

Oral Health: An Evidence and Data-Driven Approach to Achieve Better Health, Equity, and Fiscal Responsibility



The State of Oral Health:
Increasing Access & Reducing
Disparities

The National Institute for Health Care
Management Foundation
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CMS Vision Statement

CMS serves the public as a trusted partner and steward, dedicated to advancing health equity, expanding coverage, and improving health outcomes



Advance
Health Equity
by addressing
the health
disparities
that underline
our health
system.



Build on the
Affordable
Care Act and
expand access
to quality
affordable
health
coverage and
care.



Engage our
partners and the
communities we
serve
throughout the
policymaking
and
implementation
process.



Drive
innovation to
tackle our
health system
challenges
and promote
value-based,
person
centered care



Protect our programs' sustainability for future generations by serving as a responsible steward of public funds.



Foster a

positive and
inclusive
workplace and
workforce, and
promote
excellence in
all aspects of
CMS
operations.

"You're Not Healthy Without Good Oral Health."

- Surgeon General C. Everett Koop



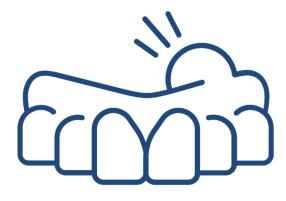
Oral Health is About Equity, Fiscal Responsibility and Inflammation



Equity

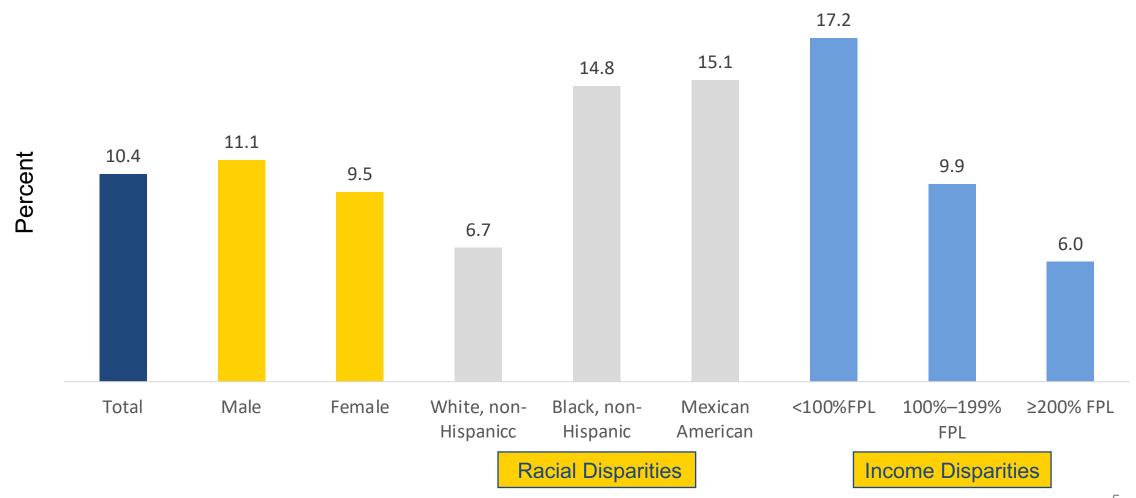


Fiscal Responsibility

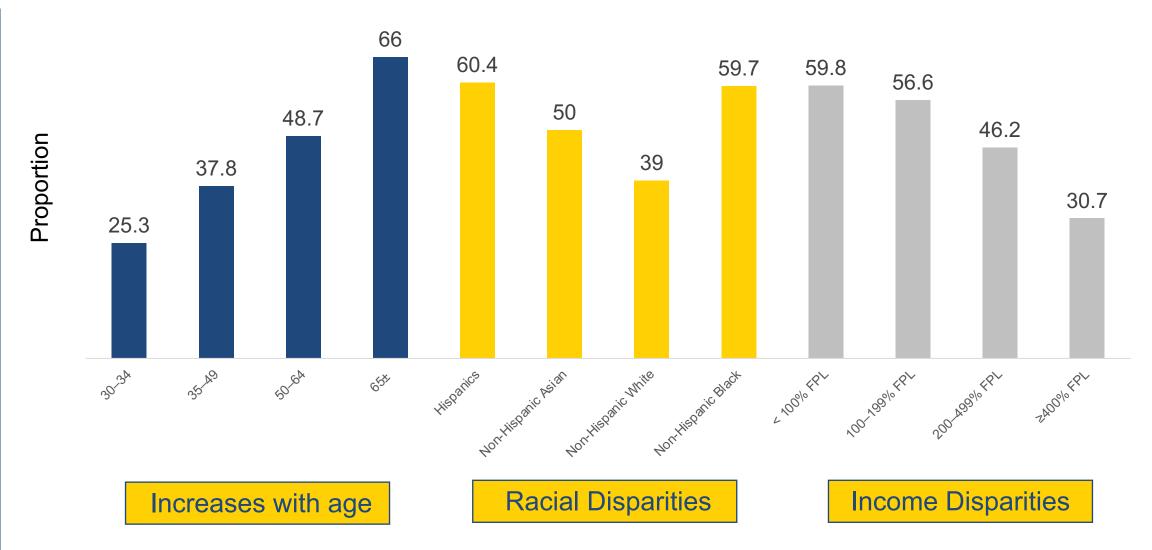


Inflammation (Clinical Outcomes)

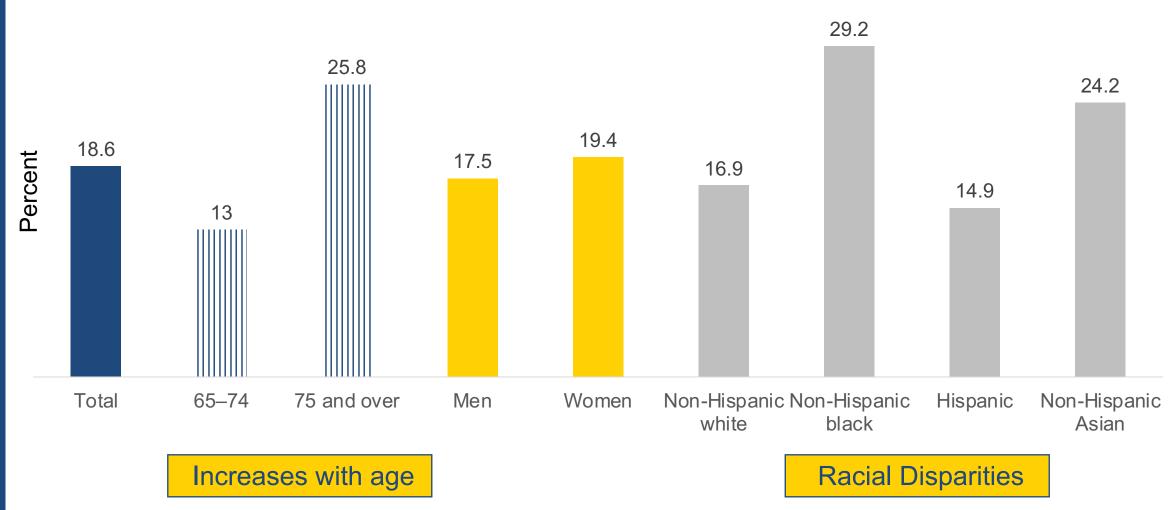
Prevalence of Untreated Tooth Decay In Primary Teeth Among Children Aged 2–5 Years



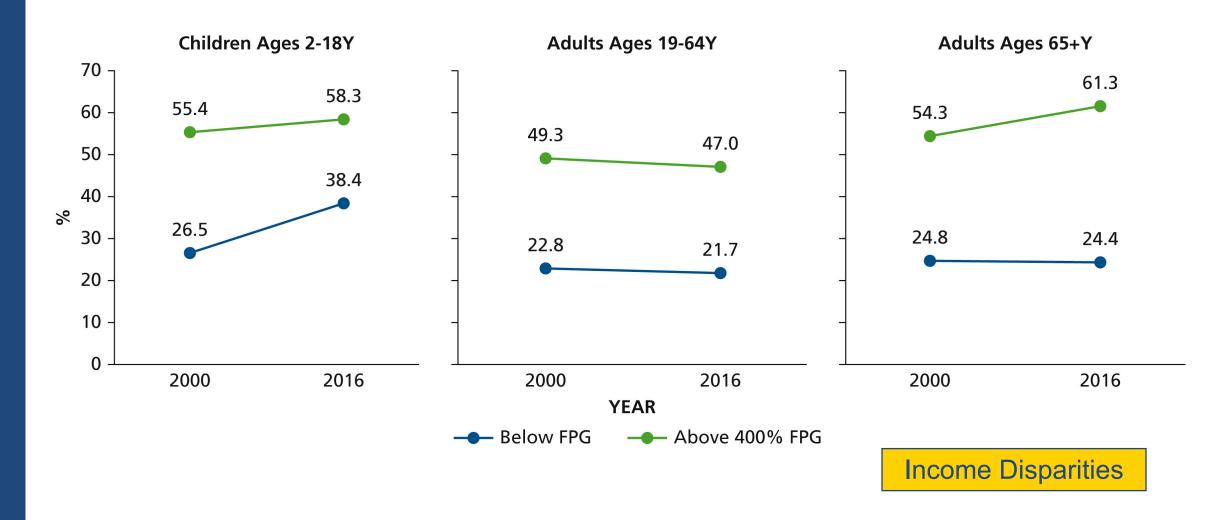
Prevalence of Periodontitis in Adults



Prevalence of Complete Tooth Loss (Edentulism) among Adults Aged 65 and Over



Dental Visit in the Past Year By Poverty



Poor Oral Health, Infection and Inflammation

Total inflammation surfaces are approximately the same.



Fitzgerald Arch Dis Child 2005

Chronic periodontal disease



Nonhealing Ulcer over the Ulnar Aspect of the Left Forearm

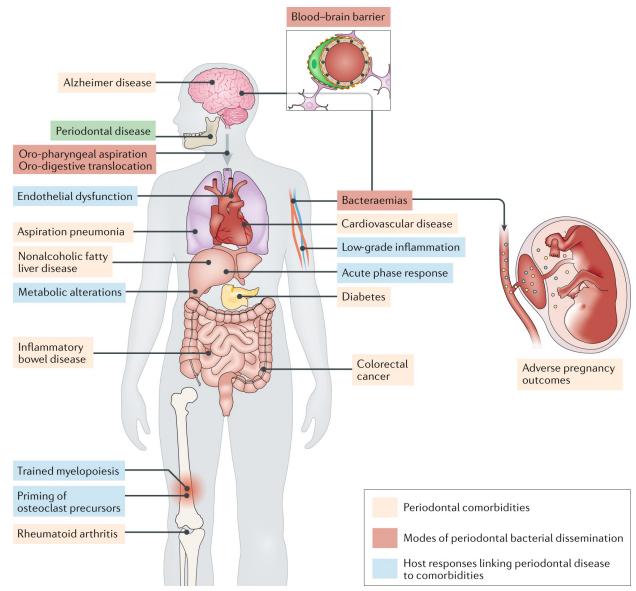
Periodontal Disease and Associated Inflammatory Comorbidities

Periodontitis Inflammatory Comorbidities

- Cardiovascular disease
- Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Alzheimer disease
- Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease
- Cancers

Dissemination

- Bacteremia, hematogenous
- Oro-pharyngeal dissemination
- Oro-digestive dissemination



Poor Oral Health Has Impacts Beyond Healthcare

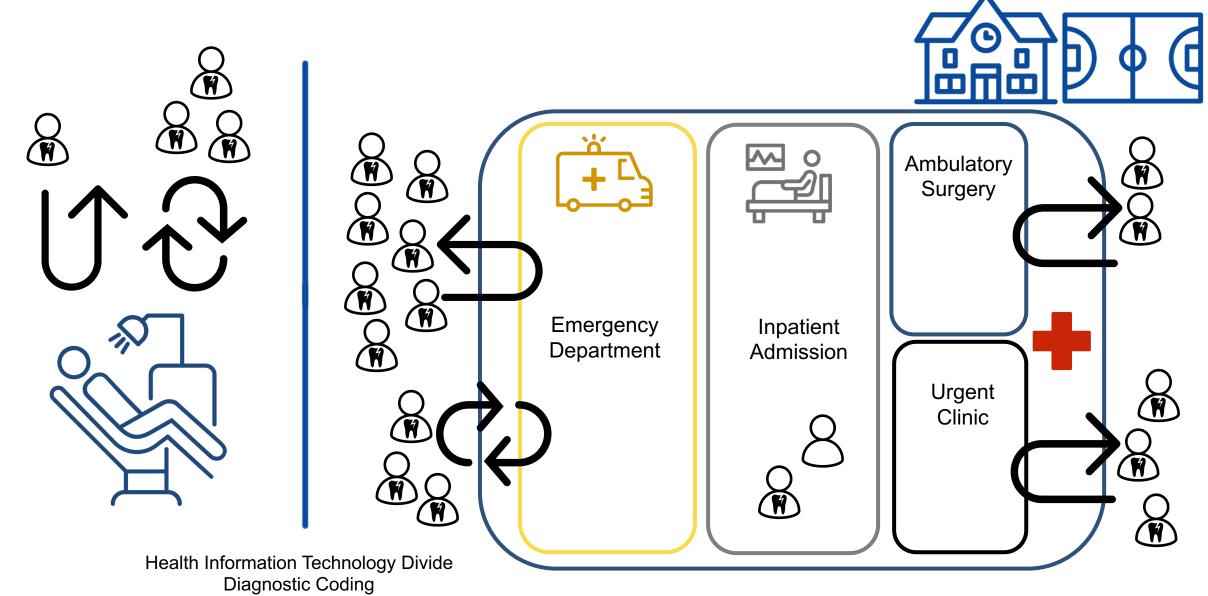


Poor oral health is linked to substance use disorders.

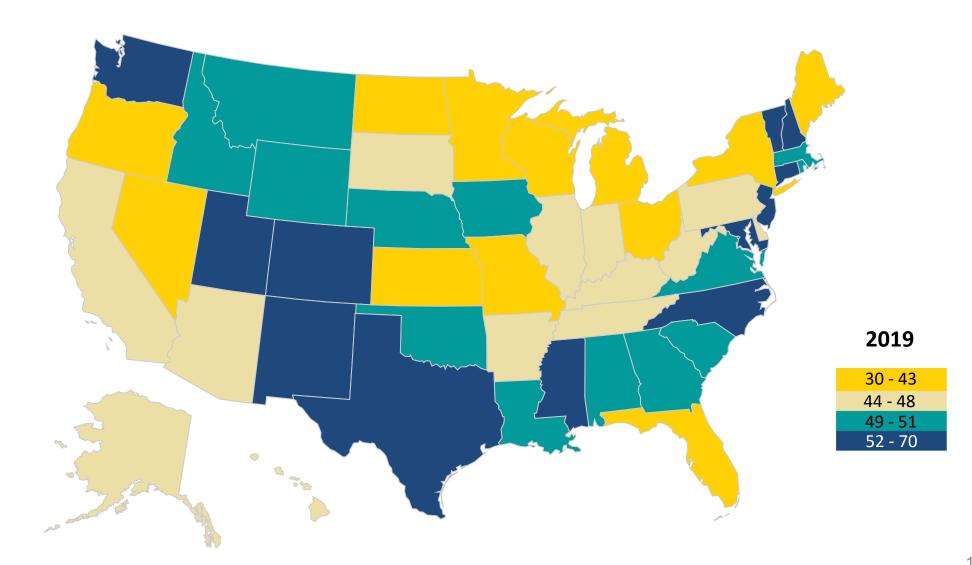
Poor oral health impacts children's school attendance and performance.

Where Patients Present with Oral Health Needs

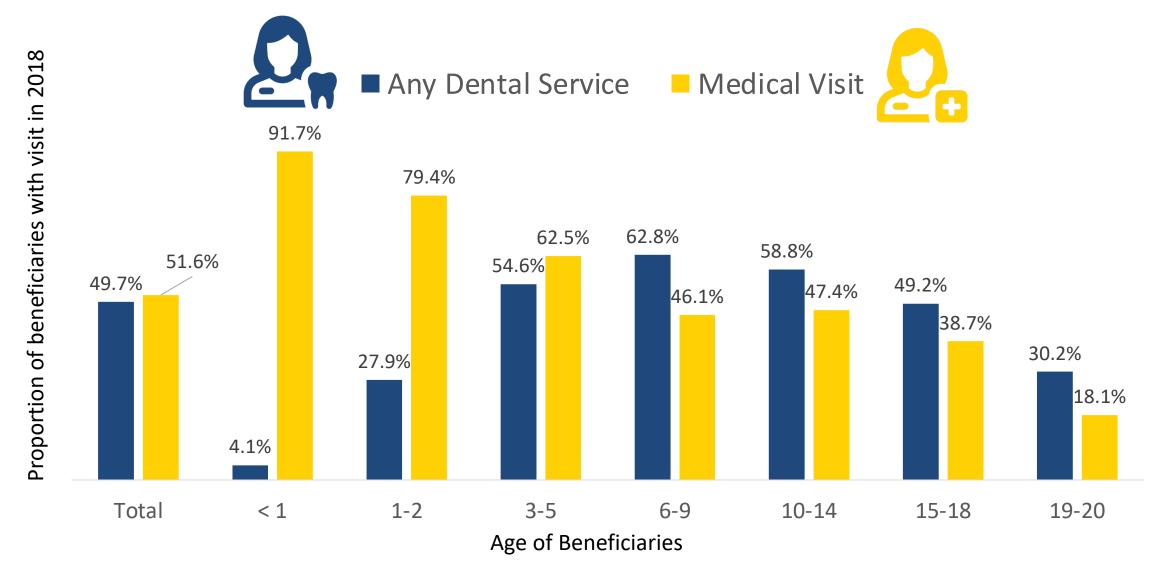
Integration and Coordination of Care



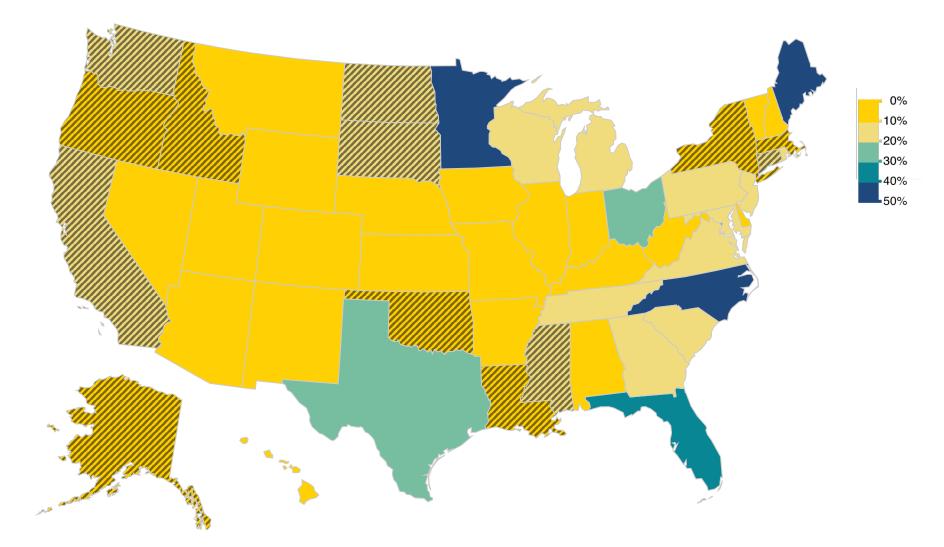
Percentage of Medicaid Eligibles Ages 1 to 20 Who Received Preventive Dental Services



Annual Dental or Medical Visits



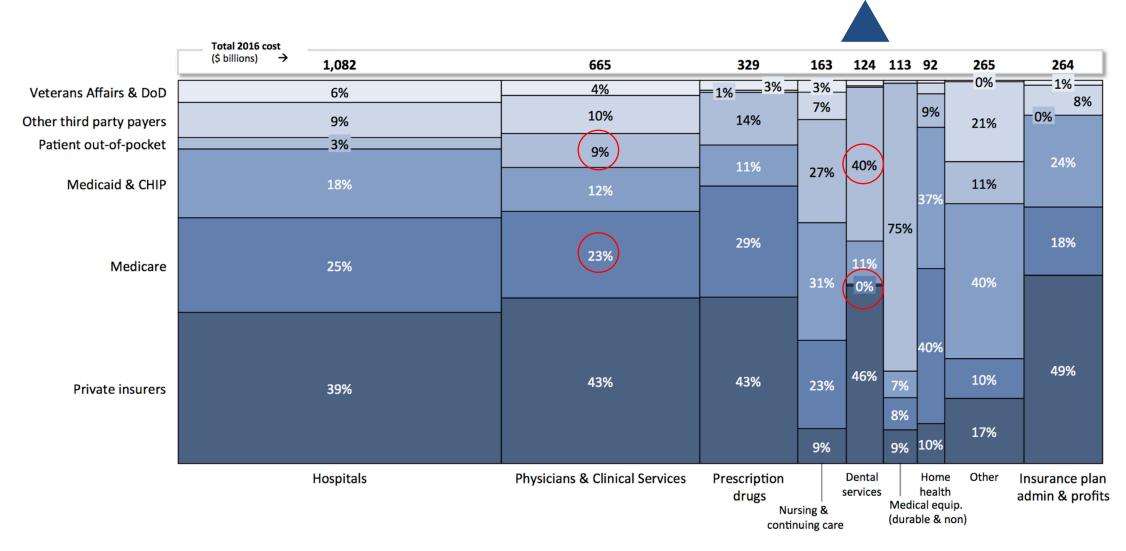
Oral Health Services by a Non-Dentist Provider



Source: 2018, Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) 1- to 2-Year-Old; Hatched overlay over states in Medicaid and CHIP Learning Collaborative "Advancing Prevention and Reducing Childhood Caries"

National Health Expenditure

Dental is 4% of all Health Expenditures, \$124 Billion



Source: National Health Expenditure, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

2016 Health Care Spending

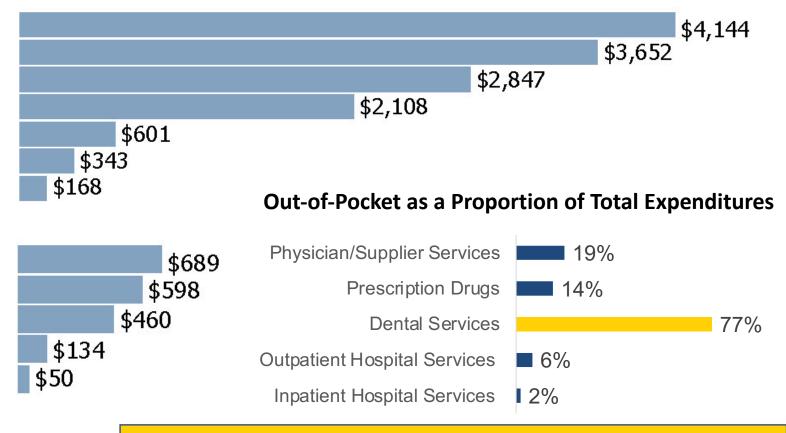
Public insurance	Private insurance	Out-of-pocket payments
1 Diabetes (\$55.4 billion) 2 Ischemic heart disease (\$48.2 billion)	1 Low back and neck pain (\$76.9 billion) 2 Other musculoskeletal disorders (\$73.3 billion)	1 Oral disorders (\$30.5 billion) 2 Well dental (\$21.1 billion)
3 Other musculoskeletal disorders (\$46.9 billion) 4 Low back and neck pain (\$45.3 billion)	3 Pregnancy and postpartum care (\$52.8 billion) 4 Skin and subcutaneous diseases (\$49.3 billion)	3 Dementias (\$19.4 billion) 4 Low back and neck pain (\$12.4 billion)
5 Hypertension (\$44.9 billion)	5 Diabetes (\$49.1 billion)	5 Falls (\$11.9 billion)
		(40.71.11)
6 Dementias (\$44.4 billion) 8 Falls (\$40.7 billion)	8 Ischemic heart disease (\$37.9 billion) 9 Falls (\$34.8 billion)	6 Other musculoskeletal disorders (\$9.7 billion) 8 Diabetes (\$6.7 billion)
11 Skin and subcutaneous diseases (\$29.8 billion) 23 Pregnancy and postpartum care (\$14.9 billion)	11 Oral disorders (\$34.4 billion) 12 Well dental (\$32.9 billion)	11 Skin and subcutaneous diseases (\$6.0 billion) 12 Hypertension (\$5.2 billion)
34 Oral disorders (\$11.5 billion) 47 Well dental (\$6.5 billion)	15 Hypertension (\$28.9 billion) 29 Dementias (\$15.4 billion)	19 Pregnancy and postpartum care (\$3.6 billion) 21 Ischemic heart disease (\$3.2 billion)

Source: Dieleman et al. JAMA 2020 US Health Care Spending by Payer and Health Condition, 1996-2016

Health Care Service Expenditures per Capita for Selected Service Types Among Medicare Beneficiaries Living Only in the Community, in Dollars, 2018

Prescription Drugs
Physician/Supplier Services
Inpatient Hospital Services
Outpatient Hospital Services
Dental Services
Medicare Home Health Services
Medicare Hospice Services

Physician/Supplier Services
Prescription Drugs
Dental Services
Outpatient Hospital Services
Inpatient Hospital Services



Dental services have the highest out-of-pocket rate.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FOR DENTAL CONDITIONS













Equity

Fiscal Responsibility

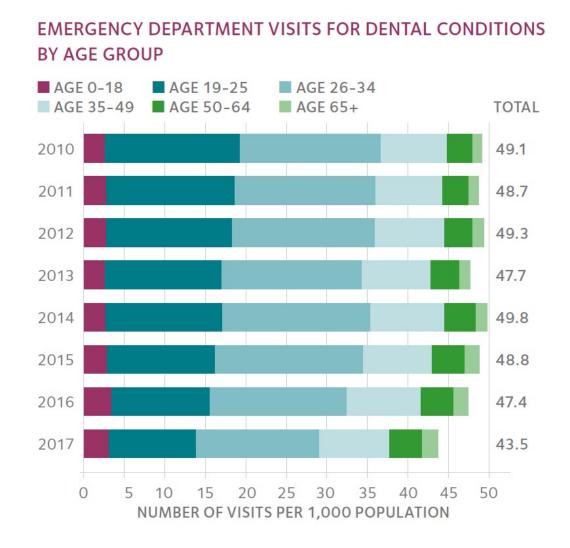
Readmissions

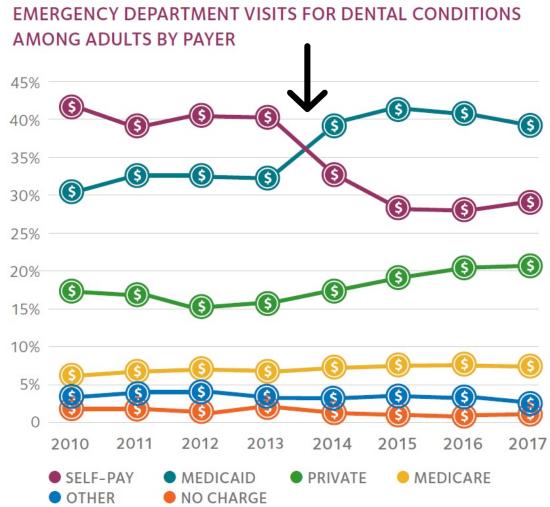
Mortality

Opioids

Antibiotics

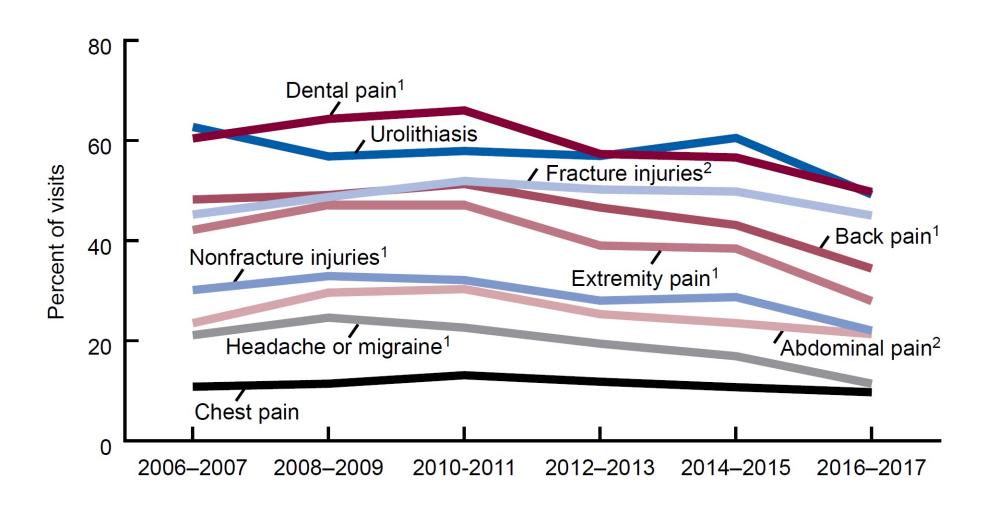
Emergency Department Visits for Dental Conditions





Source: ADA Health Policy Institute

Percentage of Emergency Department Visits by Adults at which Opioids were Prescribed





Medicaid Adult Beneficiaries Emergency Department Visits for Non-Traumatic Dental Conditions



Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services

Oral Health: Challenges and Opportunities

