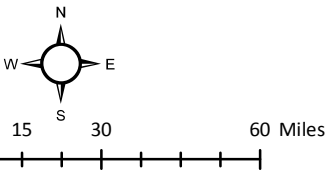
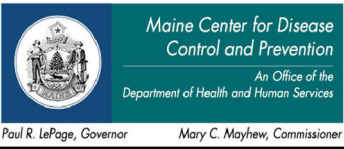
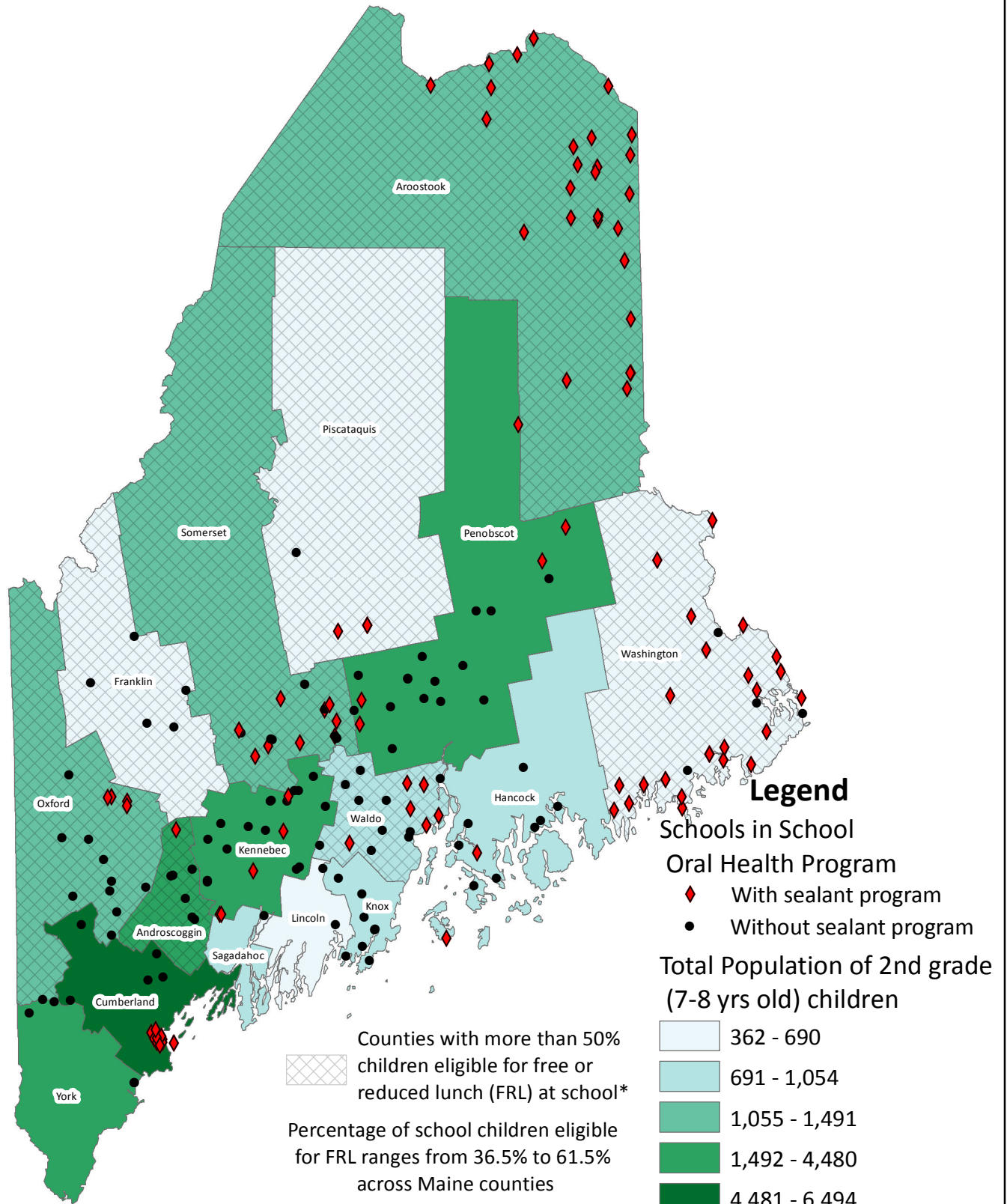


9. Schools with State-Funded Sealant Program, Maine 2011

Maine CDC Oral Health Program



*See explanatory notes
 Data source:
 School sealant program data: Maine Oral Health Program, Maine CDC, 2011-12 school year
 Child population: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
 Free and reduced lunch report, Maine Department of Education, 2010



Paul R. LePage, Governor

Mary C. Mayhew, Commissioner

Department of Health and Human Services
Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention
286 Water Street
11 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0011
Tel.: (207) 287-8016; Fax: (207) 287-9058
TTY Users: Dial 711 (Maine Relay)

Oral Health in Maine, 2011 – 2012

A Series of Maps Describing Professional and Prevention Resources: Explanatory Notes

These maps were constructed by Santosh Nazare, MBBS, MPH, CPH, Epidemiologist/Research Associate I, University of Southern Maine Department of Applied Medical Sciences, for the Oral Health Program in the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Population Health, and by David Pied, Policy, Systems and Environmental Change Program Manager in the Division, using data available in 2011 and 2012. It is expected that they will be updated after new data becomes available by the end of 2013. Specific data sources and dates are noted on each map. Certain terms and other details are defined and discussed below.

1. Dentists and dental hygienists (maps # 1 – 6):
 - a. The term "active" is used to describe dentists and registered dental hygienists who have up-to-date, active licenses from the State Board of Dental Examiners.
 - b. Because a dental professional holds an active license does not necessarily mean that the individual is actively practicing.
 - c. There is no practical way to indicate the number of hours an individual dentist or dental hygienist practices and whether that is full-time, part-time, or some other basis.
 - d. Dental hygienist location is based upon county of residence, which may or may not be the county of practice.
2. Total population maps (maps # 1, 5, 6) indicate the numbers of active license holders per county and the total county population.
3. Population density maps (maps #2, 3, 4) denote the approximate location of each licensed dental professional.
 - a. Dentists are located by practice address. If several practice addresses are located in close proximity to each other, the map may not show more than one "dot," or "dots" may be overlaid on top of each other, due to the scale of the map. Dentists practicing at "safety net" dental clinics may not be shown, due to how they reported information. See map #7 for clinic locations.
 - b. Dental hygienists provide home addresses and so were not mapped by population density due to privacy concerns.
4. "Safety net dental clinics" (#7) include any dental clinic or dental center that operates as, or is operated by, a private non-profit organization, including Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) and FQHC-lookalikes; other private non-profit organizations; state-operated clinics; tribal clinics; and one volunteer program. The Institute of Medicine's report, *America's Health Care Safety Net* (2000), defines safety net providers as those who "organize and deliver a significant level of health care and other health-related services to uninsured, Medicaid, and other vulnerable patients." Although private practitioners may provide such services, only non-profit safety net sites are included on this map. A map of federally designated dental health professional shortage areas may be found at: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/local-public-health/orhpc/index.shtml/>.
5. The maps showing the locations of schools funded by the Maine CDC to provide fluoride mouthrinse and dental sealants (#8, 9) also indicate counties in which more than 50% of children are eligible for the federal Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) Program at school. The School Oral Health Program, an initiative of the Maine CDC's Oral Health Program, provides these resources to schools that meet a combination of community-based risk factors, within the limits of available funds. Generally speaking, a threshold level of 40% FRL eligibility will qualify a school for the state-funded program. In 2013, fewer schools use the fluoride mouthrinse.
6. In 2011, 66 public water systems provided optimally fluoridated water to 133 communities in Maine, comprising 80 percent of people who are served by public water systems. (Since then, two systems combined corporately, and small one system discontinued fluoridating [on Mt. Desert Island, adjacent to the Bar Harbor on the map] resulting in 64 systems serving 132 communities.) Because just over half of the state's population uses wells or small private systems, this translates to 40 percent of the total population of the state. Not all people in a community where public water is provided have access to that water.
7. Map #11 represents Independent Practice Dental Hygienist (IPDH) practice locations in Maine as reported in September 2012. An IPDH is licensed by the Maine Board of Dental Examiners to practice without supervision by a dentist in Maine within a scope of practice that includes many but not all of all the duties described under general supervision of Registered Dental Hygienists.
8. Map #12, Public Health Dental Hygienists Providing School Linked Services in Maine schools, 2012, represents the school districts, grouped by zip codes, where hygienists practicing in Public Health Supervision status are providing preventive oral health services in schools. A Public Health Supervision Dental Hygienist is a registered dental hygienist who practices in settings other than a traditional dental practice, providing preventive services, under the general supervision of a dentist.