



## Health Transformation, Oral Health, and Older Adults

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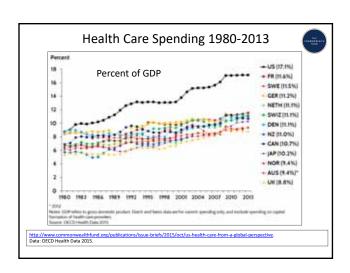


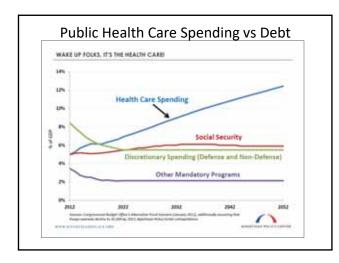




## Drivers of the Quality Movement in the U.S. Health Care System

- 1. the skyrocketing cost of health care unrelated to improvement in health outcomes,
- increasing understanding of the harm and unwarranted variability our fragmented health care system produces,
- 3. evidence of the profound health disparities that still exist in the population in spite of scientific advances in care, and
- increasing awareness of these problems in the age of consumer empowerment.





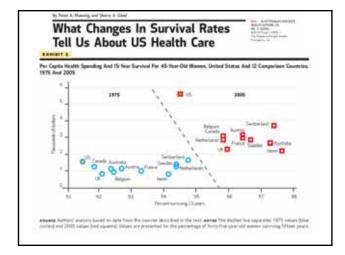
#### **Health Care Spending**



"Medical costs are the tapeworm of American economic competitiveness"

New York Times. May 6, 2017

New York Times: Warren Buffett, at Berkshire Meeting, Condemns Republican Health Care Bill. 5/6/17. https://www.nytimes.com/2017/05/06/business/dealbook/warren-buffett-berkshire-health-care.html?action=click&contentCollection=Europe&module=Trending&version=Full&region=Marginalia&pgtype=article



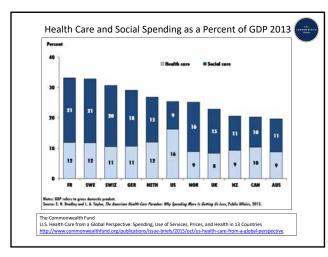
## Health Care Outcomes 2007-2010 US vs Best Performing Developed Countries

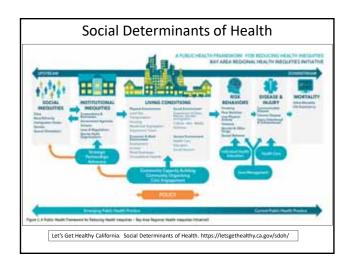


- Almost 2x more likely to die from a condition amenable to health care interventions before 75 years old than France
- Over 6 times more likely to have lower limb amputations as a consequence of diabetes than UK
- Almost 2x more likely to die in a hospital after admission for acute myocardial infarction than Denmark
- Almost 3x more likely to have post-operative sepsis during hospital stay than Switzerland
- Over 2.5 times more likely to have a foreign object left in the body during a procedure than Denmark

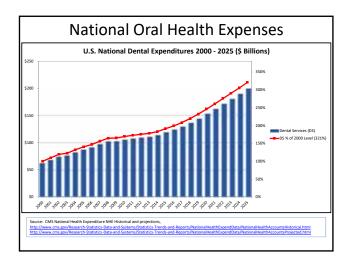
Source: http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Chartbooks/2013/Mar/Multinational-Comparisons-of-Health-Data-2012.aspx

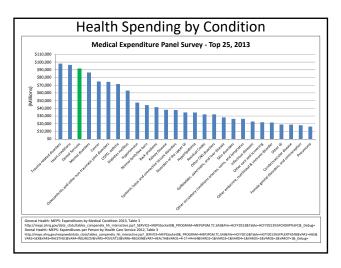


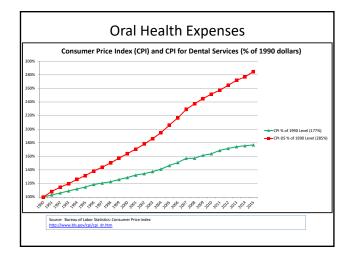


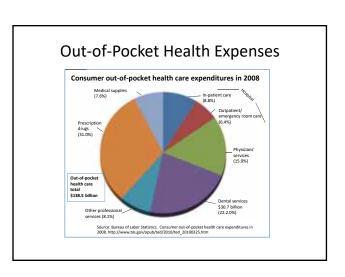


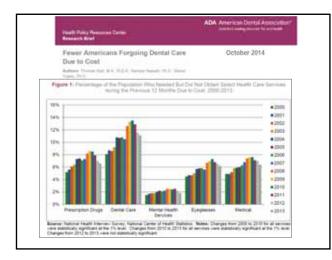


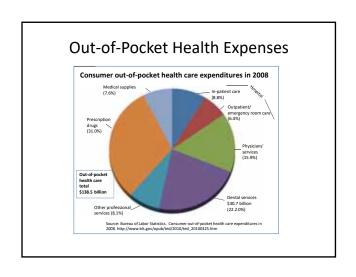


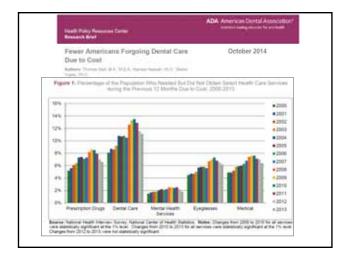


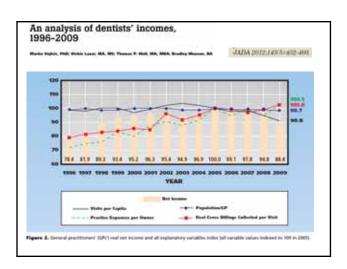


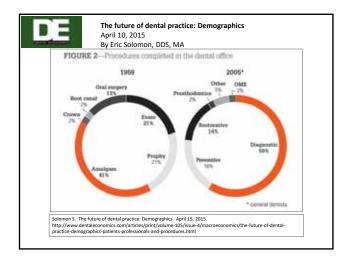


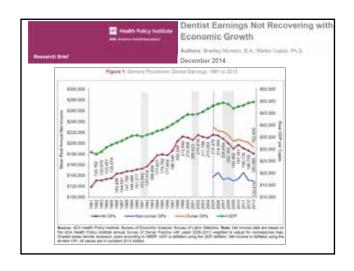


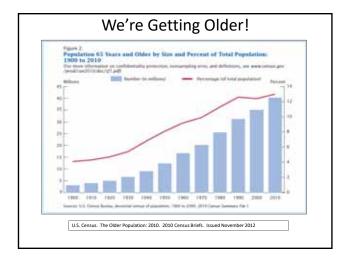






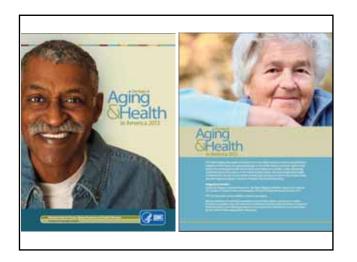






#### Facts About an Aging America

- · Life expectancy from birth1
- 1900 47.3 years (46.3 for males and 48.3 for females)
- 2010 78.7 years (76.2 for Males and 81.0 for females)
- Life expectancy at age 65<sup>1</sup>
  - 1950 13.9 years (12.8 for males and 15.0 for females)
- 2010 19.1 years (17.7 for males and 20.3 for females)
- 42% of babies born in 1920 were expected to live past age 65. In 2000, that number was 83%.
- CDC. Health United States, 2012
   Facts and Figures About an Aging America. 2009, The MacArthur Foundation Research Network on an Aging Society.



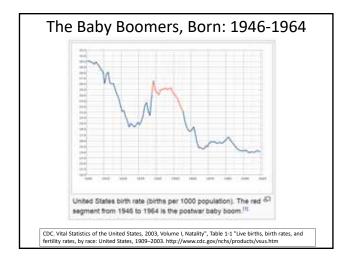
#### The Baby Boomers: Born: 1946-1964

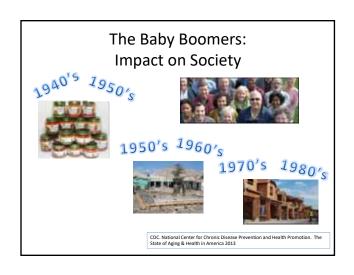


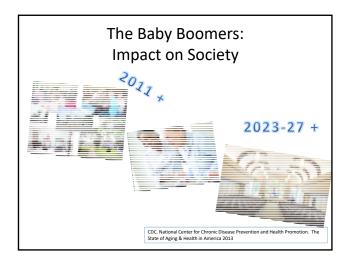
"Almost exactly nine months after World War II ended, "the cry of the baby was heard across the land," as historian Landon Jones later described the trend. More babies were born in 1946 than ever before: 3.4 million, 20 percent more than in 1945."

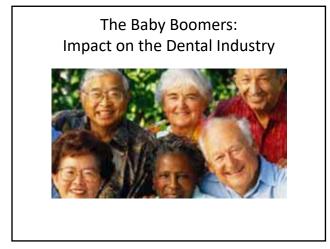
This was the beginning of the so-called "baby boom."

In 1947, another 3.8 million babies were born; 3.9 million were born in 1952; and more than 4 million were born every year from 1954 until 1964, when the boom finally tapered off. By then, there were 76.4 million "baby boomers" in the United States. They made up almost 40 percent of the nation's population.



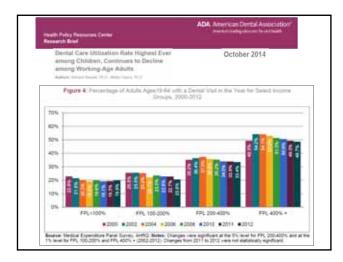


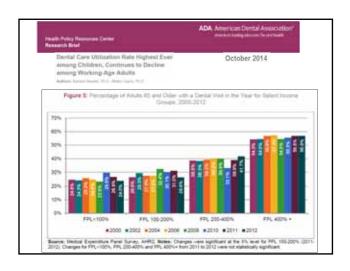


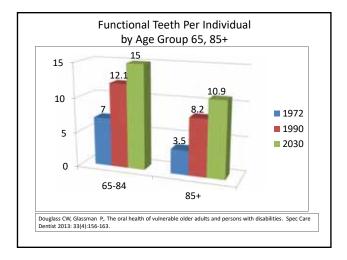




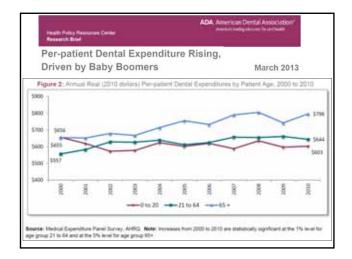


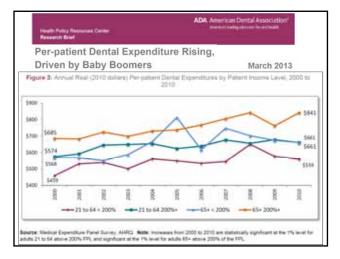


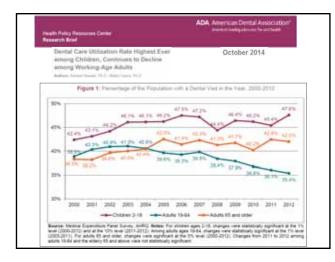


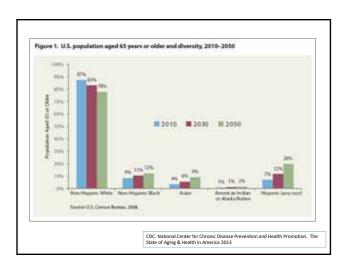












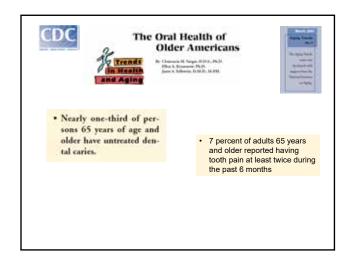
#### Aging America and Oral Health

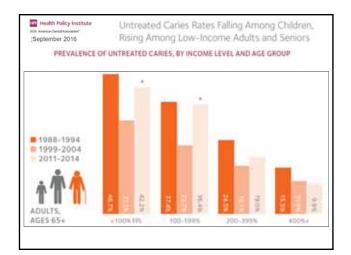




#### **Common in Total Population**

- Oral Health Conditions
  - Chronic oral diseases
    - Caries
    - · Periodontal disease
- Income/oral health benefit coverage





### Aging America and Oral Health



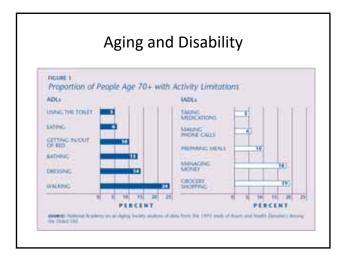


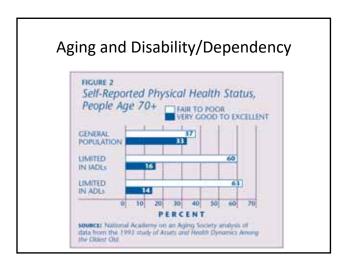
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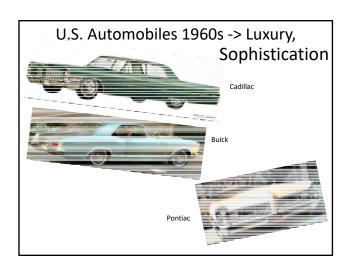
#### Common in Older Adults

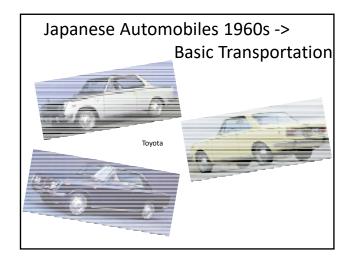
- General Health Conditions
  - Physical health
  - Mental health
  - Mobility
- Dependency
  - Range from partial to deficits in IADLs and ADLs











#### **Disruptive Innovation**

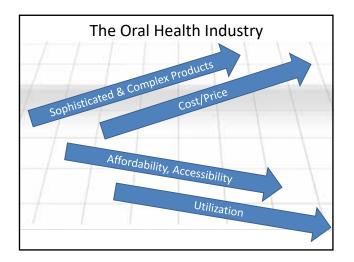
 Disruptive innovation, describes a process by which a product or service takes root initially in simple applications at the bottom of a market and then relentlessly moves up market, eventually displacing established competitors.

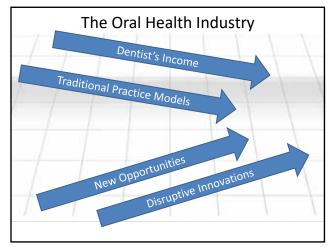
#### **Disruptive Innovation**

- Companies tend to innovate faster than their customers' needs evolve
- Their products or services become too sophisticated, too expensive, and too complicated for many customers in their market.
- Historically the greatest profitability has been achieved by charging the highest prices to their most demanding and sophisticated customers at the top of the market.

#### **Disruptive Innovation**

- However, by doing so, companies unwittingly open the door to "disruptive innovations" at the bottom of the market.
- An innovation that is disruptive allows a whole new population of consumers at the bottom of a market access to a product or service that was historically only accessible to consumers with a lot of money or a lot of skill.

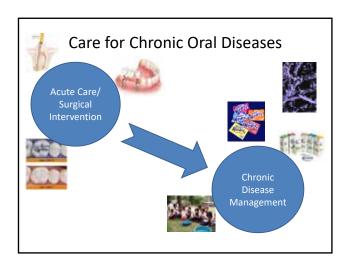


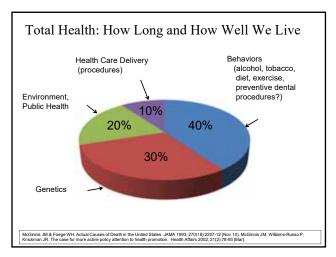




## Trends in Oral Health Care Impacting Oral Health for Older Adults

- · Oral diseases as chronic diseases
- Integrated care in the community structures
- · Daily mouth care
- Telehealth-connected team care
- Care systems based on oral health improvement





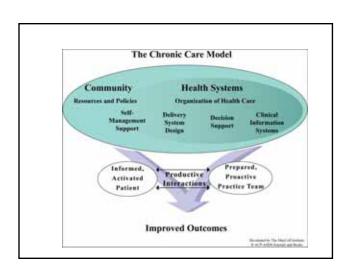
#### Care for Chronic Oral Diseases

#### **Acute Care/Surgical Intervention**

- Provider-centric model
- Care delivered in fixed offices and clinics
- "Treatment" based on discrete procedure-based episodes of care
- Payment based on discrete procedure-based episodes of care
- Emphasis on surgical interventions

#### **Chronic Disease Management**

- Patient-centric model
- Care delivered where people are to the extent possible
- "Management" based on maintaining health across the life-cycle of a condition
- Payment based on value of health improvement across life-cycle of a condition
- Emphasis on risk assessment, prevention, and early intervention, using biological, medical, behavioral, and social tools



#### American Dental Association Action for Dental Health

Goal: Through ADA continuing education, train at least 1,000 dentists to provide care in nursing homes by 2020, and increase the number of dentists serving on advisory boards or as dental directors of long-term care facilities.

Goal: At least ten state dental associations committed to implementing a long-term care program to improve the oral health of nursing home residents by 2015.







- Organizations of long-term care facilities, who works there?
- Getting involved: choosing a delivery model that works for you
- · Regulatory and legal compliance
- Creating and organizing an oral health program
- · Working with complex patients
- Financial considerations in LTC
- · Establishing an environment for effective daily mouth care
- Staying current: accessing the scientific literature

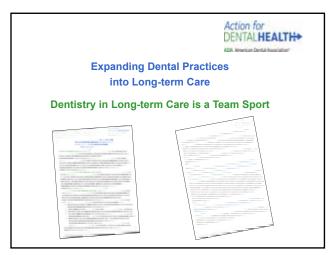
Dentistry in Long Term C are: Creating Pathways To Success

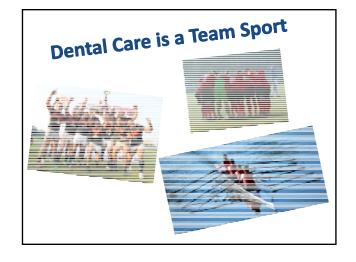














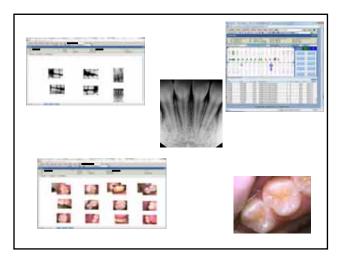


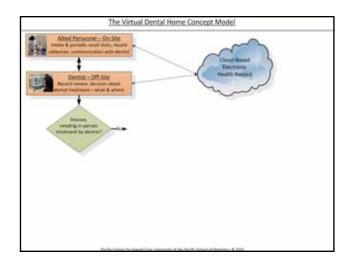


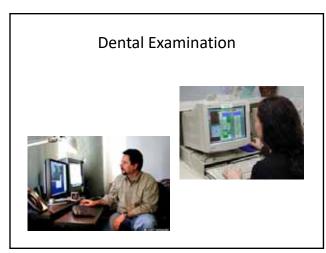


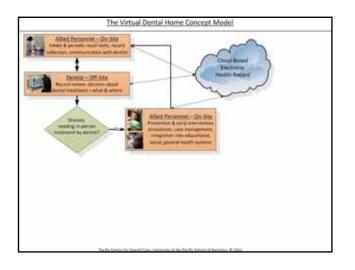










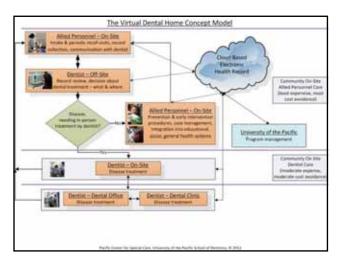










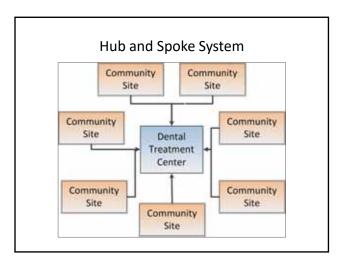


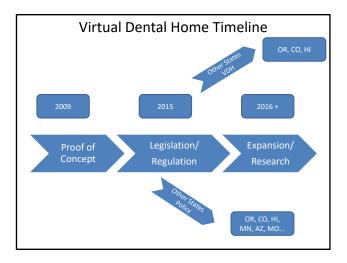


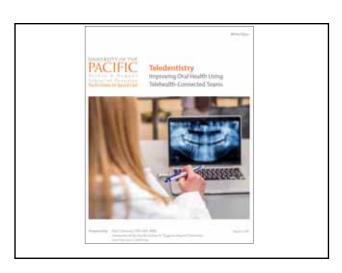
Oral Health Systems
for Underserved Populations

Telehealth-Connected Teams









#### The Legal and Regulatory Environment

There are a number of legal and regulatory issues to consider when designing or implementing a telehealth-connected system of care. These issues are briefly described here.

#### Legal and Regulatory Environment

#### Ability to use telehealth

- Scope of practice laws, regulation, interpretation
  - Ability of allied personnel to collect diagnostic records prior to a patient being seen by a dentist
  - Ability of allied personnel to perform procedures in locations separate from dentists
  - Understanding that dentists can develop a diagnosis and treatment plan without an in-person visit with the patient

#### **Dentist Examination**

#### **ADA CDT 2017 Definitions**

- "Clinical Oral Evaluations"
  - "... recognize the cognitive skills necessary for patient evaluation. The collection and recording of some data and components of the dental examination may be delegated; however, the evaluation, which includes diagnosis and treatment planning, is the responsibility of the dentist."

#### **Dentist Examination**

#### **ADA CDT 2017 Definitions**

- "Clinical Oral Evaluations"
  - There is nothing in these definitions that specifies whether data is collected and evaluated in person or not or whom it is collected by.
  - The critical component is that it is the dentist's cognitive skills used in interpreting the information that cannot be delegated and that must be performed by the dentist.

#### Legal and Regulatory Environment

## Ability to be paid for services performed using telehealth technologies

- Principle: consider telehealth technologies as communication tools, distinct from the health services that are being provided.
- Require payors to pay for covered services whether performed in-person or with the use of telehealth technologies
- Include store-and-forward as well as real time

#### Legal and Regulatory Environment

## Ability to be paid for services performed using telehealth technologies

- Suggested language:
- "face-to-face contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required for services performed using real time or store-and-forward teledentistry."

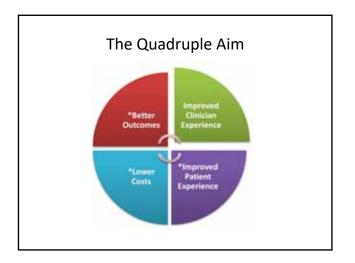


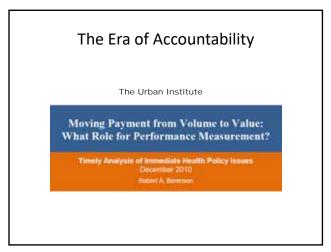
#### The Triple Aim





- improving the experience of care
- improving the health of populations
- reducing per capita costs of health care

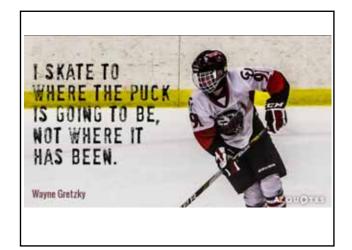




#### Health Care Transformation and Older Adults

- Dental Practice =
  - Geographically distributed
  - Telehealth enabled
  - Oral health teams
- Chronic disease management
  - using biological, medical, behavioral, and social tools
- Integrated with general health, educational, and social service systems
- Interacting with the majority of the population
- Focused on oral health outcomes in the *Era of Accountability*









# Health Transformation, Oral Health, and Older Adults

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