

# Next Steps in Dental Therapy

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*Enabling Dental Therapy Practice to Improve Access to Oral Health Services*

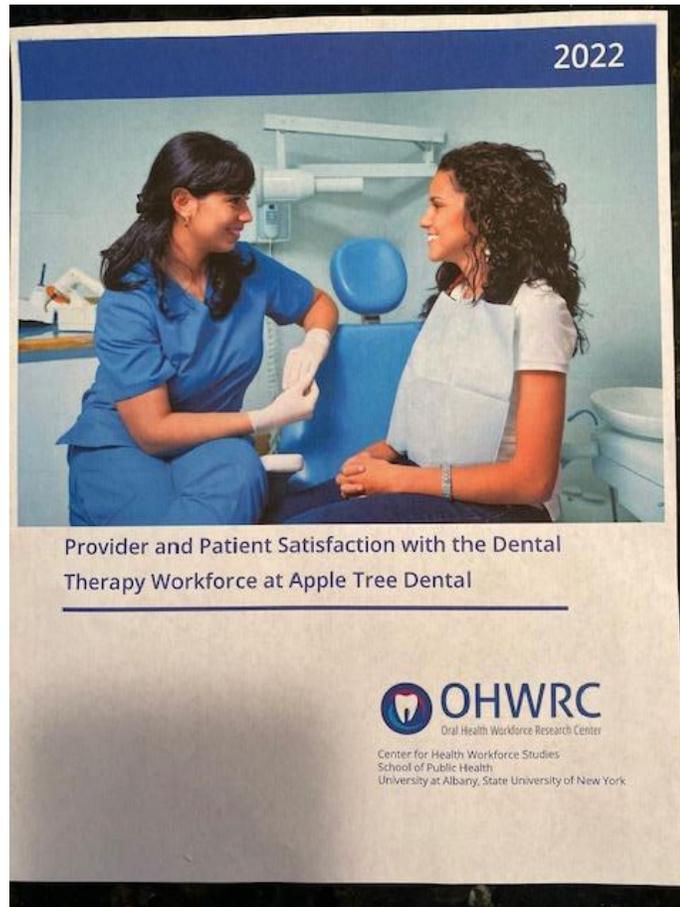


# Today's Presentation

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- Two parts
- Summary of results from surveys of providers and patients
  - Report will be available on the Oral Health Workforce Research Center's Website within a few weeks
    - <https://oralhealthworkforce.org/>
- Problems with advancing and implementing the dental therapy workforce model

# Surveys of Patients and Providers at Apple Tree Dental



- Web based
- Conducted in 2021
- Clinical staff, selected administrative staff
- Stratified convenience sample of patients
- Used validated items from published literature and original questions to describe satisfaction in multiple domains of practice and several categories related to patient satisfaction

# Providers Recognize the Benefits of Dental Therapy

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- Survey of dental clinicians and administrative staff (response rate 89 (49.5%))
- **“How well do dental therapists fit with the overall team structure at the Apple Tree Dental center where you work?”**
  - Scale of 1 (not at all well) to 5 (extremely well) - Dentists (mean fit 4.47), dental hygienists/assistants (4.77)
  - Regarding quality and efficiency (1= strongly disagree/ 5= strongly agree)
    - Dentists (4.10), dental hygienists/assistants (4.40), and administrators (4.40) agreed that dental therapists perform high quality work and that dentists can work more effectively and efficiently when teamed with a dental therapist.
  - Advanced dental therapists and dental therapists agreed that they experienced professional autonomy in practice (5 point scale)
    - were able to complete patient services from start to finish (4.23)
    - and to direct how they accomplished their clinical tasks (4.86).
  - Dental therapists felt valued as members of the clinical team (5.0)

# Patients Express Satisfaction With Services of Dental Therapists

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- **Patient satisfaction is recognized as an essential indicator of quality.**
- Survey of patients of all clinicians at Apple Tree Dental.
- Analytic data set included responses from 898 adult and child patients
- Some variation in satisfaction ratings by provider type
  - higher ratings for dental hygienists for information and communication than other provider types
  - dentists received somewhat higher rankings for understanding and acceptance
  - patients who received preventive services were more satisfied with dental therapists
- Average patient ratings of agreement with statements about technical competence and satisfaction with treatment ranged from 4.11 to 4.37 (scale 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree))
- Scores for general satisfaction ("I will come back to Apple Tree Dental) ranged between 4.54 and 4.71 (5 point scale) with no significant differences across provider type.
- **Differences in patient satisfaction by provider type were small across all domains and generally not significant.**

# What is Happening With Dental Therapy in the US?

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# It's not Just About Legislation



Instituting a new workforce model is a complex undertaking that requires:

- legislative action
- regulatory guidance,
- **establishment of high-quality educational pathways,**
- creation of a standardized curriculum,
- program accreditation
- professional competency testing and credentialing (similar to that for dentists)
- Employment opportunities
- integration into traditional dental practices that include clinicians with established competencies and bounded skill sets,
- and importantly, acceptance from patients who will benefit from the services of dental therapists.

# And if we legislate it ...will they build it?

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- Building “new” workforce model on a state by state basis
  - Some foundational guidance on model
  - Common driver is increase in access to services
  - Divergent views on how to achieve desired outcomes
  - Difficulty finding educational programs with the resources to educate the workforce – including operatory space for clinical instruction
  - Issues of overlapping competencies with existing professions and their acceptance
    - competition vs complementarity
  - Concerns about quality
  - Uncertainty about scope and supervision
  - Struggling with fit – dental hygiene model?
  - **Professional resistance, legislative hesitancy, urgency of need**

# Is Dental Therapy the Result of Natural Evolution, a Troublesome Disruption or a Necessary Innovation?

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- Differing attitudes about the need for the workforce produce impediments to adoption downstream
- Currently, a variety of stakeholders with varying opinions about the safety and efficacy of the model
  - Patient advocacy groups, safety net dental providers often are strong proponents of its necessity
  - Concerns within legislative and regulatory agencies about legislating change while adequately protecting the public safety and preventing disruptions within the delivery system
  - Reluctance within organized dentistry to embrace the introduction of new workforce with overlapping competencies of existing workforce

# Attitudes Towards the Model Affect the Pace of Adoption

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- Oral health is poised for transformation but it is slowed by the status quo
- The innovation culture (Birch et al.) in oral health has resulted in
  - new technologies, new materials, innovative service delivery models. . .yet
  - workforce planning is sluggish, expectations that existing workforce is able to respond to gaping needs, planning continues to occur in professional siloes
- Humans are the most adaptive of all species (Vedantam) yet
  - We are highly resistant to change, have a tendency to inertia
  - See the need for change but we like the reliability of things as they are
- Inertia in the past – perhaps finally at a tipping point

# The Current Status of Dental Therapy

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- Legislation passed in 13 states, many others have considered or are considering
- One constant is variation
- Variation in titles
  - Dental health aide therapist (AK), dental therapist (MI, MN), advanced dental therapist (MN), dental hygiene (removed from law in 2019) therapist (ME), advanced oral health clinician, advanced dental hygiene practitioner
- Varying education requirements
  - CODA three year curriculum, Minnesota (bachelor's/master's degree), Maine (master's degree), Connecticut (18 months beyond DH license)
  - Only two functioning education programs in continental US (Minnesota)
  - Vermont Technical College anticipates admitting students this year
  - Clinical practice requirements vary – as little as 400 to as much as 2,000 hours- some can be acquired during training/ others post graduation, NV has three diff requirements depending on status at licensure

# The Current Status of Dental Therapy

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- Native American initiatives from tribal councils in sovereign nations
  - Swinomish tribe (WA) built dental clinic with 4 rooms for DT clinical education program
  - Lummi tribe set up licensure mechanisms independent of state licensing authority (WA)
- Dental hygiene model (ME, VT, AZ, CT, NV, NM, OR) versus entry level training (MI, Tribal communities)
  - NV – Dental hygienist must have a public health endorsement to qualify
- Supervision
  - Direct/indirect (ME, MN) , general (MN, NV, NM, CT, VT, MI, and in states with tribal authorization (ID, MT, OR, WA), collaborative practice agreement (MN, ME, NV, etc. )
- Limits on Practice
  - Targeted settings (FQHCs, prisons), geographies (DHPSAs, rural), patient populations
  - VT is the only state without limits on practice settings or patient type
  - Maine removed the original limits on settings and patient type in 2019
- Good news – some constants are emerging

# As We Move Forward, Can We Learn from History Or Are We Just Repeating It ?

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- Learn from the evolution of the NP and PA model over the last 50 years
- **Variation in education requirements accompanied by a period of educational creep in allied health**
- Differences in titles, supervision, scope and prescriptive authority
- A wide spectrum of discourse –
  - Can a certified nurse midwife sign a birth certificate?
  - Can a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant sign a disability form or a death certificate?
- These workforce models are now relatively consistent across states
  - Forming licensure compacts that enable portability and locum tenens – important during recent public health emergency
- It's important to consider the resources consumed in arriving at conformity on an “iterative” basis

# Conclusions

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- Dental therapy is an innovation in the US health care system that is showing promising impacts on oral health access for many
- Need to arrive at some consensus on the appropriate minimum standards for the model to encourage adoption in every state and portability/ licensure by endorsement
- This is supported by
  - Significant evidence base internationally
  - Emerging body of literature in the US from Alaska's and Minnesota's experiences
- Model legislation developed by the National Dental Therapy Standards Consortium  
[https://www.dentaltherapy.org/resources/file/Dental-Therapist-National-Standards-Report-and-Model-Act\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.dentaltherapy.org/resources/file/Dental-Therapist-National-Standards-Report-and-Model-Act_FINAL.pdf)
- The Commission on Dental Accreditation developed recommended training standards and accreditation standards for dental therapy education programs (degree agnostic)
- Professional association now exists, American Dental Therapy Association

# References

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# Questions?

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- For more information, please email me at:

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