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Interventions to Improve Access and Health Behaviors in Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disability: A National Resource for Oral Health

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Background

People with intellectual or developmental disability (I/DD) are at risk for poor oral health, have a higher rate of caries and periodontal disease, and face more challenges in access to care than the general population. Practical barriers to oral health care for an individual include being unable to participate in personal hygiene, apprehension at a dental visit or unwillingness to cooperate. For providers, having limited training or exposure may result in resistance to treating individuals with I/DD. The aim of the review was to systemically evaluate interventions with the potential to reduce disparities in oral health for people with I/DD.

There exists limited evidence in the peer-reviewed literature however, the gray literature (reports, newsletters, publications, theses) contained multiple examples of interventions that are well described, fully implemented, and have narrative description of good outcomes for adults with I/DD.

Framework for Identifying Promising Practices

Recognizing that the results of the systematic review yielded limited evidence, the research team adapted a framework (Spencer et al.) that would recognize the impact of the reality of practices not recognized in the peer-reviewed literature.

A Resource for Multiple Audiences

- **Providers/Clinicians**: Provides a body of literature to draw from that may be adaptable to their own practice or provider setting.
- **Researchers**: Provides resources pointing to interventions that have the potential to develop peer-reviewed literature.
- **Caregivers**: Demonstrates care models that can be used in their own setting.
- **Individuals**: Provides self-advocates with the resources and guidance for taking control of their oral health care.

Promising Practice Methodology

Relevant material that did not meet criteria for inclusion in systematic review was reviewed. The gray literature consisted of policy statements, white papers, other non-peer reviewed print, and online material (web sites). An Internet search for follow-up information was conducted to provide updated information.

Interventions were sorted into the 4 categories from the systematic review. A ‘promising practice’ had fair or moderate evidence, limited outcome data, and more limited impact, but was reported to have good outcomes in some settings, or for some individuals.

Promising Practices

- **Topic**
  - Education/Behavior
  - Prevention
  - Access

- **Evidence**
  - Findings from Peer-reviewed literature search
  - Findings from Gray Literature search

- **Beyond the peer review literature**
  - Sensory Adapted Environments (SADE): individuals report feeling more relaxed; providers reported favorable feedback and no interference with work.
  - Specialized dental clinics that provide prevention

Summary

The systematic review of the literature revealed a small but emerging body of evidence in the peer reviewed literature. The gray literature is a valuable source for emerging interventions, and a place to learn about those interventions that are considered effective by clinicians and their patients but the success has not been demonstrated with robust research. Synthesizing examples of promising practices with the best-available peer reviewed literature could serve as a model for synthesizing research and developing interventions in areas of need for the I/DD population, such as other health, wellness, or behavioral interventions.

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