

Oral Health & Behavioral Health: Rationale for Increased Coordination and Integration

Wednesday, July 22, 2020

2:00 – 3:00pm Eastern Time



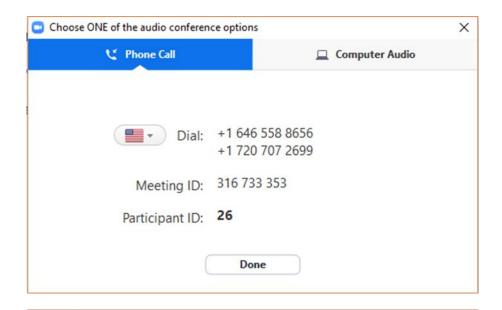
Center of Excellence for Integrated Health Solutions

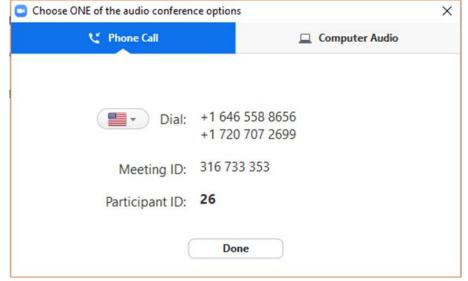
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Operated by the National Council for Behavioral Health

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 <u>telephone</u>, or use
 your <u>computer audio</u>
 <u>option</u>

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How to Ask a Question/Make a Comment



Type in a **question** in the **Q&A box**Type in a **comment** in the **chat box**

Both are located at the bottom of your screen.

We'll answer as many questions as we can at the end of the presentation.





Disclaimer

The views, opinions, and content expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions, or policies of the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).



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Poll #1: What best describes your role?

- Clinician
- Administrator
- Policy Maker
- Payer
- Other (specify in chat box)





Poll #2: What best describes your organization? (check all that apply)

- Behavioral Health Provider
- Primary Care Provider
- Oral Health Provider
- Mental Health Provider
- Substance Use Provider
- Other (specify in chat box)





Poll #3: Where is your organization in the process of integration?

- Learning/Exploring
- Beginning Implementation
- Advanced/Full Implementation
- Ongoing Quality Improvement
- Other (specify in chat box)





Introductions



Rachael Matulis, Principal, Bowling **Business Strategies**



Lorraine (Lori) LaPorte, Health care consumer





Introductions



Dr. Danielle Rulli,
Director, Graduate
Dental Hygiene Program,
Clinical Assistant
Professor, University of
Michigan School of
Dentistry



Dr. Adrienne Lapidos,
Clinical Assistant Professor,
Department of Psychiatry,
Program for Mental Health
Innovation, Services and
Outcomes, University of
Michigan Medical School





Today's Agenda

- 1. Introductions & Background
- 2. Consumer Perspective: Insights from a Consumer No Health without Oral Health
- 3. Rationale for Increased Coordination and Integration for Oral and Behavioral Health
- 4. Academic Perspective: Insights from the University of Michigan
- 5. Conclusions and Next Steps





Lori's Story

Consumer Insights: No Health without Oral Health

Rationale for Increased Coordination and Integration for Oral and Behavioral Health

- Increased focus in the past decade on health care value (i.e., health outcomes achieved per dollar spent) in the United States
- Oral health is viewed as separate from general health, despite it being a key contributor to overall health and well-being
- Behavioral and oral health conditions affect millions of adults and children in the United States, and both contribute heavily to the nation's burden of disease
- Oral health and behavioral health including both mental health conditions and substance use disorders – are very closely related

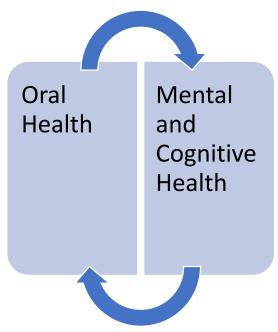




Rationale for Increased Coordination and Integration for Oral and Behavioral Health

 Not only can behavioral health directly impact oral health, but oral health can impact behavioral health



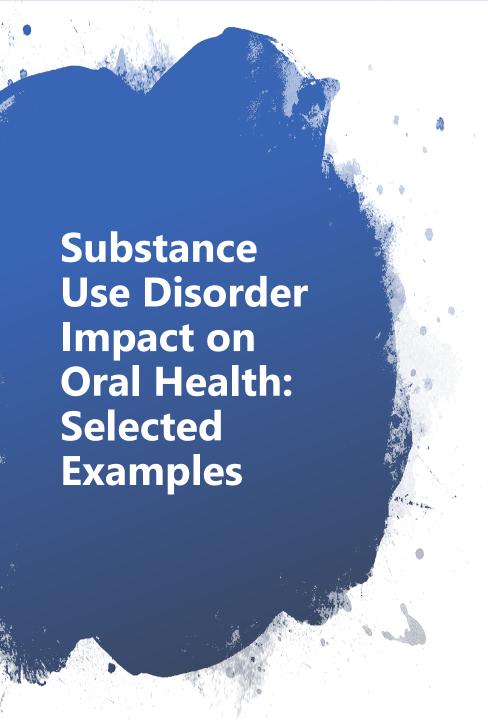








- Anxiety: Bruxism (teeth grinding) is associated with anxiety
- Bipolar & Obsessive-Compulsive
 Disorder: Patients with these conditions can be overzealous with brushing, flossing, and mouth washing
- Depression: Patients with depression tend to have high levels of dental caries (decay) due to self-neglect and dry mouth related to anti-depressant use
- Eating Disorders: Patients with selfinduced vomiting, in particular, suffer from tooth erosion
- Trauma: Patients with significant trauma histories associated with habitual bruxism and clenching, and increased risk of periodontal disease
- Medications for Mental Health:
 Xerostomia (dry mouth) common side effect of anti-depressants, anti-anxiety, and anti-psychotic medications



- Cannabis: Use of cannabis (e.g., marijuana) can lead to increased risk of oral cancer, dry mouth, and periodontitis (gum disease)
- Cocaine: Cocaine snorting associated with nasal septum perforation; use of crack cocaine produces burns and sores on lips, face, and inside mouth
- Methamphetamine: Use of methamphetamine associated with bruxisum (grinding), tooth wear, xerostomia (dry mouth), and rampant caries (decay)
- Opioids: Use of opioids associated with tooth loss, tooth extractions, generalized decay
- Medications for Substance Use Disorders:
 Medications used to treat substance use
 disorders (e.g., buprenorphine,
 methadone) can result in tooth decay and
 xerostomia

Other Social Risk Factors Associated with Behavioral Health that Impact Oral Health



High sugar diets & malnutrition



Homelessness



Neglected oral hygiene



Domestic violence







- Cognitive Functioning: Physical inflammation from periodontitis (gum disease) can be a risk factor in exacerbating cognitive decline
- Dental Phobia: Significant number of individuals suffer from sever anxiety about dental visits
- Quality of Life: Poor oral health can negatively impact employment, school, and relationships
- Self-Esteem: Tooth loss and severe tooth decay negatively impact selfesteem and quality of life
- Vital Functioning: Poor oral health can impair vital functions such as eating, breathing, swallowing, and chewing, which in turn can impact mental health



- Oral Pain: Oral pain can exacerbate factors that lead to substance abuse (in part as a pain reliever) or impede substance use recovery
- Opioid Prescribing Patterns: Oral health providers have been among the top prescribers of opioids in recent years, including for individuals age 10 to 19 (often after wisdom teeth removal)
- Use of Emergency Rooms:

 Individuals seeking care for oral health problems in emergency rooms often prescribed pain medications rater than receiving complete oral care



Academic Insights: University of Michigan

The need for integration







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Academic Insights: University of Michigan

 Researchers at the University of Michigan, in partnership with MDHHS and the Michigan Community Health Worker Alliance, received funding from the Michigan Health Endowment Fund to develop an oral health online training module for Certified Peer Support Specialists and Community with Health Workers.

Trainee Level of Preparedness

"How well prepared do you feel about providing the people you serve with information or support about oral health topics like cavities, gum disease, or going to the dentist?"

• It allows these community workers to very well prepared learn about oral health during well prepared certification and/or continuing education.

 It is designed to improve oral health literacy among workers chiefly in behavioral health or primary care settings in order to improve integration.

Next step is to launch an oral health education and linkages intervention delivered by Peer Specialists to people living with behavioral health challenges



Academic Insights: Opportunities for Cross-Program Collaboration

- Assess new types of provider education within dental schools and behavioral health programs that help to foster interprofessional education
- Develop academic partnership across behavioral health and dental schools within colleges and universities
- University of Michigan's School of Dentistry offers a course for dental hygienists titled "Patient- and Family-Centered Care with Diverse Populations" which covers working with diverse and medically-underserved populations from a social welfare perspective

Economic Impacts of Uncoordinated Oral Health Care

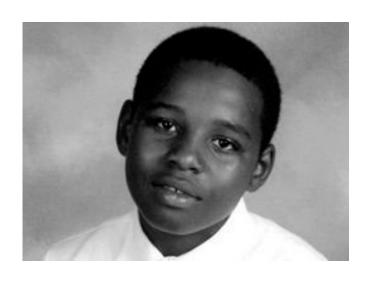
- Poor oral health is associated with higher health care costs and worse patient outcomes overall
- Dental-related emergency room visits nearly doubled from 2000 to 2010, now estimated at over 2 million visit annually
- Each emergency department visit is estimated to cost approximately \$1,000, and usually does not resolve the underlying oral health condition
- Several private insurers have demonstrated that appropriate periodontal treatment has reduced annual medical costs by:
 - 25% for patients with heart disease
 - 28% for patients with diabetes
 - 35% for patients with stroke history





Lack of Oral Health Access and Impact on Outcomes and Disparities

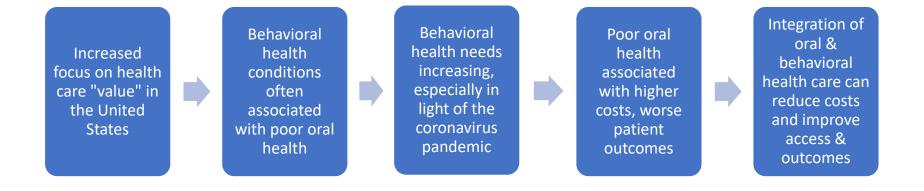
- Profound oral health disparities remain in the United States, including lack of access dental insurance
- While Medicaid provides comprehensive dental coverage for children in all states, only 27 states and the District of Columbia provide dental benefits beyond emergency dental services for adults
- Non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians and Alaska Natives generally have poorest oral health
- Black Americans almost twice as likely to have tooth loss compared to white Americans
- Most groups of color more likely to go without a dental visit compared to white Americans



The Story of Deamonte Driver: Importance of Oral Health Access

- In February 2007, twelve-yearold Deamonte Driver died of complications associated with a toothache in Maryland
- Deamonte needed a simple \$80 tooth extraction. Such a procedure would have saved his life
- His mother was not insured. The family had lost their Medicaid coverage
- Bacteria from the abscess in Deamonte's tooth had spread to his brain by the time he received attention for his toothache
- Following six weeks in the hospital and two operations, Deamonte died

Value Proposition for Integration of Oral and Behavioral Health Care







Example Integration Framework for Oral Health & Behavioral Health

Referral and Provider **Physical** Service Full Screening Care Co-Location Education Assessment Provision Integration Management OH providers OH providers OH providers OH providers assess mouth make OH providers OH provider check PDMP for risk factors referrals or get Mental conduct brief embedded in Health First for history of associated warm handinterventions a BH clinic OH and BH offs to BH Aid training Rx drug use with BH providers conditions providers share a physical office space, use common EHR and comanage BH providers BH providers BH providers **BH** providers patients as receive basic screen for make needed include OH in BH providers BH provider referrals or training on basic oral biopsychoapply fluoride embedded in associated health warm handsocial varnish an OH clinic offs to OH oral health hvenine and assessments utilization providers issues

Definition of acronyms used above: OH = oral health; BH = behavioral health; PDMP = prescription drug monitoring program; EHR = Electronic Health Record



Conclusions & Next Steps

- Individuals with behavioral health conditions have unfortunately not shared in the improving oral health of the general population
- Models of care that are more integrated across oral and behavioral health hold promise to improve access, as well as overall cost and outcomes of care
- A forthcoming webinar to be held in August will present examples of integrated and coordinated models being used across the country
- It will also cover barriers, facilitators, partnership options, and policy considerations to help advance integration of oral and behavioral health
- If you have questions or are interested in being part of a small learning community helping to advance this work, please e-mail Rachael Matulis at Rachael@bowlingbizpa.com





Upcoming Webinars and Events

Webinar – Responding to the Opioid Overdose Epidemic

Wednesday July 29, 3 – 4pm ET

Register here: https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN G6QRsxsuTaSmdSHsa1pDFQ

Learning Communities and ECHOs – Learn more on our website here:

https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/integrated-health-coe/learning-collaboratives/

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Questions?

Email integration@thenationalcouncil.org

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