

Oral Health and Seniors - Future Challenges and Opportunities

Eli Schwarz kod DDS, MPH, PhD, FHKAM, FCDSHK, FACD, FRACDS

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Summarizing today's topics

- Demographic and epidemiologic transition are given;
- Oral Diseases and other chronic diseases share common risk factors;
- Oregon's health care transformation and expanded integration of physical, behavioral, and oral health has positive impact on older adults' oral health;
- Inclusion of a quality incentive metric to support integration approach may have a dramatic value for older adults.

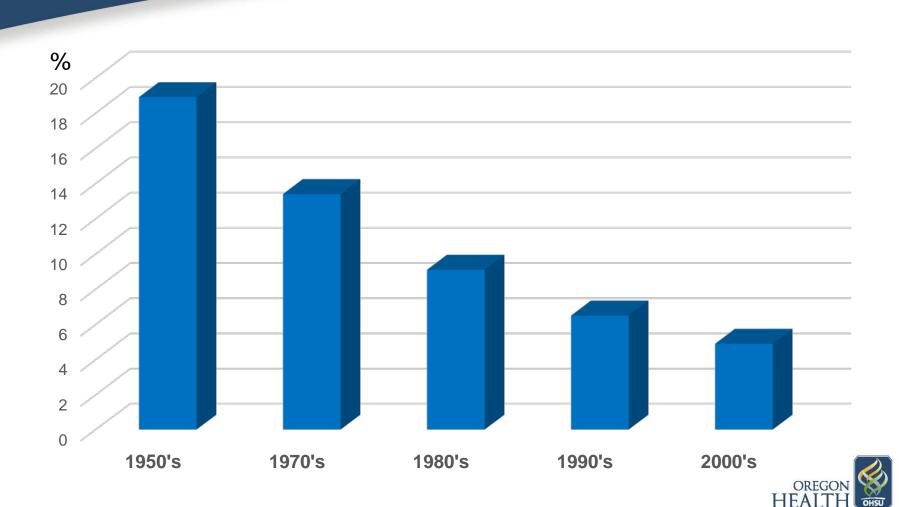


Change in Total Population and Population 65 and Older. United States 2000-2060 (Oregon 2050)

	Growth in Total Population	% Growth	Growth in Population 65 and older	% Growth
United States	122.3 M	43%	79.3 M	226%
Oregon	2.2 M	63%	735K	139%

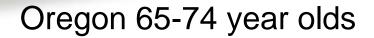


Decline of Severe Tooth Loss among US Adults

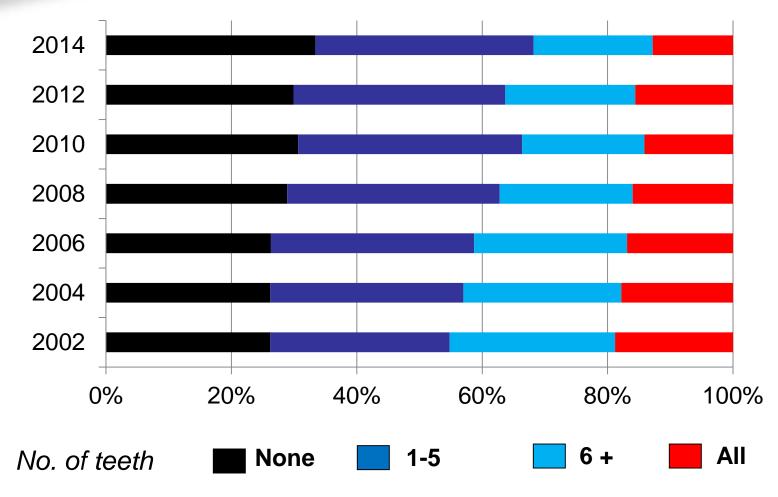


Eli Schwarz - School of Dentistry

How many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease?



Eli Schwarz - School of Dentistry

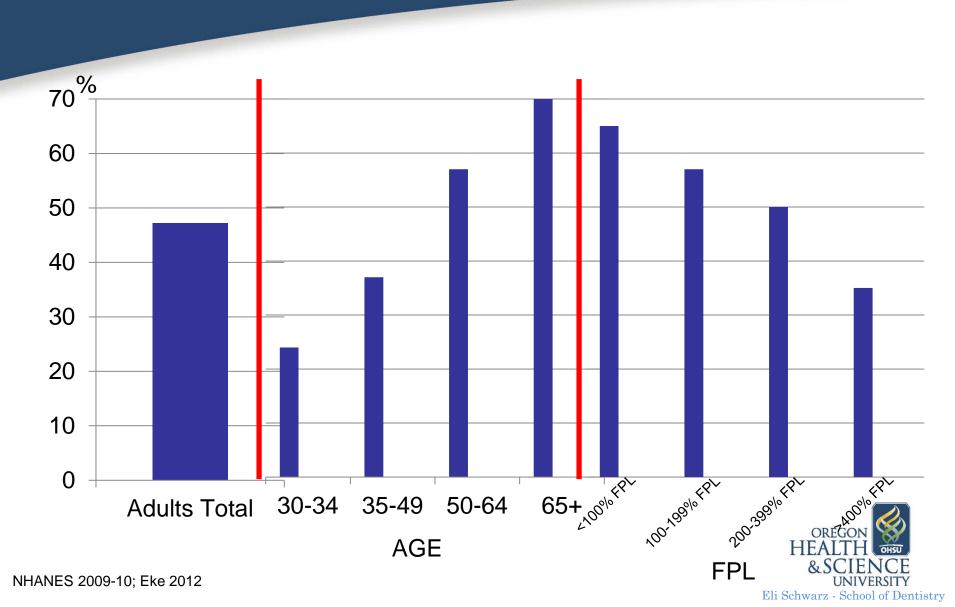


BRFSS data on nutrition and health

 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data also reveal that almost 75 percent of Oregonians 60-74 years old do not eat the recommended five servings of fruits and vegetables per day and only 30 percent have a healthy body mass index.

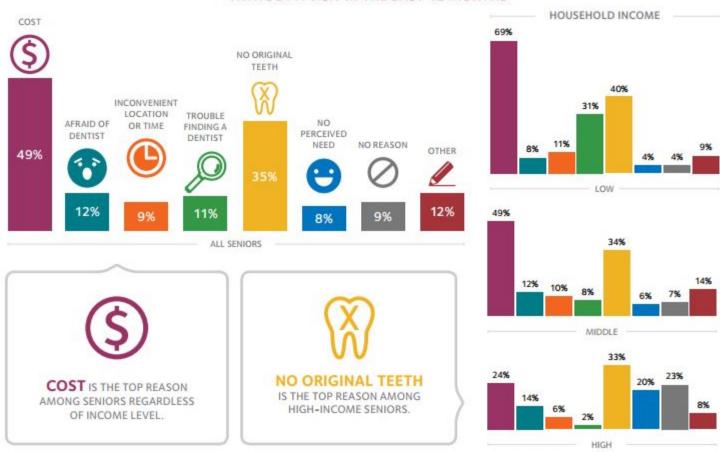


Prevalence of Periodontal diseases - selected variables



Seniors' Reasons for not Visiting Dentist United States

REASONS FOR NOT VISITING THE DENTIST MORE FREQUENTLY AMONG SENIORS WITHOUT A VISIT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS



For more information, contact the Health Policy Institute at hpi@ada.org.



OHA: Oral health integration in Oregon



Oral Health Integration in Oregon

Environmental Scan & Recommendations



Oral Health Toolkit:

Resources for supporting oral health integration in Oregon

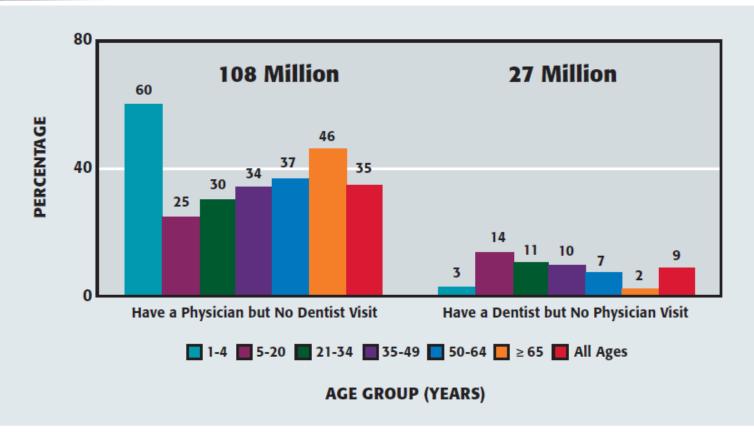
Prepared by Health Management Associates November 2016

The case for integration

 Emerging best practices and evidence-based guidelines conclude that integration of oral health into primary care practice is essential to promoting and maintaining the health and wellbeing of patients.



Integration - referral opportunities





Dental care for adults with diabetes

Percentage of adult CCO members identified as having diabetes who received at least one dental service within the reporting year

Domain: Oral health integration Service type: ✓ Dental

Data source: Administrative (billing) claims

Endorsed by: MAC Oral Health Workgroup, CCO Oregon 2015 n = 36,285 / mid-2016 n = 37,734 (mid-2016)

Oral Health in Oregon's CCOs



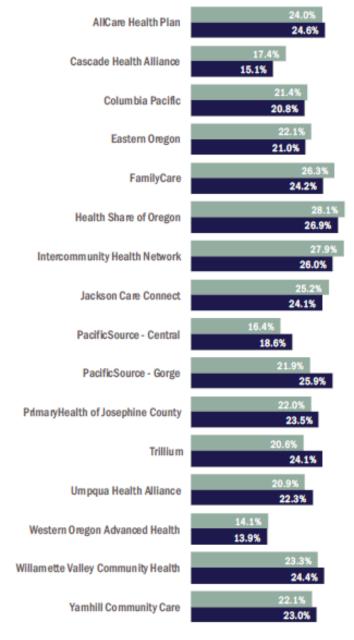
March 2017

Statewide. 2015 and mid-2016 2015 mid-2016 By race and ethnicity. 2015 and mid-2016 These data include Fee-for-Service 24.5% African American 23.3% American Indian Alaska Native 22.8% 29.0% Asian American 27.6% 24.8% Hawaiian Pacific Islander 19.1% 22.8% Hispanic/Latino 20.8% 19.7% White

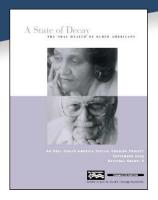
19.9%

By CCO.

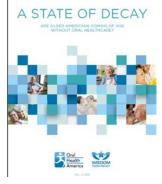
2015 and mid-2016



Oral Health America Scorecard of States' Efforts for Oral Health for Seniors



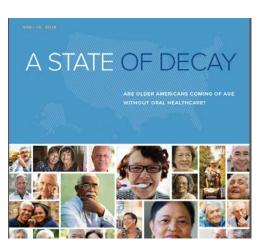
2003 Score card: Oregon got a D grade



2016 Score card: Oregon ranked 29 (poor)



2013 Score card: Oregon ranked 39 (poor)



2018 Score card: Oregon ranked 13 (good)



State Plan on Aging recognizes Oral Health



[Oral health mentioned twice (p.8 and p.24)]





Future National Prospects

COMMENTARIES

Editorials represent the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of the American Dental Association.



GUEST EDITORIAL

A national imperative

Oral health services in Medicare

Harold C. Slavkin, DDS; for The Santa Fe Group

ental benefits are not included in Medicare despite the reality that more Americans are living well beyond their 65th birthdays. In the United States, 10,000 people turn 65 every day, which drives the increasing cohort of seniors. Today, the number of seniors-47 million-essentially will double by 2050 according to demographers, and there is no doubt that oral health and general well-being are inextricably bound together.1 Many conditions that plague the body are manifested in the mouth, a readily accessible vantage point from which to view the onset, progression, and management of numerous systemic diseases. Periodontal diseases are generated by microorganisms that readily can enter the general circulation and cause bacteremia, resulting in adverse systemic effects that can promote conditions such as atherosclerosis.2 Study investigators assert that adverse cardiovascular effects from periodontal diseases are due to a few highrisk oral microorganisms associated with the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis via increased lipoprotein concentrations, endothelial permeability, and binding of lipoproteins in the arterial intima. In this guest editorial we assert



