



# Missouri Coalition for Oral Health

**2023 Missouri Oral Health  
Policy Conference -  
Transforming Access  
March 2 & 3, 2023**



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH &  
SENIOR SERVICES**  

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*Office of Dental Health*

# The State of the State of Missouri Oral Health March 3, 2023

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Jacqueline Miller DDS, MS, MPH, Dental Director

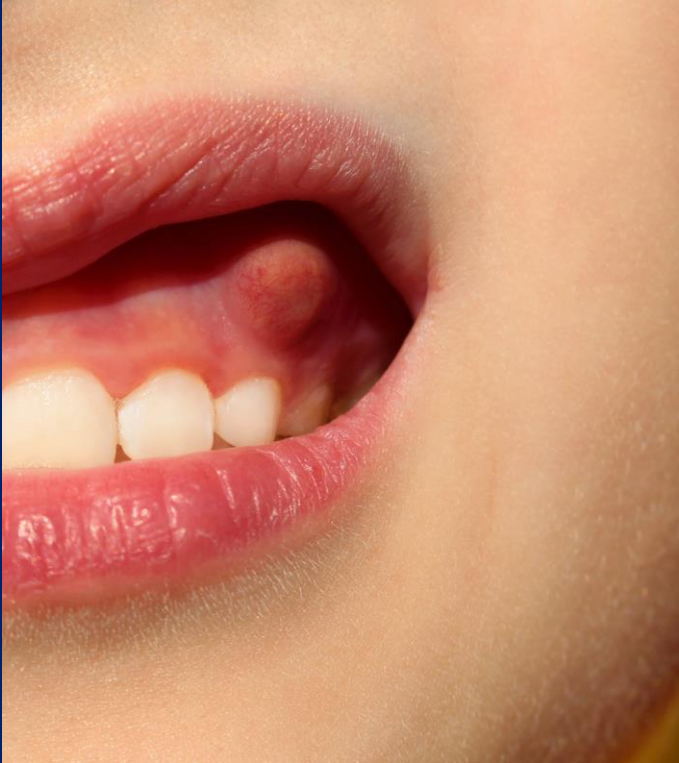


# Office of Dental Health Mission

We are committed to improving the oral health of all Missourians through education, prevention and leadership.

- Small office with 6 full-time employees and 7 part-time employees
- Programs and Grants under ODH scope
  - Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Grant
    - Preventive Services Program
    - Improving oral health to the MCH population
  - Elks Mobile Dental Program
  - Donated Dental Program
  - Community Water Fluoridation Training (PHHS)
  - HRSA (competitive 4-year grant)
    - Tele-dentistry in nursing homes
  - CDC (competitive 5-year contract)
    - Sealant program
    - Community water fluoridation





Early Childhood Tooth Decay  
(Caries/Cavities) is the Most Chronic  
Disease among Children





This is a completely preventable disease which can cause pain, suffering and even death.

# PREVENTING TOOTH DECAY—WHY IS IT IMPORTANT THROUGH A LIFETIME?

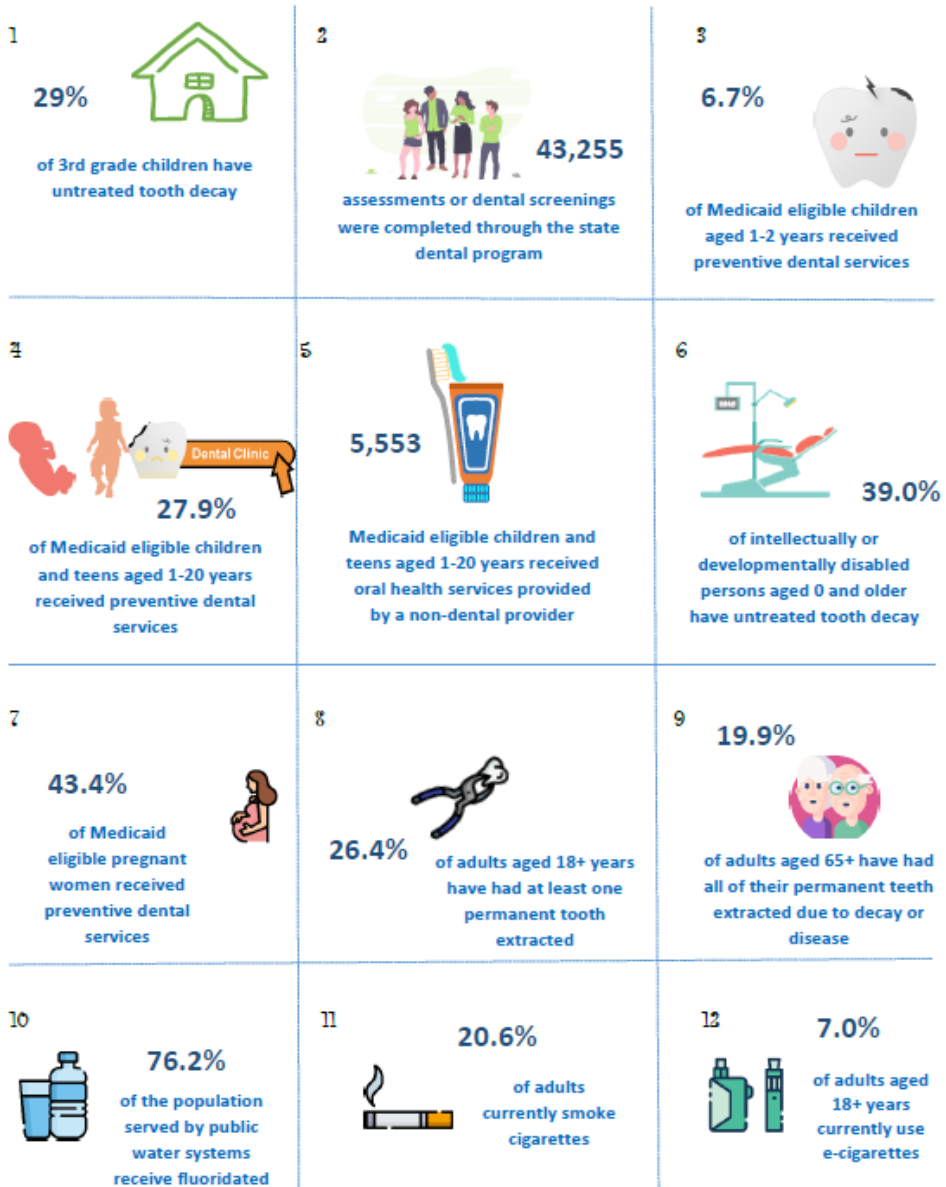
- Poor oral health is linked to diabetes, heart disease, stroke and pre-term birth.
- Children and adults with poor dentition can't eat a healthy diet due to difficulties chewing.
- Abscessed (infected) teeth can spread bacteria to the brain leading to death.
- Poor oral health limits your ability to successfully get a job; dental pain makes it hard to work or concentrate in school.
- Nationally children miss 51 million school-hours annually due to dental-related issues.



## Missouri Oral Health State Snapshot

Missouri

Overall State Totals 2021



# Snapshot of Missouri Oral Health

- 29% of 3<sup>rd</sup> graders have untreated tooth decay.
- Only 27.9% of Medicaid eligible children and teens aged 1-20 received preventive dental services.
- 26.4% of adults over the age of 18 have had at least one permanent tooth extracted.
- Almost 20% of adults over 65 have had **ALL** their teeth extracted.

# MISSOURI ORAL HEALTH PLAN 2020-2025



A five-year plan for the Missouri Department Health and Senior Services.

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Created in partnership with the Oral Health State Plan Workgroup and Missouri Coalition for Oral Health.

# Eight Goals of the Dental Health Plan

- Support and enhance access to preventive oral health services and appropriate emergency care.
- Provide up-to-date, evidence-based oral health information and best practices to medical and oral health professionals.
- Support the development of the oral health workforce.
- Identify, investigate, monitor and report on oral health problems, determinants and disparities.
- Coordinate and participate in policy development aimed at improving oral health in Missouri.
- Implement and collaborate with programs that focus on prevention of oral disease.
- Increase awareness to reduce oral health disparities across the lifespan.
- Implement, evaluate and report on the Missouri Oral Health Plan 2020-2025.



# Basic Dental Screening Survey (BSS) or Oral Health Conditions in Third Grade Students-2019

- A randomized, standardized survey of the oral health of third grade students in Missouri.
- Third graders have a mixture of permanent and deciduous (baby) teeth.
- They are old enough to cooperate to be seen by most dentists.
- They are old enough to perform their oral care independently.

# BSS Children Results

- 2354 children screened in 53 representative schools.
- 55% of children have had dental decay in Missouri.
- 29% of children have untreated tooth decay in Missouri (US average 22%).
- 30% of children have dental sealants (prevents cavities) in Missouri (US average 42%).

# WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ORAL HEALTH IN RURAL MISSOURI?

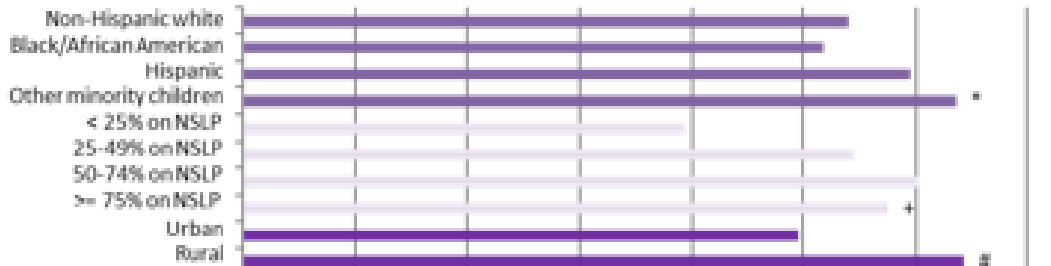
- Overall dental decay rates of school children are higher among children from rural counties.
- Need for urgent dental care is slightly higher in children from rural counties 1.83% verses urban 1.50%.
- In rural counties 2% fewer children have rampant decay.
- Dental sealant rates are 3.07% lower in rural counties verses urban.
- 29 counties in Missouri don't have any fluoridated water systems. All of them are rural.
- Children from non-fluoridated areas have a 4% higher cavity rate.
- Eleven Missouri counties don't have a dentist licensed registered in the county.
- 54% of Missouri Medicaid participants reside in rural counties.

# Rural Missouri is Suffering

- Rural areas seem to have a higher proportion of older practitioners
- There are numerically fewer practitioners in rural areas, so the retirement of one practitioner may have a more profound effect on the surrounding geographical region
- Ex: Elsberry School district has seen a 60% increase in caries without a dentist accepting Medicaid and no PSP screenings due to COVID-19.

# Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Data Brief \* July 2019

## Decay experience



## Untreated decay



## Dental sealants



\* Significantly different than non-Hispanic whites (p<0.05), + significantly different than < 25% on NSLP (p<0.05), # significantly different than urban (p<0.05)

In Missouri, low income schools have a significantly higher prevalence of decay experience compared to higher income schools.

African-American children have a significantly higher prevalence of untreated decay compared to non-Hispanic white children.

\* To be eligible for the NSLP, the child must be from a household whose income is below 185% of the federal poverty level.



# THE ORAL HEALTH OF ADULTS AT MISSOURI'S SENIOR / NUTRITION CENTERS

## SENIOR / NUTRITION CENTERS

Senior / nutrition centers connect older adults to vital community services that can help them stay healthy and independent.

## WHO TOOK PART IN THE SURVEY

**296** People aged 60-96 years (mean=74)  
**24** Senior or nutrition centers

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Expand programs that provide oral health education and preventive dental services at senior centers and nutrition centers.
- Develop teledentistry programs that provide corrective and emergency dental services at senior centers and nutrition centers.
- Create a referral system between the senior center or nutrition center teledentistry programs, and safety-net dental clinics for people with urgent dental needs.
- Consider the use of silver diamine fluoride treatment by teledentistry hygienists for people with transportation barriers.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH &  
SENIOR SERVICES**

Office of Dental Health

oralhealth.mo.gov or 573.751.5874

## ORAL HEALTH STATUS

### PEOPLE WITH FEWER THAN 20 TEETH HAVE TROUBLE EATING HEALTHY FOOD

**52%** The percentage of people with severe tooth loss

**23%** The percentage of people with no natural teeth

### TOOTH DECAY & GUM DISEASE CAN CAUSE PAIN & LIFE-THREATENING INFECTIONS

**34%** The percentage of dentate people with untreated decay

**27%** The percentage of dentate people needing periodontal care because of gum disease

### PEOPLE WITH TEETH DO NOT PROPERLY CLEAN THEIR MOUTH

**11%** The percentage of dentate people with less than satisfactory oral health

### MANY PEOPLE AT SENIOR OR NUTRITION CENTERS HAVE NO DENTAL INSURANCE COVERAGE

Medicare does not cover most dental care and Medicaid only covers a limited number of dental services

# Congregate Meal Site Participants (296)

- 23% of Missourians have no natural teeth and 52% have experienced severe tooth loss (fewer than 20 teeth remaining).
- 34% have untreated decay.
- 27% need periodontal care due to gum disease.
- 11% of Missourians at congregate meal sites have less than satisfactory oral care.

SEPTEMBER 2022

DATA SOURCE: MISSOURI ORAL HEALTH SURVEY OF VULNERABLE ADULTS, 2022



THE ORAL HEALTH OF ADULTS LIVING IN MISSOURI'S SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES

SKILLED NURSING FACILITY

A facility where nursing care or related services are provided to residents of the facility

WHO TOOK PART IN THE SURVEY

**253** Residents aged 37-100 years (mean=75)  
**22** Skilled nursing facilities

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Expand programs that provide oral health education and preventive dental services at skilled nursing facilities.
- Develop programs that provide corrective and emergency dental services at skilled nursing facilities.
- Provide important enhanced training to nursing facility staff about the important of daily oral hygiene services including observation of possible future dental problems.
- Create a referral system between the skilled nursing facilities safety-net dental clinics for people with urgent dental needs.
- Consider the use of silver diamine fluoride treatment by supervised teledentistry hygienists for people with transportation barriers.

ORAL HEALTH STATUS

PEOPLE WITH FEWER THAN 20 TEETH HAVE TROUBLE EATING HEALTHY FOOD

**73%** The percentage of people with severe tooth loss  
**38%** The percentage of people with no natural teeth

TOOTH DECAY & GUM DISEASE CAN CAUSE PAIN & LIFE-THREATING INFECTIONS

**40%** The percentage of people with teeth have untreated decay  
**29%** The percentage of people with teeth needing periodontal care because of gum disease

MANY NURSING FACILITY RESIDENTS RELY ON STAFF TO CLEAN THEIR MOUTH

**49%** The percentage of people with teeth that have less than satisfactory oral health

MANY PEOPLE AT SKILLED NURSING FACILITIES HAVE NO DENTAL INSURANCE COVERAGE TO REPLACE MISSING TEETH

Medicare does not cover most dental care. Medicaid only covers a limited number of dental services and does not provide dentures after teeth are pulled.

Oral Health of Missourians Living in Skilled Nursing Facilities (253 residents in 24 facilities)

- 38% of Missourians have no natural teeth and 73% have experienced severe tooth loss (fewer than 20 teeth remaining).
- 40% have untreated decay.
- 28% need periodontal care due to gum disease.
- 49% of Missourians in skilled nursing facilities have less than satisfactory oral care.

Source: Missouri Oral Health Survey of Vulnerable Adults, 2022



Office of Dental Health

oralhealth.mo.gov or 573.751.5874

SEPTEMBER 2022

DATA SOURCE: MISSOURI ORAL HEALTH SURVEY OF VULNERABLE ADULTS, 2022

# Master Plan on Aging

- **On January 19, 2023, Governor Parson signed Executive Order 23-01 to establish a Master Plan on Aging to help reduce age and disability discrimination, eliminate barriers to safe and healthy aging, and help Missourians age with dignity. This Executive Order created an advisory council and tasked DHSS with the development of a plan by Dec. 31, 2025.**
- **A Master Plan on Aging is a cross-sector, state-led strategic resource that can help us transform the infrastructure and coordination of services for our rapidly aging population. The plan will build bridges across government agencies, facilitate collaboration with diverse stakeholders, promote equity, raise awareness among policymakers and the public, establish statewide priorities, and incorporate an aging and disability lens across state priorities beyond traditional health care and community.**
- **In addition to the advisory council, subcommittees will be formed to focus on core areas related to healthy aging. ODH will be serving on the Whole-person Health Subcommittee for the Master Plan on Aging.**

# Elks Dental Van

Year	Patient Visits	Procedures	Estimated Value	Number of Counties Served	Notes
Totals for SFY19	546	4945	\$ 234,013.00	60	Start of COVID
Totals for SFY20	441	3900	\$ 182,756.00	58	
Totals for SFY21	429	3716	\$ 183,799.00	80	
Totals for SFY22	430	3599	\$ 191,870.00	71	RDH & DDS retired

- Delivering care to children and adults with developmental or intellectual disabilities
- Two Mobile Units one on east side of the state and one on the west
- UMKC dental students working one week a month on KC side.
- Part time dentist works one week a month on STL side.
- Office number: 816-404-6904

# ELKS SURVEY OF ADULTS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

- First time ever in Missouri
- Elks Mobile Dental Program, statewide
- Started January 2019, completed in 2020
- Based on PSP Basic Screening Survey form
- 52.4% had unsatisfactory oral hygiene
- 80% have had tooth decay
- 42% had untreated decay



**DENTAL  
WORKFORCE  
SHORTAGE**

In [Benchmarking](#)

Ariana Portalatin

Wednesday, August 17th, 2022



Listen AA TEXT

## States ranked by shortage of dental providers — California is No. 1

The U.S. is in need of 11,742 dental practitioners to relieve shortage areas, according to [data](#) from the Health Resources and Services Administration.

Here are all 50 states and Washington D.C. ranked by number of HRSA-designated shortage areas in 2022:

California: 513

Missouri: 341

Alaska: 317

Texas: 317

Florida: 269

Illinois: 247



# Workforce Survey of Oral Healthcare Workers 2022

- **3200 surveys distributed, 27% response rate**
- **The COVID-19 pandemic was hard on all healthcare workforce sectors including dentistry. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of respondents to the ODH Survey reported staff left their employ due to COVID-19 related concerns during the pandemic.**
- **The result is short-staffed oral healthcare facilities that are not only struggling to see all patients in need of care, but also stressed and frustrated about where they can find the staff they need.**

# ESTIMATED LOSS

**5.8%**  
Dentists

**5-8%**  
Hygienists

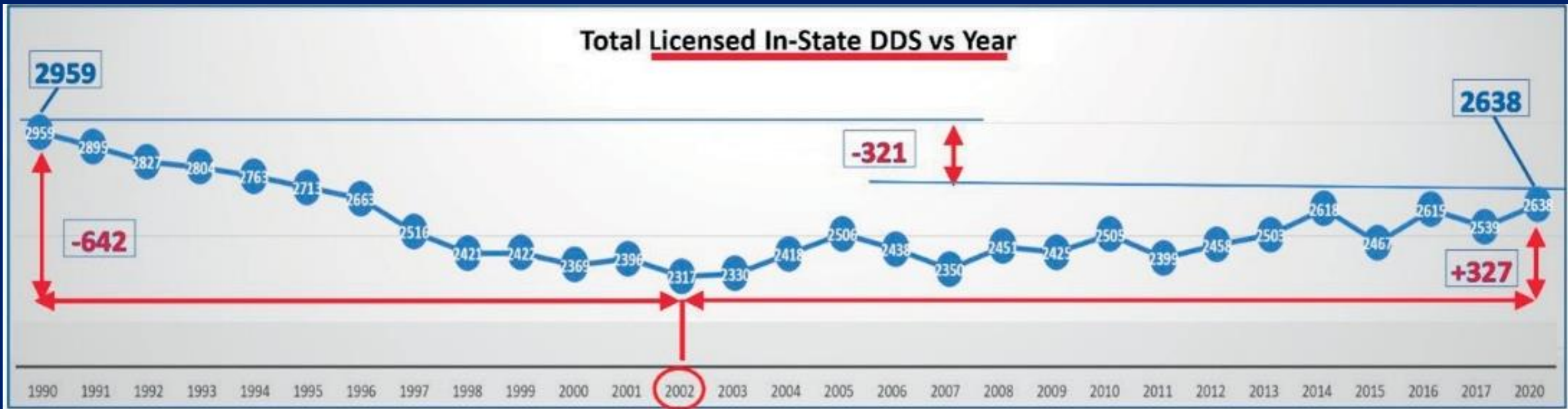
**3-5%**  
Administrative

**5-12%**  
Dental  
Assistants

# Missouri Licensure Statistics — We are NOT improving...

Fiscal Year	Dentists	Specialists	Hygienists
2002	3029	592	2419
2019	3529	760	4382
2022	3420	734	4381

In 2000 EFDA's were created respond to the dentist shortage, but the increase in EFDA's and DH have not kept pace with the population growth

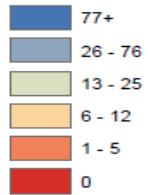
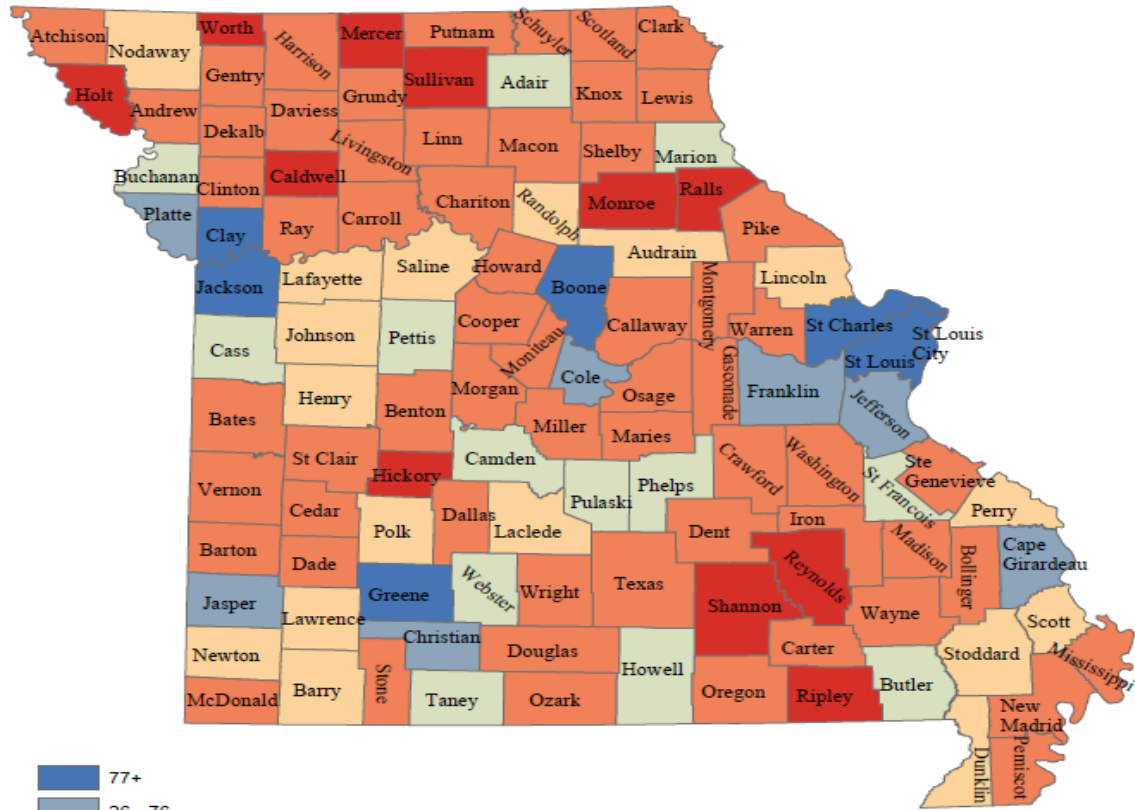


Missouri Licensed In-State Dentists 1990 -2020

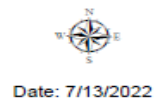
# Post-Pandemic Dentists

- 18% of ODH survey respondents said filling position for dentist took 90+ days.
- 57% said they were unable to fill a position for a dentist.
- 21.43% are considering retiring from patient care within the next three years.

## Dentist per County

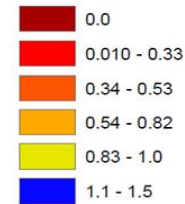
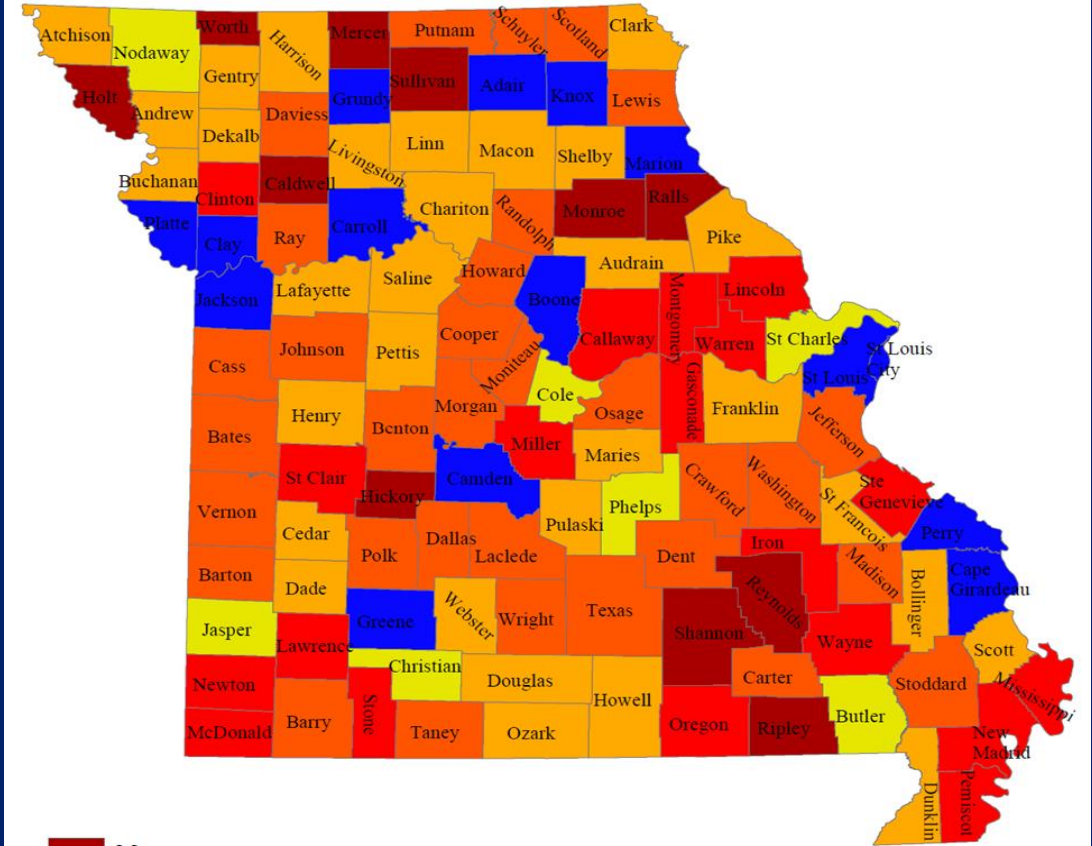


Dentist <https://pr.mo.gov/listings-den.asp>



## HRSA Dentists Shortage Areas

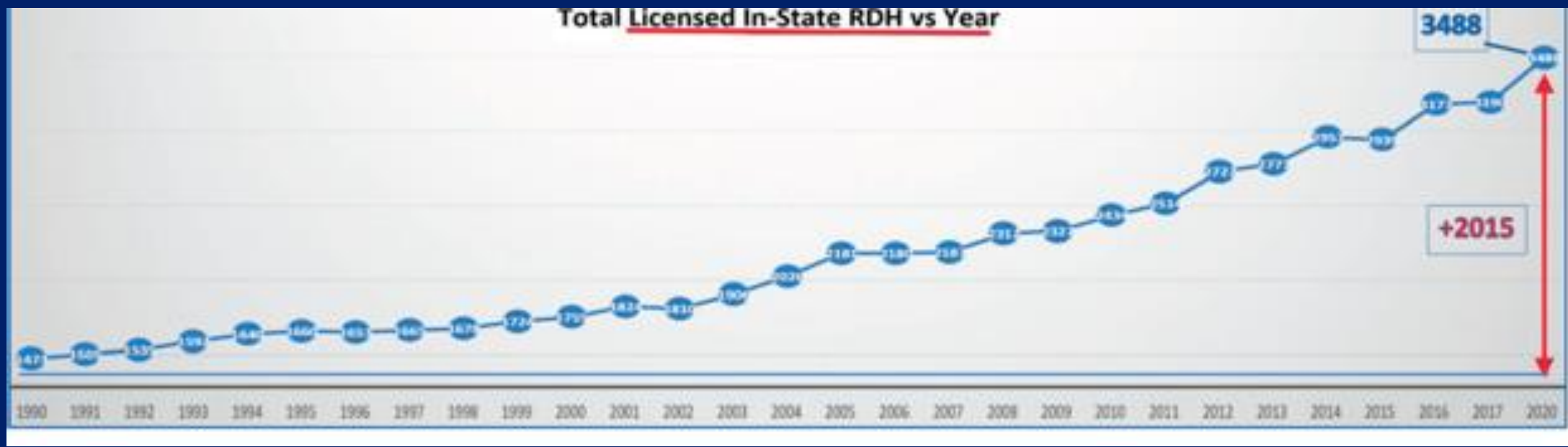
All counties NOT colored Blue



Ratio Dentist Per 2100 Individuals  
By County  
Population data 2020 MICA  
Dentist <https://pr.mo.gov/listings-den.asp>  
Dentist per 2100 population based on: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28765446/>



**Total Licensed In-State RDH vs Year**



# Post Pandemic Registered Dental Hygienists

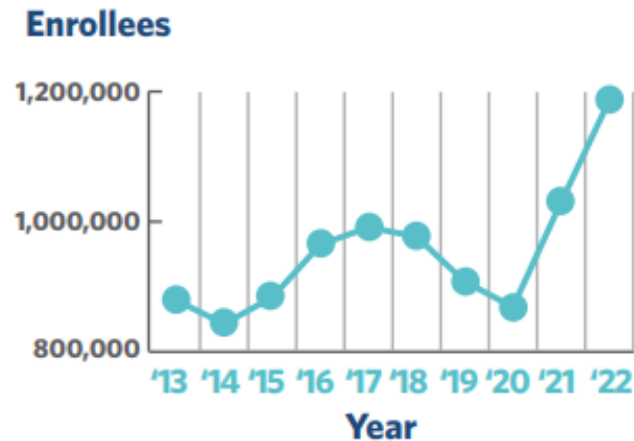
- The ADA/ADHA national survey indicated approximately 8% RDH withdrew from active practice during the pandemic.
- 29% of ODH survey respondents said filling a position for RDH took 90+ days.
- 44% said they were unable to fill a position for an RDH.

# Missouri Medicaid Numbers

## How has the public health emergency impacted enrollment?

More Missourians are eligible for coverage due to the pandemic and its economic impact.

Enrollment increased by approximately 36% between SFY 2020 - SFY 2022.



During the public health emergency (PHE), the federal government increased its share of financing to offset the costs of increased enrollment.

As a condition of receiving these temporary enhanced funds, states may not remove anyone from the Medicaid rolls while the PHE is ongoing.

Within 14 months after the end of the PHE, state Medicaid agencies must review the eligibility of each Medicaid enrollee.

# MEDICAID NUMBERS 2021

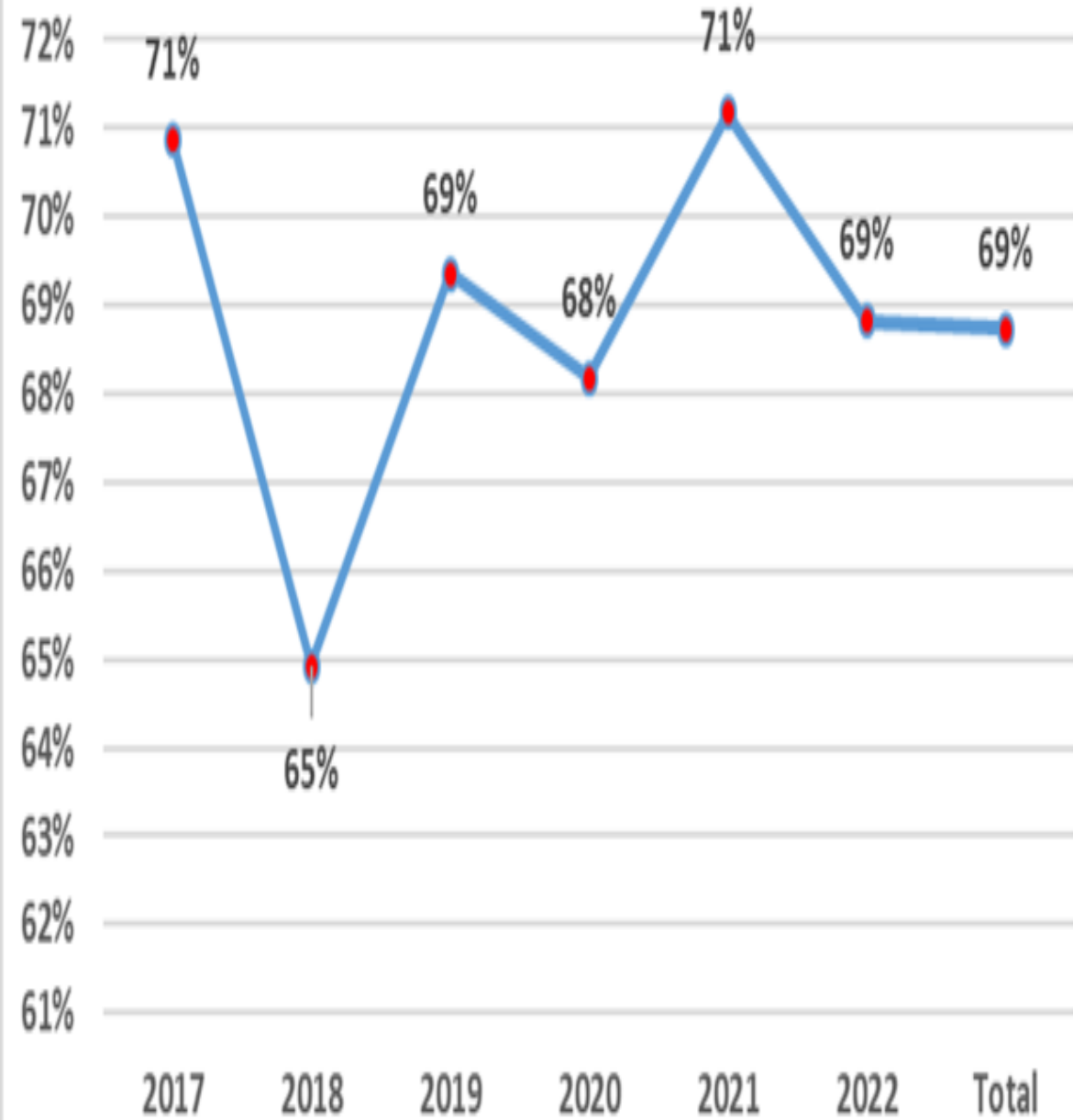
<b>CMS-416, FFY 2021</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Total Eligibles	693,063	
Total Eligibles receiving any dental services	254,215	36.7%
Total Eligibles receiving preventive dental services	229,253	33.1%
Total Eligibles receiving dental treatment services	109,575	15.8%
Total Eligibles receiving a sealant on a permanent molar tooth	34,025	4.9%
Total Eligibles receiving dental diagnostic services	243,446	35.1%
Total Eligibles receiving oral health services from a non-dental provider	7,145	1.0%
Total Eligibles receiving any dental or oral health service	233,178	33.6%

# Missouri Dental Medicaid Numbers

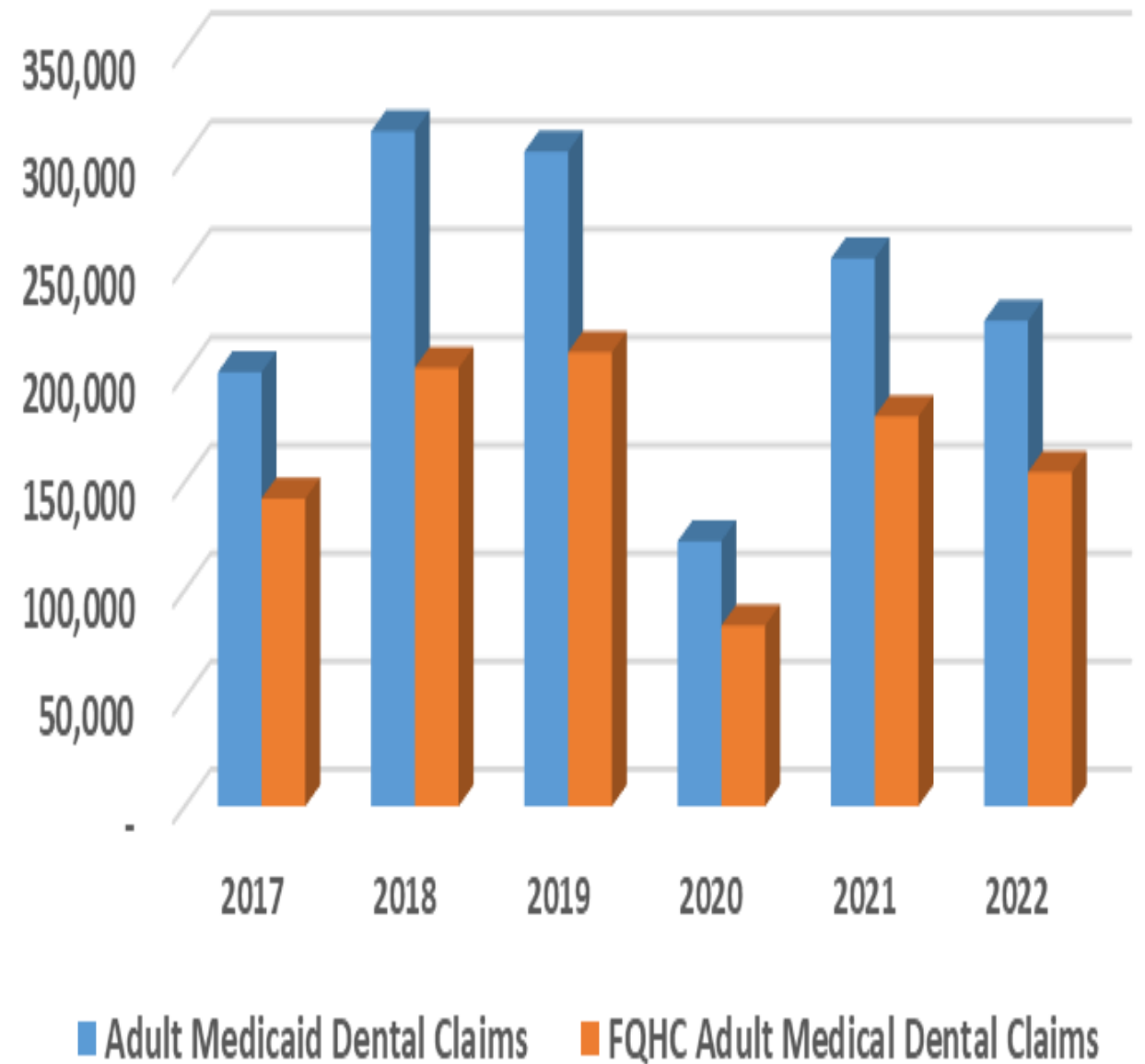
Since May of 2016

- 1,416,806 Claims
- \$118,927,008 Paid
- 81% of claims paid to FQHC
  
- For SFY22, Dental expenditures made up approximately 1.51% of the total Medicaid Medical expenditures.

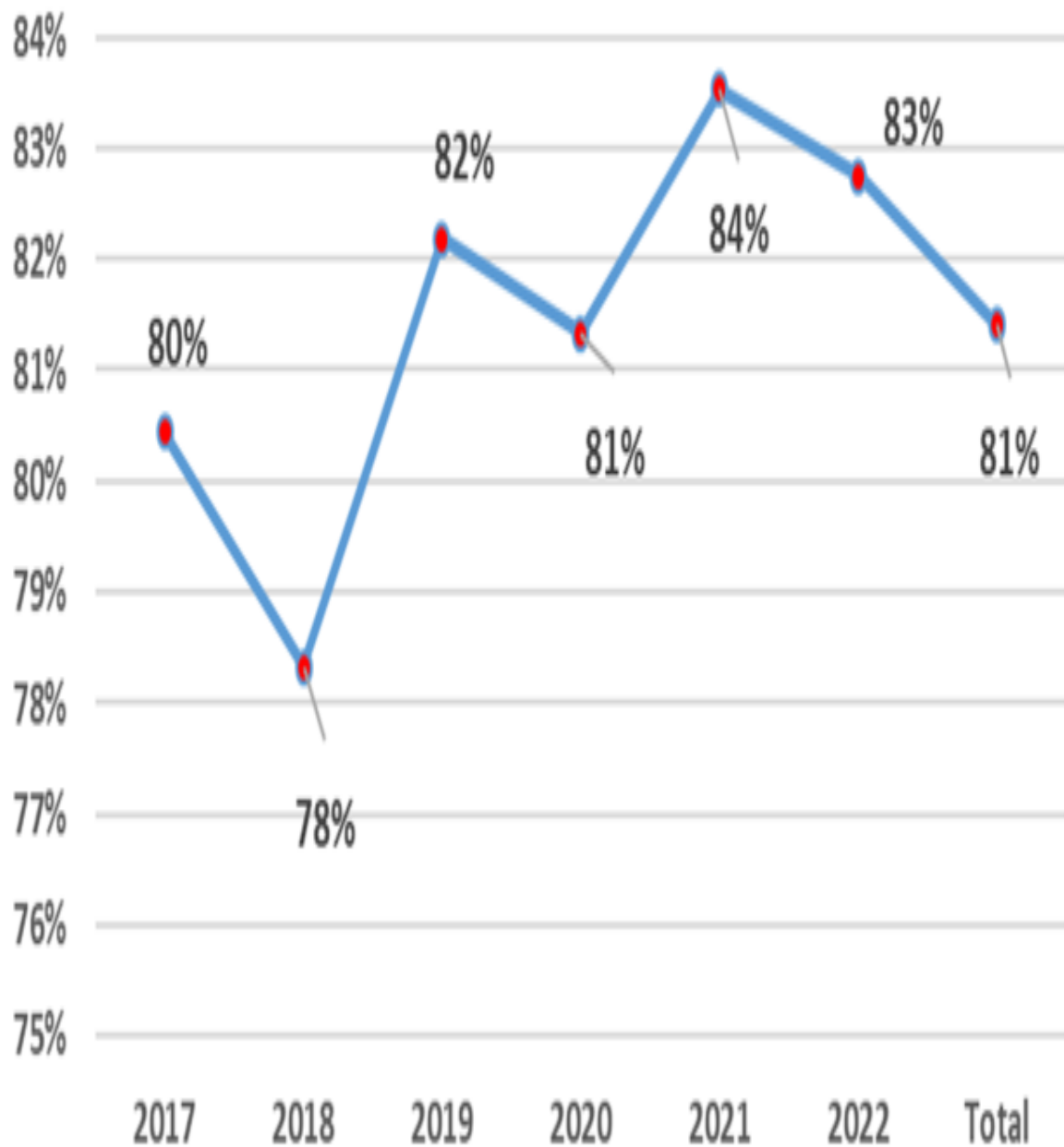
### Percentage of Claims FQHCs



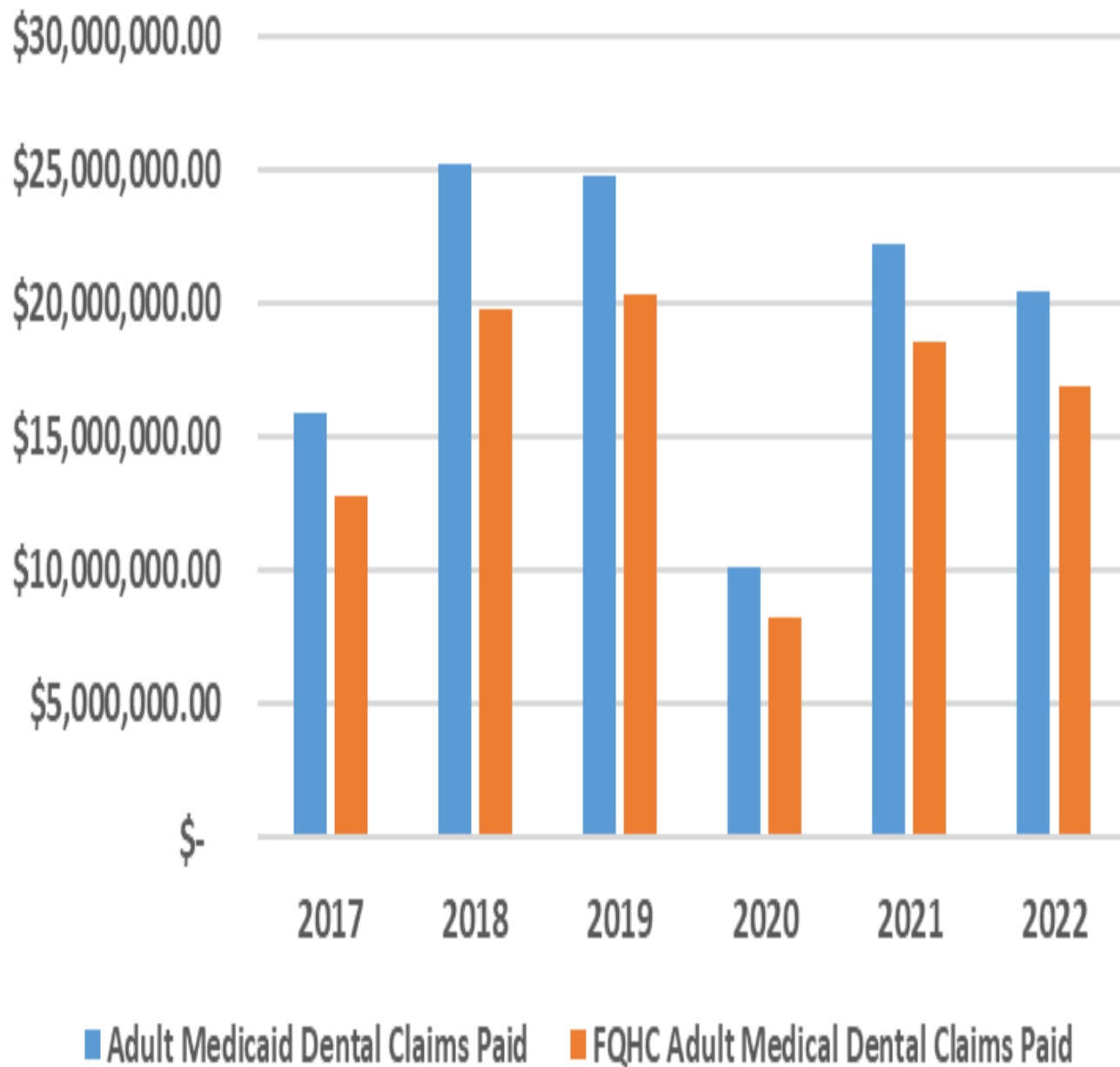
### Adult Medicaid Dental Claims 2017-2022



### Percentage of Claims Paid to FQHCs

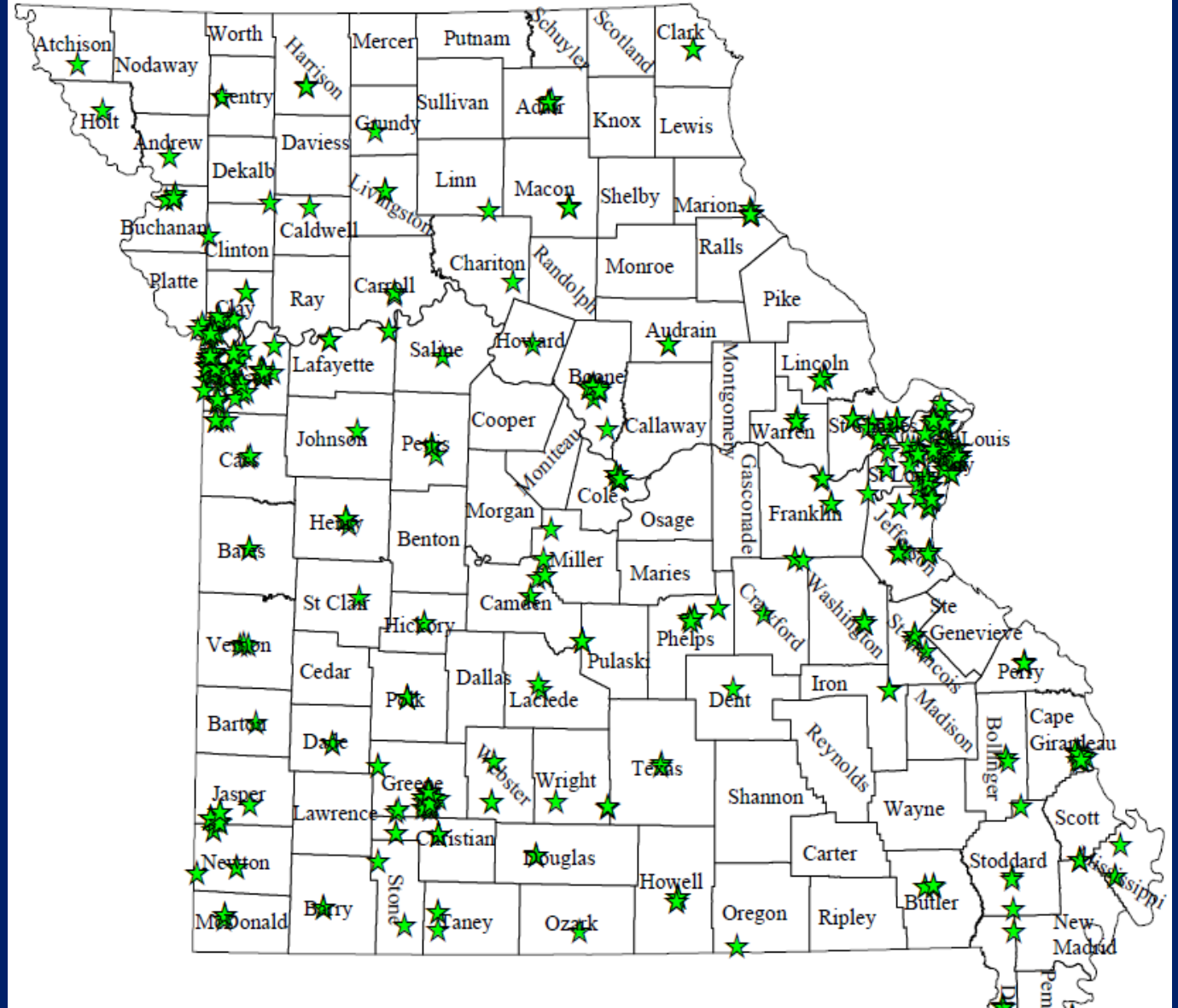
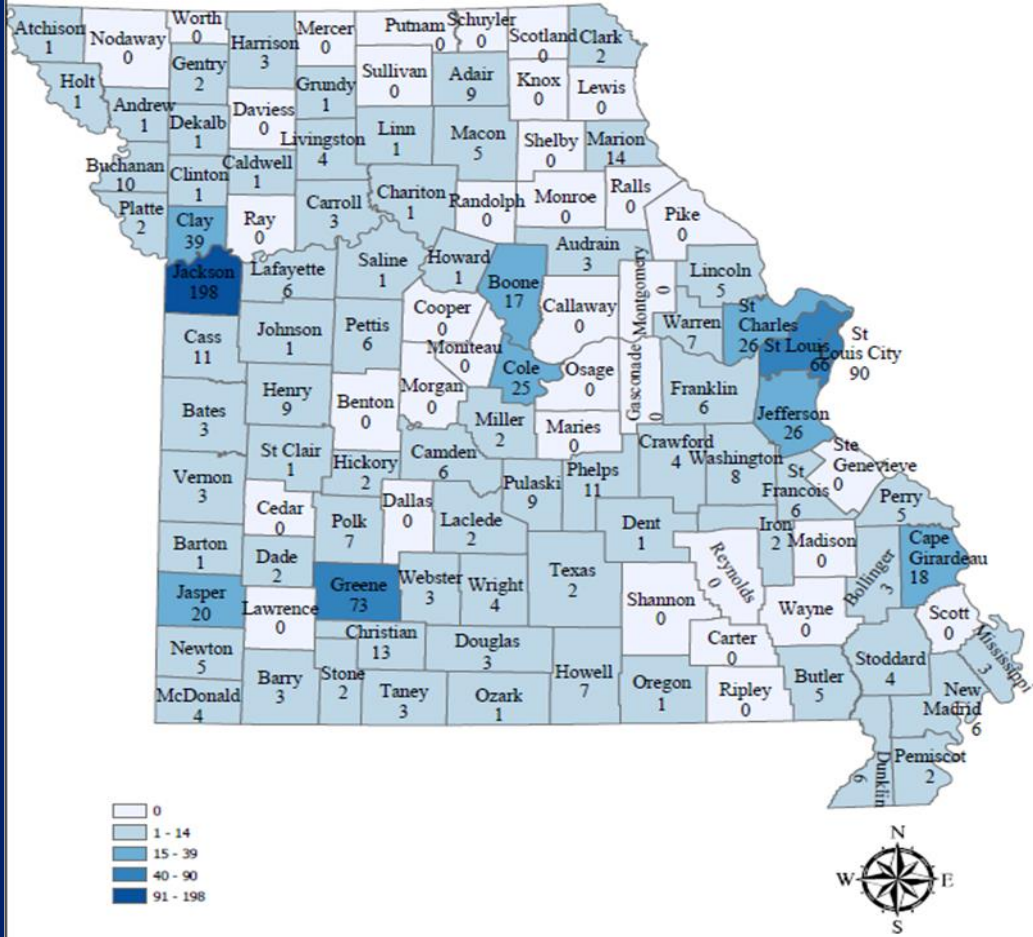


### Adult Medicaid Claims Data Paid 2017-2022





# Medicaid Provider Counts



. About 81% of our Medicaid participants are served by our Federally Qualified Health Care Centers (FQHCs) which are located in Health Professional Shortage Areas in the state. Dr. Mack Taylor is the Dental Director for the Southeast Missouri Health Network with locations in Bernie, Caruthersville, East Prairie, and Sikeston. He estimates there is a **6 month wait for adults (new patients) to access dental care and that is just for their exam and cleaning. It is another two months before they can receive actual treatment.** “Adding to the long wait times, especially for our rural areas, is our **complete lack of adequate provider numbers.** Even when we had all our clinics staffed, there were only eight of us total, and from my checking of patient home addresses; it seems that for our five clinic network, we have a draw area of at least 12 counties. MO Highlands, the FQHC in Poplar Bluff, is only taking children 11 and under with a wait time of roughly six months, due to lack of providers, so we get a lot of patients from that region too.”

## There are a few issues that affect wait times for our Medicaid population:

- FQHC dental programs see a lot of **emergency patients**; much more than private practices. Obviously these patients need to be prioritized.
- Dental appointments are procedure-oriented, so we cannot simply schedule one patient every 15 minutes. Dental appointments require materials, time, and manpower.
- All FQHCs are experiencing pretty **serious staff shortages**. If a health center doesn't have enough dentists, hygienists, and dental assistants to treat the underserved population, patients must wait for care. Timely completion of treatment plans are essential to FQHC patients' oral health status. Unfortunately, many of our patients need extensive dental care, and completing those treatment plans takes time and resources.
- Capacity. FQHC dental programs are located in Health Professional Shortage Areas, so there are not a lot of dentists who see Medicaid patients compared to the size of the population. The National Network for Oral Health Access estimates that the vast majority of FQHC dental programs only have the capacity to see about 22% of people who are already patients of the health center.

**Appendix:** Distribution of Dentists According to Volume of Medicaid Patients Seen in the Past Year

	No Medicaid Patients, Not an Enrolled Medicaid Provider	No Medicaid Patients, Enrolled Medicaid Provider	1-9 Medicaid patients	10-100 Medicaid patients	100+ Medicaid patients	HPI Medicaid Participation Measure
AK	27%	23%	7%	22%	22%	73%
AL	25%	28%	10%	15%	22%	75%
AZ	72%	6%	2%	6%	13%	28%
CA	71%	10%	2%	6%	11%	29%
CO	43%	29%	5%	12%	11%	57%
CT	55%	9%	3%	15%	19%	45%
DE	34%	13%	5%	23%	24%	66%
FL	65%	18%	2%	4%	11%	35%
GA	75%	6%	1%	4%	15%	25%
HI	66%	8%	4%	10%	11%	34%
IA	11%	16%	12%	38%	23%	89%
ID	54%	5%	2%	16%	22%	46%
IL	76%	6%	2%	4%	13%	24%
KS	60%	18%	3%	4%	15%	40%
KY	52%	19%	2%	7%	21%	48%
LA	59%	6%	2%	9%	24%	41%
MA	49%	24%	3%	9%	14%	51%
MD	72%	4%	2%	8%	15%	28%
ME	84%	8%	2%	2%	3%	16%
MI	29%	15%	16%	31%	10%	71%
MO	68%	16%	1%	3%	12%	32%



# Barriers for our Medicaid Population to access Dental Care

Can't Find a Dentist

Only 3 out of 10 Missouri dentists are treating MO HealthNet patients.

Don't know how to prevent a dental infection

Education needed to prevent dental infections.

Lack of Time or Transportation

Taking time off to see the dentist results in lost income, also poor availability of public transportation.

Not enough preventive and necessary services

Mo HealthNet does not provide replacement of missing teeth or sufficient preventive benefits (Fluoride varnish and silver diamine fluoride (SDF)).

# Possible Solutions

Can't Find a Dentist

Educate and encourage participation in MO HealthNet—Navigator.

Don't know how to  
prevent a dental  
infection

Education needed to prevent dental infections

Not enough preventive  
and necessary  
solutions

Increase benefits to provide replacement of missing teeth, add SDF benefits for a lifetime.

# Missouri Coalition for Oral Health – Dental Medicaid Facilitator Jessica Emmerich

## What can I do for you?

- ▶ Assist providers with MO HealthNet enrollment
- ▶ Assist with Managed Care credentialing
- ▶ Provide resources for billing questions
- ▶ Connect with provider training resources
- ▶ Help to resolve issues
- ▶ Works with MO HealthNet and MDA on provider issues

## How to contact me:

- ▶ Email: [jemmerich@oralhealthmissouri.org](mailto:jemmerich@oralhealthmissouri.org)
- ▶ Phone: 573.536.2474



# Teledentistry



# Teledentistry

- Teledentistry is a reality in Missouri.
- Teledentistry allows a dentist to supervise a dental hygienist in a remote location, using synchronous and asynchronous methods.
- Allows the hygienist to work to the limit of his/her license.
- The Missouri Dental Practice Act was modified in 2017 to allow teledentistry.
- Potential to expand access to care by allowing hygienists and EFDAs to work in nursing homes and schools.

# Teledentistry Pilot Project



# Teledentistry Pilot Project

- HRSA Workforce Grant – four year.
- Five contracts in 2023 to provide dental services via teledentistry in nursing homes pilot project.
- Received funding to provide to ATSU's veterans program in order to provide dental care to veterans. Years 2, 3 and 4 will be asking for more funding from private sources to continue and to grow the care.
- Scholarship for at least one student at ATSU who will provide care to veterans during the last year(s) and will work after graduation to provide care to veterans as their main focus of patients. Scholarship program will be in place for years 3 and 4 of HRSA grant as well.

# Preventive Services Program (PSP)



Oral Health Education

Oral Health Screening  
(0-18 years of age)

Fluoride Varnish  
Application (2)

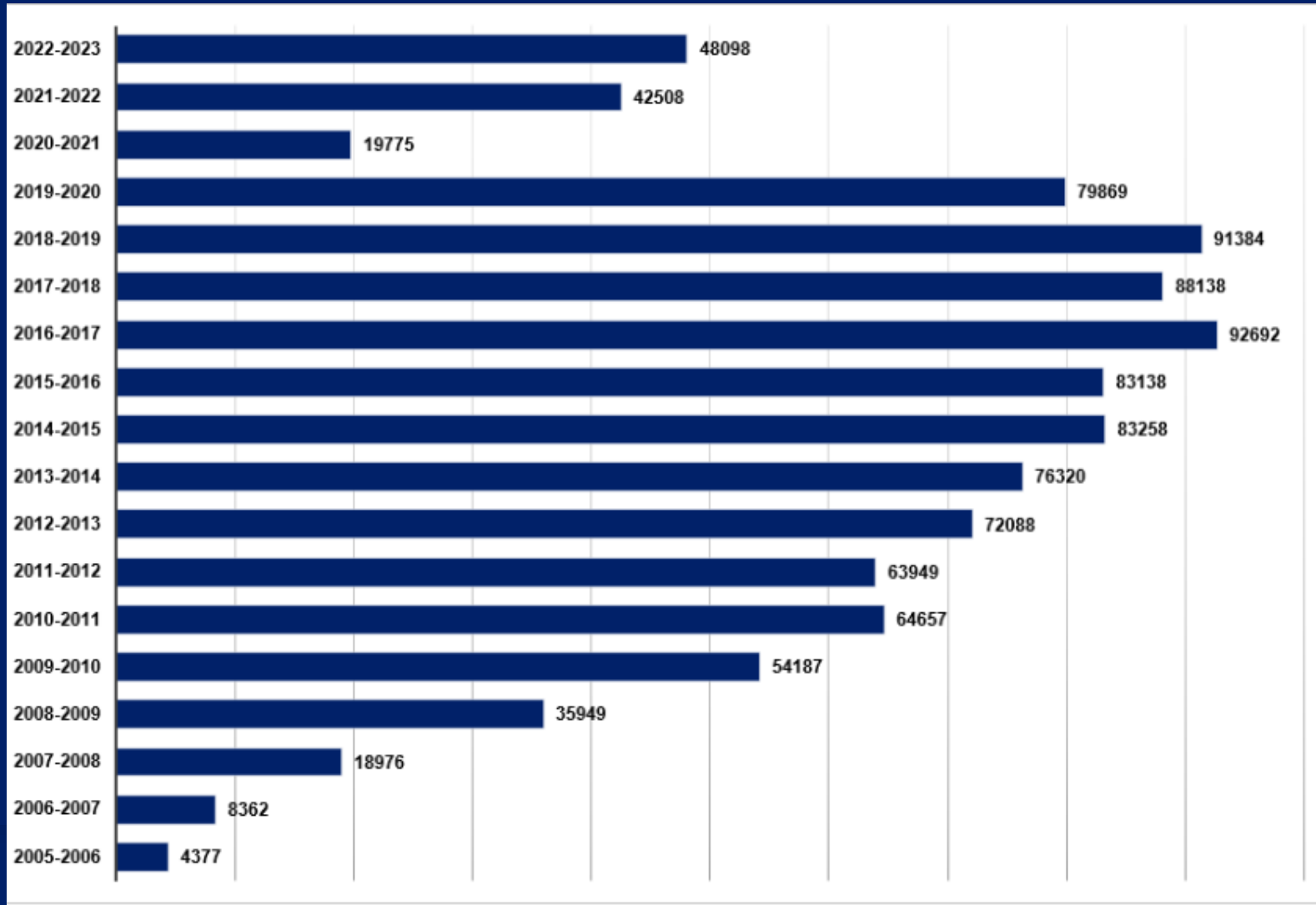
Referrals



## Community Based

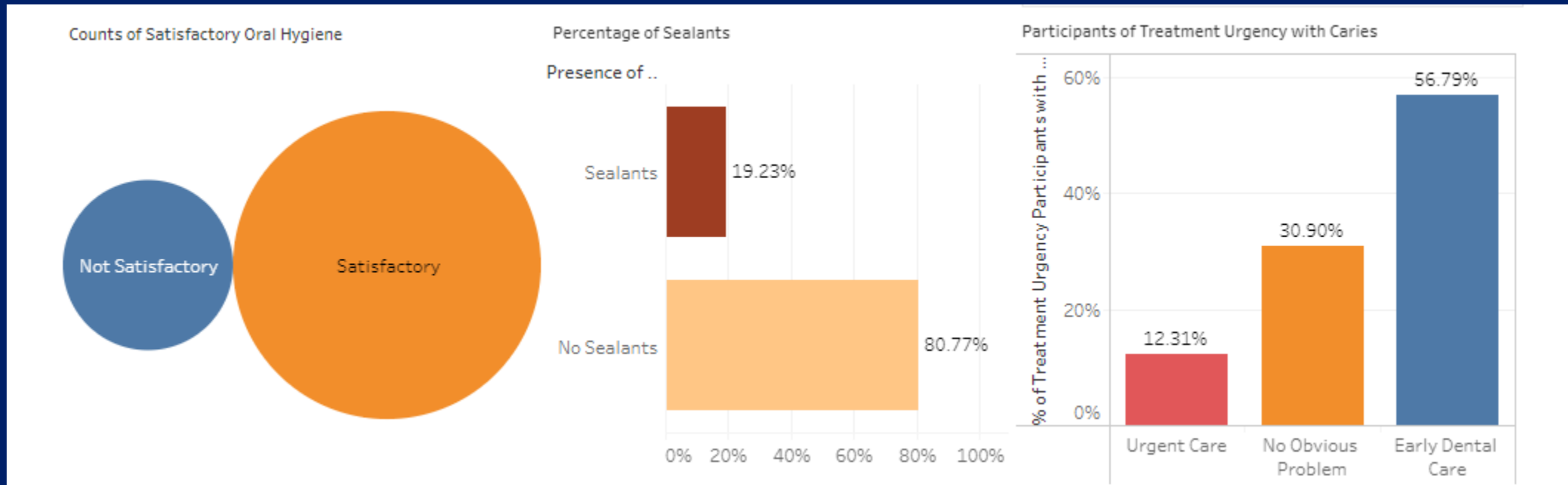


# Total PSP Participants By School Year



PSP Dashboard located at:

<https://health.mo.gov/living/families/oralhealth/dashboard.php>



# All schools listed are in counties with at least one dentist

## TOP 10 SCHOOLS WITH CHILDREN HAVING HIGHEST UNTREATED DECAY 2021-22

School, School District	City, County	# with Untreated Decay
Butler Elementary School, Butler R-V	Butler, Bates	191
Southern Boone Primary & Elementary, Southern Boone Co. R-I	Ashland, Boone	154
South Elementary, Kennett #39	Kennett, Dunklin	130
Gladden Elementary, Belton 124	Belton, Cass	119
Palmyra Elementary, Palmyra R-I	Palmyra, Marion	117
Henry Elementary, Clinton	Clinton, Henry	112
Orchard Drive Elementary, Jackson R-II	Jackson, Cape Girardeau	108
Sherwood Elementary, Sherwood-Cass R-VIII	Creighton, Cass	99
Willard Intermediate North, Willard R-II	Willard, Greene	92
South Harrison Elementary, South Harrison Co. R-II	Bethany, Harrison	89

All schools are in counties with at least 1 dentist.

**The PSP program is able to identify these children that need dental care and help them find a dental home**

## A 5.3% DECREASE IN DECAY RATE AMONG PSP CHILDREN SCREENED 2014-2020

School Year	Decay Experience	Total Screened	Percent Decay Experience
2013-2014	6710	9978	67.25%
2014-2015	7292	11170	65.28%
2015-2016	7129	11328	62.93%
2016-2017	8374	13192	63.48%
2017-2018	7902	12122	65.20%
2018-2019	8638	13193	65.50%
2019-2020	7059	11050	63.88%

# What Do We Find Through PSP 2021-2022

- 19.23% of PSP participants have dental sealants this is slightly down from 20.38 last year.
- 12.31% of the PSP participants needed urgent care.
- 56.79% needed early dental care (unmet dental need) this has increased from 33.33% last year.
- We were able to screen less children last year due to COVID-19, but many children have neglected dental care due to skipping visits to the dentists and inability to screen for dental problems in the school.

# Impact of PSP Program - Fluoride Varnish Program (based on 2022 data)

- Total estimated value of fluoride varnishes in 2022 delivered at Medicaid Rate \$21 X 44,151 PSP provided for a total of \$1,854,342 (not submitted for reimbursement).
- Estimated reduction of dental decay of Medicaid patients 7%.
- Identification of schools and areas that are having problems accessing dental care by the Untreated Decay rate.

“I have looked at the data from our dental services done in 2019 compared to 2022. There has definitely been an increase in decay over the past three years.... I also want to sincerely thank all of your staff for allowing this service to be brought to your school. The stats are evidence of the need for these services”

The results for the Elsberry School District are as follows:

	2019	2022	% of change
No Obvious Problems	90	33	-63%
Early Dental Care	45	72	60%
Urgent Dental Care	8	8	0%
Total Students Assessed	143	113	-21%

# SCHOOL BASED SEALANT PROGRAM

Dental sealants can prevent cavities when applied to molar teeth.



School-based programs are one way to reach millions of children with sealants to prevent cavities.

# CDC Sealant Program

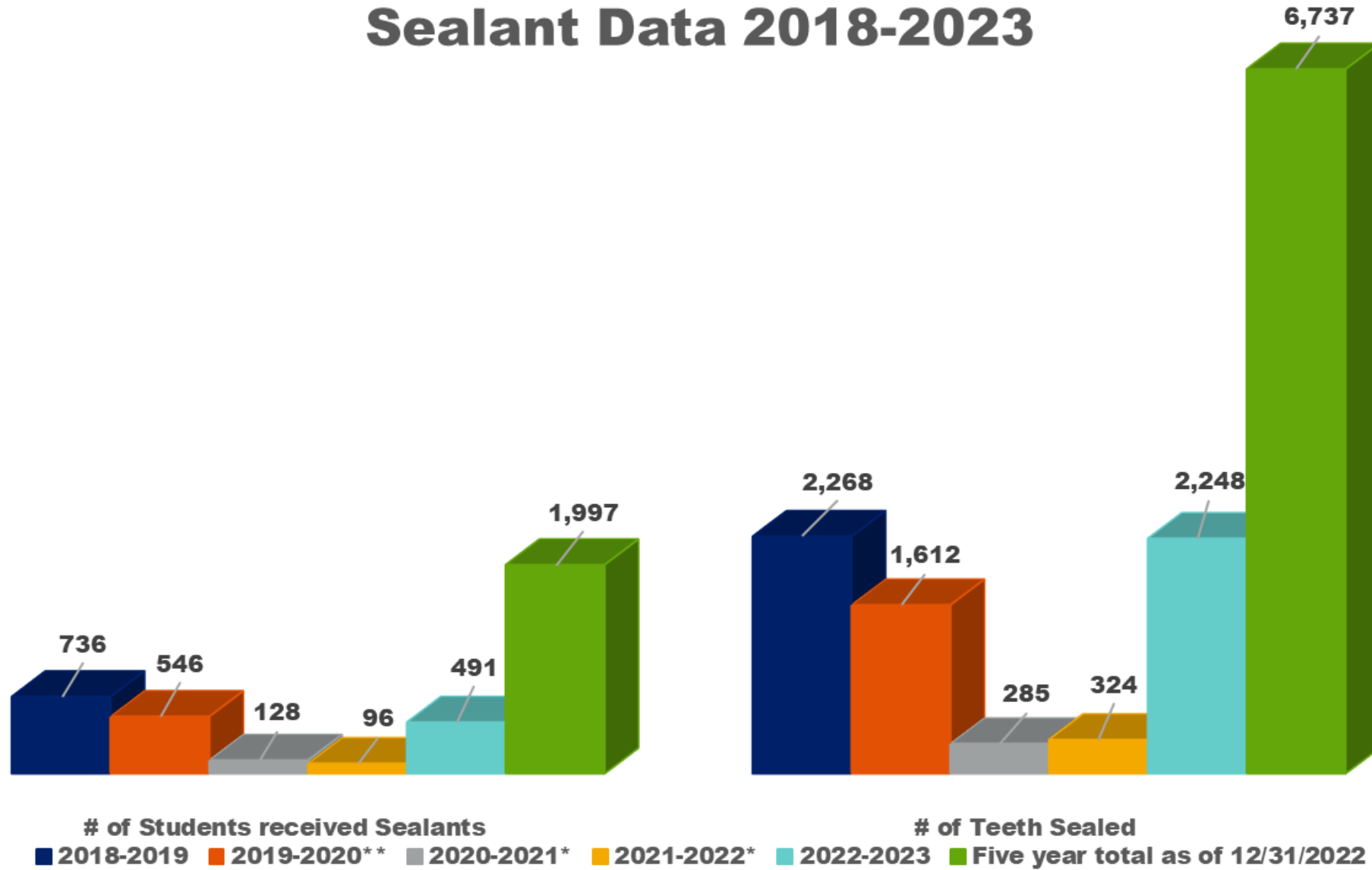
## 1611 Sealants Placed 2019-2020

- CDC Funding of \$354,000 per year for five years, we hope to renew the grant in August 2024.
- Goal to provide sealants to students in high risk schools.
- Schools that had more than 50% of children on Free or Reduced Lunch Program (FRLP) participants.
- During the school year 2021-2022, 503 sealants were placed that protects the tooth from decay starting.
- Four Contractors, UMKC, Jefferson County HD, Lincoln County HD and Missouri Southern State University.



Photo of sealed tooth courtesy of  
Ohio Department of Health

# Sealant Data 2018-2023



**\*\*All schools were shut down due to COVID-19 April 6, 2020.**

**\*Limited number of schools opened in 2021-2022. Some contractors were not able to get back in the schools until January 2022.**

# Missouri Donated Dental Services (DDS) Program

Patients

137 patients served.

Donated treatment

\$464,719 in donated treatment.

Volunteers

\$5.30 worth of care donated for every \$1 spent supporting volunteers. There are 352 dentists and 93 labs participating.

Program established  
in 1999

Since 1999, 2,336 total patients have been served with \$11,189,735 in total care donated by volunteers.

# AHR Ranks MO as 41<sup>st</sup> in Maternal Oral Health — Healthy Teeth = Healthy Pregnancy

Many Missouri Medicaid participants don't use pregnancy dental benefits — MO HealthNet provides comprehensive dental care for pregnant women and six weeks post-partum.

Contracts with three LPHAs.

Provide oral health education.



- Office of Dental Health contracts with LPHAs.
- Make dental appointment at clinic.
- Educate obstetricians on importance of dental care during pregnancy.

## Non Traumatic Dental Visits to Emergency Department—Medicaid Claims

- Adult dental services started January 4, 2016.
- January 2018 shows a 44% decrease compared to January 2015.
- The rates per 100,000 are 38% lower.
- Levels of Medicaid participants has stayed close to the same.

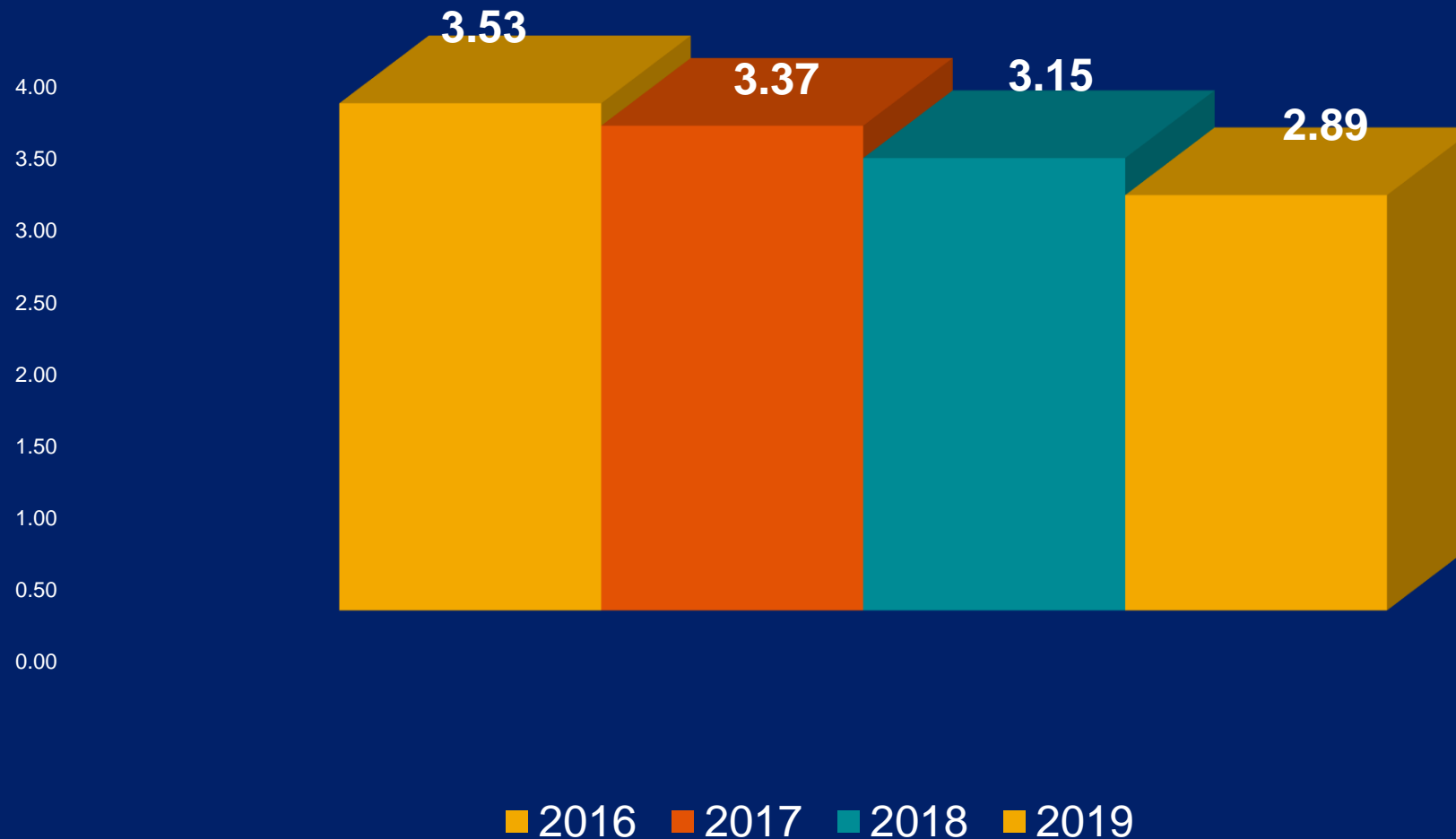


## **Biggest Problem for Dentists - Misused Opioid Prescriptions**

### **Our Efforts to Change Opioid Practices Related to Dental Practice**

- Fewer opioid prescriptions
  - Reduction of Emergency Department visits for non-traumatic dental complaints.
  - Changes in Dental Practice Act to limit prescribing of opioids by dentists along with educational campaign.
  - DEA/BNDD diversion education sessions.
  - Raising awareness of diversion problems when prescribing opioids.
    - ODH/MCOH hosted online opioid diversion training Nov. 2020.

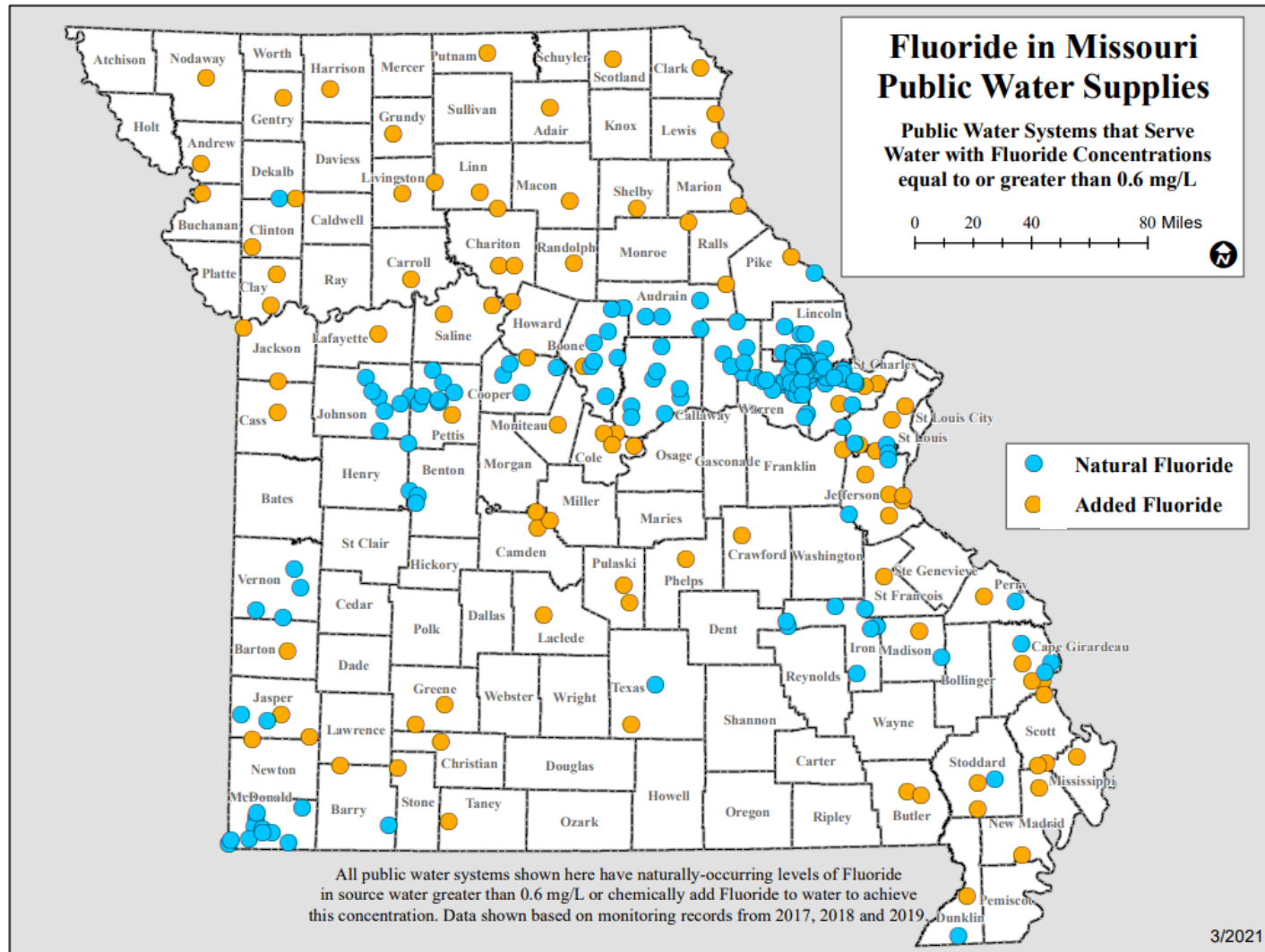
# Dental Prescription Days of Prescribed Opioids





CWF achieves  
25% decay  
reduction in all  
citizens  
regardless of  
income or other  
socio-economic  
factors.

# COMMUNITY WATER FLUORIDATION (CWF)



- 76.2% of the Missouri population is served by public water systems which receive fluoride.
- CWF has a very low cost of \$.05 per day per person.
- One dollar in CWF returns in \$25 in averted dental care.

# How Community Water Fluoridation Prevents Tooth Decay

## For children



## For people of all ages



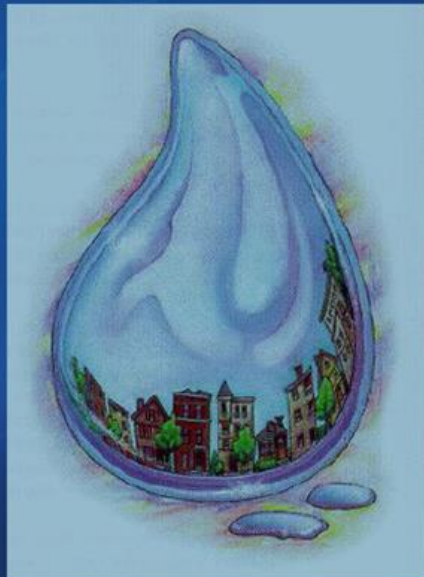
# Community Water Fluoridation

MEDIA CAMPAIGN with PHHS funding

- 4/2022 ● \$760,000 funding received by ODH  
Spending deadline of 9/30/22
- 6 -9 2022 ● **Media Campaign**  
Newspapers, radio, social media and videos
- Reached over 3 million people with digital billboards,  
364,000 with newspapers  
244,000 households with TV ads
- Reached 24% of counties and cities that don't yet have fluoride
- 2022 ● **70,982 clicks, 34,555,775 impressions,  
and 23,084 engagements**



# Fluoridation Summit: October, 2022



# ADA/ASTDD/CDC COMMUNITY WATER FLUORIDATION AWARDS

HONORING 77 YEARS OF COMMUNITY WATER  
FLUORIDATION IN THE UNITED STATES

ASTDD ANNUAL AWARDS CEREMONY, April 10, 2022  
NATIONAL ORAL HEALTH CONFERENCE  
Fort Worth, Texas

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION  
ASSOCIATION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL DENTAL DIRECTORS  
U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

# 2021 Community Fluoridation Reaffirmation Awards

Communities that defeated attempts to discontinue water fluoridation during the past year:

Loveland, Colorado



Joplin, Missouri

Tama, Iowa

Hazleton, Pennsylvania

Orono, Maine

Trenton, Tennessee

Veazie, Maine



The CWF Equipment Repair and Replacement Program has allowed the Office of Dental Health to make contact with water operators and to build a network within the water community. These relationships have brought new influences to water fluoridation by both of these water plant managers now advocating for water fluoridation in nearby communities. We are currently working with two water systems to initiate fluoridation! Unfortunately, the funding to continue this amazing program was not included in the recommended budget.

# Oral and Pharyngeal Cancers

- Nationally, about 4% of all cancer diagnosed are head and neck cancer.
  - An estimated 66,470 people will be diagnosed.
  - It is estimated that 15,050 deaths from head and neck cancer will occur in the U.S. this year.
- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is responsible for 70% of the head and neck cancers.
- The HPV vaccination series is a CANCER prevention.

*Statistics adapted from the American Cancer Society's publication, Cancer Facts & Figures 2022, and the National Cancer Institute website. (All sources accessed January 2022.).*

# Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

- HPV is responsible for the recent surge in head and neck cancers.
- The American Dental Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, CDC and many other agencies and organizations recommend HPV vaccine for prevention of HPV infection.
- ODH is partnering with the Bureau of Immunizations to promote HPV vaccinations.
- ODH is working to educate dentists in talking with their patients 9-26 years old about the importance of the HPV vaccine in preventing cancer.

# HB 1040

- **Introduced by Rep. Doyle Justus.**
- **This bill was referred to the Health and Mental Health Policy committee and received public comments on Feb. 21.**
- **Requires public water systems and public water supply districts that intend to start of stop fluoridation of their water supply on a continuing basis to seek and receive information about the local health department.**



# HR 249 & SB 270

Legislation that would provide the ability for dentists to administer and prescribe vaccinations including the HPV vaccine which is causing 70% of head and neck cancers.

Will receive public comment on HR249 on March 8<sup>th</sup> and SB270 will receive public comment on March 9<sup>th</sup>



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH &  
SENIOR SERVICES**

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Office of Dental Health

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