



Maternity: Teeth for Two

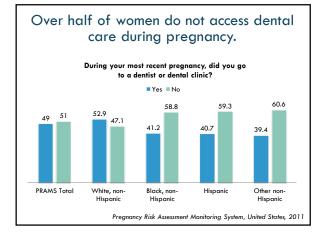
Our goal is to increase dental utilization rates by promoting the importance of good oral health during pregnancy and improving access to dental care.

- Train health professionals and community groups on the connection between oral health and overall health, pregnancy outcomes, and childhood development.
- Provide the resources for providers to assess maternal oral health, educate their pregnant patients, and make effective referrals to dental care.

Materials Provided

- ✓ Oral Health Care for Women: Practice Guide
- ✓ "Teeth for Two" Brochures and Posters
- ✓ Oral Health During Pregnancy: A National Consensus Statement and Resources Guide

www.orohc.org/pregnancy





Oral Health During Pregnancy

- Good oral health is an important component of a health pregnancy.
- Pregnancy hormones may exaggerate normal response to dental plaque.
- Women are at an increased risk for many oral health conditions during their pregnancy.



Common Oral Health Conditions During Pregnancy			
Pregnancy gingivitis	Increase inflammatory response to dental plaque during pregnancy causes gingiva to swell and bleed more easily.		
Pyogenic granuloma (pregnancy tumors)	A lesion may result from heightened inflammatory response to oral pathogens.		
Tooth erosion	Erosion of tooth enamel may be more common because of increased exposure to gastric acid during pregnancy.	ALL DOCTOR	
Dental Caries	Pregnancy may result in dental caries due to the increased acidity in the mouth, greater intake of sugar, and decreased attention to prenatol and health maintenance.		
Periodontitis	Untreated gingivitis can progress to periodontitis. The teeth may loosen, bone may be lost, and a bacteremia may result.		
*See Handout - Prenatal Oral Health Guide			

Periodontal Disease

 A chronic, bacteria-induced, inflammatory condition caused by the accumulation of dental plaque.



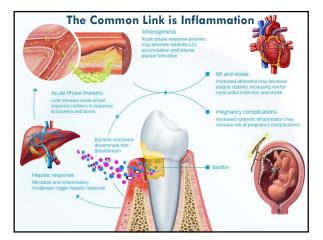






- Periodontal disease has been associated with certain chronic systemic diseases including:
 - Diabetes
 - Heart Disease and Stroke
 - Respiratory Infections
 - Kidney infection
 - Osteoporosis
 - Alzheimer Disease
 - Adverse pregnancy outcomes

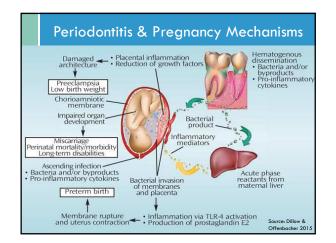




Adverse Birth Outcomes

- Several research studies suggest that periodontal disease progression during pregnancy may be associated with adverse birth outcomes – preeclampsia, preterm birth, low birth weight.
- The medical and dental communities agree that maintaining periodontal health is an important part of a healthy pregnancy.
- Clinical recommendations by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) state that dental treatment is safe and encouraged for pregnant women.

(Offenbacher et al 1996, 1998, Goepfert et al 2004, Jeffcoat 2001, Lopez 2002, Offenbacher 2006, Pitiphat et al 2007, Nabet 2010)





Early Childhood Caries (ECC)

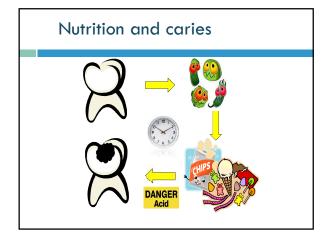
 ECC is the most common chronic disease of early childhood.

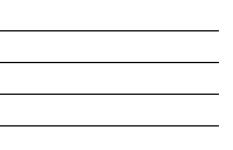
5X more common than asthma

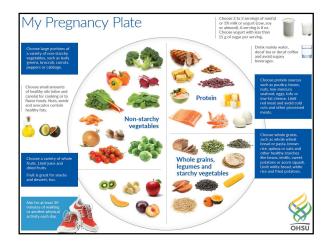
 Bacteria spreads from the primary caregiver to child before age 2.

- A mother's oral health is a strong predictor of her child's oral health.
 - Untreated maternal decay nearly doubles the odds of their children having untreated and severe decay.

(Weintraub 2010)









The Dental Disconnect

Women frequently do not see a dentist when pregnant, despite evidence that poor oral health impacts health and pregnancy outcomes.

Barriers to Dental Care During Pregnancy **Medical Provider Dental Provider** Patient • Unaware of oral-• Do not routinely refer • Unsure how to manage systemic health link patients for dental care the pregnant patient • Misconceptions about oral • Unsure about safety of Lack of practical training health care: dental interventions • Worry about injuring the during pregnancy - Poor oral health is woman or the fetus normal during • Limited understanding of • Fear of malpractice the impact and safety of oral health care pregnancy. repercussions. - Dental treatment is Competing health unsafe. demands during • Fear of the dentist appointments Financial concerns Lack of dental coverage or awareness of coverage options



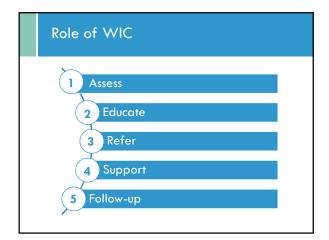
The Reality

- Pregnancy is the optimal time for oral health care.
 - $\hfill\square$ Women are more receptive to changing behaviors
 - May have increased dental benefits during pregnancy.
- Dental treatment during pregnancy is safe and effective.
 - Pregnancy is not a reason to defer routine dental care or treatment of oral health problems.
 - Evidence shows the benefits of providing dental care during pregnancy far outweigh any potential risks.

Professional Guidelines & Policy Statements

- Statements for Improving Oral Health During Pregnancy
 - American Dental Association (ADA)
 - American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)
 - American Academy of Periodontology
 - American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)
 - American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD)
 - American Academy of Physician Assistants
 - American College of Nurse-Midwives (ACNM)
- Practice Guidelines
 - New York Department of Health
 California Dental Association Foundation

 - South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
 - University of Washington School of Dentistry
 American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD)
 - American Academy of Fediance Demany (AAFD)



1. Assess

- WIC is often the first contact with health care system for many women.
- Assess oral health status:
 - Conducting oral health assessment.
 - Identifying risk factors for disease.
 - Documenting findings in patient medical record.



Sample Oral Health Assessment

Ask	Recommended Action
When was your last dental visit and did they discover any issues?	Facilitate a dental referral.
Do you have swollen or bleeding gums, a toothache, problems eating or chewing food, or other problems in your mouth?	Facilitate a dental referral.
Since becoming pregnant, have you been vomiting? If so, how often?	Advise the patient to rinse with water and a baking soda solution after vomiting to reduce acid exposure.
Do you use products with fluoride or drink fluoridated water?	Recommend fluoridated water and dental products to help reduce the incidence of decay.
How often do you brush and floss?	Emphasize brushing and flossing twice a day.
	*See Handout- Prenatal Oral Health Guide

2. Educate

- WIC staff be extremely influential in raising awareness of the importance of oral health.
 - Counsel women on the importance of maintaining good oral health.
 - Reassure women that dental care is safe throughout pregnancy.
 - Provide educational materials in waiting and exam rooms.
 - Include oral health topics in prenatal classes.



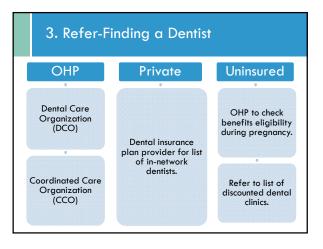
Key Messages for Mothers

Practice good oral hygiene

- Brush teeth twice daily with fluoride toothpaste and floss daily.
- Rinse with cup of water and baking soda after vomiting to neutralize stomach acid.

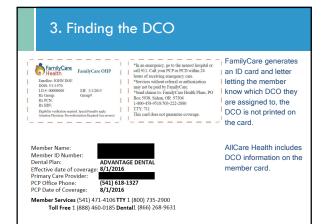
Eat nutritious food

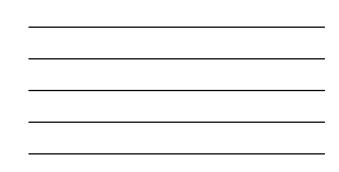
- Limit foods containing sugar to mealtime.
- Choose water or low-fat milk. Avoid carbonated beverages.
- Choose fruit rather than juice.
- Make a dental appointment
 - Do not delay treatment until after birth.
 - Dental treatment is safe and necessary during pregnancy.

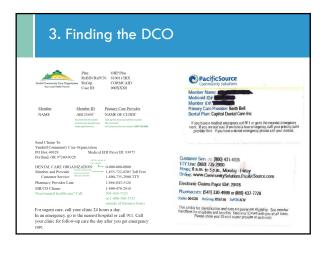


















4. Support

- $\hfill\square$ Provide support services (case management) to pregnant women.
- Help patient understand current insurance coverage, identify options for dental care, and assist in scheduling appointments.



5. Follow-Up

Ask about dental visit at next appointment.



