657 with gingival and periodontal lesions, and 2,776 with mouth cellulitis/abscent The total charge for ED visits in the United States was \$55.46 million in 2008. Conclusions. In 2008, people with mental health conditions made 63,164 visits to hospital-based EDs and received a diagnosis of dental caries, pulpal and periapical lesions, gingival and periodontal lesions or mouth cellulitis/abscess. These ED visits incurred substantial hospital charges. Programs designed to reduce the number of ED visits made by this population for common dental problems could have a substantial impact in reducing the use of hospital resources Practical Implications. Clinicians should implement preventive practices for patients with mental health conditions. The authors identified combinations of

mental health conditions and dental problems that led to patients with mental health conditions making visits to hospital-based EDs for dental problems more frequently than did patients in the general population. Key Words. Access to care; caries; delivery of health care; dental care for dis-

abled; dental care for people with disabilities; dental care utilization; gingivitis; periodontitis; epidemiology; special-care dentistry. JADA 2013-144(6):617-624.

Dr. Nailiah is a senior tutor and an instructor, Department of Restorative Dentistry and Biomaterials Sciences, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, 188 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115, e-mail romesh.aus@gmail.com, Address reprint requests to Dr. Nailiah. Dr. Da Silva is the chair, Department of Restorative Dentistry and Biomaterials Sciences, Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Boston. Dr. Allareddy is a fellow, Cleft Craniofacial Orthodontics, Boston Children's Hospital, Boston.

> JADA 144(6) http://jada.ada.org June 2013 617 Copyright © 2013 American Dental Association, All Rights Reserved







#### **Resources and Tools**





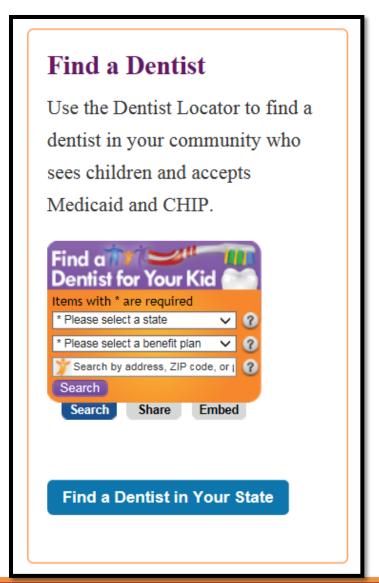
#### **Dental Care and Services**

Find a Health Center

http://findahealthcenter.hrsa.gov/

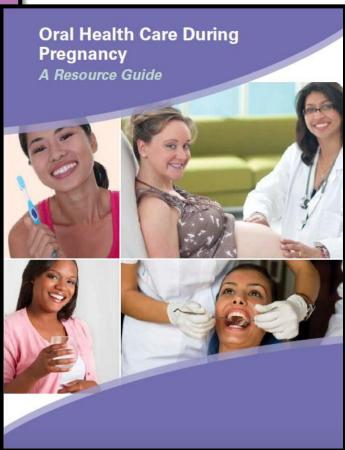
Find Dental Plan

https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/i kn/Search\_IKN.aspx



## Oral Health Care During Pregnancy: A National Consensus Statement







#### **Tools for Health Professionals**



#### Sources

American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. 2011. Guideline on perinatal oral health care. Reference Manual 33(6):118–123. http://www.aapd.org/media/Policies\_Guidelines/G\_Perinatal OralHealthCare.pdf.

CDA Foundation. 2010. Oral Health During Pregnancy & Early Childbood: Evidenc-Based Guidelines for Health Professionals. Sacramento, CA: CDA Foundation. http://www.cdafoundation. org/Portals/Ofpdfs/poh\_guidelines.pdf.

Kumar J, Inda H. 2008. Oral Health Care During Prognancy: A Summary of Practice Guidelines. Washington, DC: National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center. http:// www.mchoralhealth.org/PDFwSummary\_PracticeGuide lines.pdf.

Kumar J, Samelson R, eds. 2006. Oral Health Care During Pregnancy and Early Childhood: Practice Guidelines. Albany, NY: New York State Department of Health. http://www.health. state.nysus/publications/0824.pdf.

Northwest Center to Reduce Oral Health Disparities. 2009. Guidelines for Oral Health Care in Prognancy. Seattle, WA: University of Washington School of Dentistry. http://depts. washington.edu/nacrohd/sites/default/files/oral\_health\_ pregnancy\_Opdf.

#### Guidance for Health Professionals to Share with Pregnant Women

Guidance provided to pregnant women should be modified based on risk assessment. Creating oppor-

tunities for thous women and healt effective ways to ship that promot

Share the inform with pregnant we information with als may photocop them, to serve as



#### http://www.mchoralhealth.org/PDFs/OralHealthPregnancyConsensus.pdf

#### **Pharmacological Considerations for Pregnant Women**

The pharmacological agents listed below are to be used only for indicated medical conditions and with appropriate supervision.

Pharmaceutical Agent	Indications, Cor	
Analgesics		
Acetaminophen	May be used during p	
Acetaminophen with Codeine, Hydrocodone, or Oxycodone		
Codeine		
Meperidine		
Morphine		
Aspirin	May be used in short 1st and 3rd trimester	
Ibuprofen		
Naproxen		
Antibiotics		
Amoxicillin	May be used during	
Cephalosporins		
Clindamycin		
Metronidazole		
Penicillin		
Ciprofloxacin	Avoid during pregnat	
Clarithromycin		
Levofloxacin		
Moxifloxacin		
Tetracycline	Never use during pre	
Anesthetics	Consult with a prena sedation or general a	
Local anesthetics with epinephrine (e.g., Bupivacaine, Lidocaine, Mepivacaine)	May be used during	
Nitrous oxide (30%)	May be used during inadequate. Pregnant sedation; consult wit	
Over-the-Counter Antimicrobials	Use alcohol-free pro	

#### Guidance for Prenatal Care Health Professionals

Prenatal care health professionals may be the "first line" in assessing pregnant women's oral health and can provide referrals to oral health professionals and reinforce preventive messages.

#### Assess Pregnant Women's Oral Health

During the initial prenatal evaluation

ndications, and Special Considerations

- Take an oral health history. Following are examples of questions that prenatal care health professionals may ask pregnant women. This information may be gathered through a conversation or a questionnaire.
- Do you have swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache (pain), problems eating or chewing food, or other problems in your mouth?
- Since becoming pregnant, have you been vomiting? If so, how often?
- Do you have any questions or concerns about getting oral health care while you are pregnant?
- When was your last dental visit? Do you need help finding a dentist?
- Check the mouth for problems such as swollen or bleeding gums, untreated dental decay (tooth with a cavity), mucosal lesions, signs of infection (e.g., a draining fistula), or trauma.
- Document your findings in the woman's medical record.



 Encourage women to seek oral health care, practice good oral hygiene, eat healthy foods, and attend prenatal classes during pregnancy. (See



#### **Key Facts:**

- ♦ Over 47 million people live in designated dental health professional shortage areas<sup>i</sup> — an increase of 43 percent since 2011<sup>ii</sup>
- Nearly 300 HRSA health center grantees expanded oral health services in FY 2014<sup>iii</sup>
- HRSA's Community-Based Dental Partnership Program provided direct dental services to more than 6,000 people living with HIV /AIDS in 2013<sup>10</sup>
- More than 1,300 National Health Service Corps dentists and registered dental hygienists work in health professional shortage areas'
- HRSA Oral Health Training (OHT) programs trained more than 2,500 oral health students and nearly 500 primary care dental residents in academic year 2013-2014<sup>st</sup>
- Sixty-two percent of OHT program-supported students, residents, and fellows received clinical training in medically underserved communities in academic year 2013-2014<sup>em</sup>
- More than \$1.2 million in scholarships for disadvantaged students was dispersed to dental and dental hygiene students in FY 2013<sup>viii</sup>

#### **HRSA Oral Health**

#### **Across the Agency**

or the underserved and uninsured, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) is a safety net, delivering high quality health care for millions who lack access to primary care. HRSA oral health programs are dispersed across the agency and span the spectrum from clinical care to workforce development. HRSA programs provide funding to health centers, States, academic institutions and other entities to train, recruit and retain health professionals including dentists and dental hygienists in efforts to increase access to quality oral health care.

As HRSA's programs have evolved over the decades, so too has the understanding that good oral health is essential to good overall health. The 2000 Oral Health in America: Report of the Surgeon General (SG) is a landmark report intended "to alert Americans to the full meaning of oral health and its importance to general health and well-being."

In 2010, HRSA commissioned the National Academy of Sciences to produce two Institute of Medicine (IOM) reports that build upon the SG report and serve as new benchmarks on the nation's oral health status and oral health care. The two reports, Advancing Oral Health and Improving Access to Oral Health for Vulnerable and Underserved Populations, were published in 2011 with recommendations for HRSA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to "improve access to oral health care, reduce oral health disparities, and improve oral health."

In response to the IOM reports, HRSA has tailored programs and activities that address many of the recommendations:

- Working across the agency, HRSA developed an essential set of oral health core clinical competencies for nondental providers in efforts to improve access for early detection and preventive interventions leading to improved health.
- HRSA created the <u>Perinatal and Infant Oral Health Quality Improvement</u> initiative to target pregnant women and infants at high risk for dental diseases through community-based approaches for integrating oral health care into statewide health care systems.
- HRSA provides support to the <u>National</u> <u>Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center</u> to assist professionals in developing effective strategies to promote oral health services for the maternal and child health population.
- HRSA provides scholarships and loans for disadvantaged students to promote diversity among health professions students and practitioners to assure that qualified students are not denied a health professions career due to lack of financial resources.

Additional key HRSA programs are ensuring that quality dental care is available for those who need it most. This is especially true for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA); mothers, children and youth, including those with special health care needs; and those who receive care through the Health Center program. Examples include:

 The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides related care and services to more than 500,000 people every year, http://www.hrsa.gov/ publichealth/clinical/ oralhealth/oralhealth factsheet.pdf

#### **HRSA Report**

http://www.hrsa.gov/publichealth/cli nical/oralhealth/ primarycare/ integrationoforalhealth.pdf

#### Integration of Oral Health and Primary Care Practice

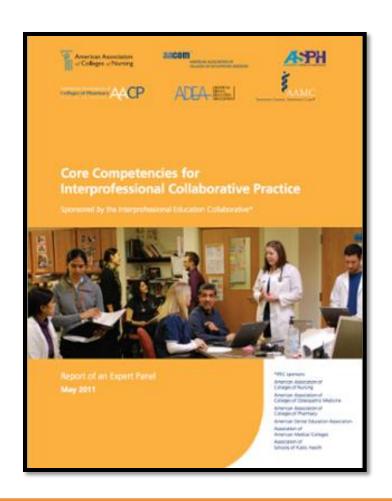
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration February 2014

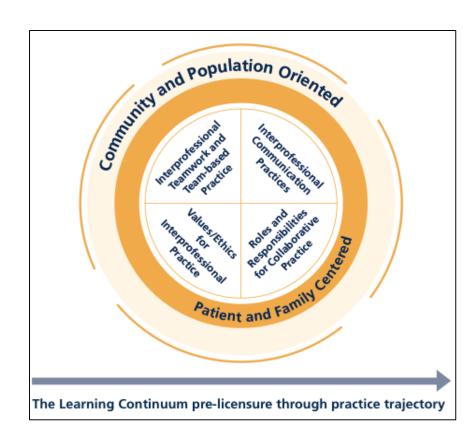


#### **HRSA Supported Publications**

- Considerations for Oral Health Integration in Primary Care Practice for Children
  - http://www.hrsa.gov/publichealth/clinical/oralhealth/primarycare/oralhealth primarycare.pdf
- Oral Health Care During Pregnancy: A National Consensus Statement
  - http://www.mchoralhealth.org/PDFs/OralHealthPregnancyConsensus.pdf
- Bright Futures in Practice: Oral Health—Pocket Guide (2nd ed.) http://www.mchoralhealth.org/pocket.html
- National Center for Health Workforce Analysis Dentists and Dental Hygienist Workforce Report
  - http://bhw.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/supplydemand/dentistry/nationalstatelevelprojectionsdentists.pdf
- The Role of Dental Hygienists in Providing Access to Oral Health Care
  - http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/2014/1401DentalHealthCare.pdf
- Rural Oral Health Toolkit https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/community-health/oral-health
- National Conference of State Legislatures Oral Health Primer

#### Interprofessional Education Collaborative





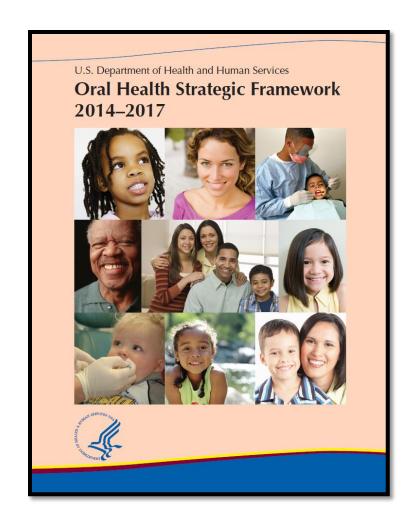
**IPEC Competencies 2011** 

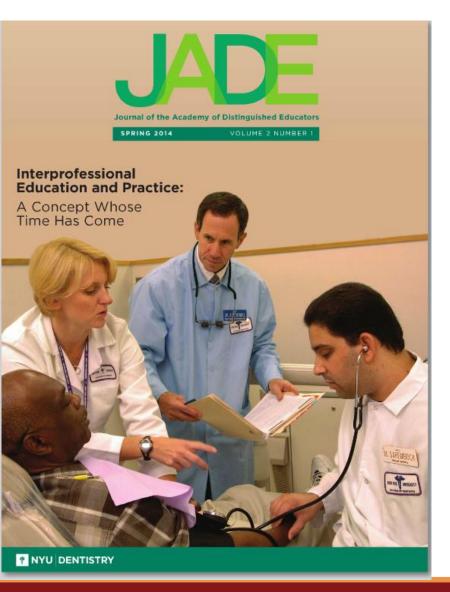




#### **HHS Oral Health Strategic Framework**







Interprofessional
Education and Practice:
An Opportunity to
Reunite the Mouth with
the Body and Make the
Patient Whole

http://www.dental.nyu.edu/content/dam/nyudental/documents/jade/vol2/jade\_v 2\_klink\_joskow.pdf

#### http://www.nnoha.org/resources/5607-2/





#### Medical-Dental-Behavioral Integration: One Health Center's Example

Integrating Oral Health into Primary Care Practice to Increase Access to Care

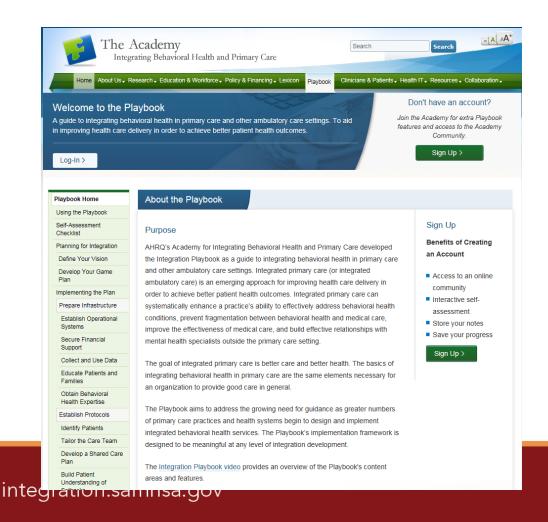
Kym Taflinger, Chief Analytics Officer Beth West, DBH, LISW-S, Chief Operations Officer Health Partners of Western Ohio

July 25, 2016



## A Guide to Integrating Behavioral Health in Primary Care and Other Ambulatory Care Settings

https://integrationacadem y.ahrq.gov/playbook/abou tplaybook?\_cldee=cmpvc2 tvd0BocnNhLmdvdg%3d %3d&utm\_source=ClickD imensions&utm\_medium =email&utm\_campaign=H RSA



#### **Cultural Competency Program/Oral Health Environment**

CULTURAL

**About Us** 

National CLAS Standards ~

Education ~

Resources ~

Contact

Education > Oral Health Providers



https://www.thinkculturalhealth.hhs.gov/education/oral-health-

PROGRAM DETAILS Droviders

NATIONAL CLAS STANDARDS

#### **About This Program**

As oral health disparities among cultural minority groups persist in our country, culturally and linguistically appropriate services (CLAS) are increasingly recognized as an important strategy for improving quality of care to diverse populations. This e-learning program will equip you with the knowledge, skills, and awareness to best deliver oral health services to all patients, regardless of cultural or linguistic background.

National CLAS Standards (PDF - 48 KB)

This e-learning program is grounded in the HHS Office of Minority Health's National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services

#### **Smiles for Life National Oral Health Curriculum**



Discrete Site Visits 2010-2015 (n=488,711) Now 500,000+ visits

488.711

Endorsed by 7
Health Professions
and 17 Professional
Organizations



#### Oral Care is Rooted in Whole Health

SAMHSA/HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions

http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/aboutus/esolutions-newsletter/e-solutions-jan-2015





## Quick Tips: 5 Ways to Incorporate Oral Care in Integrated Settings

- Ask basic oral care questions during appointments to engage individuals and encourage preventive care. Questions can include if they experience any dental pain, if they have bleeding gums, or when they last visited a dentist.
- Provide educational materials on the importance of regular oral care in your center's common areas and exam rooms. The
   National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research and the Health Resources and Services Administration's Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center have brochures and fact sheets on a number of oral health topics.
- Know about your community's <u>free and no cost clinics</u> so, that you can make referrals, as appropriate, and visit <u>Donated Dental</u> <u>Services</u> to find programs in your state.

## Quick Tips: 5 Ways to Incorporate Oral Care in Integrated Settings

- Consider the various ways you can bring dental care to your organization such as setting up a mobile van, inviting dental professionals to your center on a regular basis, partnering with local community health centers that offer dental services, or connecting with local dental providers as part of your coordinated care efforts. Check out these resources to get this process started:
  - HRSA's Integration of Oral Health and Primary Care Practice report
  - <u>User's Guide for Implementation of Interprofessional Oral</u> <u>Health Core Clinical Competencies</u>
  - Increasing Access to Dental Care through Public Private
    Partnerships: Contracting Between Private Dentists and
    Federally Qualified Health Centers
  - Know your state insurance coverage laws, including whether Medicaid offers any dental benefits.
- Visit our <u>Oral Care webpage</u> for more resources.

#### **Featured Resource**

Advancing Behavioral Health Integration within **NCQA** Recognized Patient-Centered Medical **Homes** reviews the National Committee for Quality Assurance's (NCQA) patient-centered medical home (PCMH) standards and how they relate to the integration of behavioral health into primary care. HRSA-supported safety-net providers that have integrated behavioral health services can use this resource as a guide when preparing to apply to be recognized as a PCMH with NCQA.

# Before You Say Ahhhh... Integrating Oral Health and Behavioral Health in Primary Care

### Thank you



#### **CIHS Tools and Resources**

#### Visit <u>www.integration.samhsa.gov</u> or e-mail <u>integration@thenationalcouncil.org</u>



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# SAMHSA-HRSA CENTER for INTEGRATED HEALTH SOLUTIONS

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