

2020 New Hampshire Oral Health Forum Series

The Healing Power of a Smile: A Link Between Oral Care and Substance Abuse Recovery

November 17, 2020 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.



Agenda

4:30 p.m.	Welcome — Gail Brown, Esq., MSW, Director, NH Oral Health Coalition
4: 40 p.m.	Introductory Remarks — Sarah Finne. DMD, MPH, FICD, ADA Certificate in Evidence-based Dentistry Dental Director, Office of Medicaid Services, NH Department of Health and Human Services
4:50 p.m.	The Healing Power of a Smile: A Link Between Oral Care and Substance Abuse Recovery Dr. Glen Hanson, DDS, PhD Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Dentistry at the University of Utah
6:05 p.m.	Questions and Answers with Discussion
6:25 p.m.	Closing Remarks and Upcoming Events — <i>Gail Brown, Esq., MSW, Director, NH Oral Health Coalition</i>

Healing Power of a Smile; Connection Between Oral Health and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)



Glen R. Hanson, D.D.S., Ph.D. Professor Pharmacology, Vice Dean University of Utah, School of Dentistry

1

Current Oral Health Practice in SUD Programs:

- SUD treatment programs have little involvement with oral health care due to minimal resources
- Some support for primary medical and mental health care, but only small amount available for emergent, temporary dental care
 - Relieve pain
 - Treat infection
 - Strategy: medication and/or surgery



2

Describe SUD/Oral Health Connection:

-most of the information is anecdotal and variable

- Our Recently reported findings:
- ✓~40% SUD patients have 'major oral health needs'
- ✓ Most likely found in heroin/opioid use disorders (~40%) and METH use disorders (~30%)

Source of dental problems?

- Drugs cause xerostomia (dry mouth)
 Diet (high sugar-containing foods/drinks),

poor nutrition . Poor hygiene







4



5

What has Science told us about the effect of Oral Health Care on SUD treatment?

--NOT MUCH

 Research has shown that good primary medical care improves SUD treatment outcomes.

(i.e., reduces drug use and overall health care costs: Padwa et al. J. Psychoactive Drugs 44 [2012] 299)

 Integration of comprehensive oral core would be expected to similarly improve SUD treatment outcomes, but never tested. Results of first study to examine this issue: Hanson et al. "Comprehensive Oral Care Improves Treatment Outcomes in Male and Female Patients with High-Severity and Chronic Substance Use Disorders." J. American Dental Association, 150 (2019) 591.



Original Contributions Comprehensive oral care improves treatment outcomes in male and female patients with high-severity and chronic substance use disorders Glen R. Hanson, DDS, PhD; Shawn McMillan, MPA; Kali Mower, BS; Carter T. Bruett, BS; Llely Duarte, BS; Sri Koduri, MS, MPA; Lilliam Pinzon, DDS, MS, MPH; Matt Warthen, BS; Ken Smith, PhD; Huong Meeks, PhD; Bryan Trump, DDS, MS

7

DETAILS OF JADA PAPER: Retrospective Study

Result from a <u>HRSA</u> Workforce Training grant called "FLOSS" (Facilitating a Lifetime of Oral Health Sustainability for Substance Use Disorder Patients and Families)



8





This program represented a partnership between the University of Utah School of Dentistry, and SUD treatment programs at First Step and Odyssey Houses, Salt Lake City, Utah



10

Principal Findings-

Groups were:

- received Dental Care principally from students (DC- dental care)
- versus Non-Dental Care (NDC) controls

11

Odyssey House Findings

Patients: -matched demographically and similar dental needs, randomly selected

-similar male and female DC= 165 NDC control= 158



- Findings: Length of Stay (LoS) DC= 340 days NDC= 122
- Treatment completion DC were 63% more likely to complete than controls
- Gender differences for LoS effect ✓ males and females similar LoS effects

First Step House Findings:

- Patients: Matched demographically; self-selected
- All male DC=158
- NDC= 862
- Findings
- Length of stay (LOS) DC=240 days NDC=152 days
- Improvement in Employment after SUD treatment DC= 460 % NDC= 130%

13

Improvement in Drug Abstinence DC= 257% NDC= 138%

Reduction in Homelessness _ DC= 84 % NDC=~50%

14

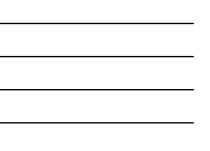
Implications:

- Improved outcomes for SUD treatment
- Mechanism: by improving QoL or OHQoL

- Also impacts outcomes of other chronic, serious long-term disorders that tends to have increased oral health problems

- -e.g., ✓ Prediabetes ✓ CV disease ✓ Mental health disorders
- ✓ Cancer
- ✓ Obesity
 ✓ Age-related dementias (Alzheimer's)





How to change findings into policy—i.e. identify resources to provide dental care to patients receiving SUD treatment.

16



Part of the TAM (Targeted Adult Medicaid) program--for incarcerated, homeless patients with mental health and SUD disabilities (includes ~<u>8,000 patients</u> in Utah) --we have seen ~1000 patients

17

