



Parent Reports of Their Children's Oral Health Behaviors as Predictors of Oral Health Status

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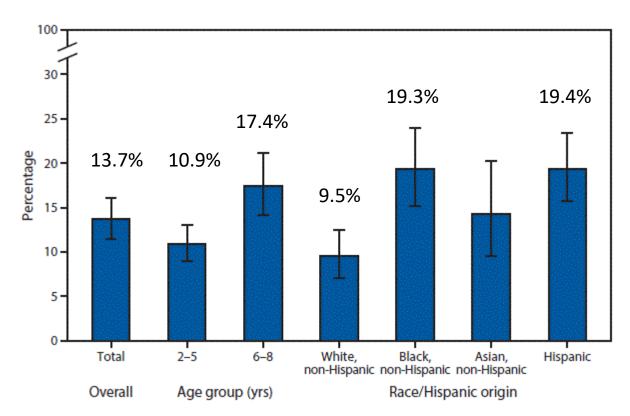
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Learner objectives

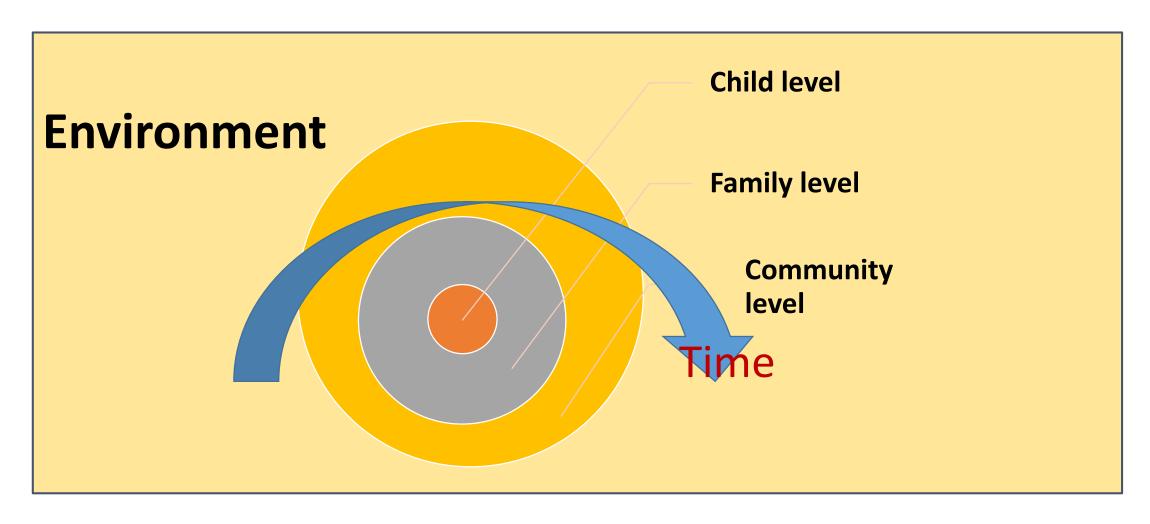
- Identify epidemiology of dental caries in children
- Describe influences on children's oral health and multilevel strategies to address risk
- Describe program where nursing students assessed oral health risk and applied fluoride varnish to preschool children
- Discuss parent reports of children's oral health behaviors and nursing students' assessments as predictors of oral health status

epidemiology



Source: CDC/NCHS. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Data. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2011–2014.

Domains of determinants of oral health according to level of influence (Fisher-Owens et al., 2007)



Child Level

- Breastfed
- Going to sleep with a bottle containing a sweet liquid
- Bottle use duration
- Insufficient tooth brushing
- Excessive carbohydrate consumption
- Deficient fluoride intake
- Tobacco use
- Dental insurance
- Use of dental services

Family Level

- Family composition
- Family function
 - Frequent residential moves
 - Immigration
- Socioeconomic status
 - Low birthweight
- Health behaviors and practices of family
 - Satisfaction and trust in dental services+
 - Periconceptual consumption of folic acid +
 - Presence of dental decay-
 - Prechewing food-
 - Sharing utensils-
 - Sucking pacifiers clean-

Community Level

- Social environment income inequality
- Physical safety
- Environment
 - Transportation, healthy food options, housing quality
- Dental care system
 - Diversity, participation in Medicaid
- Health care system
 - Available primary care
- Culture
 - Tooth-brushing habits, diet, perceived seriousness of tooth decay

Student Nurse Clinical Experience



Caries Risk Assessment Flouride Varnish and Counseling module Smiles for Life ®

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Q	uestions for Parent/Guardian					
		Yes	No	Referral recommendations		
1	Do you brush your child's teeth at least once a day using toothpaste with fluoride?					
2	Does your child drink fluoridated water?					
3	Does your child drink juice or sweetened drinks between meals or eat sugary snacks?			If 3 or more risk factors (shaded boxes) are		
4	Have you or anyone in your immediate family had dental problems?			marked, refer to a dentist.		
5	Does your child sleep with a bottle filled with milk or drinks other than water?					
6	Is your child being seen by a dentist?					
	If yes, Name of dentist	Date	Date of last appointment			
Q	uestions for Provider Based on Clinical Assessment					
		Yes	No	If yes, Refer to a:		
1	Does the child have any special healthcare needs?					
2	Does the child have tooth decays? Fillings?			Dentist		
3	Does the child have visible plaque on the teeth?					
4	Does the child have enamel defects?			Dentist		
5	Does the child have white spot lesions?			Dentist		
6	Does the child have other oral health conditions or concerns?			Dentist		
Please check procedure performed today		Oral evaluation Flouride Varnish Parent Education				
To	ooth Decay Risk Assessment	Low		Moderate High		
Was the child referred to a dentist?				If yes, Name of Dentist		



Free Dental Screening Permission Form

On		your child can get a dental screening
and	fluoride treatment to help prevent ca	vities. If needed, your child's school can
also	help you to find a dentist for your chi	ld.

Your child's school will be helping to keep your child's teeth healthy by:

- Checking teeth for cavities and other problems
- Putting fluoride varnish on teeth to keep them strong (a natural vitamin for teeth)

HEALTHY TEETH HELP CHILDREN

- Do better in school
- Stay healthier and have less sick days
- Have shiny smiles, which make friends

Questions?

Contact the school at:

If your child gets their teeth cleaned at least once a year at a dentist office this program is not intended for them.

Keep seeing your regular dentist!

Fill out the permission form below and return to your child's teacher.

Yes! My child has permission to receive two dental screenings with fluoride applications at school.								
Please tell us about your child's tooth care habits My child usually brushes teeth twice a day My child usually brushes teeth once a day My child does not usually brush their teeth	When your child drinks water, is it usually tap water? (from the sink or fridge door) Yes No (usually drinks bottled water) No (my child doesn't usually drink water)							
Child's Name:	Grade:							
Parent/Legal Guardian: Signature of Parent/Legal Guardian:	Telephone: Date:							
Return form by:								

The aim of our study

 to evaluate the relationship among parent-reported children's oral health status, an oral health assessment conducted at a school-based dental program, and a tooth decay risk score.

Results

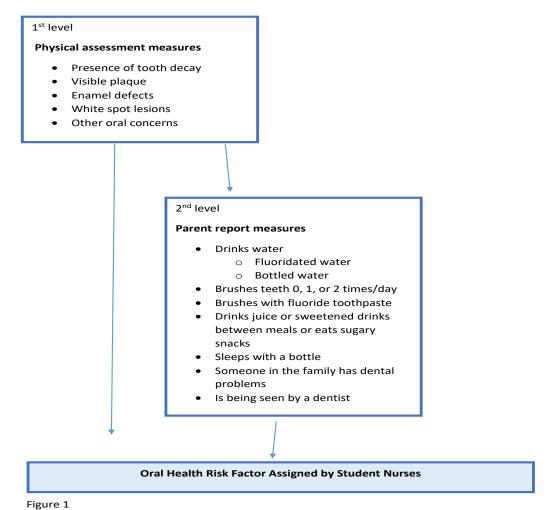
- 456 three and four year old children were assessed
- 436 had fluoride applied
- 90 (21%) were referred to the dentist for further evaluation and treatment

Parent reports

Child brushes teeth at least once a day using fluoride	92%
Child drinks fluoridated water	60%
Child drinks juice or sweetened drinks between meals or eats sugary snacks	77%
Sleeps with a bottle filled with milk or drinks other than water	8%
Child is being seen by a dentist	71%

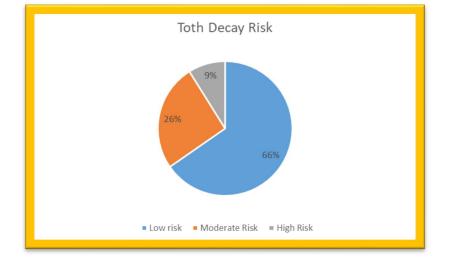
Chi-Square Results							
		n(%)	Tooth decay present	X ²	р		
Total sample		459	n (%) 172 (37.5)				
When your child drinks water, is it usually tap water?	ves	186 (44.6)	70 (44.9)				
Usually drinks bottled water	no	224 (53.7)	85 (54.5)	1.630	.443		
My child doesn't drink water	no	7 (1.7)	1 (.6)	1.000			
My child usually brushes teeth twice a day	_	214 (51)	82 (51.9)	.124	.940		
My child usually brushes teeth once a day		200 (47.6)	74 (46.8)				
My child does not usually brush their teeth		6 (1.4)	2 91.3)				
Do you brush your child's teeth at least once a day using	yes	422 (92.1)	151 (35.8)	5.543	.019*		
toothpaste with fluoride?	no	36 (7.9)	20 (55.6)				
Does your child drink fluoridated water?	yes	275 (64)	93 (58.1)	3.755	.053		
	no	155 (36)	67 (41.9)	5./55			
Does your child drink juice or sweetened drinks between meals	yes	356 (78.6)	131 (36.8)	620	.424		
or eat sugary snacks?	no	97 (21.4)	40 (41.2	.639	.424		
Have you or anyone in your family had dental problems?	yes	108 (23.8)	47 (43.5)	2.515	.113		
	no	345 (76.2)	121 (35.1)	2.515			
Does your child sleep with a bottle filled with milk or drinks	Yes	38 (8.3)	21 (55.3)	5.636	.018*		
other than water?	No	419 (91.7)	150 (35.8)	3.030			
Is your child being seen by a dentist?	Yes	327 (72.7)	122 (37.3)	.000	.986		
	no	123 (27.3)	46 (37.4)				
*Significant at the .05 level							

Multivariate Results



Conceptual hierarchal framework for oral health risk: multivariate data analysis

Results



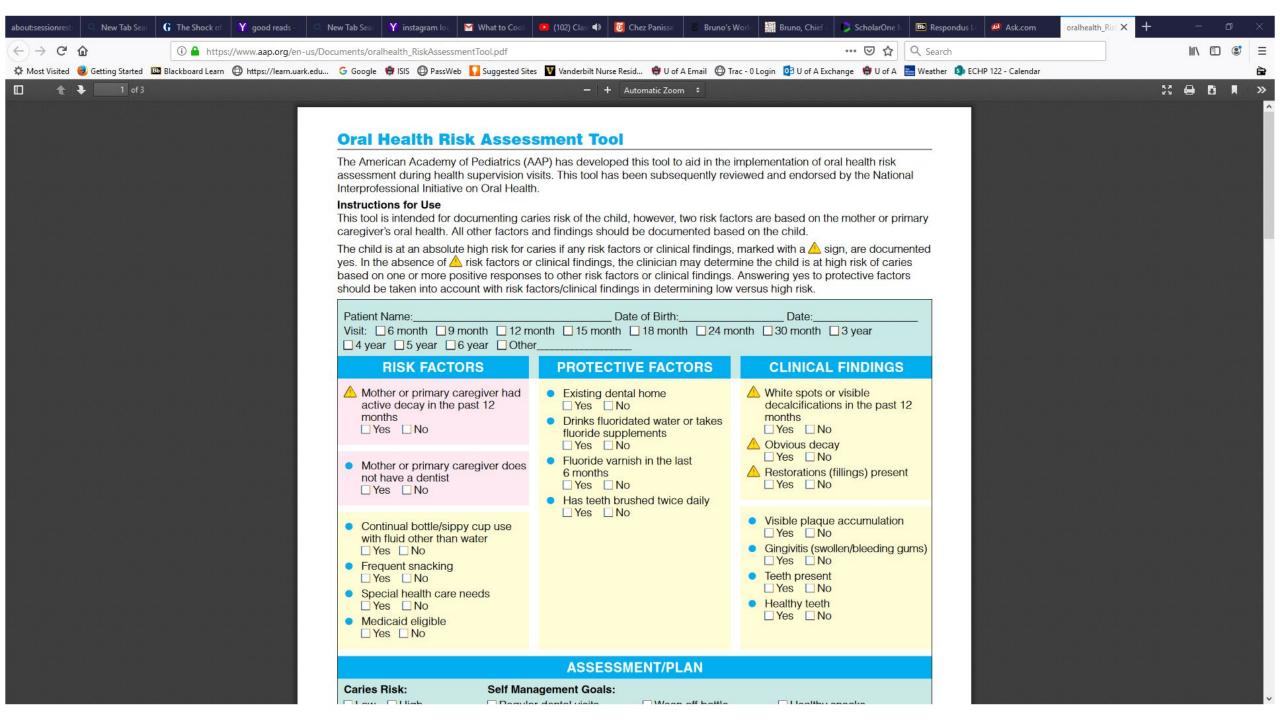
- Physical assessment measures accounted for a significant amount of the risk variability, $R^2 = .55$, F(5, 317) = 76.2, p < .001.
- A second analysis was conducted to evaluate whether the parent report measures predicted tooth decay risk over and above the assessment, R^2 change = .029, F(7, 310) = 3.010, p = .005.
- The parent reports, although significant, offer little additional predictive power beyond that contributed by the screening when student nurses assigned a risk score.

Conclusions

- Screening of children's teeth and mouth that enables early detection and referral to the dental team for detailed examination and treatment can be effectively carried out by trained nursing students.
- Oral health education programs are needed. While most of the parents reported brushing their children's teeth at least once a day, the majority reported that their children consumed sugary food and drinks and 40% reported that their child did not drink fluoridated water.
- Emphasize parenting skills and strategies to promote healthy oral hygiene habits in children.

Implications for Research and Education

- Much of oral health research examines determinants present in the oral cavity and a limited number of individual-level factors
- The Fisher-Owens model presents a more encompassing conceptual model based on population health and social epidemiology
- Application of multivariate statistical methodologies to children's oral health will result in improvements in predictive power
- The study of children's oral health from a multi-level approach should be included in the curriculum for nursing students





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