Dental Therapy 101

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Enabling Dental Therapy Practice to Improve Access to Oral Health Services

AcademyHealth Health Workforce Interest Group & the Health Workforce Technical Assistance Center



Objectives

- Review context and rationale for new oral health workforce models in the United States (US)
- Define dental therapy and how dental therapists (DTs) fit within the broader dental team
- Describe origins and evolution of dental therapy in the US
- Share current status of authorizing and implementing dental therapy in the states



Key contextual points

- 2000 US Surgeon General's (SG's) Report on Oral Health
 - Highlighted large gaps in access to care and "silent epidemic" of dental disease
 - 30% of US population has difficulty accessing care
 - 2003 Surgeon General's Call to Action: Increase workforce diversity, capacity and flexibility
- 2011 two IOM reports reiterated concerns of 2000 SG's report
- 2021 follow up to SG's report, *Oral Health in America: Advances and Challenges,* highlights current status and echoes similar Call to Action
 - Growth in dental graduates, but still vast deserts for care (over 60 million people live in shortage areas) and high debt burdens at graduation (nearly \$300k)
 - Workforce racial/ethnic diversity still underrepresented, though increasing modestly
 - Encourages delivery of care in new settings (where people live, work, and learn) and new professional models, including dental therapists, to address major access issues

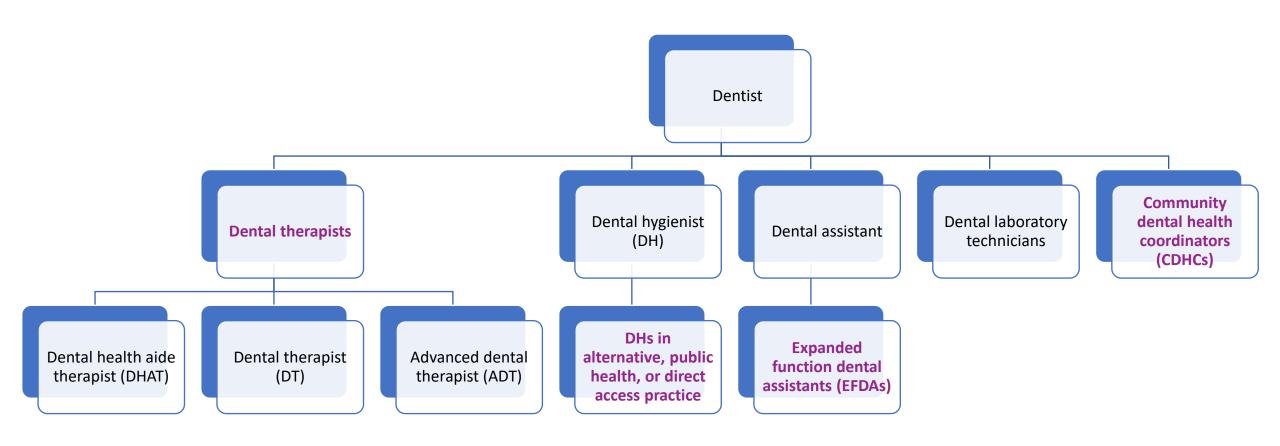


Further rationale for new models

- Economic development
 - Opportunities for new health careers with lower barriers to entry
 - Lowers costs of care
 - Dental care has the highest level of cost barriers compared to other health care services
- Better care coordination
 - Improve practice productivity and efficiently
 - Improve patient outcomes and satisfaction
- Access to culturally competent/respectful care
 - 33.2% of US population are underrepresented minorities, yet only 10.6% of dentists
 - Demand exceeds supply (in certain locations, particularly rural and urban poor communities)



Emerging dental care providers





What is a dental therapist?

- Dental therapists (DTs), introduced in the US in 2005, are primary oral health care providers used globally in over 50 countries.
- DTs work as part of the dental care team to serve children and adults, and they provide clinical and therapeutic care including prevention (health education, prophylaxis, x-rays) and routine restorative care (filling cavities, placing temporary crowns, and extracting teeth).
- Global use of DTs and their safety and effectiveness have been demonstrated in various health systems and settings.

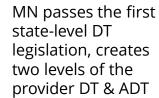


Drivers of dental therapy adoption

- Community engagement underpins the dental therapy movement
 - Tribal self-determination
 - Community health advocacy and equity
- Strong champions, sustained philanthropic investment, and support from many partners
- Huge documented need to improve access to oral health care
- Desire to build a more representative workforce and accessible career options



US dental therapy timeline



Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) approves standards for dental therapy programs AZ and MI pass DT bills

VT is awarded T12 grant from HRSA for program development OR approves a second DT pilot project

The DT program at Ilisagvik College, Alaska's only Tribal college, is the first to gain CODA accreditation



Dental Health Aide Therapists (DHATs) authorized in 2002 via the Community Health Aide Program (CHAP), began training in New Zealand in 2003, and in practice in 2005 in the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) ME authorizes DT

VT passes DT bill

DHATs begin practicing in WA, followed by law allowing Tribal practice

DHATs begin practicing in OR as a pilot project

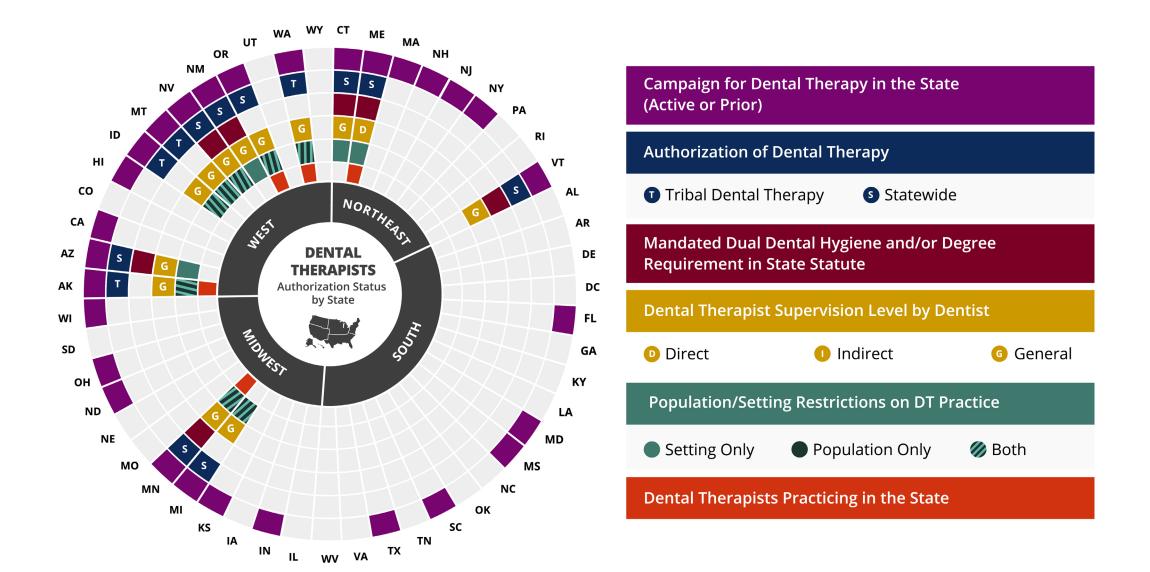
CT, ID, MT, NV, NM authorize dental therapy

National partnership for dental therapy is formalized Five states have DTs in practice (AK, OR, WA, ME, MN)



State	Year Authorized	Type of Authorization	CODA Required	Dental Hygiene Prerequisite	Degree Required*	Settings/ Population Restricted	Therapists Currently Practicing in State	Education Program
Alaska	2005	Tribal only (CHAP)	No	No	No	Yes/Yes	Yes	Yes, CODA
Minnesota	2009	State	No	No	Yes (ADT/MS)	Yes/Yes	Yes	Yes (3)
Maine	2014	State	Yes	Yes	Yes (MS)	Yes/No	Yes	No
Washington	2015	Tribal only	No	No	No	Yes/Yes	Yes	Being developed
Commission on Dental Educational Accreditation (CODA) Education Standards Passed (2015)								
Oregon (a)	2016	Tribal Pilot ‡	No (pilot)	No	No	Yes/Yes	Yes	Train in AK
Vermont	2016	State	Yes	Yes	No	No/No	No	Being developed
Arizona	2018	State/Tribal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes/No	No	No
Michigan	2018	State	Yes	No	No	Yes/Yes	No	No
Connecticut	2019	State	Yes	Yes	No	Yes/No	No	No
Idaho	2019	Tribal only	Yes	No	No	Yes/Yes	No	No
Montana	2019	Tribal only (CHAP)	Yes	No	No	Yes/Yes	No	No
Nevada	2019	State	Yes	Yes	No	Yes/Yes	No	No
New Mexico	2019	State/Tribal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes/No	No	No
Oregon (b)	2020	Hygiene pilot ‡	No (pilot)	Yes	No	Yes/Yes	No	Yes, pilot

^{*}May change following completion of each state's rule-making process.





Future of team-based care





Questions?

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