LONG BEACH HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

OHLB

Oral Health Long Beach

MARIA SANCHEZ, MPH

NANCY RIANO, RN, PHN, MSN, FNP-BC

Proposition 56

- On November 8, 2016, California voters approved the California Healthcare, Research and Prevention Tobacco Tax Act. (Prop 56)
- Tobacco tax rate increased from $0.87 to $2.87 per pack - $2.00 per pack increase.
- Increase in tax rate on cigarettes and electronic cigarettes effective April 1, 2017 and other tobacco products effective July 1, 2017.
- Prevent teens from smoking and encourage smokers to quit smoking.

Prop 56 & State Oral Health Program

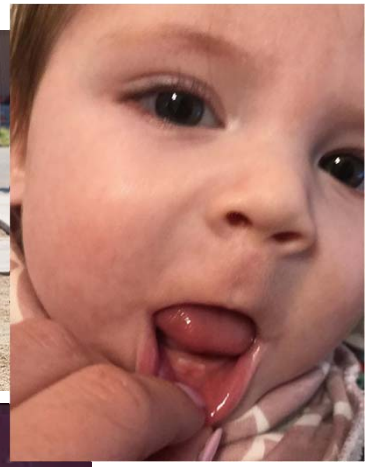
- Prop 56 tax will provide $30 million annually to the state (CDPH) Oral Health Program – this will be a dedicated annual revenue source.
- Program funds will be used for the purpose and goal of educating, preventing and treating dental disease, including dental disease caused by cigarettes and other tobacco products.
- Provides 40% increase in reimbursement rates for Denti-Cal providers retroactive to July 2017.
- Full restoration of adult dental services.

Goals

- State Goal - To create and expand capacity at the local level to educate and prevent dental disease, including dental disease caused by the use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. This includes providing linkages to dental treatment programs and tobacco cessation.
- Long Beach - To improve the overall oral health in the City of Long Beach by building partnerships and an environment that supports good oral health, and prioritizing underserved areas and populations.

Priority Populations

- Most vulnerable populations:
  - Children
  - Pregnant women
  - Low income individuals
  - Individuals with chronic diseases (diabetes, HIV)
  - Homeless
  - Tobacco users
  - Seniors



Long Beach Oral Health Program

- Grant term is a 5 year term – January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2022
- The 5 year term has 2 phases:
  - Phase I (Planning): January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018
  - Phase II (Implementation): January 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022

Local Oral Health Program
Scope of Work Objectives

First Steps:

- Engage the community
- Conduct needs assessment
- Identify assets and resources
- Develop a local oral health improvement plan/ Strategic Plan

Develop a Plan

↓

Implement interventions

↓

Evaluate outcomes

Next Steps:

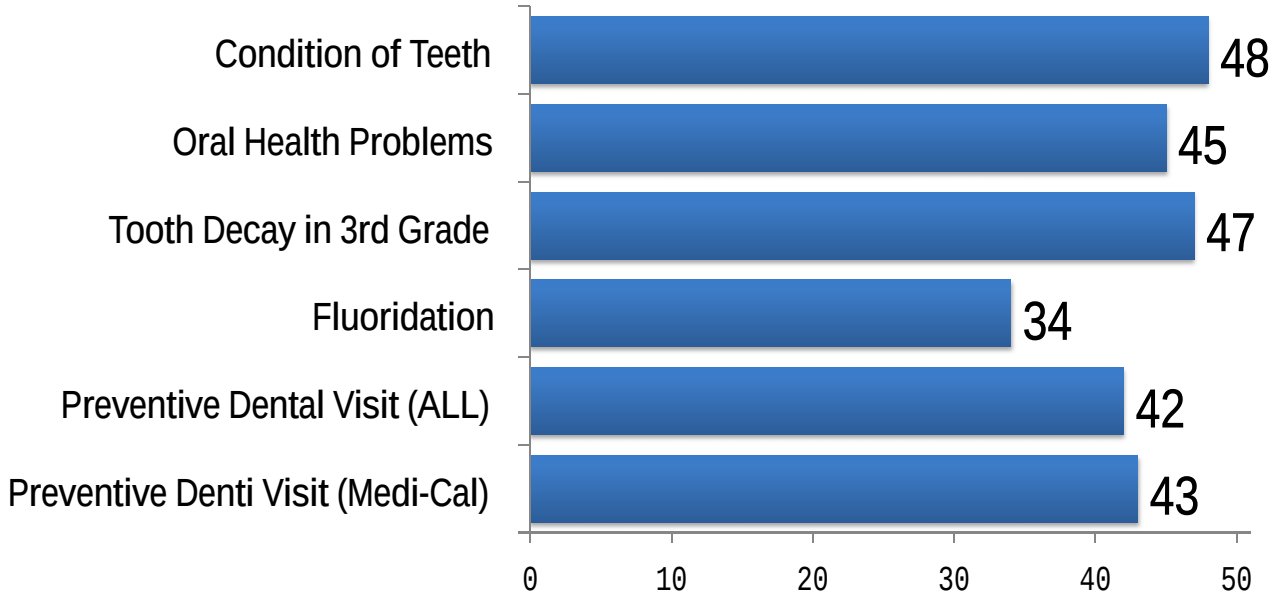
- Inform, educate and mobilize
- Convene, coordinate, collaborate
- Implement policies and programs
- Conduct surveillance and evaluation

Source: From J.S. Durch, L.A. Bailey, and M.A. Stoto, eds. Improving Health in the Community. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1997.

Status of Oral Health in California

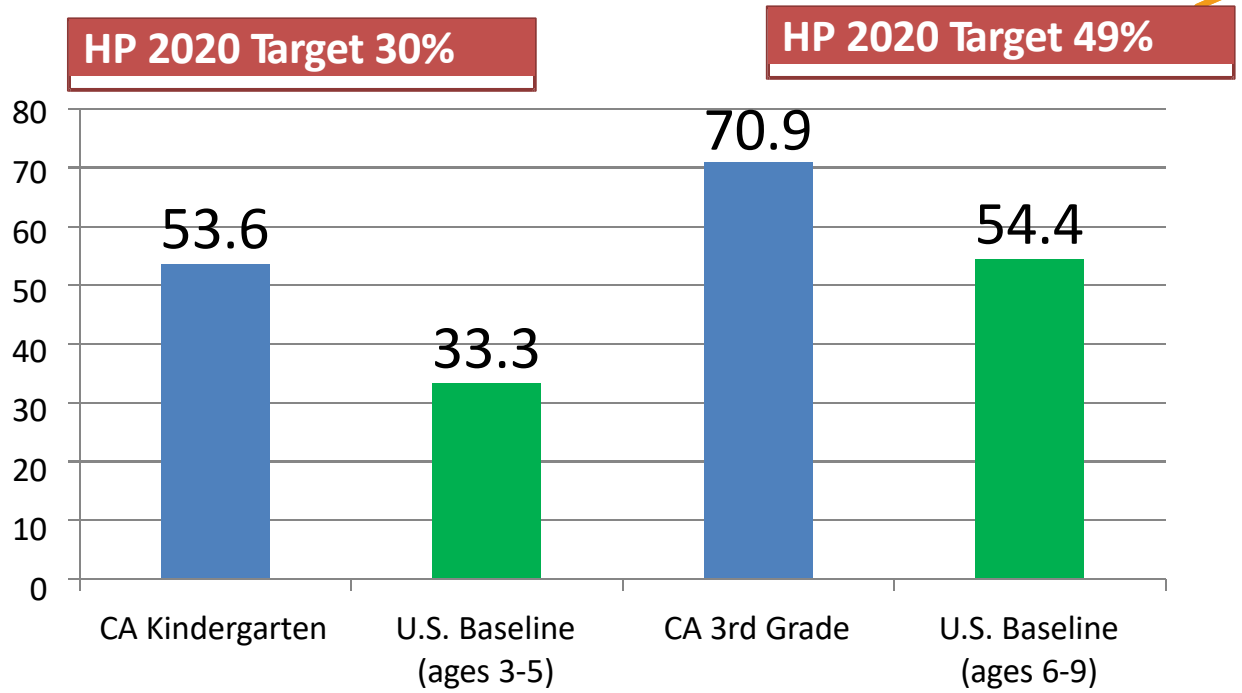
- Oral diseases are highly prevalent in all stages of life.
- Disparities are persistent.
- Effective preventive measures are available, but both clinical dental services and community level interventions are underutilized.

State Ranking –Children's Indicators



Tooth Decay in Children

The California Smile Survey, 2006 and HP 2020



California Facts

- It is estimated that children miss 874,000 days of school each year due to dental problems.
- 54% of kindergarteners and 70 % of third graders have experienced dental caries (tooth decay), and nearly one-third of children have untreated tooth decay (2004 data – most recent available).
- Tooth decay is the most common chronic condition experienced by children.
- Latino children and poor children experience more tooth decay and untreated tooth decay than other children.

Facts cont…

- Less than half of pregnant women are receiving dental care during their pregnancies.
- Cigarette smoking kills more than 40,000 Californians annually.
- Despite oral cancers, only 1 in 10 smokers reports being advised to quit smoking by their dental provider.
- African-American adults have higher prevalence of tooth extraction due to decay or gum disease as well as higher mortality rates from oral cancers than adults of other racial/ethnic groups.
- Employed adults miss 164 million hours of work due oral health problems.
- Adults with missing teeth are more likely to report trouble finding employment.
- Oral diseases can exacerbate conditions such as diabetes and heart disease.

Oral Health Opportunities

Pregnancy

Year 1

Early childhood

School entrance

3rd Grade

Brushing – Reducing Sugar

Dental Visit
Inter-professional Collaboration – Community Clinical Linkages – Dental Care Delivery System

Health Literacy – Insurance Coverage – Water Fluoridation

Prevention

- Promoting oral health through education (for schools, students, parents, caregivers and service providers).
  - Importance of brushing teeth and flossing.
- Regular visits to the dentist – linkages to insurance and FQHC's.
- Outreach activities at community events.
- Healthy food- tooth loss is linked to lower consumption of dietary fiber, fruits, and vegetables.
- Reduction in sugary beverages – "Rethink Your Drink" campaign
- Fluoridated water

Oral Health Campaigns

Oral Health Launch – Why are you here?

Figure -- White, curd-like, discrete plaques are evident on the tongue and palate of this otherwise healthy 3-month-old girl. No diaper rash was noted.

Questions?

Everyone smiles in the same language. – George Carlin