

Improving oral health and related health behaviours of people living with severe and multiple disadvantage in England

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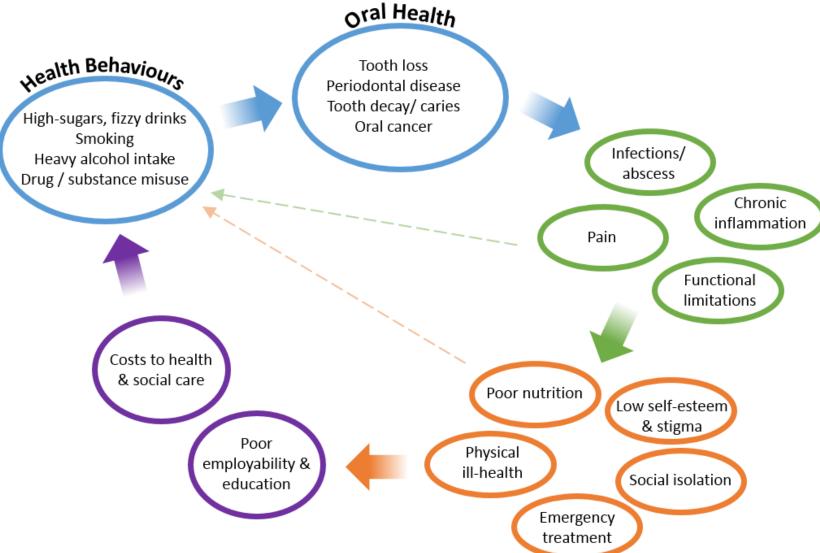


Figure 1: Interrelationship of oral health with behavioural factors in severe and multiple disadvantaged (SMD) groups, and its wider impacts on physical and mental health and health and social care



Aim of this research project

 To identify interventions that are effective and sustainable in improving oral health and related health behaviours.

- > Answering the questions:
 - 1. What works? i.e., effective interventions
 - 2. How does it work? i.e., implementing, sustaining acceptability

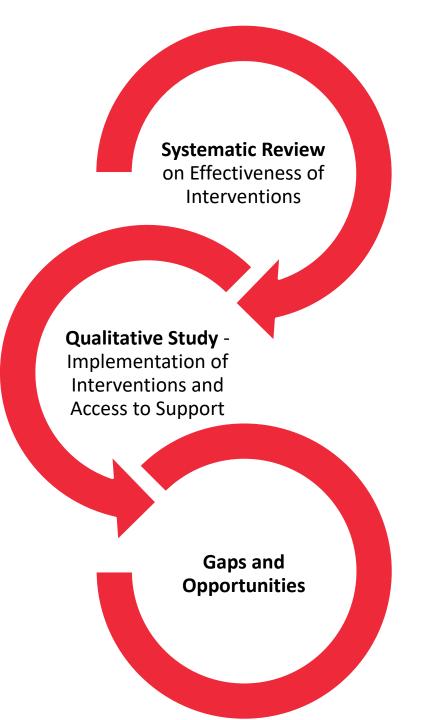


Research project developed collaboratively

- People with lived experience of SMD Experts by Experience from Fulfilling Lives Newcastle/Gateshead
- Practice and policy stakeholders (regional and national)
 - Public Health England (now Office of Health Improvement and Disparities)
 - Public Health teams in Local Councils
 - Practitioners in NHS England, national charities (Crisis and Fulfilling Lives)



What did we do?





What interventions are effective?

Alcohol use

Behavioural therapy that involves housing and employment subject to alcohol abstinence

Housing first model (integrating housing with other services)

Drug use

Behavioural therapy that involves housing and employment subject to abstinence from substance use

Assertive community therapy (intensive mental health program)

Combined drug & alcohol use

Behavioural therapy that involves housing and employment subject to abstinence

Intensive case management



Qualitative Study: Participants and Study Sites in England

We spoke with:



Local Authorities (commissioners, managers, frontline workers) and policy makers



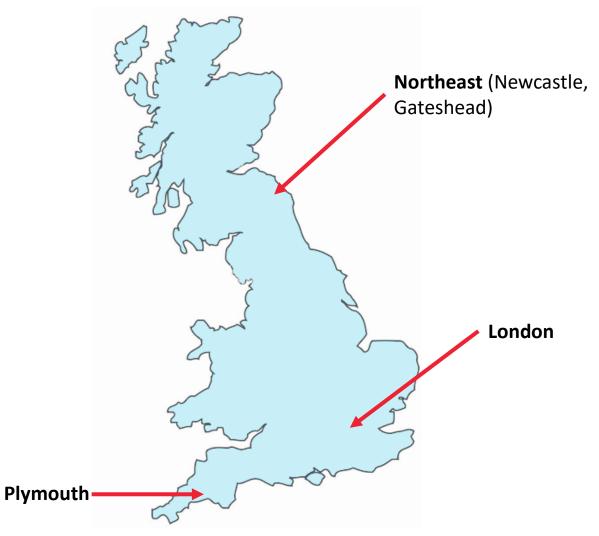
Healthcare providers



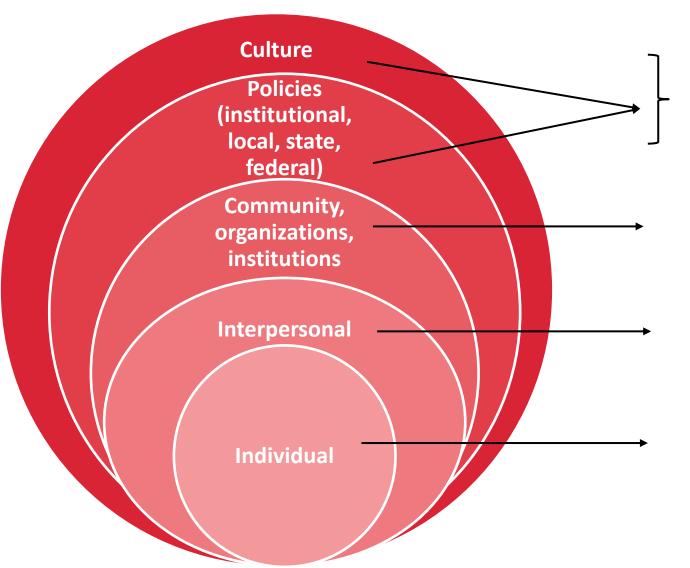
Third sector (volunteer frontline workers, managers)



Substance users People experiencing SMD



Implementing interventions – what matters



Environmental factors: Integrated and cohesive services

Organizational factors: Inclusive and tailored services, physical space and structure, availability of training for healthcare providers

Inter-personal factors: establishing relationships, empathy or understanding amongst service providers and stigmatization

Individual factors: wider disadvantages, motivation and priority for receiving health care as well as fear and stigma (of accessing services or repercussions).



What people experiencing SMD said

"you'd eat your sweet stuff...and then the years of taking drugs and the chaos, you didn't attend appointments. I don't think many of us started with bad teeth, I think it was just the lifestyle we led and the predicaments we were in, it impacted on our health and teeth."

What service provider said

"There's many competing issues that is presented from homeless or substance user. Their needs are complex and sometimes it's about will they still be alive the following day? And sometimes their dental healthcare is not a priority."



Gaps and Opportunities



Studies on what works for substance use were over a short period, and with high drop-out rates



All studies in the review were from USA



Limited evidence on what works for improving oral health or diet people experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage



cost-effectiveness of interventions



Better inclusion in studies



Thank You

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