DUNC

ADAMS SCHOOL

OF DENTISTRY

Confident Care, Healthier Smiles: Improving **Spanish-Language Oral Health Education**

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Introduction

Growing Hispanic Population

- 63.7 million: U.S. Hispanic population in 2022.¹
- · North Carolina: Hispanic population has been the fastest growing since the 1990s.²

Healthcare Disparities

- · Higher rates of being uninsured among Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, and Native Americans.³
- Hispanics had the lowest rate (28.81%) of visiting a dentist in the past 6 months.4
- 2019: Study shows poorest oral health among Hispanics.⁴

Language Barriers

- Hispanics feel more comfortable visiting a dentist with whom they can effectively communicate both culturally and linguistically.⁵
- Dental Spanish oral hygiene instruction (OHI) resources in dental (DDS) and dental hygiene (DH) education are limited.

Purpose

· To determine the knowledge and attitudes of DDS and DH student providers when treating and delivering OHI to Spanish-Speaking patients (SSPs).

Methods

Pre-Survey	 Participants UNC ASoD DDS and DH students wer given the opportunity to participate. 			
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Pre-Knowledge Assessment	Recruitment Methods: Email and flyer			
	• Incentives: Pizza lunch and IND credit			
Intervention	Statistical Analysis			
	Univariate and multivariate analysisThematic analysis			
Post-Knowledge				
Assessment	 PowerPoint presentation with basic dental words and phrases in Spanish 			
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Post-Survey	<i>♀</i> UNC IRB #23-2401			



Figure 1: OHI in Spanish Lesson Presented by Dr. Carolina Vera. Photograph captured by Chris Pope

Results

Total Number of Participants Surveys: $n = 42$ Knowledge Assessments: $n = 60$ Scores Pre- and Post-: 90% \rightarrow 98%* Experience With Spanish Fluency With Speaking Spanish: 7.02% ($n = 4$) Studied Dental Spanish: 7.02% ($n = 4$)		13 7 4 2 Figure 2: Itotal In	DDS1 DDS2 DDS3 DDS4 DD1		
	Confidence Pre-Survey	Confidence Post-Survey	Willingness Pre-Survey	Willingness Post-Survey	
Using dental terminology with SSP:	28.57% (n = 12)	97.61% (n = 41)	97.62% (n = 41)	97.62% (n = 41)	
Providing OHI with dental terms in Spanish to SSP:	35.72% (n = 15)	92.85% (n = 39)	97.62% (n = 41)	97.62% (n = 41)	
Communicating with SSP in Spanish:	38.09% (n = 16)	85.71% (n = 36)	Milling days and Days		
<i>Treating</i> SSP in English:	90.47% (n = 38)	97.62% (n = 41)	Overall increase in		
Treating SSP in Spanish:	28.57% (n = 12)	71.43% (n = 30)	categories		

Qualitative Data

"No matter how many times I explained it, the patient didn't seem like she understood what I was trying to say or what I recommended for treatment.'

Language Barriers

"When I started explaining their health status using dental terminology, they looked confused but still nodded their head as if they understood. I assume that they didn't want to cause any difficulties by asking for an interpreter."

Connection

"I feel disconnected from my patients when I need an interpreter."

Conclusions

"I want to be able to feel confident in communicating treatment plans, diagnosis, and oral hygiene instructions to my patients who speak Spanish."

"I have to fully trust that they will accurately translate my instructions, explanations, and questions... I cannot fully determine my patient's thoughts and feelings regarding the conversation.'

Spanish Learning

"I hope to attend more sessions like this one to learn more terminology and practice speaking with my peers before treating patients."

General Conclusions

Overall increase among DDS and DH students from pre- to postlesson in:

- Basic Spanish OHI knowledge
- Confidence with using basic dental Spanish terminology

Future Directions

- Include other topics in lesson
- Increase frequency and duration of sessions
- Leverage existing resources like HSDA's Conversation Cafés
- Re-evaluate knowledge and confidence after longer period of time

Limitations

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- Single and short session
- Short-term evaluation
- · Small sample size limited to one university

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Abstract