



# Maternal and Pediatric Oral Health: Impact of Social Determinants

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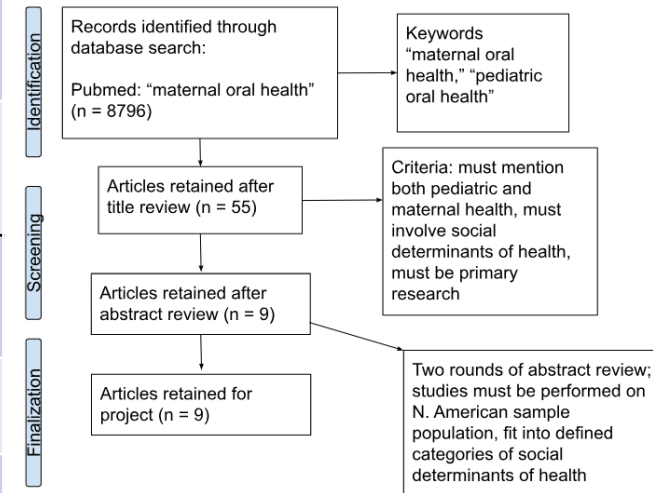
## RESEARCH QUESTION

**How do social determinants of health influence maternal and pediatric oral health?**

## BACKGROUND

- **Maternal oral health status is highly correlated to pediatric oral health status**
- **Much research focuses on transmission of the oral microbiome**
- **Less is known about the influence of social determinants of health**

## SEARCH STRATEGY



## PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Income, Medicaid status, substance abuse, and discrimination were all found to play important roles in maternal and pediatric oral health. These findings pave the way for policy changes and educational interventions for at-risk families.

Theme	Author & Date	Results
Income	Finlayson et al. (2019)	Mothers knowledgeable about early-childhood caries, including bacteria and sugar. Family-level influences of mother's oral hygiene and ability to overcome child's resistance to brushing.
	Lanaido et al. (2019)	Children whose mothers had active decay had 2.18 higher odds of dental caries (95% CI 1.53-3.09).
	Reich et al. (2019)	Families with lower incomes and/or from minoritized groups more likely to report negative experiences at dentist's office (separation or restraining children) as barriers to care.
	Dudovitz et al. (2020)	Oral health literacy intervention significantly increased parental knowledge of oral health best practices, including timing of first visit and not to put juice in a bottle.
Medicaid	LeHew et al. (2023)	Privately insured patients had 5.9 greater odds of obtaining a dental appointment than Medicaid patients (95% CI 4.55-7.69)
	Stephens et al. (2020)	Less than 20% of pregnant women reported a dental visit during pregnancy and 33% had untreated caries.
	Puett et al. (2022)	Of 264 pregnant women, 81% attended a dental visit. Only 12% completed recommended treatments during pregnancy.
Substance Abuse	Auger et al. (2020)	Maternal substance abuse associated with 1.96 risk of a child being hospitalized for dental caries (95% CI 1.80-2.14).
Social Factors	Badewy et al. (2023)	Socio-demographic factors (age, marital status, education level, employment, parity) were associated with reduced oral health quality of life.