Item # 7.1



**Oral Health Report 2013** 

### Introduction

- Oral Health in Hamilton compared to Ontario and Canadian data
- Social Determinants of Health and Oral Health
- Public Health Services that support good oral health and access to dental care
- Results from mandated programs that provide data for future program planning and delivery of services



## Importance of Good Oral Health

#### Poor oral health can cause:

- Tooth loss
- Gum disease
- Cancers of the mouth, tongue, throat, soft palate
- Mouth & jaw pain
- Soft tissue injuries
- Mouth infections

#### Poor oral health is linked to:

- ➤ In the general population
  - Heart disease & stroke
  - Diabetes
  - Poor nutrition
- In seniors
  - Respiratory infections
  - Rheumatoid arthritis
  - Osteoporosis
  - Alzheimer's
- In pregnant women
  - Premature births
  - Babies born at a low birth weight



## Maintaining Good Oral Health

- Drinking water treated with fluoride
- Using dental products with fluoride
- Brushing at least two times a day
- Flossing everyday
- Having an oral health check—up by a dental professional every 6-9 months



### Social Determinants of Health

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the social determinants of health as...

"The conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, including the health system. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources at global, national, and local levels. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries" (40).



### Figure 1: Determinants & outcomes of poor oral health

#### **Determinants of Health**

#### Social

- Public policies
- Economic system
- Political system
- Education system
- · Health services
- Public health infrastructure
- Employment situations
- Physical environment
- Social environment
- Social inequalities
- Social norms

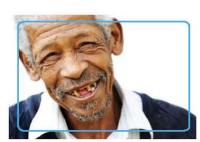
#### Family

- Culture
- Family norms
- Family structure
- Income & social status
- Family health status
- Behaviours
- Social support networks
- Healthy child development

#### Individual

- · Biology and genetic endowment
- Gender
- Language
- Education and literacy
- Employment/working conditions
- · Personal health practices and coping skills
- Oral hygiene
- · Use of dental services
- Smoking
- Diabetes
- Medical Conditions
- Medication

## Oral health problems







### Outcomes

#### Individual

#### **Physical**

- Growth & Development Problems (children)
- · Problems Eating
- · Problems speaking
- Pain
- · Tooth loss
- Serious illness (stroke, heart disease)
- · Alzheimer's

#### **Emotional**

- Lowered self-esteem
- · Social isolation

#### Social

- Stigmatized
- Difficulty interacting with others

#### Economic

- Loss of opportunity (stigma with oral health problems)
- Loss of learning (missed school)
- Loss of income with missed work

#### Family

- Negative effect on family dynamics
- Loss of income
- Financial hardship

#### Social

- Increases social inequalities
- Impact on Economy (work & school days lost)
- Impact on educational system (loss of school days, concentration problems)
- Healthcare system (untreated dental problems can lead to expensive hospital emergency visits)

# Social Determinants of Health and Oral Health

- Less than half (48.4%) of Hamiltonians with low incomes have dental insurance, compared to 75.8% in the middle income group and 79.9% of the high income group
- Hamilton residents with high incomes reported very good levels of oral health almost one and half times more often than those with low incomes (42.0% vs. 28.7%)



Source: Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2009/10, Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care

# Social Determinants of Health and Oral Health



- Children from low-income families have 2.5 times more decay than children from highincome families
- Children from low-income families are less likely to receive comprehensive oral health care
- These children are also more likely to have critical oral health problems that require emergency care than children from middle to high income families

# Social Determinants of Health and Oral Health



- Only 39% of Hamilton seniors (65+) have dental insurance coverage
- Only 55% of Hamilton seniors had a dental visit in the previous 12 months, while 36% stated they usually only visit a dentist for emergencies



Source: Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2009/10, Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care

# Ontario's Dental Programs and Services for Children and Youth Under 18

- Children in Need of Treatment (CINOT)
- Children in Need of Treatment Expansion
- Healthy Smiles Ontario (HSO)
- Ontario Works (OW)
- Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP)
- Assistance for Children with Severe disabilities (ACSD)
- Cleft Lip and Palate/Craniofacial Dental Program
- Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB)

Source: Ontario Benefits Directory

## City of Hamilton Public Health Services that Support Oral Health

- Administer provincially mandated oral health programs (CINOT, CINOT Expansion, Healthy Smiles)
- Public Health Services Dental Clinic
- Dental Health Bus

- Community outreach activities
- Monitor water fluoridation

## New Dental Health Bus





### Ontario Public Health Standards

Oral Health Assessment and Surveillance Protocol

Risk rating Grades screened

Low Risk = 9.5% or less JK/SK and grade 2

Medium Risk = 9.51% - 13.99% JK/SK, grades 2 and 8

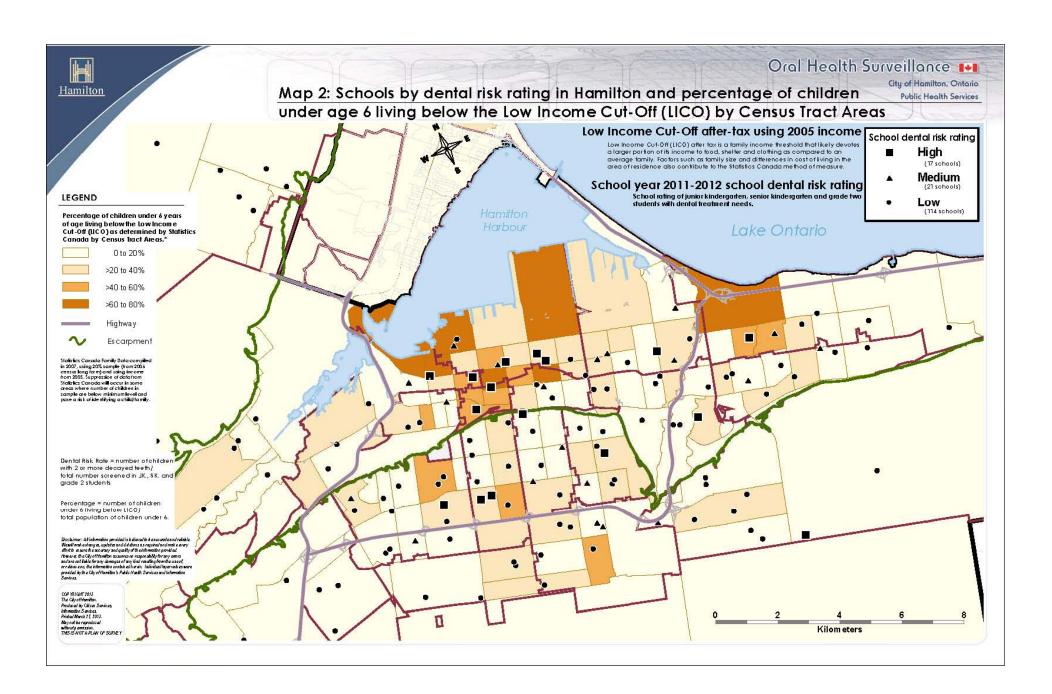
High Risk = 14.00% or more JK/SK grades 2, 4, 6 and 8



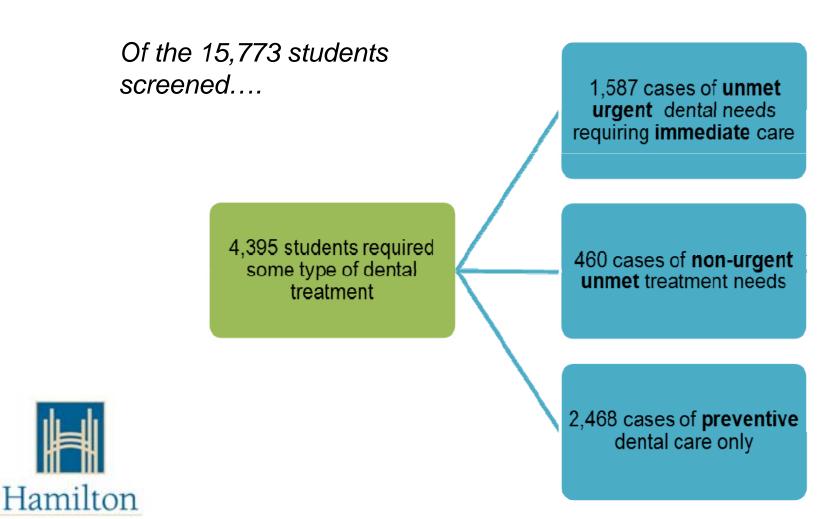
## Ontario Public Health Standards Children in Need of Treatment Protocol

 1,587 Hamilton children were identified with <u>urgent</u> dental treatment needs (according to the protocol requirements) during school screening, and required case management



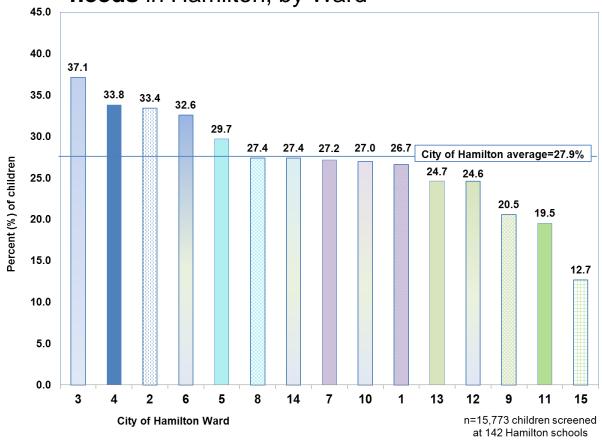


# 2011-2012 Oral Health Assessment (dental screening) results



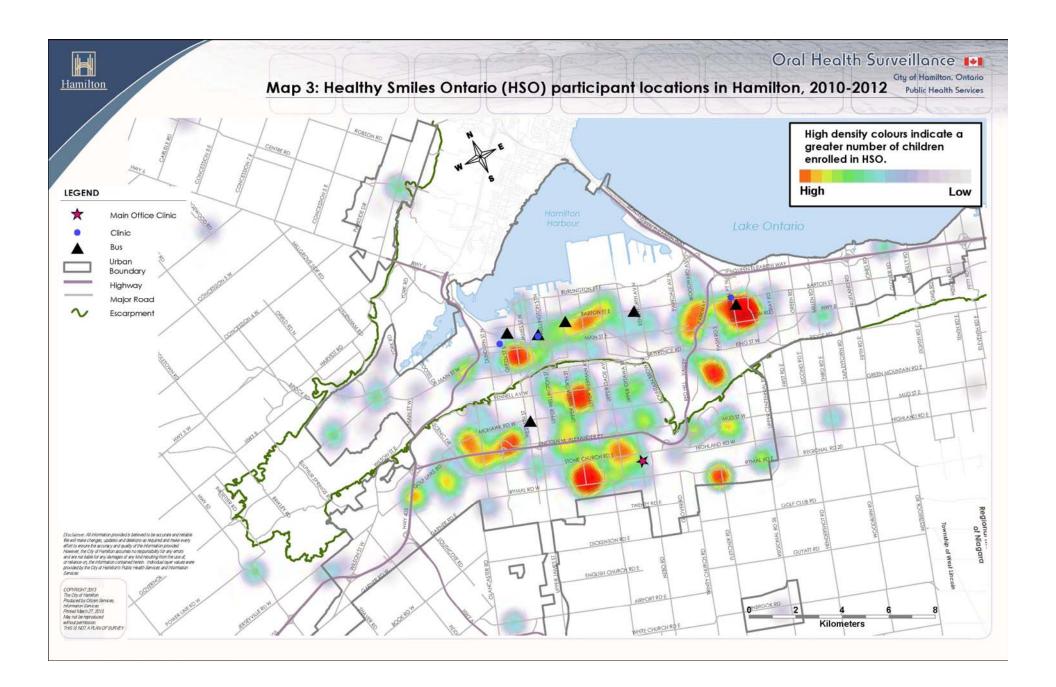
## Ontario Public Health Standards Preventive Oral Health Services Protocol

JK, SK & Grade 2 students with **preventive dental needs** in Hamilton, by Ward





Source: Community Dental Program, City of Hamilton Public Health Services (2011-2012 school year)



### Oral Health Promotion and Education

Oral health promotion is a requirement of OPHS and HSO, of which raising the awareness of the importance of oral health is one component.

- In 2012, the dental team participated in health fairs, displays, and community events
- In 2012, the dental team provided over 100 presentations in the community
- Learning resources are developed and maintained for children and their families

### Conclusion

- Raises awareness of the importance of good oral health and its effects on overall health
- Inequities in oral health persist and PHS strives to address these needs in the City of Hamilton
- Provides evidence to guide future program planning and delivery of services