

Oral health improvement for local authorities and their partners overview

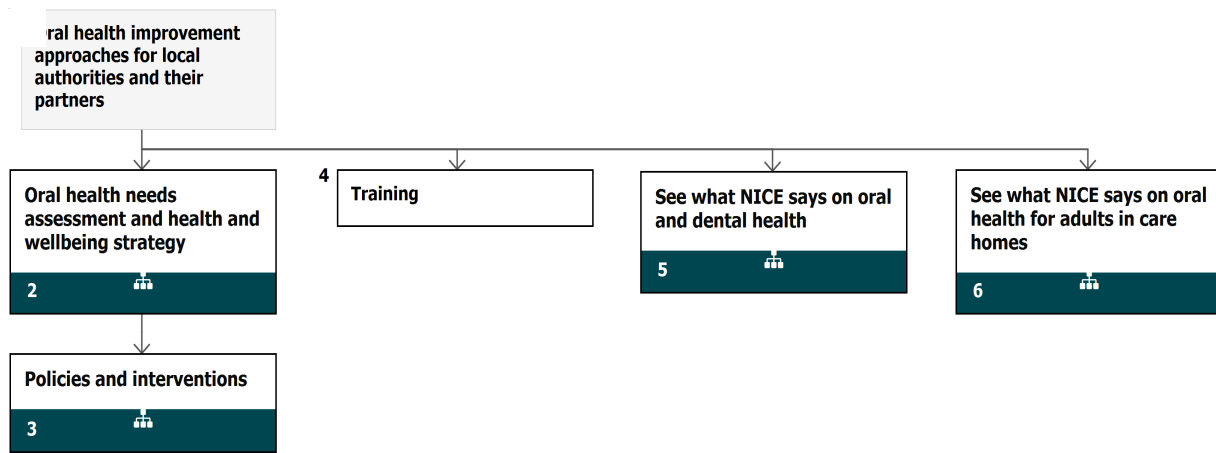
NICE Pathways bring together everything NICE says on a topic in an interactive flowchart. NICE Pathways are interactive and designed to be used online.

They are updated regularly as new NICE guidance is published. To view the latest version of this NICE Pathway see:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/oral-health-improvement-for-local-authorities-and-their-partners>

NICE Pathway last updated: 24 September 2018

This document contains a single flowchart and uses numbering to link the boxes to the associated recommendations.



1 Oral health improvement approaches for local authorities and their partners

No additional information

2 Oral health needs assessment and health and wellbeing strategy

See Oral health improvement for local authorities and their partners / Include oral health in joint strategic needs assessment and health and wellbeing strategy

3 Policies and interventions

See Oral health improvement for local authorities and their partners / Policies and interventions to improve oral health

4 Training

Ensure frontline health and social care staff can give advice on the importance of oral health

Local authorities and other commissioners and providers of public services should:

- Ensure service specifications include the requirement for frontline health and social care staff to receive training in promoting oral health. This should include:
 - the 'advice for patients' in delivering better oral health [See page 6]
 - the fact that tooth decay and gum disease are preventable
 - the importance of regular tooth brushing
 - links between dietary habits and tooth decay
 - how fluoride can help prevent tooth decay
 - links between poor oral health and alcohol and tobacco use including the use of smokeless tobacco
 - where to get advice about local dental services, including costs and transport links.
- Ensure staff understand the links between health inequalities and oral health and the needs of groups at high risk of poor oral health.
- Ensure frontline health and social care staff can advise carers on how to protect and improve the oral health and hygiene of those they care for.

Commission training for health and social care staff working with children, young people and adults at high risk of poor oral health

Local authorities and health and wellbeing commissioning partners should:

- Commission regular, training for frontline health and social care staff working with groups at high risk of poor oral health. This should be based on 'advice for patients' in [delivering better oral health \[See page 6\]](#). The aim is to ensure they can meet the needs of adults, children and young people in groups at high risk of poor oral health. The training should include:
 - Basic assessment and care planning to promote and protect oral health.
 - How good oral health contributes to people's overall health and wellbeing.
 - The consequences of poor oral health, for example, dental pain and infection. (This can exacerbate symptoms associated with dementia and can also contribute to malnutrition among older people.)
 - How the appearance of teeth contributes to self-esteem.
 - Causes, symptoms and how to prevent tooth decay (including root caries in older people), gum disease and oral cancer, for example:
 - ◇ the role of plaque in gum disease and how it can affect the immunity of people with diabetes
 - ◇ the role of high-sugar diets
 - ◇ the link between the use of sugar-sweetened methadone and poor oral health
 - ◇ smoking and other tobacco products as a risk factor for oral diseases such as gum disease and oral cancer (see the NICE's recommendations on [smokeless tobacco cessation](#)).
 - Techniques for helping people maintain good oral hygiene (including the use of fluoride toothpaste).
 - Local pathways for accessing routine, urgent and home care and specialist services.
 - How to encourage and support people to register with a dentist and how to act as an advocate to ensure others can use services.
 - Entitlements to free dental treatment or help with costs.
 - Information on local voluntary sector organisations that may be able to offer additional advice, help or advocacy services.
 - What advice to give to carers.

5 See what NICE says on oral and dental health

[See Oral and dental health](#)

6

See what NICE says on oral health for adults in care homes

[See Oral health for adults in care homes](#)

Delivering better oral health

Below is an edited extract from: [Delivering better oral health: an evidence-based toolkit for prevention](#) (Public Health England 2017). This toolkit provides practical, evidence-based guidance to help dentists and their teams promote oral health and prevent oral disease among their patients.

Summary guidance for primary care dental teams: advice for patients

Prevention of caries in children aged 0-6 years

Children aged up to 3 years:

- Breastfeeding provides the best nutrition for babies
- From 6 months of age infants should be introduced to drinking from a free-flow cup, and from age 1 year feeding from a bottle should be discouraged
- Sugar should not be added to weaning foods or drinks
- Parents or carers should brush or supervise toothbrushing
- As soon as teeth erupt in the mouth brush them twice daily with a fluoridated toothpaste
- Brush last thing at night and on one other occasion
- Use toothpaste containing no less than 1000 parts per million (ppm) fluoride
- It is good practice to use only a smear of toothpaste
- The frequency and amount of sugary food and drinks should be reduced
- Sugar-free medicines should be recommended

All children aged 3-6 years:

- Brush at least twice daily, with a fluoridated toothpaste
- Brush last thing at night and at least on one other occasion
- Brushing should be supervised by a parent or carer
- Use fluoridated toothpaste containing more than 1000 ppm fluoride. It is good practice to use a pea-sized amount
- Spit out after brushing and do not rinse, to maintain fluoride concentration levels
- The frequency and amount of sugary food and drinks should be reduced
- Sugar-free medicines should be recommended

Children aged 0-6 years giving concern (for example, those likely to develop caries, those with special needs). All advice as above, plus:

- Use fluoridated toothpaste containing 1350-1500 ppm fluoride
- It is good practice to use only a smear or pea-sized amount
- Where medication is given frequently or long term, request that it is sugar free, or used to minimise cariogenic effects.

Prevention of caries in children aged from 7 years and young adults

All children and young adults:

- Brush at least twice daily, with a fluoridated toothpaste
- Brush last thing at night and on at least 1 other occasion
- Use fluoridated toothpaste (1350-1500 ppm fluoride)
- Spit out after brushing and do not rinse, to maintain fluoride concentration levels
- The frequency and amount of sugary food and drinks should be reduced

Those giving concern (for example, those with obvious current active caries, those with ortho appliances, dry mouth, other predisposing factors, those with special needs). All the above, plus:

- Use a fluoride mouth rinse daily (0.05% NaF) at a different time to brushing.

Prevention of caries in adults

All adults

- Brush at least twice daily with fluoridated toothpaste
- Brush last thing at night and on at least 1 other occasion
- Use fluoridated toothpaste with at least 1350 ppm fluoride
- Spit out after brushing and do not rinse, to maintain fluoride concentration
- The frequency and amount of sugary food and drinks should be reduced

Those giving concern (for example, with obvious current active caries, dry mouth, other predisposing factors, those with special needs). All the above, plus:

- Use a fluoride mouth rinse daily (0.05% NaF) at a different time to brushing.

Prevention of periodontal disease – to be used in addition to caries prevention

All adults and children:

Self-care plaque removal

- Remove plaque effectively using methods shown by dental team. This will prevent gingivitis and reduce the risk of periodontal disease
- Daily effective plaque removal is more important to periodontal health than tooth scaling and polishing by the clinical team

Tooth brushing and toothpaste

Brush gum line and each tooth twice daily (before bed and at least on 1 other occasion). Use either:

- a manual or powered toothbrush
- small toothbrush head, medium texture.

All adults and ages 12-17

Interdental plaque control

Clean daily between the teeth to below the gum line before toothbrushing:

- For small spaces between the teeth use dental floss or tape
- For larger spaces use interdental or single tufted brushes
- Around orthodontic appliances and bridges use kit suggested by the dental professional.

Risk factor control

Tobacco

All adults and adolescents:

- Do not smoke
- Smoking increases the risk of periodontal disease, reduces the benefits of treatment and increases the chance of losing teeth.

Diabetes

Patients with diabetes should try to maintain good diabetes control as they are:

- At greater risk of developing serious periodontal disease
- Less likely to benefit from periodontal treatment if the diabetes is not well controlled.

Medications

Some medications can affect gingival health.

Prevention of peri-implant disease

All adults with dental implants:

- Dental implants require the same level of oral hygiene and maintenance as natural teeth
- Clean both between and around the implants carefully with interdental kit and toothbrushes
- Attend for regular checks of the health of gum and bone around implants

Prevention of oral cancer

- Do not smoke
- Do not use smokeless tobacco (such as, paan, chewing tobacco, gutkha)
- Reduce alcohol consumption to lower risk levels
- Increase intake of non-starchy vegetables and fruit

All adolescents and adults:

Tobacco use, both smoking and chewing tobacco, seriously affects general and oral health. The most significant effect on the mouth is oral cancers and pre-cancers.

- Do not smoke or use shisha pipes
- Do not use smokeless tobacco (such as, paan, chewing tobacco, gutkha)

If the patient is not ready or willing to stop they may wish to consider reducing how much they smoke using a licensed nicotine-containing product to help reduce smoking. The health benefits to reducing are unclear but those who use these will be more likely to stop smoking in the future.

Evidence-based advice and professional intervention about alcohol and oral health

All adolescents and adults:

- Drinking alcohol above the recommended levels adversely affects general and oral health with the most significant oral health impact being the increased risk of oral cancer.
- Reduce alcohol consumption to low risk (recommended) levels.

The Chief Medical Officers' guidelines for alcohol consumption (2016)

- **All adults:** you are safest not to drink regularly more than 14 units per week, to keep health risks from drinking alcohol to a lower level. If you do drink as much as 14 units per week, it is best to spread this evenly over 3 days or more.
- **Young people:** young people under the age of 18, should normally drink less than adult men and women.
- **Pregnant women:** if you are pregnant or planning a pregnancy, the safest approach is not to drink alcohol at all, to keep risks to your baby to a minimum.
- The risk of harm to the baby is likely to be low if a woman has drunk only small amounts of alcohol before she knew she was pregnant or during pregnancy.

Evidence-based advice and professional intervention about healthier eating

All ages:

- The frequency and amount of consumption of sugars should be reduced
- Avoid sugar containing foods and drinks at bedtime when saliva flow is reduced and buffering capacity is lost.

Health inequalities

the result of a complex and wide-ranging set of factors including material disadvantage, poor housing, low educational attainment, insecure employment and homelessness; people who experience 1 or more of these factors are more likely to have problems with their health and are also likely to die earlier than average for the rest of the population

High risk

people at high risk of poor oral health generally live in areas that are described as socially and economically disadvantaged; local authorities (and other agencies) define disadvantaged areas in a variety of ways, an example of which is the government's Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) which combines economic, social and housing indicators to produce a single deprivation score (see 'Indices of English deprivation 2010' Department for Communities and Local Government, 2011)

Parenting programmes

teach parents and carers how to set effective boundaries and how to reward and praise children and young people in a way that promotes positive relationships and self-esteem; the aim is to improve children and young people's behaviour

Targeted approaches

interventions that adopt a this approach may be distinct from, or an adaptation of, a universal approach; for example, an oral health home visiting service provided by a health visitor for all new parents may be adapted to meet the needs of young parents living in a disadvantaged area, the resulting service may offer longer visits and provide parents with more detail about other health services

Sources

Oral health: local authorities and partners (2014) NICE guideline PH55

Your responsibility

Guidelines

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Technology appraisals

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, health professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients. The application of the recommendations in this interactive flowchart is at the discretion of health professionals and their individual patients and do not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to provide the funding required to enable the recommendations to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients wish to use it, in accordance with the NHS Constitution. They should do so in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

Medical technologies guidance, diagnostics guidance and interventional procedures guidance

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account. However, the interactive flowchart does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the recommendations, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this interactive flowchart should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.