

Saving Lives. Protecting People. Saving Money through Prevention.

On the Horizon: CDC Division of Oral Health RADM William Bailey

National Oral Health Conference

April 23, 2013



A message from the Surgeon General

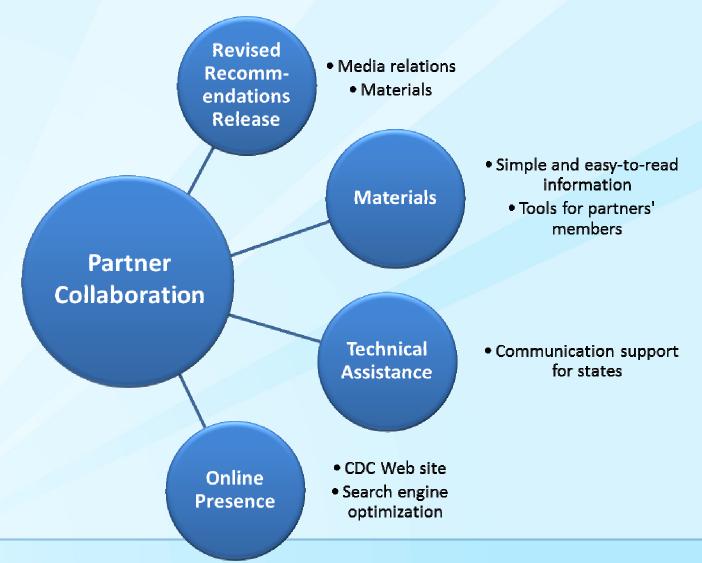


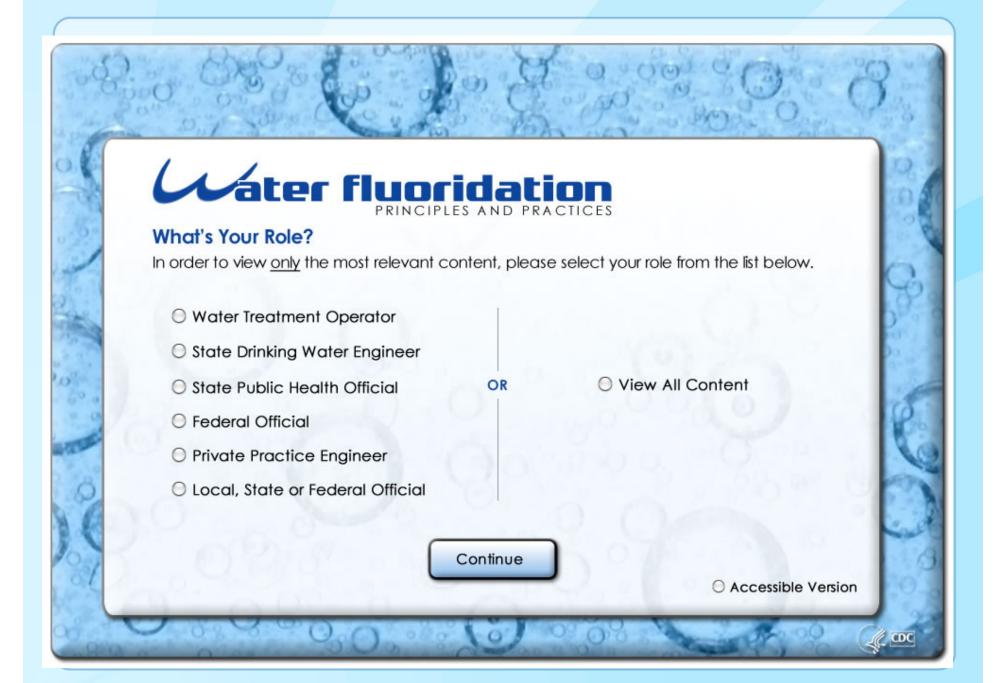
Regina M. Benjamin, MD, MBA VADM U.S. Public Health Service Surgeon General YOUR LOGO HERE

On the Horizon: CDC Division of Oral Health

- Fluoridation
- Infection Control
- Surveillance
- Support of State Programs

CDC's Water Fluoridation Communications Plan









Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Recommendations and Reports

December 19, 2003 / Vol. 52 / No. RR-17

Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings — 2003





INSIDE: Continuing Education Examination

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

- □ Self-reported measures
- □ Clinical measures
- □ What's new?



NHANES Oral Health Menu

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Examiner	RDH	RDH	DDS	DDS	DDS	DDS
Caries child	BSE	BSE	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface
Caries adult	No	No	No	No	Surface	Surface
Sealants	BSE	BSE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Perio clinical	Clin Valid					
Perio self	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fluorosis	Upp Ant	Upp Ant	Full	Full	Full	Full
Fsis Digital	Field Test	Field Test	Valid	Valid	Valid	Valid
F at home					Yes	Yes
Data release				09-10		11-12

Periodontal Disease Strategic Priorities

- Update the prevalence of periodontitis among adults in the United States.
- Determine the validity of self-report questions for use in surveillance of periodontitis.

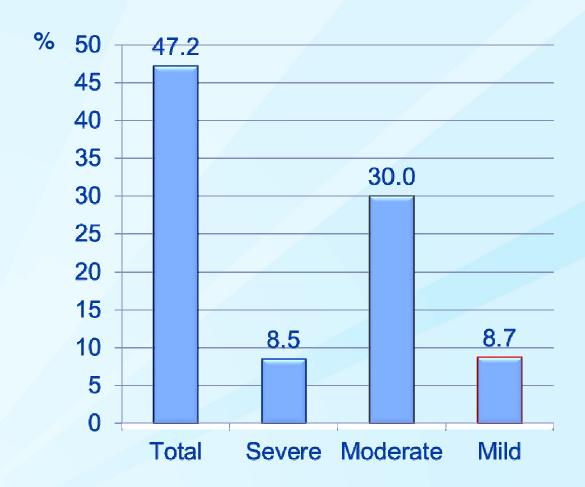
Case Definitions Proposed for Population-Based Surveillance of Periodontitis

- Severe Periodontitis > 2 interpromixal sites with CA loss > 6 mm (not on same tooth) and > 1 interproximal sites with PD > 5 mm
- Moderate Periodontitis \geq 2 interproximal sites with CA loss \geq 4 mm (not on same tooth); OR \geq 2 interproximal sites with PD > 5 mm (not on same tooth)
- Mild Periodontitis >2 interproximal sites with > 3mm CA loss, and > 2 interproximal sites with > 4 mm pocket depth (not on same tooth) or 1 site with > 5 mm PD
- No Periodontitis No evidence of mild, moderate or severe periodontitis

Page RC and PI. Eke. Case Definitions for Use in Population-Based Surveillance of Periodontitis. **Journal of Periodontology** July 2007, Vol. 78, No. 7s, Pages 1387-1399

Eke PI, RC Page, L Wei, G Thornton-Evans, RJ. Genco. Update of the Case Definitions for Population-Based Surveillance of Periodontitis. **Journal of Periodontology**; March.2012

Prevalence of Periodontitis in U.S. Adults \geq 30 years



Eke PI, Dye B, Wei L, Thornton-Evans G,R Genco. Prevalence of periodontitis in adults in the United States 2009 and 2010. J Dent Res. 9 (10) 2012

Future Directions: Use of self-reported measures for surveillance of periodontitis

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) –
 use of self-reported measures in the survey to
 estimate state and local burden of periodontitis
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) – use of self-reported measures between survey cycles using full mouth periodontal examination cycles e.g., after 2014

National Oral Health Surveillance System (NOHSS) Revision Highlights

- Extended number and topic areas (add 24 new indicators to the 10 existing indicators)
- Cover more populations (i.e., low income, pregnant, and diabetic populations)
- Address cross-cutting areas (i.e., dental care among diabetic population)
- Add caries among younger children (i.e., kindergarten, Head Start) and older adults
- Add dental treatment needs
- Add new data sources (i.e., NSCH, PRAMS, CMS, BSS for older adults and younger children)
- Most indicators are from existing, publicly available data sources that place no new burden of data collection or reporting on states



Thank you!

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333

Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348

E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

