

# Oral Health Training and Workforce Programs

## Academic Year 2017-2018

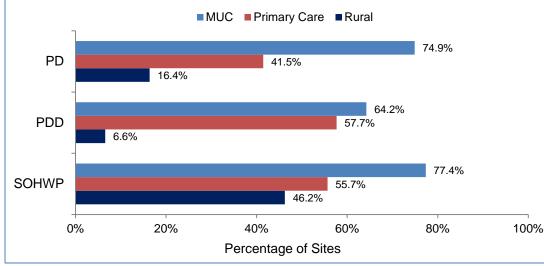
HRSA is the primary federal agency for improving health care to people who are geographically isolated or economically or medically vulnerable. HRSA programs help those in need of high quality primary health care by supporting the training of health professionals – focusing in particular on the geographical distribution of providers to areas where they are needed most.

The Oral Health Training and Workforce Programs are designed to enhance access to oral health services by increasing the number of oral health care providers working in underserved areas and improving training programs for oral health care providers. Below is a descriptive summary of the characteristics and accomplishments of awardee programs and trainees who received funding support during Academic Year 2017-2018.

Program Name	Awardees	Trainees	Trainee Characteristics				Graduates/
				presented y (URM)	Disadv	antaged	Program Completers
DFDLRP	9	31	8	25.8%	9	29.0%	16
FDD	5	105					54
PD	25	9,562	1,964	20.5%	2,602	27.2%	2,010
PDD	20	495	146	29.5%	43	8.7%	251
SOHWP	30	53	7	13.2%	9	17.0%	34

### **Select Program Characteristics**

## **Clinical Training Settings**



Development and Loan Repayment Program (DFDLRP)

**Dental Faculty** 

Faculty Development in General, Pediatric, and Public Health Dentistry and dental Hygiene (FDD)

Pre-doctoral Training in General, Pediatric, and Public Health Dentistry and Dental Hygiene (PD)

Post-doctoral Training in General, Pediatric, and Public Health Dentistry (PDD)

State Oral Health Workforce Program (SOHWP)

For more information, visit the website: <u>bhw.hrsa.gov</u>

Note: A Medically Underserved Community (MUC) is a geographic location or population of individuals that is eligible for designation by a state and/or the federal government as a health professions shortage area, medically underserved area, and/or medically underserved population. Training settings are not mutually exclusive. DFDLRP and FDD do not utilize clinical sites for program training purposes.

# **Oral Health Training and Workforce Programs**

#### **Dental Faculty Development and Loan Repayment Program (DFDLRP)**

- DFDLRP supported 31 dentists serving as teaching faculty, 23 percent of whom were from rural residential backgrounds.
- Faculty taught 41 courses on oral health and related topics to 2,513 dental students and advanced trainees as part of their loan repayment obligation.

#### Faculty Development in Dentistry (FDD)

- Awardees supported 18 faculty development activities and programs, which provided training to 105 faculty members.
- Faculty who received direct grant support as instructors offered 31 courses that trained 1,784 dental students and residents.

### **Pre-doctoral Training (PD)**

- Awardees trained 9,562 dental and dental hygiene students, 27 percent of whom were from a disadvantaged background and 21 percent were from an underrepresented minority.
- All graduates from the prior year who had received funding reported currently practicing in primary care settings within medically underserved communities.
- Awardees collaborated with 275 health care delivery sites to provide clinical training to students; 75 percent of sites were located in a medically underserved community, 42 percent in a primary care setting, and 16 percent in a rural setting.

#### **Post-doctoral Training (PDD)**

- This program produced 251 newly specialized dentists who completed their dental residencies and entered the health care workforce. Of these new dentists, 59 percent were in General Dentistry, 37 percent in Pediatric Dentistry, and 4 percent in Public Health Dentistry.
- Awardees partnered with 137 clinical training sites, 64 percent in a medically underserved community, 58 percent in a primary care setting, and 7 percent in a rural setting.
- All graduates from the prior year reported currently practicing dentistry, of which 77 percent are currently working in primary care settings and 23 percent are currently working in underserved communities and/or rural areas.

#### State Oral Health Workforce Program (SOHWP)

- Approximately 25 percent of SOHWP-supported students and dental residents reported coming from a rural residential background.
- Awardees established 5 new oral health facilities for children with unmet needs in dental health professions shortage areas (HPSAs) and expanded 23 oral health facilities in dental HPSAs to provide education, prevention, and restoration services to 90,480 patients.
- Awardees supported 42 tele-dentistry facilities; replaced 34 water fluoridation systems to provide optimally fluoridated water to 3,007,100 individuals; provided dental sealants to 36,352 children; provided topical fluoride to 73,288 individuals; provided diagnostic or preventive dental services to 66,000 persons; and oral health education to 140,768 persons.