



Rebecca Sanchez Lazer, University of Washington



Behavioral health disorders are highly linked to poor oral health outcomes

Poor oral health impact quality of life and emotional health:

↑ systemic disease
↓ prosocial health behaviors
↑ stigma

Behavioral health disorders limit protective oral health behaviors:

↑ risk factors
↓ protective oral health
behaviors

Those with behavioral health disorders have less access to timely, inclusive, and comprehensive oral healthcare







Semi-structured interviews with service providers



Key Takeaways

- Oral Health Providers in King County, especially at community health clinics clinics, are overwhelmed
- Many oral healthcare providers have little training on special care dentistry
- These two factors make it difficult to create meaningful change





Final Deliverable: Process

Identified key frameworks used to guide project

Expanded Chronic Care Model + American Academy of Pediatrics Model on Oral Health Disparities

Sought out strategies to improve oral healthcare for individuals with behavioral disorders

- Literature review focused on PubMed
 - Special Care Dentistry Publication Sources
- Searched resources distributed by non-profit health centers and King County Public Health

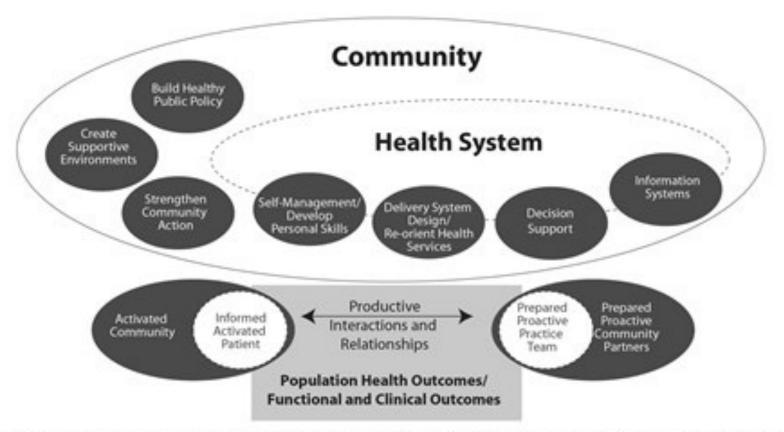
Strategies sorted by key factors

- Domain of intervention based on the Expanded Chronic Care Model
- Approximate level of resource investment for implementation
- Socioecological level for intervention





Expanded Chronic Care Model





Created by: Victoria Barr, Sylvia Robinson, Brenda Marin-Link, Lisa Underhill, Anita Dotts & Darlene Ravensdale (2002) Adapted from Glasgow, R., Orleans, C., Wagner, E., Curry, S., Solberg, L. (2001). "Does the Chronic Care Model also serve as a template for improving prevention?" *The Milbank Quarterly*, 79(4), and World Health Organization, Health and Welfare Canada and Canadian Public Health Association.(1986). Ottawa Charter of Health Promotion.



Recommendations Summary

Prioritize specialized care plans based on a patient's unique needs

- Increase counseling on care and treatment plans
- Prepare lists of online health education tools for quick distribution
- Give patients specific tools to help with long-term, at-home care

Change workstreams and spaces to better support clients with sensory needs

Offer quiet or low sensory hours occasionally for patients with sensory needs

Increase collaboration with non-oral healthcare providers

- Have consultation roles for occupational therapists, psychiatrists, etc.
- If in a clinic that provides primary care or mental health services, integrate oral health checklist into appointments

Offer training and support for patients and caregivers

- Call patients and caregivers ahead of time to set expectations about appointment structures
- Create or coordinate with dental health education programs







Thank you for attending

Promoting Preventative Oral Care for Individuals with Behavioral Health Disorders