Standardising the delivery of oral health care practice in hospitals

Author
Charlotte Binks is community dental officer at Kent Community Health Foundation Trust; Mili Doshi is consultant in special care dentistry at East Surrey Hospital; Jessica Mann is DCT2 in special care dentistry at East Surrey Hospital.

Abstract
Good mouth care is important, not only for oral health but also for general health and wellbeing, yet it is an aspect of care that is often neglected. Mouth Care Matters was launched by Health Education England to improve the oral health of adults in care homes and hospitals. Between 2015 and 2016, the initiative was implemented in 12 acute hospital trusts in Kent, Surrey and Sussex. This article explains why mouth care is important and discusses the results of a questionnaire used to collect baseline data on the 12 trusts’ oral care policies, resources and training.

Citation

Mouth care is an important aspect of patient care in hospitals, but is often identified as requiring improvement. Mouth Care Matters (MCM), an initiative funded by Health Education England (HEE), was launched in 2015 to improve the oral health of adults in care homes and hospitals. Between 2015 and 2016, the initiative was implemented in 12 acute hospital trusts in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

In 2015, a dental team implemented the MCM programme at East Surrey Hospital. The initiative was then adopted in all other acute hospital trusts in Kent, Surrey and Sussex. This article highlights the importance of good mouth care in hospital and discusses mouth care provision in 12 acute trusts in Kent, Surrey and Sussex before implementation of MCM.

Mouth care in hospitals
Supporting or providing good, regular mouth care for inpatients is essential (Department of Health, 2010). It contributes to good oral health and, in turn, improves general health, dignity and well-being (Locker et al, 2002). The hospital inpatient population is getting older and increasingly presents with comorbidities. This population is in greater need of help with personal care, including oral hygiene. Barriers to providing effective mouth care may include a lack of regular staff training and the absence of resources such as tools for assessing and recording oral health care and mouth care policies and products.

Why oral health is important
Good oral health can be defined as a state of being free from oral disease, pain or infection that limit an individual’s ability to eat, speak and socialise (World Health Organization, 2017). The oral health of hospitalised patients has been found to deteriorate worldwide, with an increase in the amount of dental plaque and gingival inflammation present over a period of 7-20 days (Terezakis et al, 2011). Xerostomia or dry mouth is common in hospitalised older patients and can negatively affect their ability to eat, as well as their psychological wellbeing (Avcu et al, 2005). Poor nutritional intake resulting from oral problems can slow recovery and increase the length of hospital stay (Gil-Montoya et al, 2008).

Keywords
Oral care/Mouth care/Inpatients/Acute trusts/oral swab

In this article...
- How good oral health contributes to good general health and wellbeing
- What is required for good mouth care provision in hospitals
- Gaps in oral care policies, training and resources in 12 acute trusts in England
Mouth-related problems can have numerous causes: some may be attributed to poor oral hygiene, while others may be a result of dehydration, a side-effect of medication or a symptom of a systemic condition (Public Health England, 2017; Walsh, 2017; PHE, 2015). Regular mouth assessment and care can help maintain or improve both oral and general health.

If teeth are not brushed effectively, a sticky film called plaque, made up of millions of bacteria, will stay on and between the teeth. Dental plaque contains organisms that can cause oral diseases such as dental decay and gum disease, but also, if transported to the lungs, respiratory infections (Pace and McCullough, 2010).

Not only can oral hygiene interventions reduce the risk of pneumonia in both ventilated and non-ventilated hospitalised patients (Shi et al, 2013; Abe et al, 2006), but they may also reduce the risk of mortality from the disease by reducing the number of febrile days and microbial colonisation (Manger et al, 2017; Sjögren et al, 2008; Azarpazhooh and Leake, 2006; Scanapieco, 2006).

Pneumonia is not the only systemic disease to be linked with oral health: there is also strong evidence of links between oral health and cardiovascular disease and diabetes (Dietrich et al, 2017; Demmer et al, 2001). Nurses have reported a lack of both training and knowledge in relation to oral health. Measures of oral health such as the amount of dental plaque and gingival inflammation were found to worsen during hospital stays in Brazil, the UK and France (Shi et al, 2014; Franklin et al, 2000; Fourrier et al, 1998).

Perhaps the worse effect that hospitalisation can have on patients’ oral health is the loss of their dentures (Michaelli et al, 2007). This will affect their ability to eat, speak and communicate, and consequently their nutrition, general health and psychological wellbeing. Making new dentures is costly and time-consuming; and they may be unsuccessful due to a lack of neuromuscular control (as in stroke patients) or a reduced ability to learn and adapt (for example, in patients with dementia) (Kalyan et al, 2014).

Lack of policies and resources
Hospital trusts generally have a range of policies and procedures covering clinical and corporate activities, but policies on mouth care are often lacking (Sousa et al, 2014). A study in an Irish university hospital showed that there was no standardisation in the delivery of oral care; no tools available to assess and record oral health; and a lack of equipment such as toothbrushes and toothpaste (Stout et al, 2009).

Insufficient training
Nurses often receive education on oral health in the early stages of their training and may not get regular updates thereafter. In a survey of 71 stroke wards in Scotland, only a third had had oral care training in the preceding year and training had been mostly ward-based (Talbot et al, 2005). Hands-on training in mouth care has been shown to improve oral hygiene provision, and consequently clinical outcomes, for hospitalised patients (Ross and Crumpler, 2007).

Healthcare assistants (HCAs), who often provide mouth care to hospital inpatients, frequently receive no training in oral care. Currently, the Care Certificate, which sets standards for HCAs in the UK, does not include mouth care.

Research into the oral care training and knowledge of health professionals has demonstrated similar gaps. A study exploring doctors’ knowledge of oral conditions showed that the majority felt their training was inadequate (Morgan et al, 2001). Nurses have reported a lack of both training and knowledge in relation to oral care and oral health (Preston et al, 2006; Adams, 1996).

Deterioration in hospital
Research shows that hospitalised patients who are unwell or immobile tend to neglect their normal oral care practices, which leads to worsening oral health (Michaelli et al, 2007). Studies in Finland and England have found that the standard of mouth care provided to hospitalised patients is often poor (Peltola et al, 2004; Adams, 1996), leading to a deterioration of oral health. Measures of oral health such as the amount of dental plaque and gingival inflammation were found to worsen during hospital stays in Brazil, the UK and France (Shi et al, 2014; Franklin et al, 2000; Fourrier et al, 1998).

Perhaps the worse effect that hospitalisation can have on patients’ oral health is the loss of their dentures (Michaelli et al, 2007). This will affect their ability to eat, speak and communicate, and consequently their nutrition, general health and psychological wellbeing. Making new dentures is costly and time-consuming; and they may be unsuccessful due to a lack of neuromuscular control (as in stroke patients) or a reduced ability to learn and adapt (for example, in patients with dementia) (Kalyan et al, 2014).

Recording tools
Five of the 12 trusts had a dedicated mouth care form or a specific place to record mouth care, albeit in different documents or sections of patients’ notes. There was considerable variation in form, from a ‘one-line tick box’ in a personal care sticker in the nursing notes to a whole paragraph in a nutrition and hydration risk assessment tool. None of the forms asked patients whether they were experiencing any oral problems, nor whether they had products such as a toothbrush, toothpaste or denture pot. None recorded whether patients had refused mouth care.

Recording mouth care provision, as well as instances when it is refused, helps ensure that all necessary care is provided and prevents duplication of care. There is currently no standardised mouth care tool consistently used in hospitals in England. The MCM programme includes the use of a dedicated mouth care recording tool, which helps standardise how mouth care and mouth assessments are recorded.
Training
Only five trusts provided oral health training to their staff. These five trusts all trained their healthcare assistants and three of them also trained nurses. Among the three trusts that also trained nurses, one only trained nurses working on stroke wards. All training was provided in the form of classroom sessions. No trust regularly delivered oral health training to doctors or allied health professionals.

Products
In case of unplanned admission, patients often do not have time to collect personal items, such as a toothbrush and toothpaste, for their hospital stay. Some will have family or friends who can bring these, but others will rely on hospital supplies. reassuringly, most trusts did provide essential mouth care products: 10 of the 12 said they would supply a toothbrush and toothpaste, and all said they would supply denture pots, if needed. However, many toothbrushes provided had large heads and hard bristles, making them unsuitable for frail patients with sore mouths, and the toothpaste provided was mostly of the foaming type, which may be unsuitable for patients with advanced dysphagia.

Foam swabs
Among the 12 trusts, 11 used foam swabs (Fig 1), but none provided training or protocols regarding their use; 9 out of 11 used foam swabs both for hydration and cleaning the mouth, one trust used them for hydration only, and another used them only for mouth cleaning.

In 2012, after the death of a patient in Wales, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency published a medical device alert on oral swabs with a foam head, highlighting a risk of patients choking if the head became detached (Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, 2012). It advised not to use swabs in patients who were likely to bite and not to soak them before use. The MHRA has since received 78 reports on

Table 1. Baseline data questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>If yes, please provide details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does your trust have an existing mouth care/oral care policy?</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>If yes, please provide details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does your trust have mouth care as part of another policy; for example, nutrition and hydration?</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>If yes, please provide details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does your trust have an existing mouth care/oral health recording tool?</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>If yes, please provide details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If there is mouth care training in the trust, who is it for: a) Nurses? b) Healthcare assistants? c) Doctors? d) Allied health professionals?</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>If yes, please provide product details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a patient/carer is unable to access mouth care products 24 hours after being in hospital, will they be provided with: a) A toothbrush b) Toothpaste c) A denture storage pot</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>If yes, please provide details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are oral foam swabs currently used in your trust?</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>If yes, are they used for: a) Cleaning the mouth? b) Hydration? c) Both of the above?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there pathways for dental care if the inpatient has the following problem during their hospital stay: a) Missing dentures b) Severe tooth ache c) Very loose tooth d) Swollen face due to dental abscess e) Sharp tooth affecting eating f) Head and neck trauma g) Suspicious lesion in the mouth</td>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>If yes, please provide details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 1. A foam swab
Conclusion

The baseline data shows that oral health care in the 12 acute trusts in Kent, Surrey and Sussex needed to be improved. Before the MCM initiative was adopted, there was no standardised provision of oral health-related resources and policies; more than half the trusts were not training staff in oral care; and most trusts had no clear pathway for ensuring specialist support when necessary.

The MCM programme rests on four key needs of staff: knowledge, skills, tools and support (Box 1). It has now been implemented across the 12 acute trusts, and it is hoped that this will lead to improved oral care for patients.

Box 1. Mouth care matters

Mouth Care Matters states that, to be able to provide good mouth care, staff need:

● Knowledge of good mouth care and how oral health is linked to general health and wellbeing
● Skills gained through training on how to assess the mouth and carry out mouth care
● Tools needed to provide effective mouth care, such as toothbrushes and denture pots
● Support from doctors/dentists/mouth care team when necessary

References


For more articles on mouth care, go to www.nursingtimes.net/mouthcare/12278


For more on this topic go online...

● How to provide effective oral care Bit.ly/NToralCare

Nursing Practice
Research

Pathways

None of the 12 trusts had a set pathway to follow should a patient need to see a dentist urgently. The general consensus was that, in the event of an oral-related emergency such as head and neck trauma or severe facial swelling, advice would be sought from the on-site maxillofacial department – which 10 of the 12 trusts had. One of the 10 trusts had an on-site special care dental department, as well as an informal pathway for urgent dental advice/care; the pathway included treating patients with severe pain that was slowing down their recovery and re-making dentures that had been lost during the stay.

Some common dental problems, such as dry mouth, lost dentures and oral candidiasis, require multidisciplinary input, and clear pathways reduce the time from recognition of an issue to its resolution, which means shorter hospital stays, more efficient and safer treatment, and increased patient satisfaction. The 12 trusts lacked clear patient care pathways for oral care problems commonly occurring in hospital.

oral swabs, most commonly reporting detachment of the foam head. It is likely that safety issues with foam swabs are under-reported.

For more articles on mouth care, go to www.nursingtimes.net/mouthcare/12278

Nursing Times
Journal Club

To use this article for a journal club discussion with colleagues, go to nursingtimes.net/NTJCMouthCare and download the article along with a discussion handout to give to members of your group before the meeting.

Your journal club activity counts as participatory CPD hours or can be used as the basis for reflective accounts in your revalidation activities.

For more Nursing Times Journal Club articles and tips on how to set up and run your own group, go to: nursingtimes.net/NTJournalClub

References


