Increasing Health Literacy in Dental Settings: Key Recommendations for Practice

Sharee Clough, R.D.H., M.S. Ed. Manager, Preventive Health Activities Council on Advocacy for Access and Prevention February 27, 2018

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2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy

- The average American reads at the 8th to 9th grade level
- Fourteen percent of Americans have below basic health literacy.
- 36% of adults were identified as having serious limitations in health literacy skills

Kutner M, Greenberg E, Jin Y, Paulsen C. *The Health Literacy of America's Adults: Results from the 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy* (NCES 2006-483). U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics; 2006.

Health Literacy: A Prescription to End Confusion

- In the U.S., limited literacy skills are a stronger predictor of an individual's health status than age, income, employment status, education level, and racial or ethnic group.
- Health information is unnecessarily complex.
- Clinicians need health literacy training.

Nielsen-Bohlman L, Panzer AM, Kindig DA, eds. *Health Literacy: A Prescription to End Confusion*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2004.

 Limited health literacy is estimated to cost the U.S. between \$100 and \$200 billion each year.

Vernon JA, Trujillo A, Rosenbaum S, DeBuono B. *Low Health Literacy: Implications for National Policy*. 2007.

Dr. Richard Carmona, Former U.S. Surgeon General

"As a former nurse, trauma surgeon, and public health director [I realized] there was a wall between us and the people we were trying to serve.

Health care professionals do not recognize that patients do not understand the health information we are trying to communicate.

We must close the gap between what health care professionals know and what the rest of America understands."



Dr. Richard Carmona, Former U.S. Surgeon General

"Low health literacy is a threat to the health and wellbeing of Americans. And low health literacy crosses all sectors of our society. All ages, races, incomes, and education levels are challenged by low health literacy."



Rear Admiral Kenneth P. Moritsugu, MD, MPH Former Acting U.S. Surgeon General December 2006

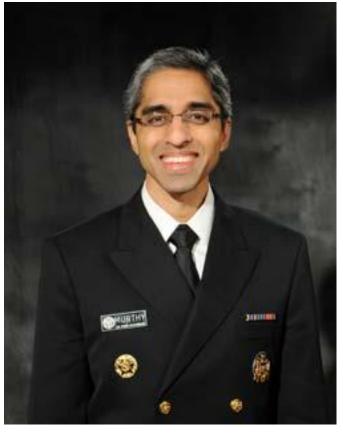
Regina M. Benjamin, MD, MBA, Former Acting Surgenon General

"As clinicians, what we say does not matter unless our patients are able to understand the information we give them well enough to use it to make good health-care decisions. Otherwise, we didn't reach them, and that is the same as if we didn't treat them."



Regina M. Benjamin, MD, MBA Former Acting Surgeon General January 2012

"First, we will combat misinformation with clear communication. Whether e-cigarettes or the latest diet fad, marijuana or the measles, we will give the American people the best information so they can make good decisions for their own health."



Vivek H. Murthy, M.D., M.B.A., Former Surgeon General April 2015

"If we want health equity, we need to make health literacy a priority."

- Sylvia Burwell, Former Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

What is Health Literacy?

Health literacy is the degree to which an individual has the capacity to obtain, communicate, process, and understand basic health information and services to make appropriate health decisions.

Institute of Medicine. 2004. Health Literacy: A Prescription to End Confusion. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/10883

Health Literacy is a two-way street!



Health Literacy Skill for the Provider

- Help people find information and services
- Communicate about health and healthcare.
- Process what people are explicitly and implicitly asking for.
- Understand how to provide useful information and services.
- Decide which information and services work best for different situations and people so they can act.

Literacy. http://www.cdc.gov/healthliteracy/learn/

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Health Literacy Skills for the patient

- Find information and services.
- Communicate their needs and preferences and respond to information and services.
- Process the meaning and usefulness of the information and services.
- Understand the choices, consequences and context of the information and services.
- Decide which information and services match their needs and preferences so they can act.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Learn About Health Literacy. <u>http://www.cdc.gov/healthliteracy/learn/</u>

What's Your Role in Health Literacy?

Lessons Learned From Patients

- Tell me what's wrong (briefly)
- What do I need to **do** & why
- Emphasize **benefits** (for me)



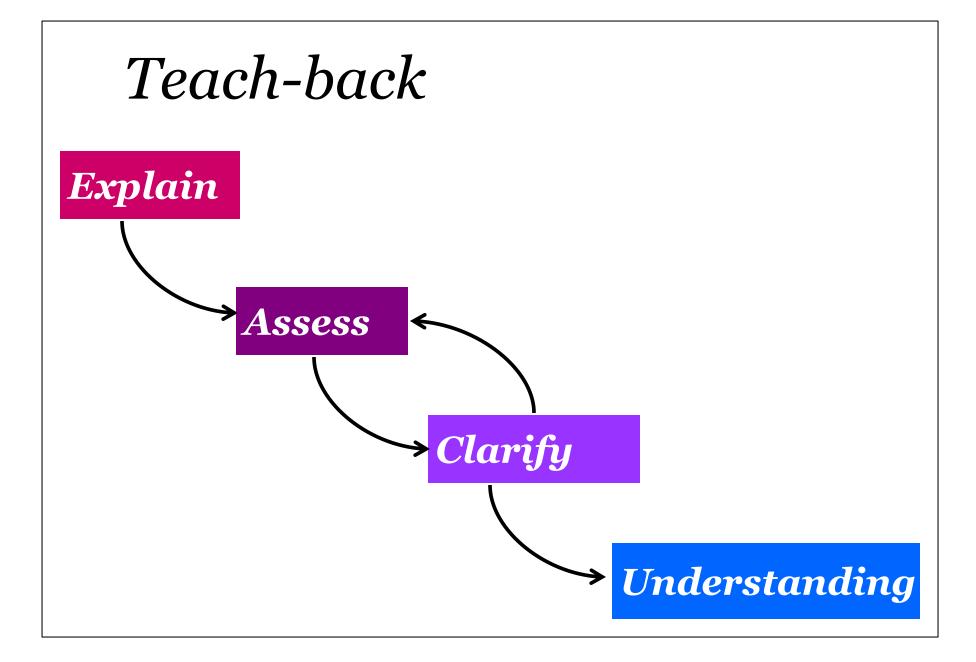
Remember: what's clear to you is clear to you!

Strategies to Improve Patient Understanding

- Focus on "need-to-know" & "need-to-do"
- •Use Teach-Back Method
- Demonstrate/draw pictures
- Use clearly written education materials

What do patients need to know/do...?

- When they leave the operatory
- When they check out
- What do they need to know about?
 - Taking medicines
 - Self-care
 - Referrals and follow-ups
 - Filling out forms



- Ensuring agreement and understanding about the care plan is essential to achieving adherence
- "I want to make sure I explained it correctly. Can you tell me in your words how you understand the plan?"

Schillinger, D. Archives of Internal Med, 2003

Agency for Health Research and Quality Health Literacy Universal Precautions Toolkit, 2nd edition. http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/quality-patient-safety/quality-resources/tools/literacy-toolkit/index.html

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"Tell me what you've understood."

"I want to make sure I explained your medicine clearly. Can you tell me how you will take your medicine?"



Patient Education: What We Know

- Written materials, when used alone, will not adequately inform.
- Patients prefer receiving **key messages from their clinician with** accompanying pamphlets.
- Focus needs to be "need-to-know" & "need-to do"
- Patients with low literacy tend to ask fewer questions.
- Bring a family member and medication to appointments.



Visuals Improve Understanding/ Recall

- Pictures/demonstrations most helpful to patient with low literacy & visual learners
- ✓ Most health drawings too complicated
- ✓ Physician drawings often very good (not too complex)
- ✓ Patients say "show me" & "I can do it"

- Use plain language
- Limit information (3-5 key points)
- Be specific and concrete, not general
- Demonstrate, draw pictures, use models
- Repeat/summarize
- Teach-Back (confirm understanding)
- Be positive, hopeful, empowering

Use Plain Language

- Screening
- Dermatologist
- •Anesthetic
- Endodontist
- Hypertension
- Oral
- Diabetes
- Diet

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• Hygiene

Prevention

- Mental Health
- Annually
- Depression
- Respiratory problems
- Community Resources
- Monitor
- Cardiovascular
- Referral
- Eligible
- Periodontist

Examples of Plain Language

Plain Language

Yearly or every year

- Annually
- Gingivitis
- Cardiovascular
- Diabetes
- Amalgam
- Periodontist



Infected gums Having to do with the heart Elevated sugar in the blood Silver filling Dentist who treats gum disease

The Plain Language Thesaurus for Health Communications http://depts.washington.edu/respcare/public/info/Plain_Language_Thesaurus_for_Health_Communications.pdf

Is your Clinic/ Site Patient-Centered?

- A welcoming, calm environment
- An attitude of helpfulness by **all** staff
- Patients treated as if your family
- Patient-centered check-in & scheduling
- Easy-to-follow instructions/ directions
- Patient-centered handouts
- Brief telephone follow-up
- Case management



What is the ADA Doing About Health Literacy in Dentistry?

National Advisory Committee on Health Literacy in Dentistry



Definition of Oral Health Literacy (*Trans.*2005:322; 2006:316)

Resolved, that it is the ADA's position that oral health literacy is the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate oral health decisions.

ADA Policy on Limited Oral Health Literacy Skills

Limited Oral Health Literacy Skills and Understanding in Adults

Resolved, that the ADA recognizes that limited oral health literacy is a potential barrier to effective prevention, diagnosis and treatment of oral disease.

Use of Health Literacy Principles for All Patients

Resolved, that ADA supports the use of health literacy principles and plain language for *all* patients and providers to make it easier for them to navigate, understand and use appropriate information and services to help patients be stewards of their oral health.

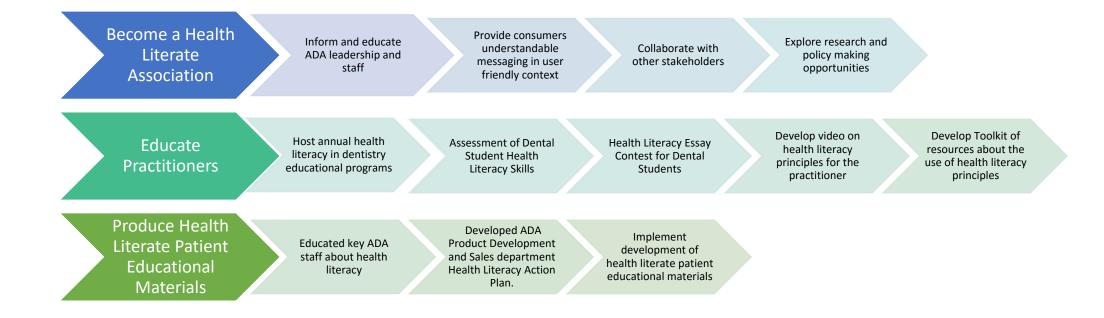
Resolved, CAPIR approves the Health Literacy in Dentistry Action Plan 2016-2020; and be it further

Resolved, CAPIR recommends that the action plan be implemented with assistance from other appropriate ADA agencies and in consultation with NACHLD; and be it further

ADA Health Literacy in Dentistry Action Plan

- Five strategic focus areas for the improvement of health literacy:
 - Training and Education
 - Advocacy
 - Research
 - Dental Practice
 - Build and Maintain Coalitions

Health Literacy in Dentistry: Advancing the Use of Health Literacy Principles within the ADA and by the Dental Profession



ADA Health Literacy in Dentistry Webpage

MEMBER CENTER EDUCATION/CAREERS SCIENCE/RESEARCH ADVOCACY PUBLICATIC

Public Programs	Home > Public Programs > Health Literacy in Dentistry
MouthHealthy	Health Literacy in Dentistry
Fluoride in Water	
ADA Find-a-Dentist	ADA policy defines oral health literacy as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process and understand basic health
Action for Dental Health	information and services needed to make appropriate oral health decisions. It also recognizes that by improving health literacy, patients
Championing Oral Health in Schools	are better stewards of their own health. You can improve health literacy by using simple communication with the patient and confirming
Health Literacy in Dentistry $ ightarrow$	comprehension so that the risk of miscommunication is minimized. You can support patients' efforts to improve their oral health by using
Give Kids A Smile	strategies that make the dental office environment and health care
Choosing Wisely	system easier to navigate.
National Children's Dental Health Month	Other Health Literacy Resources
ADA Seal of Acceptance	What is Health Literacy in Dentistry?
Volunteer Efforts	
Advocating for the Public	Increasing the Dental Team's Knowledge about Health Literacy
Prevention Summit	CDC Health Literacy for Public Health Professionals A web-based course to educate public health professionals on the
ADVERTISEMENT	 importance of health literacy and their role in providing health information and services and promoting public health literacy. Effective Communication Tools for Healthcare Professionals Online course on patient-provider communications. Federal Plain Language Guidelines
	 The website contains training and resources for writing plain language. Center for Plain Language The website contains best practices for using learning, and teaching

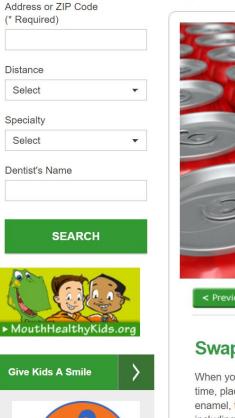
MouthHealthy.org



MouthHealthy > Nutrition > Food Tips > Bad Foods Slideshow

🖂 🖶 🕂 Share

Top 9 Foods That Damage Your Teeth





Swap out soda with water

When you eat sugary foods or sip sugary drinks for long periods of time, plaque bacteria use that sugar to produce acids that attack your enamel, the hard surface of your tooth. Most carbonated soft drinks, including diet soda, are acidic and therefore, bad for your teeth. Caffeinated beverages, such as colas can also dry out your mouth. If



Accepted

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American

Dental Association

MouthHealthy.org



Health Literacy Essay Contest for Dental Students

MouthHealthy > A-Z Topics > D > Diabetes

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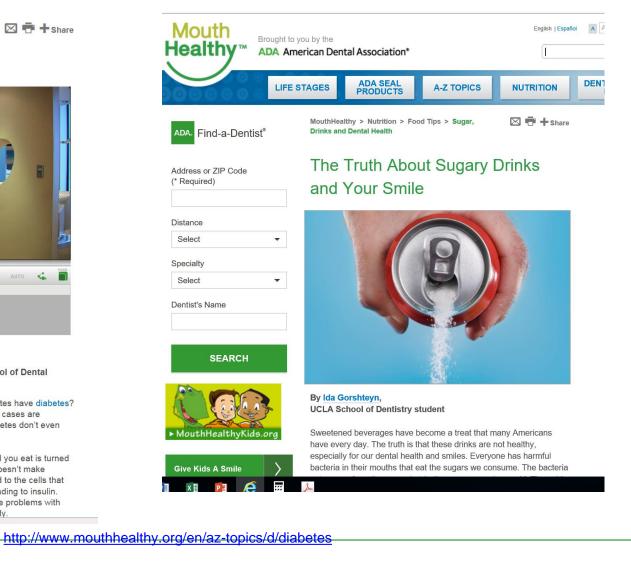
Diabetes and Your Smile



By Laura Martin, Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine

Did you know that 29.1 million people living in the United States have diabetes? That's 9.3% of the population. Approximately 1.7 million new cases are diagnosed each year-and 8.1 million people living with diabetes don't even know they have it.

Diabetes affects your body's ability to process sugar. All food you eat is turned to sugar and used for energy. In Type I diabetes, the body doesn't make enough insulin, a hormone that carries sugar from your blood to the cells that need it for energy. In Type II diabetes, the body stops responding to insulin. Both cases result in high blood sugar levels, which can cause problems with your eyes, nerves, kidneys, heart and other parts of your body.



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Dental Care Concerns ADA Dental Symptom Check Questions or concerns about your mouth? CHECK NOW	Tested. Trusted. Search ADA Seal Products nowl	

http://www.mouthhealthy.org/en/az-topics/a/ad-council

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National Children's Dental Health Month



Patient Education Materials



La Felicidad es una Sonrisa Sana (Happiness is a Healthy Smi...



Seal Out Decay





Your Child's Teeth

ADA American Dental Association*



Thanks to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) for use of Health Literacy Universal Precautions Toolkit PPT slides on health literacy principles.

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