CME and CE Information

In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by Ohio School-Based Health Alliance and Moses/Weitzman Health System, Inc. and its Weitzman Institute and is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

In addition to the above accrediting bodies, through Joint Accreditation, credits are also available under the following bodies:

- American Academy of PAs (AAPA)
- American Dental Association's Continuing Education Recognition Program (ADA CERP)
- American Psychological Association (APA)
- Association of Social Work Boards (ASWB)
- Commission on Dietetic Registration (CDR)



Dental care in schools:

Developing the future pediatric oral health workforce and striving for health equity



Dr. Kim Hammersmith, DDS, MPH, MS Amy Baer, RDH, BA (Education)





Financial Disclosures

- With respect to the following presentation, there have been no relevant (direct or indirect) financial relationship between the presenters/activity planners and any ineligible company in the past 24 months which would be considered a relevant financial relationship.
- The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenters and may not reflect official policy of Moses/Weitzman Health System, Inc. or its Weitzman Institute.
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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



Ticaltii Nesources and oct vices Administration

Funding through HRSA Grant D88HP37551 (2020-2025)

Postdoctoral Training in General, Pediatric and Public Health Dentistry and Dental Hygiene







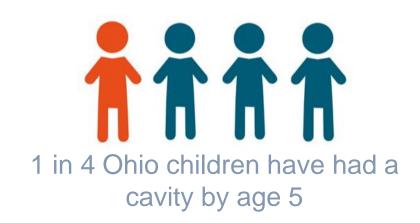
We want to hear from you!

- How often are students
 - in the office complaining of dental pain?
 - absent because of tooth/mouth pain or dental appointments?
- Do your students and families struggle to find dental services?
- What barriers exist for your program to begin dental services?
- Are you confident in your oral health knowledge?





Our why...





More likely for children living in poverty, utilizing Medicaid or lacking insurance coverage, and living in underserved areas



Tooth pain can impair sleep, growth, eating, and the ability to learn





Learning Objectives

Objective 1

Describe an established, portable community-based dental clinic that serves schools, Early Head Start childcare centers, and community sites

Objective 2

Learn strategies for increasing the dental workforce

Objective 3

Explore oral health education, screening methods, materials, and tools necessary for providing dental services in existing school-based programs without a dental team





Learning Objective 1:

Describe an established, portable communitybased dental clinic that serves schools, Early Head Start childcare centers, and community sites









Community-based mobile dental clinic





Dental care in the community

- Preventative and Restorative
- Partners: Reynoldsburg City Schools, Columbus City Schools,
 OSU Early Head Start
- HRSA grant: resident training site alternative care models

Students served:

- Underserved and vulnerable populations
- Medicaid/HMOs, uninsured
- Immigrant/refugees diverse languages
- No "dental home": ~85% of the patients did not have a dental home or had not had a dental appointment in the previous three years







Equipment









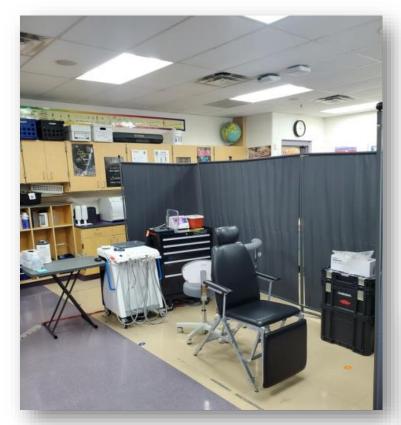
















2023

Visits: 1,500 Exams: 646

Cleanings: 648 Sealants: 1,255

SDF: 457

Restorations (fillings): 172 Stainless Steel Crowns: 239

Extractions: 92







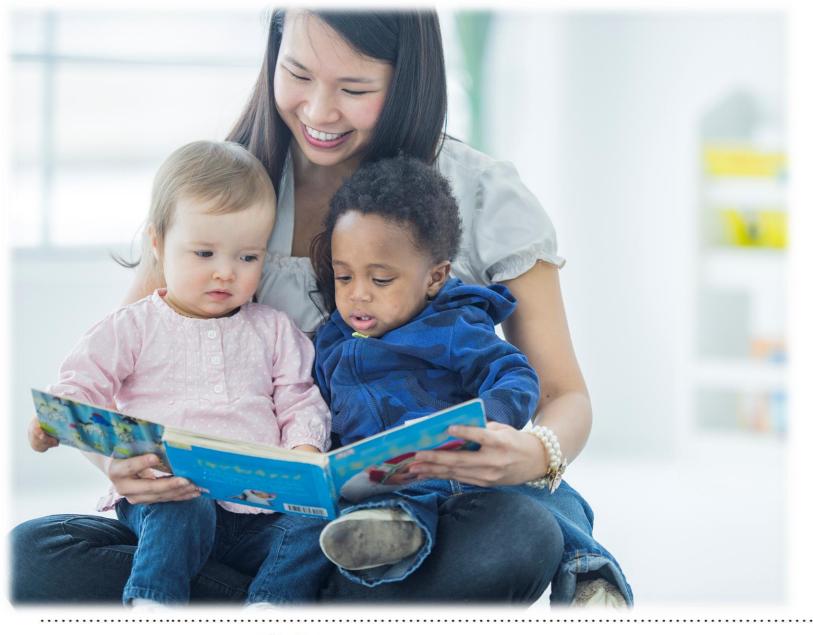
All clinical staff members work TO THE TOP of their licensure

- Registered Dental Hygienist (RDH)
 - OHASP
 - Without dentist present
 - Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF)
 - Interim Therapeutic Restorations (ITR) in future

- Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA)/Certified Dental Assistant (CDA)
 - Without dentist present
 - Sealants
 - SDF (EFDA)







Early Head Start Program







Supplies needed: Toothbrush, fluoride varnish, gauze, patient napkin, headlight, and PPE

- Knee-to-knee exam (OHASP RDH and caregiver)
- Oral health screenings, cleanings and fluoride varnish
- Early intervention ages 0-3
 - Diet, fluoride counseling
 - Decrease emergency room visits
 - Catch dental problems before "it's too late"
- Dentist must do exam every year





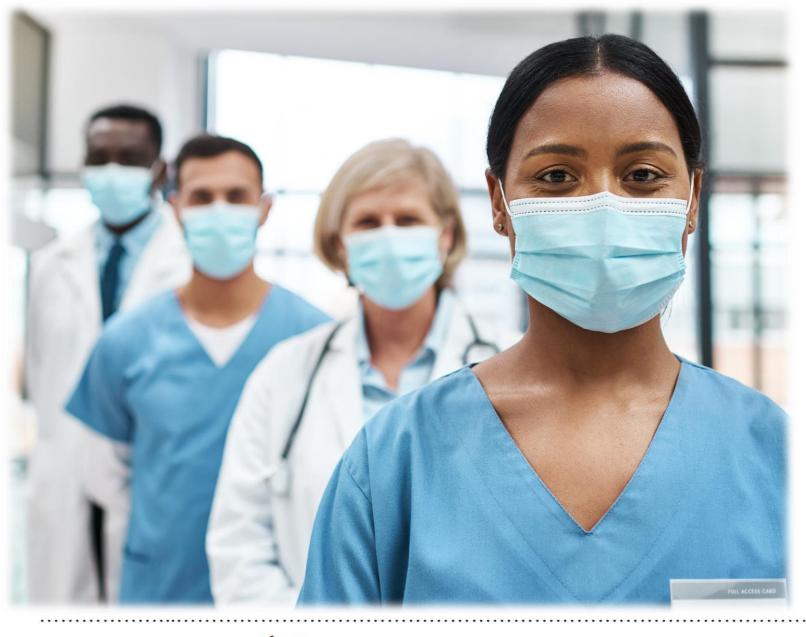
Learning Objective 2:

Learn strategies for increasing the dental workforce









Dental workforce pipeline programs





High School Career Academy

For high school students in select zip codes

• 3.5 hours after school, twice a month, for 6 months

Various NCH employees talk about their healthcare career

Youth & Young Adult Employment Program

- Paid summer work experience
- Opportunity to build skills and gain work experience within a health care setting
- 4- or 8-week session (20 hours per week)
- Job descriptions vary by department







Surgical Exposure and Exploration Program

- For underserved students interested in medicine
- Simulations and hands-on training
- Surgeon or dentist mentor
- 4-week paid summer internship or community service hours

Community Dental Program Internship for High School Students

- Observe dentists providing dental treatment
- Learn about dental procedures, materials, supplies, and equipment
- Trained how to provide oral health education
- Dentist mentor
- 1-2 hours weekly, for 3 months (during school year)





Learning Objective 3:

Explore oral health education, screening methods, materials, and tools necessary for providing dental services in existing school-based programs without a dental team









Stage 1:
Oral health
education and
nutritional
counseling





- Toothbrushing is **not** an optional part of the day
 - Crying is OK! What about diaper changes?
 - Part of daily routine that kids come to expect
 - Twice recommended, but night more important
 - Does not need to happen in the bathroom...



- Guardians need to help until child can wash dishes, tie shoes, cut meat (~ age 10)
- Guardians should model brushing behavior
- Go to bed with clean teeth



- Soft-bristled toothbrush
- Any brand, any flavor of <u>fluoride</u> toothpaste
- Taste is important
- Start using when first tooth comes in!
- No training toothpaste





Start with a conversation

- "So, mom, tell me what your kiddo likes to drink during the day?"
- "Dad, would you say your child is more of a snacker?"

- Juice at most....
 - Ages 1-3 4 oz daily
 - Age 4-6 4 to 6 oz daily
 - Ages 7-18 8 oz
 - Only with a meal
 - No bottles of juice
 - No juice at bedtime

Tooth Snack Guide

Won't Cause Cavities*



(Low Carb foods)

Raw, Crunchy Vegetables Raw, Leafy Vegetables

Cheese

100% Nut butters

All Meats

All Fats

Water 🗲

Eggs

Remember to give your child age appropriate food. Nuts, hot dogs, grapes, and sausages are common choking hazards, especially in

children three years old and under

(Usually) Won't Cause Cavities



Whole Milk Crucky
Fresh Fruit

Whole are a broad

Whole grain bread

Popcorn

Smoothies

Dark Chocolate (>70% Cacao)

Yogurt

Ice Cream

Dips & Sauces desserts.

Oatmeal

This list, including milk and fruit, has the potential to cause cavities quickly if you don't organize meal and snack times. The sugars won't stay in contact with teeth for long with organized eating habits.

Causes Cavities Easily



Candies Soda

Juice

Chocolate milk

Cookies

Dried fruit

Fruit snacks/strips
Dried flour cereals

Pretzels

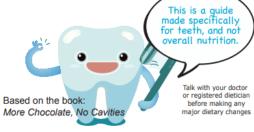
Crackers

Crackers

Oranges & Bananas

Sports Drinks

Even some healthy foods can cause cavities quickly. Being processed and/or dried is not good for teeth. Fresh bread is better than dried flour for teeth.



Important Prevention Tips

- Always try to have a sip of water after every meal or snack!
- Give your child 4 to 6 organized "mini-meals" a day with only water in between.
- Disorganized eating or drinking will cause cavities even with healthy foods!
- Help your child brush their teeth daily until they are six or seven years old.
- Only have water after the night time brushing.
- Floss teeth if they are touching for additional protection.
- Schedule an infant screening exam with your dentist at age one.
- Fluoride application at your dentist every
 six months can also help reduce cavities by 20 to 30%
- Never leave a bottle in bed with baby!
- Get enough Vitamin D!

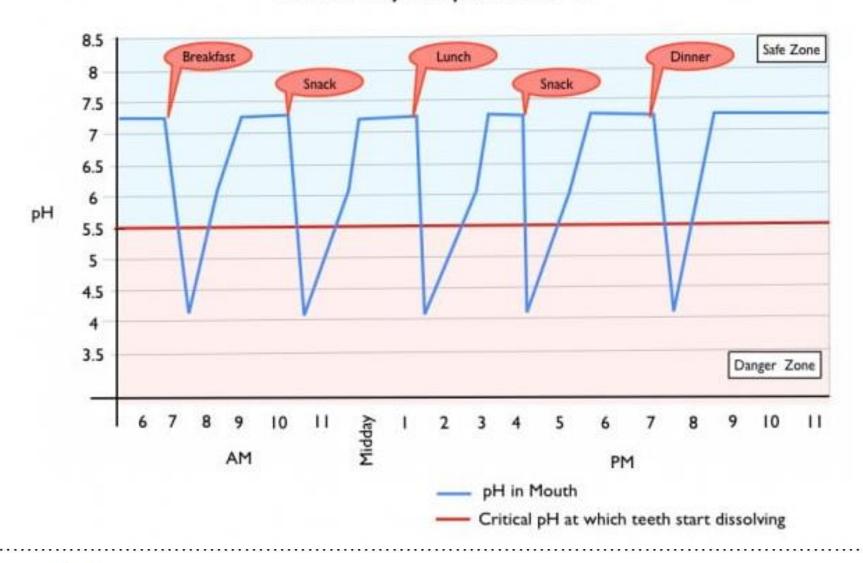


*There are always exceptions, especially dry mouth, acid reflux,





A Healthy Stephan Curve













VS.



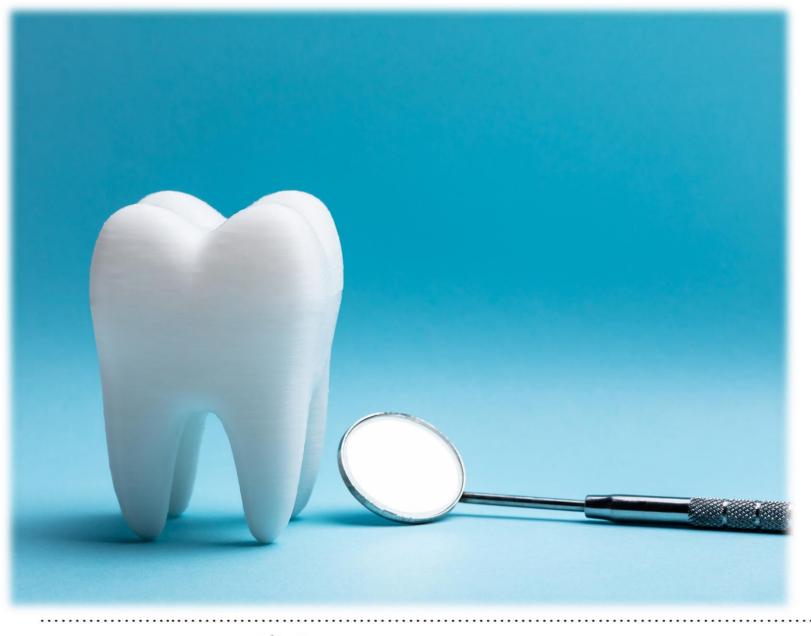
Expensive, regulated by FDA vs EPA, usually no fluoride, and so much plastic!











Stage 2: Oral health screenings





How?

- "Give mom a hug" or "One leg around each of your hips"
- "She will lay back into our laps"
- "You hold her hands"
- Crying is good the mouth is open!
- Use your finger on gum pads if needed
- Takes 1-2 minutes!



- Parents help you
- "Show and Tell"
 - Teeth
 - Oral hygiene/brushing
 - Caries

But what am I looking for?







Loose tooth



Tooth eruption





Stain



Gingivitis







Fused teeth



Aphthous ulcer



Low frenum attachment



Eruption cys



Incisal chips



Delayed eruption/teething



Iron Supplement Stair



Thrush



Oral Habits



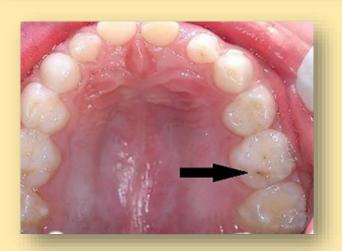




















Dental abscess -- "pimple"











Dental caries (cavities)





Dental trauma











Facial swelling – needs immediate care





If you see something, do you have somewhere to refer your patients?

Establish a dental partnership!









Stage 3: Fluoride varnish









Why?

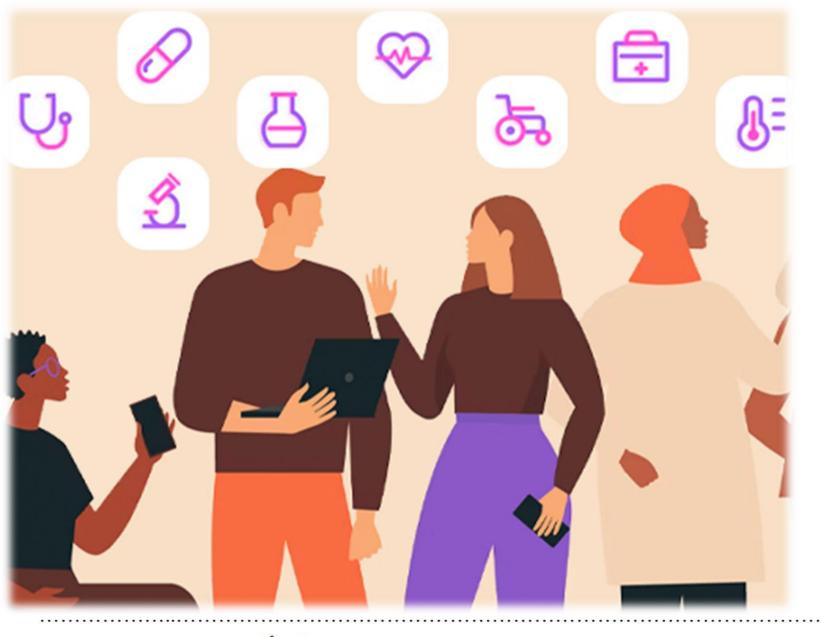
- Reduces enamel demineralization
- Promotes enamel remineralization
- Easy! 30 seconds or less

Things to consider --

- Who can order vs. who can apply
- Pay attention to IFU—each brand is different!
- Don't like one kind? Try another!
- CPT code 99188
 - FV can be done every 180 days until age 6 (Ohio Medicaid)
 - Does not interfere with dental billing code
 - Private insurance may not cover







Stage 4:
Silver Diamine
Fluoride
(SDF)





- What is it?
 - Silver Antimicrobial
 - Fluoride Strengthens teeth





- What does it do?
 - Decreases tooth sensitivity
 - Slows dental caries process
 - More effective than FV
 - Stops and prevents 80% of cavities
 - Diet and hygiene must also improve simultaneously
 - For teeth of all ages
 - "Buys" more time for teeth to fall out or get treated





- Contraindications
 - Silver allergy
 - Throbbing or dead teeth
- Yucky taste
 - FV to mask taste
- And it stains!
 - Cavities
 - Clothing
 - Countertops
 - Cheeks/hands/skins

- Cost
 - ~\$175 for 8mL bottle
 - < \$1 per patient













Why should you care?

- It can help with...
 - Rampant caries
 - Teeth that are sensitive
 - Kiddos who can't (or won't) cooperate
 - Special healthcare patients
 - Access to care barriers (distance, financial)
 - Long wait lists for dental care
 - Sensitive baby teeth soon to fall out



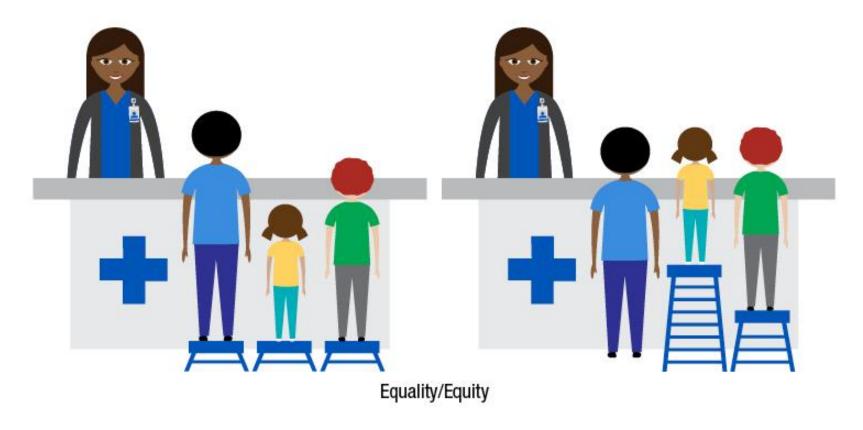
- CPT code 0792T (Category III)
 - The application of silver diamine fluoride 38% by a physician or other qualified health care professional

Interested? Partner up with a local dental team!





But how does this help achieve health equity and the future workforce?







- Bring the dental team to the children who need it and teach trainees how they can do it too
- 2. Increase healthcare/dental exposure for youth under-represented in dentistry You can't be what you can't see!
- 3. Raise the level of oral health education and prevent disease progression in the children who don't have access to dentists, but have access to you!





Back to you...

How can you incorporate this new information into your existing programs?



Let's share!

.....

Thank you!

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Speaker Feedback and Questions for Follow-Up



