

Health Status Objective: Dental caries

13.1 Reduce dental caries (cavities) so that the proportion of children with one or more caries (in permanent primary teeth) is no more than 35 percent among children aged 6 through 8 and no more than 60 percent among adolescents aged 15.

Dental Caries Prevalence	Baseline Year	Baseline	1991	1988-1994	2000 Target
Children aged 6 - 8 years	1986-87	54%		52%	35%
Adolescents aged 15 years	1986-87	78%		61%	60%
Special Population Targets					
13.1a Children aged 6-8 years whose parents have less than high school education	1986-87	70%		66%	45%
13.1b American Indian/Alaska Native children 6 - 8 years					
Primary or permanent teeth	...	...	88%		45%
Primary teeth	1983-84	92%		---	...
Permanent teeth	1983-84	52%		---	...
13.1c Black children aged 6-8 years	1986-87	56%		50%	40%
13.1d American Indian/Alaska Native adolescents aged 15 years	1983-84	93%	90%	---	70%

Data Sources: Baseline: For objective 13.1 & 13.1c, National Survey of Dental Caries in U.S. School of Children, 1986-1987, NIH, NIDR; For 13.1a, North Carolina Oral Health School Survey, North Carolina Division of Dental Health, University of North Carolina School of Public Health. For objective 13.1b & d, Survey of Oral Health, 1983-1984, Indian Health Service, Dental Services Branch. Update: For 13.1, 13.1a, c, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, CDC, NCHS. For 13.1b,d, 1991 Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, Indian Health Services Branch.

Health Status Objective: Untreated dental caries

13.2 Reduce untreated dental caries so that the proportion of children with untreated caries (in permanent or primary teeth) is no more than 20 percent among children aged 6 through 8 and no more than 15 percent among adolescents aged 15.

Untreated Dental Caries	Baseline Year	Baseline	1991	1988-1994	2000 Target
Children aged 6 - 8 years	1986-87	28%		29%	20%
Adolescents aged 15 years	1986-87	24%		20%	15%
Special Population Targets					
<i>Among Children</i>					
13.2a Children aged 6-8 years whose parents have less than a high school education	1986-87	43%		44%	30%
13.2b American Indian/Alaska Native children aged 6-8 years	1983-84	64%	72%		35%
13.2c Black children aged 6-8 years	1986-87	38% ^a		36%	25%
13.2d Hispanic children aged 6-8 years	1982-84	45% ^{a,b}		48% ^b	25%
<i>Among Adolescents</i>					
13.2a Adolescents aged 15 years whose parents have less than a high school education	1986-87	41%		29%	25%
13.2b American Indian/Alaska Native adolescents aged 15 years	1983-84	84%	61%		40%
13.2c Black adolescents aged 15 years	1986-87	38%		29%	20%
13.2d Hispanic adolescents aged 15 years	1982-84	45% ^b		36% ^b	25%

^aBaseline has been revised.

^bMexican Americans.

Data Sources: Baseline 13.2 & 13.2c, National Survey of Dental Caries in U.S. School Children, 1986-1987, NIH, NIDR. For 13.2a, Baseline - North Carolina Oral Health School Survey, North Carolina Division of Dental Health, University of North Carolina School of Public Health. For 13.2b, Survey of Oral Health, 1983-1984, Indian Health Service, Dental Service Branch; For 13.2d, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, CDC, NCHS, Updates - for 13.2, 13.2a, c, d, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, CDC, NCHS. For 13.2b, 1991 Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, Indian Health Service, Dental Services Branch.

Health Status Objective: Tooth loss

13.3 Increase to at least 45 percent the proportion of people aged 35 through 44 who have never lost a permanent tooth due to dental caries or periodontal diseases.

Proportion who have never lost a permanent tooth due to caries or periodontal diseases	Baseline Year	Baseline	1988-1994	2000 Target
Adults aged 35-44 years	1985-86	31%	31%	45%

Note: Never lost a permanent tooth is having 28 natural teeth exclusive of third molars.

Data Sources: Baseline - National Survey of Oral Health in U.S. Employed Adults and Seniors, 1985-1986, NIH, NIDR.
Update: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, CDC, NCHS.

Data from the 1991 Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, IHS.
American Indians/Alaska Natives aged 35-44: 20%

Health Status Objective: Complete tooth loss**13.4 Reduce to no more than 20 percent the proportion of people aged 65 and older who have lost all of their natural teeth.**

<u>Complete Tooth Loss Prevalence</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Adults aged 65 years and older	1986	36%	34%	32%	32%	30%	30%	20%
Special Population Targets								
13.4a Low-income people (annual family income <\$15,000)	1986	46%	46%	45%	45%	42%	44%	25%
Low-income people (below poverty threshold)	...	---	---	---	---	48%	46%	...
13.4b American Indians/Alaska Natives ^a	1991	42%	---	---	---	a---	a---	20%

^aData are unreliable. Relative standard error is greater than 30%.

Data Sources: Data Sources: 1986 baselines and updates: National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS; 1991 baseline for AI/AN: Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, IHS.

Health Status Objective: Gingivitis**13.5 Reduce the prevalence of gingivitis among people aged 35 through 44 to no more than 30 percent.**

Gingivitis Prevalence	Baseline Year	Baseline	1991	1988-1994	2000 Target
Adults aged 35-44 years	1985-86	41%		48%	30%
Special Population Targets					
13.5a Low-income people (annual family income <\$12,500)	1985-86	50%		66%	35%
13.5b American Indians/Alaska Natives	1983-84	95%	96%		50%
13.5c Hispanics		---		---	50%
Mexican Americans	1982-84	74%		64%	...
Cubans	1982-84	79%		---	...
Puerto Ricans	1982-84	82%		---	...

Data Sources: Baseline: For 13.5, 13.5a, National Survey of Oral Health in U.S. Employed Adults and Seniors, 1985-1986, NIH, NIDR. For 13.5b, Survey of Oral Health, 1983-1984, Indian Health Service, Dental Services Branch; For 13.5c, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, CDC, NCHS.
Update: For 13.5, 13.5a, 13.5c (Mexican-Americans). National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, CDC, NCHS.
For 13.5b - 191 Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, Indian Health Service, Dental Services Branch.

Health Status Objective: Periodontal diseases

13.6 Reduce destructive periodontal diseases to a prevalence of no more than 15 percent among people aged 35 through 44.

<u>Prevalence of destructive periodontal diseases</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1988-1994</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
Adults aged 35-44 years	1985-86	25%	22%	15%

Note: Destructive periodontal disease is one or more sites with 4 millimeters or greater loss of tooth attachment.

Data Sources: Baseline: National Survey of Oral Health in U.S. Employed Adults and Seniors, 1985-86, NIH, NIDR.
Update: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, CDC, NCHS.

Data from 1991 Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, IHS.

American Indians/Alaska Natives aged 35-44 years: 20%

Health Status Objective: Oral cancer

13.7 **Reduce deaths due to cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx to no more than 10.5 per 100,000 men**
(16.17) **aged 45 through 74 and 4.1 per 100,000 women aged 45 through 74.**
(3.17)

<u>Deaths due to cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx per 100,000</u>	Baseline Year	Baseline	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	a1998	2000 Target
Males aged 45-74 years	1987	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.4	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.5
Females aged 45-74 years	1987	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1
Special Population Targets														
13.7a Black males aged 45-74 years	1990	29.4	...	...	...	26.9	27.3	26.2	25.2	23.4	22.6	20.4	19.8	26.0
13.7b Black females aged 45-74 years	1990	6.9	...	...	...	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.4	5.0	5.2	4.3	6.9
aPreliminary data.														
ICD-9 codes: 140-149														

Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, CDC, NCHS.

Risk Reduction Objective: Protective sealants

13.8 Increase to at least 50 percent the proportion of children who have received protective sealants on the occlusal (chewing) surfaces of permanent molar teeth.

Proportion with protective sealants	Baseline Year	Baseline	1988-1994	2000 Target
Children aged 8 years	1986-87	11%	23%	50%
Adolescents aged 14 years	1986-87	8%	24%	
13.8a Blacks aged 8 years	1986-87	a4%	11%	50%
13.8b Blacks aged 14 years	1986-87	a3%	5%	50%
13.8c Hispanics aged 8 years	1986-87	a9%	b7%	50%
13.8d Hispanics aged 14 years	1986-87	a6%	b7%	50%

aBaseline has been revised.
bMexican-Americans

Note: Progress toward this objective will be monitored based on prevalence of sealants in children at ages 8 and 14, when the majority of first and second molars, respectively, are erupted.

Data Sources: Baseline - National Survey of Dental Caries in U.S. School Children, 1986-1987, NIH NIDR; Update - National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey III, CDC, NCHS.

Data from 1991 Oral Health Status and Treatment Needs Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, IHS.

American Indian/Alaska Natives 6-8 years old: 57%
 American Indian/Alaska Natives 14-15 years old: 64%

Risk Reduction Objective: Water fluoridation

13.9 Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of people served by community water systems providing optimal levels of fluoride.

Optimally fluoridated water	Baseline Year	Baseline	1992	2000 Target
People served by community water systems	1989	61%	62%	75%

Note: Optimal levels of fluoride are determined by the mean maximum daily air temperature over a 5-year period and range between 0.7 and 1.2 parts of fluoride per one million parts of water (ppm).

Data Sources: Fluoridation Census, CDC, NCPS.

Risk Reduction Objective: Topical and systemic fluorides

13.10 Increase use of professionally or self-administrated topical or systemic (dietary) fluorides to at least 85 percent of people not receiving optimally fluoridated public water.

Use of topical or systemic fluorides	Baseline	Baseline	1986	1989	1998	2000
	Year					Target
People in nonfluoridated areas	1989	50%	...	...	...	85%
<u>National data</u>						
Toothpaste containing fluoride	...	...	94%	---	---	...
Fluoride mouthrinse						
Ages 6-17 years	...	...	---	22.0%	---	...
Ages 18 years and older	...	...	---	7.7%	8.2%	...
Fluoride supplements						
Ages 2-16 years	...	...	---	10.3%	---	...

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS.

Risk Reduction Objective: Baby bottle tooth decay

13.11 (2.12)	Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of parents and caregivers who use feeding practices that prevent baby bottle tooth decay.
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Appropriate Feeding Practices that prevent baby bottle tooth decay	Baseline Year	Baseline	2000 Target
Parents and caregivers ^a	1991	55%	75%
Special Population Targets			
13.11a Parents and caregivers with less than high school education ^a	1991	36%	65%
13.11b American Indian/Alaska Native parents and caregivers	1985-89	74%	65%
13.11c Black parents and caregivers ^a	1991	48%	65%
13.11d Hispanic parents and caregivers ^a	1991	39%	65%

^aOf children 6-23 months.

Note: Preventive feeding practices are 1) the child has never used a bottle, 2) the child no longer uses a bottle, or 3) if the child still uses a bottle, that no bottle was given a bedtime (excluding bottle with plain water) during the past two weeks.

Data Sources: 13.11, 13.11a,c & d, National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS. 13.11b, 1990 Baby Bottle Tooth Decay 5-years Evaluation Report, IHS.

Services and Protection Objective: Oral health screening, referral, and follow-up

13.12 Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of all children entering school programs for the first time who have received a oral health screening, referral, and followup for necessary diagnostic, preventive, and treatment services.

Oral health screening, referral, and follow-up	Baseline Year	Baseline	1989	1991	1997	2000 Target
Children aged 5 who visited the dentist in the past year	1986	66%	60%	63%	75%	90%
13.12a Blacks aged 5	1991	51%	---	---	72%	90%
13.12b Hispanics aged 5	1991	51%	---	---	63%	90%

Note: School programs include Head Start, prekindergarten, kindergarten, and 1st grade.

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS.

Services and Protection Objective: Oral health at institutional facilities

13.13 Extend to all long-term institutional facilities the requirement that oral examinations and services be provided no later than 90 days after entry into facilities.

<u>Long-term institutional facilities that provide oral health exams exams within 90 days of entry</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
	...	---	100%
Nursing facilities	1990	Required	...
Federal Prisons	...	---	...
Non-Federal Prisons	...	---	...
Juvenile homes	...	---	...
Detention facilities	...	---	...

Data Source: Health Care Financing Administration.

Services and Protection Objective: Regular dental visits**13.14 Increase to at least 70 percent the proportion of people aged 35 and older using the oral health care system during each year.**

Proportion Using Oral Health Care System During Each Year	Baseline Year	Baseline	1989	1991	1993	1997	2000 Target
Adults aged 35 years and older	1986	54%	55%	58%	61%	63%	70%
Special Population Targets							
13.14a Edentulous people aged 35 years and older	1986	11%	13%	13%	16%	20%	50%
13.14b People aged 65 years and older	1986	42%	43%	47%	51%	55%	60%
13.14c Blacks aged 35 years and older	1991	43%	...	...	46%	53%	60%
13.14d Mexican Americans aged 35 years and older	1991	38%	...	...	45%	47%	60%
13.14e Puerto Ricans aged 35 years and older	1991	51%	...	...	37%	54%	60%

Data Source: National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS.

Services and Protection Objective: Oral health care for infants with cleft lip and/or palate**13.15 Increase to at least 40 the number of States that have an effective system for recording and referring infants with cleft lips and/or palates to craniofacial anomaly teams.**

<u>Systems for recording and referring infants with cleft lip and/or palates</u>	<u>Baseline Year</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>2000 Target</u>
States with systems to identify and refer	1989	11	23	40
States with systems to identify infants	1989	25	34	40
States with systems to refer for care	1989	20	31	40
States with systems to identify, refer, and follow-up for care	1993	^a 16	...	40

• ua• Baseline has been revised

Data Source: State Public Health Dentists Survey, Illinois State Health Department.

Services and Protection Objective: Protective equipment in sporting and recreational events

13.16 Extend requirement of the use of effective head, face, eye and mouth protection to all organizations, agencies, and institutions sponsoring
(9.19) sporting and recreation events that pose risks of injury.

	Baseline Year	Baseline	1991	2000 Target
Protective equipment requirement in sporting and recreation events		---		100%
National Collegiate Athletic Association				
Football	1988	Required		
Hockey	1988	Required		
Lacrosse	1988	Required		
High School Football	1988	Required		
Amateur Boxing	1988	Required		
Amateur Ice Hockey	1988	Required		
Use of protective headgear and mouth guards among children who play sports				
Baseball/softball				
headgear		...	35%	...
mouth guard		...	7%	...
Football				
headgear		...	72%	...
mouth guard			72%	...
Soccer				
headgear		...	4%	...
mouthguard		...	7%	...

Data Source: Baseline: CDC, NCPS; NIH, NIDR.
1991 data: National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS.

Risk Reduction Objective: Smokeless tobacco use

PHS Agency Assignment: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

13.17 (3.9) Reduce smokeless tobacco use by males aged 12 through 24 to a prevalence of no more than 4 percent.

Smokeless tobacco use	Baseline Year	Baseline	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2000 Target
Males aged 12 through 17 years ^a	1988	6.6%	5.3%	4.8%	3.9%	5.1%	4.9%	3.5%	3.7%	4%
Males aged 18 through 24	1987	8.9%	9.9%	8.2%	7.8%	6.9%	---	---	---	4%
Special Population Target										
13.17a American Indian/Alaska Natives aged 18-24 years	1986-87	18-64%	19.7% ^c	7.3% ^b	--- ^b	--- ^b	---	---	--- ^b	10%

^aData from the NHSDA showing smokeless tobacco use during the past month.
^bRelative standard error is greater than 30%, which results in unreliable estimates.

Note: For males aged 12 through 17, a smokeless tobacco user is someone who has used snuff or chewing tobacco in the preceding month. For males aged 18 through 24, a smokeless tobacco user is someone who has used either snuff or chewing tobacco at least 20 times and who currently uses snuff or chewing tobacco.

Data Sources: Baseline and Updates: For males aged 18-24, National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS; For males aged 12-17, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), SAMHSA. For 13.17a, Baseline: National Medical Expenditure Survey of American Indians/Alaska Natives, PHS, NCHSR; Updates are for ages 18-24 and are from the National Health Interview Survey, CDC, NCHS.