

# Using evidence as a tool for change: a new challenge for dental public health

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# Outline

- What is an evidence-based public health approach?
- Challenges for dental public health
  - Dental caries
  - Non-evidence based dental treatment
- How do we expand the evidence base?
- How do we bring about change?

# What is an evidence based public health approach?

# What is evidence based (*clinical*) care?

**"the integration of the best research  
evidence with clinical expertise and  
patient values"**

***(Sackett et al. Evidence-based Medicine. New York: Churchill  
Livingstone; 2000).***

# What is an evidence based public health approach?

**"the integration of the best research evidence with public health expertise and society's values"**

# Challenges for dental public health

# What constitutes a public health problem?

- High mortality rate
- Affects a significant proportion of the population
- Consumes large amounts of health service resources

# Challenges for dental public health

- Dental Caries
  - Whole population
  - Inequalities



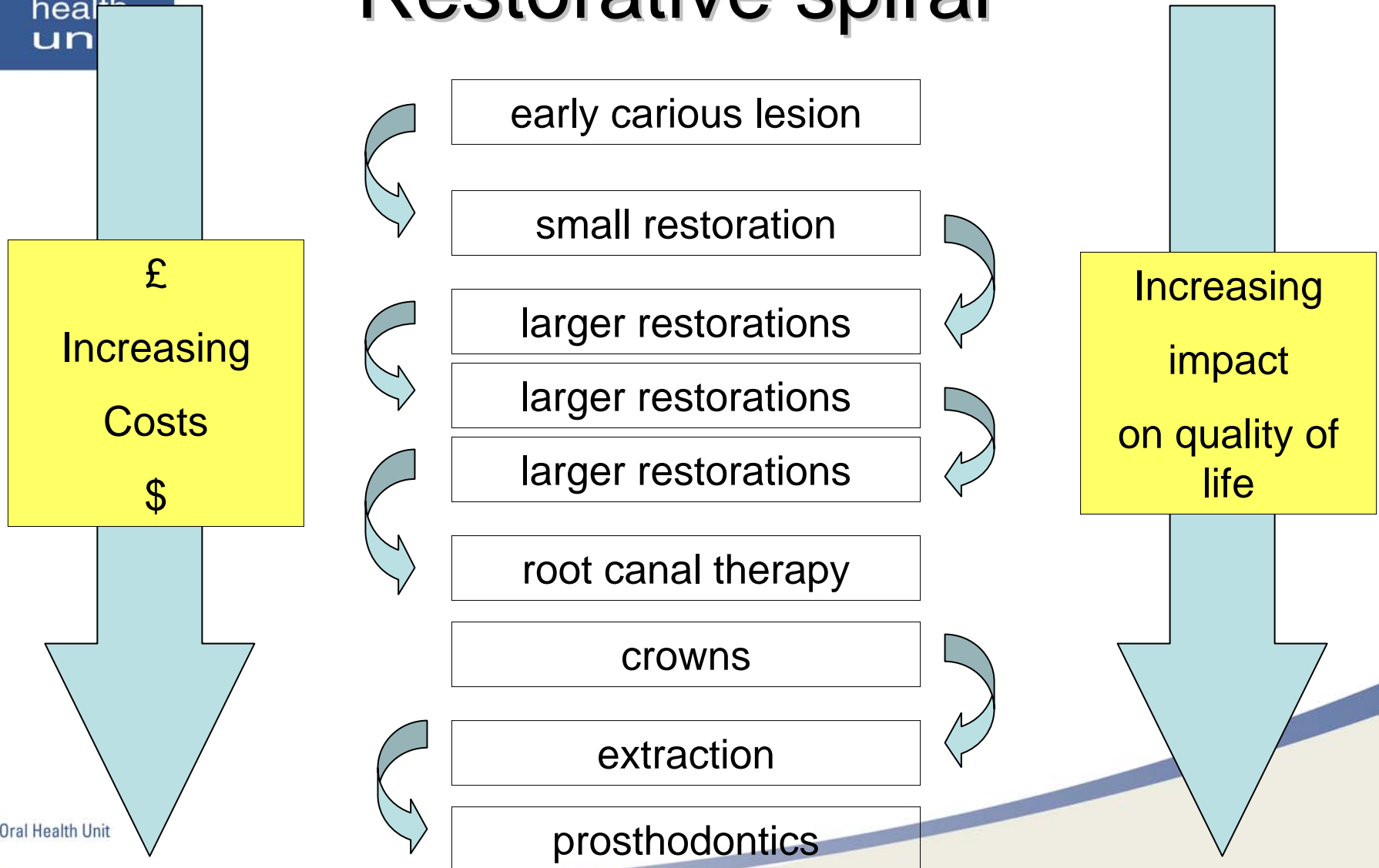


# Challenges for dental public health

- The consequences of non-evidence based dental care
  - Huge numbers of items of treatment are provided each year
  - Many treatments are irreversible – leave a long lasting legacy
  - Costs
    - The individual
    - Society
    - Opportunity costs



# Restorative spiral



# Dental Practice Board



# Common and costly treatments

(England over 18s)

Treatments	Number of items (millions)	Costs (£ millions)
Examination	20	145
Scale & Polish	13	133
Radiographs	8	44
Fillings	15	179
Endodontic therapy	1	48
Crowns\bridges	4.5	196
Dentures	2.5	108

# Summary

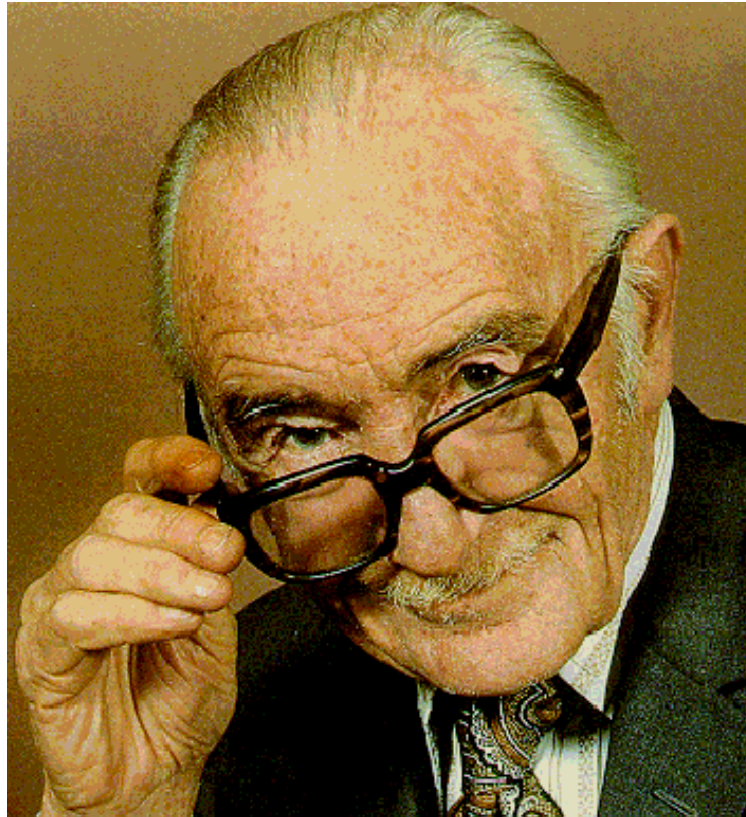
- National Health Services in England
  - 26 million patients registered (55% of the population)
  - 25 million items of dental treatment are delivered by dentists each year
- How many can be prevented?
- How many are necessary?
- How many can be substituted with simpler, less invasive, less costly treatments?

# The Agenda – delivering evidence based services

- Reviewing the current evidence base
- Obtaining new evidence on common and costly treatments
- Changing practice

# Reviewing and updating the evidence base

# The Importance of the Cochrane Collaboration





# Cochrane Oral Health Group

- <http://www.cochrane-oral.man.ac.uk/>
- International movement – primary source of evidence
- Systematic reviews of randomised control trials
- Systematic reviews must underpin health services research
- Cochrane protocols shape future trial design

# Results of completed Cochrane reviews

- Recall intervals for oral health in primary care patients (Beirne et al.)
  - ‘There is insufficient evidence to support or refute the practice of encouraging patients to attend for dental check-ups at 6-monthly intervals’
- Routine scale and polish for periodontal health in adults (Beirne et al.)
  - ‘The research evidence was of insufficient quality to reach any conclusions regarding the beneficial and adverse effects of routine scaling and polishing’

# Obtaining evidence

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- Well-designed, adequately powered, well-conducted randomized control trials
- Delivered where the majority of care is provided – General Dental Practice
  - Representative clinicians
  - Representative patient populations
  - Attainable results

# How do we produce change?

# Health Services Research

- Research is embedded in the planning and commissioning of services
- The results should inform a decision
- Action to change the service for the better should follow

# NHS dental services in England

- Approximately 70% of dentists earn 70% of their income from the NHS
- 95% of NHS work delivered by generalists
- Old National Contract
  - Fee-for-item
  - Non-cash limited budget
  - More or less complete autonomy

# New arrangements from April 2006

- Funding devolved to local health bodies
- Cash limited budget
- Service commissioned by local health bodies through contracts with local providers
- Loss of autonomy for dentists
- Commissioning according to
  - Need
  - Evidence





# Drivers and Barriers for Change

## Drivers

- Improving health
- Costs – effective use of public money

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- Improving health
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## Barriers

- Details of the contract
- Professional reticence
- Public and (therefore) political expectations and demands

# What is an evidence based public health approach?

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# How can we make this happen in practice?

# Increase research outputs

- Establish partnerships between service commissioners and academics
- Develop the infrastructure to deliver research
  - Research practices
  - Workforce development
- Resources
- *Best Research for Best Health* (Department of Health 2006)

# Effective methods of public engagement

- Participate in research agenda and commissioning decisions
- Public forums
- Patient panels
- Local government scrutiny committees
- Constructive engagement with the media
- Distinction
  - Dentistry for health
  - Dentistry for appearance

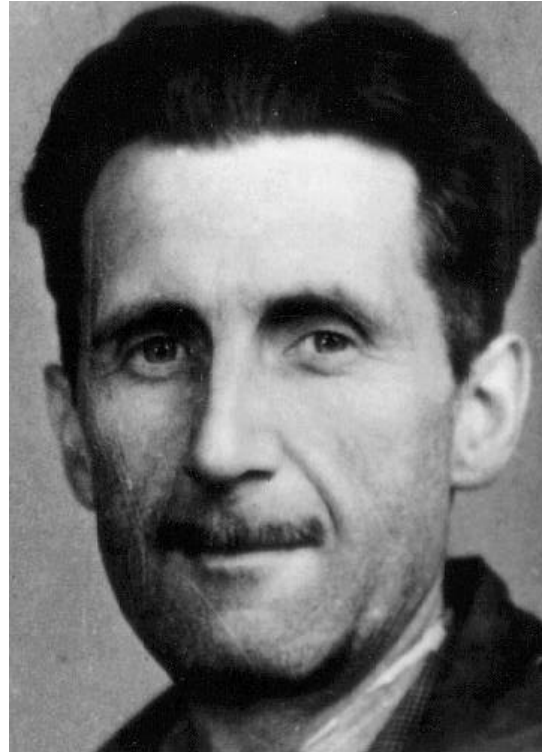
# DPH development

- Develop DPH skills and expertise in managing the process
- High level support from leaders in the NHS
- Commissioners and academics working together
- Leadership within the profession
- Public and media engagement
- Policy makers to take brave decisions

# Implications

- Downsizing of dental services?
- Skillmix – do you need expensively trained and expensive to pay dentists to deliver simpler, less invasive treatments?
- Revisit workforce planning





Eric Blair 1903-1950

# Will this happen?

- In England requires strong leadership from dental public health
- What about the US?
  - If there is strong evidence showing common treatments are ineffective will it bring about change?
    - For the affluent population with health insurance?
    - For the poor population without health insurance?