### Interprofessional Education, Research, and Practice: Improving Oral Health of Young Children at Two WIC Sites





### Members of the Oral Health Team

- The University of Akron's College of Nursing and Division of Nutrition and Dietetics
- Diana Biordi, PhD, RN, FAAN- Nursing
- Marguerite DiMarco, PhD, RN, CPNP- Nursing
- ▶ Marlene Huff, PhD, RN- Nursing
- Peter Leahy, PhD- Health and Social Policy
- Deb Marino, PhD, RD, LD- Nutrition
- → Evelyn Taylor, MS, RD, LD- Nutrition

#### Funded by the Kellogg Foundation

## **Background**

- The Surgeon General declared dental caries the "Silent Epidemic".
- Profound disparities exist in the level of dental services obtained by poor children.
- Low rates of early detection and preventive care for 3 year old and younger children eligible for Medicaid.
- Even when Medicaid provides dental services, only 33% of eligible children receive dental service due to a shortage of dentists who accept Medicaid and/or who are willing to treat children.

# Factors Contributing to Poor Dental Care for Children at Risk

- Lack of pediatric dentists
- Inaccessibility due to geographical location of oral health professionals
- Parent's lack of knowledge and attitudes concerning oral health
- Low rate of early detection and preventive care for young children eligible for Medicaid.

(Pediatric Oral Health Management: Mod.1 Trends in Oral Health, 2010)

# **Primary Cause of Tooth Decay**

- The bacterium *S. mutans* is the main contributor to tooth decay.
- Adults may have higher amount of S. mutans in their mouth and can transmit it to their infant or child through the exchange of saliva
- Frequent sugary snacking and drinking interact with S. mutans, producing acids that can cause mineral loss from teeth increases the risk for tooth decay.

("Open Wide: 1.2.1 Population Groups' Tooth Decay Risk.")

#### The Main Problem: Dental Caries

- Dental caries affect more children in the United States than any other chronic infectious disease
- Tooth decay and other oral diseases that can affect children are preventable. Fluoride varnish can reduce cavities in preschool children by 30-40%.



(Child who participated in the fluoride varnishing offered at one of the WIC sites)

# **Early Childhood Caries**

- Tooth decay of the front top teeth are referred to as Early Childhood Caries (ECC).
   Causes of ECC:

Causes of ECC:

- Poor oral hygiene
Not enough fluoride
- Sleeping with a bottle or sippy cup
- Frequent snacking and bottle/sippy cup
- Feedings containing beverages high in sugar,
milk, or formula during the day or night.
- Coating pacifiers with sweeteners like sugar or honey.
- Having a mother or another caregiver or sibling
who has had active tooth decay in the past 12
months. months.



(Open Wide: 2.3 Population Groups' Tooth Decay Risk 2010).

### **Consequences of Poor Dental** Health

Untreated dental conditions can result in:

- Teeth destruction
- Problems chewing which could result in malnutrition negatively impacting growth development.
- Dysfunctional speech
- Poor concentration
- Poor academic performance
- Psychological issues
- Severe infections



(Open Wide: 1.5.1 Population Groups' Tooth Decay Risk, 2010)

### **Ways to Prevent Dental Disease**

- Oral Screenings
- ▶ Fluoridation
- Educate on appropriate oral care
- Educate on preventative measures to prevent tooth decay
- Educate on good healthy eating habits





(Open Wide: 3.0 Population Groups' Tooth Decay Risk, 2010)

## **Purpose of Project**

To improve the oral health of low income pregnant women, mothers, & children. WIC (Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) is a national program that safeguards the health of low-income women, infants, & children who are at nutritional risk.



# Preventative Measures Against Dental Disease

The University of Akron's College of Nursing and Division of Nutrition and Dietetics collaborated together to initiated the project seeking to test the feasibility of integrating oral health assessments and fluoride varnishing interventions into regular practice at two WIC sites.

### 2 WIC Sites

- ▶ Two Chosen WIC sites:
- The rural location chosen was the WIC site in Portage County.
- The urban location chosen was the WIC site in Summit County.
- Nurse Practitioners (NPs), Registered
  Dietitians(RDs), and undergraduate/graduate
  nursing and nutrition students are involved in
  the project.

# Training Non-dental Specific Health Care Professionals

- At each WIC location there is an individual (RD or NP) trained to apply fluoride varnish (FV) the teeth of WIC clients' from the appearance of a child's first tooth bud through four years of age.
- By training NP's, RD's, and RN's to perform oral health assessment, fluoride varnishing, education, and other preventative care measures could reduce poor oral health in high risk populations.

# The Project Taking Place at the WIC Sites

- ▶ Typical Day:
- 1.NP or RD at the WIC clinics obtain informed consent form WIC clients about the free FDA approved fluoride varnish.
- 2.The guardian is then asked to fill out an Oral Health Survey which asks simple questions about the child's diet and dental care.



# The Project Taking Place at the WIC Sites

- 3. The RD or NP will:
- Ask about the infant or child's dental health
- Provide education on appropriate dental health
- Conduct an oral health assessment on child's
- Apply fluoride varnish to child's teeth
- using a small brush.
- takes a few seconds
- tastes like bubble gum
- Keep a dental screen record
- Provides written material on oral health



### The Project Taking Place at the **WIC Sites**

- 4. The child is seen every 6 months until the study is complete in three years.
- 5. The RD or NP will give the guardian or parent a list of dentists that the child may be able to receive care.
- 6. After the fluoride varnishing procedure the parent or guardian is given an satisfaction survey.

### The Project Taking Place at the **WIC Sites**

- 7. After the first time visit the child is given a goodie bag containing:
  - Information pamphlets on good dental hygiene
- Toothbrush
- Toothpaste
- Coloring book
- Crayons Stickers



(First child seen at one of the WIC sites leaving with her yellow goodie bag)

### **Preliminary Oral Health Screening** Results at both WIC sites

- ▶ Update in March 2011
- ▶ 1412 children participated in fluoride varnishing

Table 12, Rece\*

Bendi & Associng	<b>外和的有多四条</b>		<b>中华东州</b>		(300m) 指电机器	
	filestate	Favores	Distribute	Market.	Marcher	forces
Ballering Serakb	20	2.5	9	2.2	319	2.5
- ECCupper	2	0,4	7	1.0	26	8.7
- ECC lower	- CI	0.0	e	G,D	- 0	9.0
Eterlain stroth	31	3.1	2	323	200	3.8
<ul> <li>BOC opposer</li> </ul>	3	0.7	0	0.0	9	0.3
- Fextensor	1	0.1	6	6.6	1.	6.5
Revenuel Startes and Security	31270/	285	F966	98.7	200	35.7
- MCC Usiner	0	0.0	4	0.5	d,	9.3
- ECC brown	11	1.5	2	6.3	9.3	0.9
College transits	20	2.0	3/2	220	328	24
<ul> <li>ISCOC tappaser</li> </ul>	1	0.1	0	0.0	1.	6.1
- BCC Rewier	Ü	0.0	0	w	- 0	6.0
allerent termination and the state of	23	4.%	98	5.8	42	2.3
- BCC appear	32	1.5	5	0.7	1,7	1.2
- KEX Sever	1	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.1

# **Preliminary Results**

- Material Distributed by staff and topics discussed:
  - 97.3% Received written materials on general oral health and appropriate brushing/use of fluoride for age was discussed
- Child's dental hygiene concerns reported by parent:
  - 19.5% not eating enough fruits/veggies
  - 16.7% drinking sugary drinks
  - 16.1 eating sugary snacks
  - 14.2% use of bottle/sippy cup

### **Preliminary Results**

Table 2. Parants/Amerikan's recessor for not working a double relative

Seesane	622 (0.00) (0.00)		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		ASSESSED THE ARREST	
	Standary	<b>阿尔姆</b>	(South See	Paramete	(Edmiller)	िस्टास्कृति (कार्यकार्यः)
We do not base dental insurance	21	5.9	25	4.9	57	4.7
Tronsportation is a problem	333	5.6	33	1.5	44	3.6
Current filmi a destiloù ader accepta my musikuzi mari Bardinski, Bardinyo, Currentamp nisaj	10	1.7	D)	0.8	15	1.2
प्रेमेंब Consensed राष्ट्रिकारों के कुछ	17	2.5	18	2.5	36	3.0
Ldaz/i basse a dontist to go to	811	13.7	52	8.4	188	1839
l, or mer diskli, beer gedag ter The direction	355	5.9	1.8	2.9	5.8	4.8
litter challet fix force expense	100	32.7	2843	82.2	434	95.7

Stitus total may not agunt Countil total dise us site not being reported. House Makinda conjuments our puscible. Foregot can lessel more from Militia.

### **Preliminary Results**

- ▶ 1179 participated in the exit survey questions
- Overall guardian or parent's response to the exit survey:
- 95.0% recorded that they were very satisfied with the oral health visit today
- 95.7% recorded that the information they received on oral health was helpful

# The Project is still in Process

- > The long term goal of this project is to show an improvement in the oral health of children at WIC sites.
- The ultimate goal is that this program will be implemented at WIC sites nationwide.



### References

Children's Oral Health - Topics - Oral Health." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 7 Jan. 2011. Web. 15 Feb. 2011. http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/topics/child.htm>. Pediatric Oral Health. Management.Mod.1 Trends in Oral Health. National Maternal and Child Oral http://www.mchoralhealth.org/pediatricOral Health. National Maternal and Child Oral Health Survey. Pediatric Oral Health Management.Mod.1 Trends in Oral Health." National Maternal and Child Oral Health Management.Mod.1 Trends in Oral Health." National Maternal and Child Oral Health Management.Mod.2 Anticipatric Oral Health." National Maternal and Child Oral Health Management.Mod.2 Anticipatric Oral Mediatric Oral Health Management.Mod.2 Anticipatric Oral Mediatric Oral Health Mediatric Oral Health Mediatric Oral Mediatric Oral Mediatric Oral Mediatric Oral Health Mediatric Oral Mediatr