

Measures Cheat Sheet

For more detail on this list of measures, please see accompanying status report. The numbering here matches the numbering of the measures in that report.

1. ACCESS	
VOHP Goal: Virginians have access to quality, affordable, and comprehensive dental coverage.	
Do Virginians have access to affordable dental and medical coverage?	
1.1	In 2014, 30.8% of Virginia adults reported not having health insurance that included some dental coverage. <i>Source: VDH Adult Oral Access Survey 2014</i>
1.2	In 2014, 27.1% of Virginia adults ages 18 and older reported putting off dental treatment due to cost in the past year. <i>Source: VDH Adult Oral Access Survey 2014</i>
1.2.1- 1.2.2	Measure(s) related to insurance status of adults who put off dental treatment <i>Source: VDH Adult Oral Access Survey 2014</i> <i>*Note that measures 1.2.1-1.2.2 are variations of measure 1.2 by insurance status. If you recommend one or more of these measures for the high-level report card, please let us know.</i>
1.3	In 2015, an estimated 5.83 million people or 70% of the population had dental benefits in Virginia, compared to 65% of the U.S. population with dental benefits. <i>Source: National Association of Dental Plans 2015</i>
1.4	In 2015, 2,028 dentists (33% of all licensed dentists in Virginia) accept Medicaid compared to X% in [past year] or 42% nationally in 2015. <i>Source: DMAS & DentaQuest</i>
How are low-income adults accessing oral health care?	
1.5-1.13	Measure(s) related to safety net TBD <i>Source: VAFCC; VCHA; VHCF</i> <i>*Note that we intend to review these measures as a group since they have not yet been discussed in depth.</i>
1.14–1.15	Measure(s) related to ED use for oral health TBD <i>Source: VHI; VHHA</i>

2. WORKFORCE	
VOHP Goal: The oral health workforce in Virginia adequately meets the needs of its citizens by working to the full extent of their education and training.	
Is the current workforce able to meet the oral health needs of all Virginians?	
2.1	In 2015, 22.9% (1.87 million) of Virginia’s population resided in a dental health professional shortage area (DHPSA). <i>Source: VDH Office of Health Equity Primary Care Needs Assessment</i>
2.1.1- 2.1.8	Measure(s) related to DPSA/HPSA TBD <i>Source: VDH Office of Health Equity Primary Care Needs Assessment</i> <i>*Note that measures 2.1.1-2.1.8 are variations of measure 2.1 by demographics (e.g., poverty, age, insurance status, employment, race). If you recommend one or more of these measures for the high-level report card, please let us know.</i>
2.2	In 2014, Virginia’s score on the dental hygiene professional practice index was 68 (out of 100), up from 17 in 2001. <i>Source: Center for Health Workforce Studies, University at Albany, School of Public Health, Oral Health Workforce Research Center</i>

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3. PREVENTION, EARLY DIAGNOSIS, & TREATMENT	
VOHP Goal: The prevalence of dental disease is reduced in Virginia through prevention activities and early diagnosis and treatment.	
What is the current oral health status of Virginians?	
3.1	In 2014, 40.8% of adult Virginians ages 18 to 64 had at least one permanent tooth extracted, compared to 43.4% nationally (or 42.0% in Virginia in 2012 or 55.2% in Virginia in 1999). <i>Source: Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2014</i>
3.2	In 2014, 15.1% of Virginia adults age 65+ had all of their natural teeth extracted, compared to 15.1% nationally (or 16.1% in Virginia in 2012 or 29.4% in 1999). <i>Source: Virginia BRFSS 2014</i>
3.3	During the 2014-2015 school year, 47.2% of all Virginia third graders were found to have some dental caries experience (treated decay, untreated decay or both), compared to 47.4% in Virginia in 2009. <i>Source: Basic Screening Survey 2014-2015</i>
3.3.1- 3.3.5	Measure(s) of Virginia third graders dental caries experiences by race <i>Source: Basic Screening Survey 2014-2015</i> <i>*Note that measures 3.3.1-3.3.5 are variations of measure 3.3 by race. If you recommend one or more of these measures for the high-level report card, please let us know.</i>
What percent of children utilize prevention services?	
3.4	In 2014-2015, 50.82% of all children enrolled in Medicaid or FAMIS (ages 1-20) received preventive services, compared to 43.93% in Virginia in 2010-2011. <i>Source: DMAS; DentaQuest</i>
3.4.1- 3.4.2	Measure(s) of preventive care for children in Medicaid by varying age groups <i>Source: DMAS; DentaQuest</i> <i>*Note that measures 3.4.1-3.4.2 are variations of measure 3.4 by different age groups: 1-20 (captures almost all Medicaid kids except age <1); 1-3; and 1-5.</i>
3.5	In 2012, 21.5% of children ages 1-17 received no preventive dental care such as check-ups and cleanings in the past year, compared to 22.8% nationally (or 21.0% in Virginia in 2007). <i>Source: National Survey of Children's Health 2007 & 2012</i>
3.5.1- 3.5.15	Measure(s) of preventive care for all children TBD <i>Source: National Survey of Children's Health 2007 & 2012</i> <i>*Note that measures 3.5.1-3.5.15 are variations of measure 3.5 by demographics (e.g., poverty, age, insurance status, employment, race). If you recommend one or more of these measures for the high-level report card, please let us know.</i>
What is the status of community water fluoridation in Virginia?	
3.6	In 2014, 96.3% of Virginia's population on community water systems received fluoridated water, compared to 74.7% nationally. <i>Source: VDH water fluoridation data and CDC 2014</i>

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4. PUBLIC AWARENESS

VOHP Goal: Virginians know that good oral health is essential to overall health.

The group agreed that the available measures of public awareness were insufficient. We are interpreting the whole report card as a public awareness effort. It was suggested that we compare oral health public awareness campaigns to other health-related causes to demonstrate the discrepancy in resources committed to raising public awareness of oral health.

NARRATIVE

- Virginia does not have an extensive dental benefit in Medicaid for adults over age 21.
- Virginia has not expanded Medicaid eligibility as permitted under the Affordable Care Act.
- Non-dental providers can be reimbursed for fluoride varnish application in Medicaid; between 2014 and 2015 the number of non-dental providers billing for fluoride varnish application increased by 31% (from 277 providers in 2014 to 363 providers in 2015).
- Reimbursement rates in Medicaid were increased 30% in 2005, yet rates remain low and there have been no additional increases in 11 years.
- In Virginia, dental hygienists can only work under remote supervision in safety net settings, in a limited capacity.