





Commission on Native Hawaiian Children – Regional Hearing – Panel 1: Physical, Mental and Behavioral Health

Presented By

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President & CEO
Hawaii Dental Service (HDS)



Oral Health of Native Hawaiian Children

Hawaii's children have the highest prevalence of tooth decay in the United States, particularly among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations.







E Ola Mau a Mau (2021)

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Children

- Address oral health in connection with overall health
- Increase oral health literacy and awareness
- Develop a diversified oral health workforce, including rural areas
- Invest in prevention
- Increase access to care to decrease oral health care disparities
- Implement culturally adapted programs and practices
- Systematically improve data collection relevant to Native Hawaiian oral health





Statistics & Trends

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Children

- Hawaii has the highest prevalence of tooth decay among third graders in the United States.
 - More than 7 out of 10 third graders (71%) are affected by tooth decay; substantially higher than the national average of 52%.
- 2. Almost 1 out of 4 third graders (22%) in Hawaii has untreated tooth decay demonstrating that many children are not getting the dental care they need.
- About 7% of Hawaii's third grade children need urgent dental care because of pain or infection.
 - If applied to all children in kindergarten to sixth grade, more than 6,600 children in Hawaii's public elementary schools experience pain or infection due to dental disease on any given day.
- 4. More than 60% of children in Hawaii do not have protective dental sealants, a safe, simple, cost-effective clinical intervention to prevent tooth decay in molar teeth.



Statistics & Trends (cont'd)

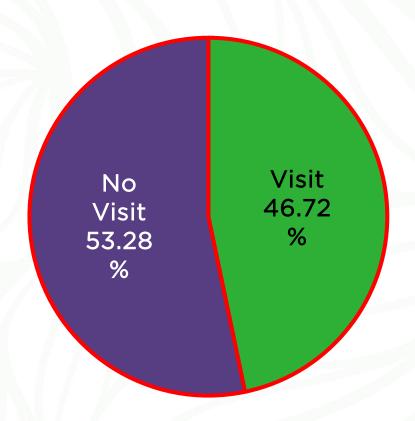
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Children

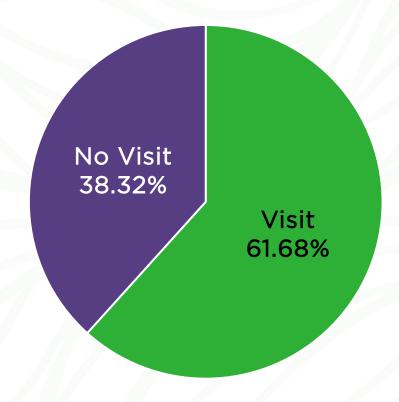
- 5. There are significant oral health disparities by income, as well as by race/ethnicity, among third graders in Hawaii.
 - In Hawaii, low-income, Micronesian, **Native Hawaiian**, Other Pacific Islander and Filipino children have poorer oral health outcomes.
- 6. Third graders living in Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui counties are more likely to have experienced tooth decay than children living in Honolulu County.
- 7. Only 11% of Hawaii's residents are served by a fluoridated community water system (primarily military).

10 Year Averages (2013-2022): Dental Visits

Zip Codes with 20% or More Native Hawaiians

Zip Codes with less than 20% Native Hawaiians

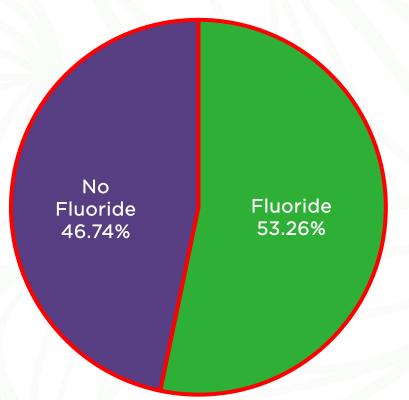


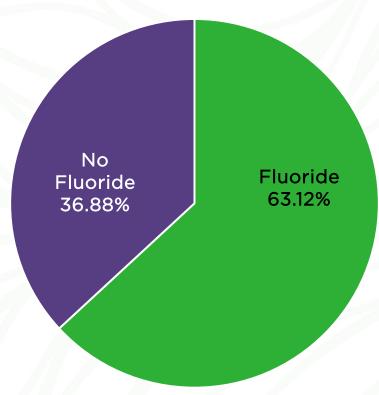


10 Year Averages (2013-2022): Fluoride for Kids*

Zip Codes with 20% or

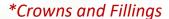
Zip Codes with less than More Native Hawaiians 20% Native Hawaiians

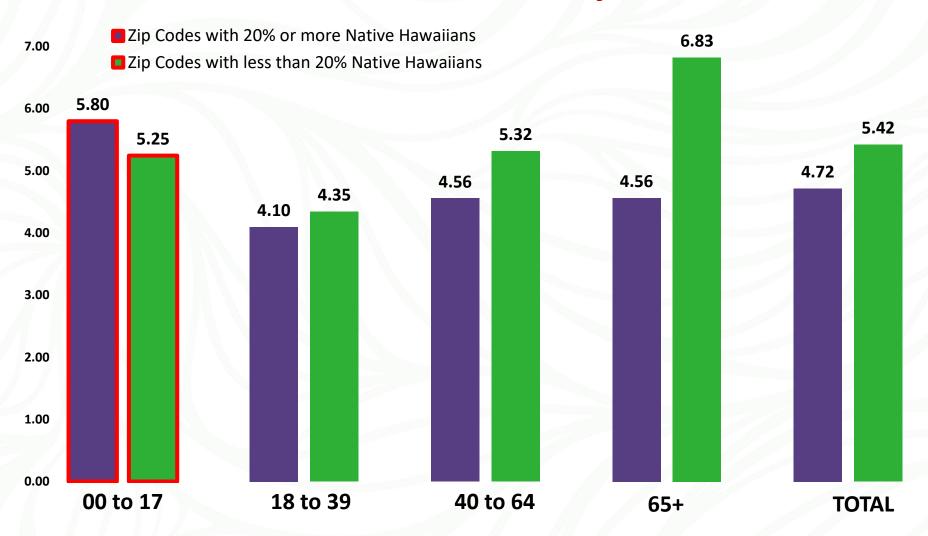




10 Year Findings: Restorations* Per Member

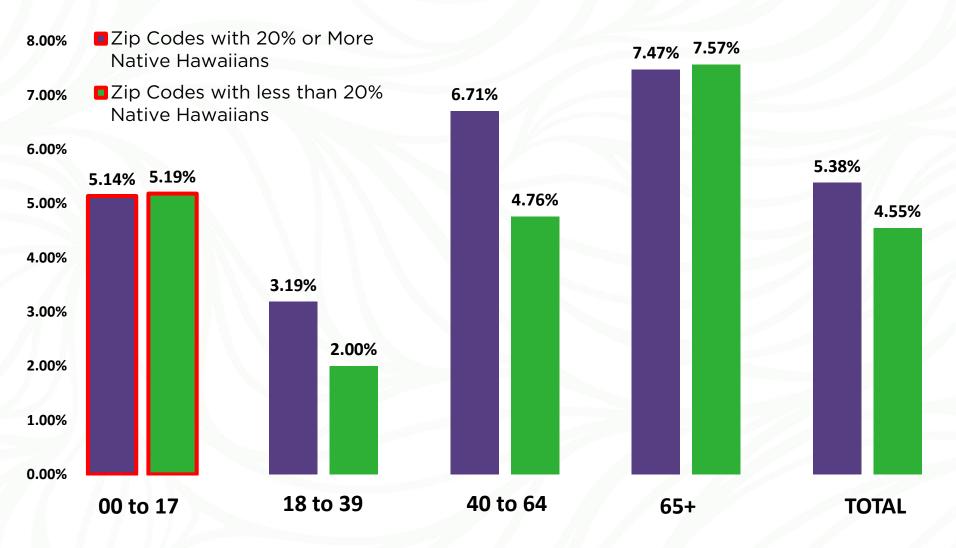
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10 Year Averages (2013-2022): Extractions*

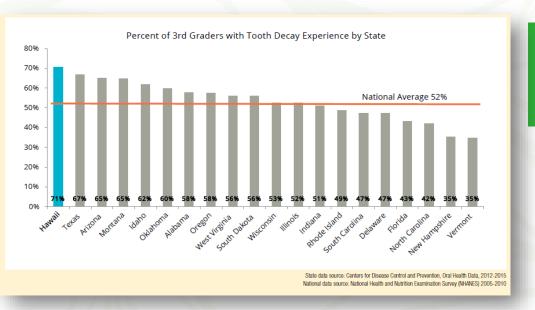
*extractions exclude wisdoms







1. Hawaii has the highest prevalence of tooth decay among third graders in the United States. More than 7 out of 10 third graders (71%) are affected by tooth decay; substantially higher than the national average of 52%.



Native Hawaiian Children - Decay Experience Percentage: 80.4 (76.7 - 84.2)%

Hawaii needs more primary prevention programs.

This suggests that Hawaii needs more primary prevention programs, which may include parent and caregiver education, dental sealants and topical fluoride applications. Hawaii is the state with the lowest percent of its population served by fluoridated water (11% vs. 75% nationally). Because of this, Hawaii's children must access fluoride from other, more costly, sources if they are to receive the tooth decay prevention benefits of fluoride.









The HDS Foundation

- Dentist by One
- Seal Away Decay
- Gear Up Mouthguards
- Kupuna Smiles





2. Almost 1 out of 4 third graders (22%) in Hawaii has untreated tooth decay demonstrating that many children are not getting the dental care they need.





Native Hawaiian Children - Untreated Decay Experience Percentage: 28.5 (22.3 - 34.6)%

Develop services/policies that encourage use of the dental care system and increase access to dental care.

Hawaii mirrors the national average of untreated tooth decay (22% and 23% respectively). Substantial treatment is being performed by Hawaii's dentists to offset the much higher prevalence of disease in the state. While this is encouraging, expensive treatment and transportation costs for children living on neighbor islands continue to mount, costing individuals, families, and the State considerably more time and money. More focus on prevention is needed.





Dental Benefits for Native Hawaiian Underserved Communities

HDS retains and builds select supplemental networks with medical partners and as the state Medicaid third-party administrator (TPA).

- HDS Employer-based Plans and Individual (and Family) Plans
- HDS Supplemental Medicaid Network
- HDS Medicaid State TPA for Child/Adult Medicaid (Med-QUEST)









Total Health Plus

Supplemental Benefits

HDS offers Total Health Plus to select employer groups and individual dental plan members diagnosed with or have a history of:

- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Oral Cancer
- Stroke and Heart Problems
- Kidney Failure

- Medical Risk for Cavities
 - Organ Transplants
- Sjögren's Syndrome
- Pregnancy



Total Health Plus







3. About 7% of Hawaii's third grade children need urgent dental care because of pain or infection. If applied to all children in kindergarten to sixth grade, more than 6,600 children in Hawaii's public elementary schools experience pain or infection due to dental disease on any given day.

Native Hawaiian Children - Need Urgent Care Percentage: 6.5 (2.1 - 10.9)%

Develop community-based screening and referral programs that include a case management component so that children in need have better access to dental care.

Complete diagnostic dental examinations data was not available, and instead is based on dental screenings. This is a quick look inside the mouth with a dental mirror, without x-rays and the more advanced diagnostic tools. Some problems were likely missed and actual findings underestimate the number of children needing care.



Pearl City 808-486-8881

(O) CHILDREN'S DENTAL ASSOCIATES

Waipahu 808-680-009

(Q) HAWAII FAMILY DENTAL

(O) HAWAII FAMILY DENTAL

(Q) KAPOLEI KEIKI DENTAL

(O) KEIKI DENTAL

(O) KIDSHINE DENTAL

O) LEEWARD PEDIATRIC DENTISTI

Leeward



🖒 Dentist by One		First Tooth = First Dental Visit Call to schedule an infant /child dentist visit	
Infant & Child Dental Referral This referral card can be used for children of any age.		Doctors and dentists recommend you take your baby to the dentist before their first birthday.	
Today's Date:	B. Level and Company		
Child's Name:	Baby teeth are important!		
Child's Birth Month/Year:	Cavities on baby teeth can be painful Cavities on baby teeth can transfer to permanent teeth		
Referred by:Office phone:	Give your child a great start to making that first appointment!		
lease check one:	At the first check-up, the dent	ist will:	
Physician Lactation Specialist		Check your child for cavities or problems	
Dentist	Show you how to clean your	Show you how to clean your baby's teeth Discuss how sharing germs can cause cavities Discuss how your choices about sugar affect cavities Talk about nursing and other infant issues	
Nurse Other:	Discuss how your choices ab		
□ This child is being referred for a specific issue: Notes:	can grow quickly!	Foundation	
HDS Participating Pedia	atric Dentists	Call Today!	
(0) <u>AIEA PEDIATRIC DENTAL</u> Aiea 808-488-0100	North Shore/ Windward	This is a list of HDS participating pediatric	
(Q) ANCHETA PEDIATRIC DENTAL	- (Q) KAHUKU MEDICAL CENTER - (Q) KO'OLAULOA HEALTH	dentists who see babies.	
	Kahuku 808-380-3839 CENTER		

(O) KIM PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Kailua 808-261-5354

Kapiolani Blvd 808-944-1603

(Q) KALIHI PALAMA HEALTH CENTER

(O) CHILDREN'S DENTAL ASSOCIATES . (O) HONOLULU KEIKI DENTAL

5.King Street 808-596-9889

(Q) DENTISTRY FOR CHILDREN

(Q) FIRST SMILES

Kaneohe 808-235-3434

Kaneohe 808-235-0550

Kaimuki/ Kahala

808-735-BLUE (2583)

CLYDE UCHIDA DDS MS IN

808-735-NIDS (5437)

(O) KAHALA PEDIATRIC DENTISTR

(Q) PEDODONTIC ASSOCIATES

Waialae Ave 808-737-0076

Waialae Ave 808-735-1733

(O) ACCEPTS MEDICAID/OUEST

BLUE WHALE CHILDREN'S DENTISTRY

Or HDS Medicaid/CCMC

In addition to this list, many general dentists also

see young children.

dentist, visit our website

to search for a dentist at

HawaiiDentalService.

com/findadentist, click the advance filter/"Treats

Children Under Age 1" or call HDS Customer

Service at 808-529-9248.

Foundation

can help you find a QUEST dentist. 808-792-1070.

Referral & Schoolbased Programs Our Oral Health Initiatives



As part of this program, we have an **Infant & Child Dental Referral sheet** for pediatricians to refer parents (during well child visits) to take their child to the dentist by their first birthday.

In addition, pediatricians are encouraged to provide this referral and share pediatric dentists on Oahu. Topical fluoride will also be applied at future dentist visits at the discretion of the parent.



4. More than 60% of children in Hawaii do not have protective dental sealants, a safe, simple, cost-effective clinical intervention to prevent tooth decay in molar teeth.

Molar Tooth with Before and After Dental Sealants



BEFORE



AFTER

Native Hawaiian Children - Dental Sealants

Percentage: **35.7** (**31.8 - 39.7**)%

Increase access to preventive dental sealants by providing education on the importance of sealants and developing school-based sealant programs.

Sealants can be applied in a dentist's office or through school-based sealant programs that generally target children in second grade. School-based sealant programs are especially important for reaching children from low-income Native Hawaiian families who are less likely to receive private dental care.









Referral & Schoolbased Programs

Our Oral Health Initiatives



For more information on this program and others, go to HawaiiDentalService.com/Sealants







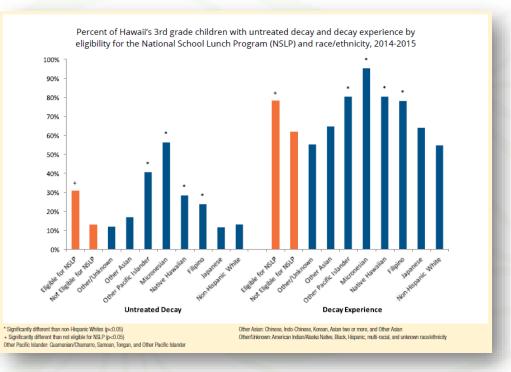


Partnership formed with the UH School of Nursing/Hawaii Keiki to coordinate dental teams that provide screenings and sealants for 2nd graders on Oahu, Maui and Kauai with a focus on Title I (NSLP majority) schools.





5. There are significant oral health disparities by income, as well as by race/ethnicity, among third graders in Hawaii. In Hawaii, low-income, Micronesian, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander and Filipino children have poorer oral health outcomes.



Native Hawaiian Children - NSLP Eligible Percentage: 70.3 (62.8 - 77.9)%

Develop community-based prevention programs, screening and referral services, and restorative dental care programs that target the highest risk populations.

Children eligible for NSLP are significantly more likely to have decay experience and untreated decay. In Hawaii, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders (and lower-income children and racial/ethnic minorities) are not getting the benefit of early preventive services and are less likely to access a dentist for restorative treatment.





HDS Foundation Grants Grants (10+ Years) Hui No Ke Ola Pono

Over \$12.6M to 120 nonprofit organizations - 400,000 lives impacted

Waimanalo Health Center \$500,000

Aloha Medical Mission \$210,000

Hamakua Health Center \$200,000

American Heart Association \$164,920

Kokua Kalihi Valley Health Center \$150,022

Molokai Community Health \$149,988

UH Foundation Hawaii Keiki \$133,447

Community Clinic of Maui \$126,700

Na Lei Wili Area Health - Kauai \$112,690

Lanai Community Health \$50,000

Waianae Coast Health Center \$40,288

\$616,000 over 8 years

Hui No Ke Ola Pono (on Maui) is one of five Native Hawaiian Health Systems that provide dental services, education and outreach, and target their services to the Native Hawaiians, although they serve others in the community.

Highilghts:

- As a private, nonprofit community clinic, they accept Medicaid patients.
- HDSF grants total more than \$616,000 over the past 8 years. The majority of funding supported a pilot program for Virtual Dental Home (VDH) services (teledentistry) over three years.
- Populations served through VDH are WIC (Women, Infant & Children federal program), Early Head Start (under age 3), Head Start (preschool) and Hale Makua (long-term care home).





HDS Community Giving

Charitable Giving

Over \$1.1M to nonprofit organizations

Athletes (All Public, Private, and Charter Schools, Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii, Motiv8 Foundation, UH Manoa, etc.) \$300,000+

Hawaii Academy of Science \$340,000 (over 3 years)

Iolani Aina Informatics (Genetics, Genomics Program - in partnership with Public Schools of Hawaii Foundation) \$500,000 (over 5 years)

HDS Giving Day

\$700,000 to nonprofits in December 2022

Kids Hurt Too Hawaii \$50,000

Domestic Violence Action Center \$50,000

Lanakila Pacific Foundation \$25,000

Olelo Community Television \$25,000

Haku Collective \$25,000

Kipuka O Ke Ola \$50,000

Ma Ka Hana Ka Ike Building Program \$25,000

Kumano I Ke Ala O Makaweli \$25,000

Molokai General Hospital \$25,000

Ohana Pacific Foundation \$25,000

Our Kupuna \$50,000

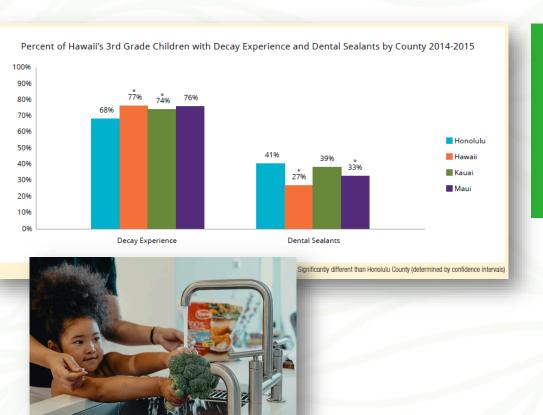
Maunalua Fishpond \$50,000

Lalakea Foundation \$25,000





6. Third graders living in Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui counties are more likely to have experienced tooth decay than children living in Honolulu County.



Increase access to teledentistry, Improve retention of rural dentists, and provide better dentist reimbursement for Medical Assistance programs.

Children living in Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui Counties have less access to preventive oral health care.

Developing better incentives and fees for Medicaid services to build networks in rural areas and developing dental industry pipelines to retain more dentists to move to or stay in Hawaii is key.





Partnerships & Advocacy

- <u>Teledentistry.com</u> Increases access to care, minimizes ER inundation.
- HDS JABSOM Endowment John A. Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM), will integrate oral health into the medical school's core curriculum.

Dr. Matthew Oishi is the oral health director, a newly established parttime faculty position funded with a \$2.25 million endowment from Hawaii Dental Service.

 Active member of Hawaii Oral Health Coalition in support of pro-oral health legislation (e.g., Adult Medicaid, Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Fee, etc.)







Impact of Good Oral Health

Public perception is largely that tooth decay is an insignificant occurrence. If left untreated, however, poor oral health has major consequences on children:

- Pain: Tooth decay can cause acute or chronic pain. Many children are not aware that teeth are not supposed to hurt.
- Infection: Infected teeth are reservoirs of bacteria that flood the rest of the body, leaving the child prone to many other childhood infections, including ear and sinus infections. Development of secondary infections, in more severe cases, may require emergency care or hospitalization.
- Nutrition problems: Chronically painful and infected teeth make chewing and swallowing uncomfortable and difficult. Children with dental disease often do not get the nutrition they need to grow.
- Tooth and space loss: Chronic childhood tooth decay often results in the early loss of "baby" teeth. This can result in space loss due to movement of remaining teeth into the space, leaving insufficient room for the adult teeth to come into the mouth.
- Sleep deprivation: Children with chronically painful teeth have trouble getting a good night's sleep.
- Attention problems: Children with infected and painful teeth have a hard time relaxing, sitting still, and paying attention in class.
- Slower social development: Disfigured or missing teeth can lead to difficulties speaking and can negatively affect a child's self-esteem. When a child's front teeth are damaged or missing in their very crucial early years of development, they often can't form words correctly.
- Missed school days: Children with infected and painful teeth miss more school days than other children, disrupting their educational and social experiences. One study demonstrated that children between 5 to 17 years of age in the United States missed 1,611, 000 school days due to acute dental problems an average of 3.1 days per 100 students.
- Missed work hours: Parents are more likely to miss work because of their child's dental problems.
- Increased costs of dental care: As tooth destruction progresses, the treatment costs for families and the State increase considerably, leaving many Native Hawaiian families choosing between their health or the increased expense (i.e. pulling a tooth instead of filling it).
- Poor overall health: Dental disease impacts overall health and children with poor oral health often have poor overall health.





Mahalo

HAWAIIDENTALSERVICE.COM