References and Resources

Infection Control Considerations for Portable and Mobile Oral Healthcare Settings
References


• Summers C, et.al. Infection Control for Screening and Surveys. JADA 1994;125:1213-.

• Summers, Chet, Practical Infection Control for Dental Sealant Programs in a Portable Dental Care Environment. Presented at the National Public Health Dental Sealant Program Conference Friday, August 26, 1994. Columbus OH
References

Distance Learning - Education & Training Resources

  – 7 module distance learning continuing education program

• **Ohio Safety Net Dental Clinics Distance Learning Program**  [http://www.ohiodentalclinics.com/](http://www.ohiodentalclinics.com/)
  – *School-based sealant programs – Module 2 Infection Control*
    • [http://www.ohiodentalclinics.com/curricula/sealant/mod2_0.html](http://www.ohiodentalclinics.com/curricula/sealant/mod2_0.html)
School and Community-Based Sealant Program Resources

- CDC - School-Based Dental Sealant Programs
  http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/topics/dental_sealant_programs.htm
  – Preventing Dental Caries Through School-Based Sealant Programs: Updated Recommendations and Review of Evidence,* Journal of the American Dental Association, November 2009, provides guidance to school-based sealant programs.

• These recommendations are designed to guide practices of state and community public health programs for planning, implementing, and evaluating school-based sealant programs, as well as to complement the American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs’ evidence-based clinical recommendations for sealant use* published in 2008.
• “The Effectiveness of Sealants in Managing Caries Lesions,”* Journal of Dental Research. February 2008. This study shows that if sealants are placed over early tooth decay, they will stop early decay from becoming a cavity. This information should lessen concerns about accidentally sealing over decay.

• “The Effect of Dental Sealants on Bacteria Levels in Caries Lesions: A Review of the Evidence,”* Journal of the American Dental Association. March 2008. This study shows that sealing over tooth decay lowers the number of bacteria in the cavity by at least 100-fold.

• “Exploring Four-Handed Delivery and Retention of Resin-Based Sealants,”* Journal of the American Dental Association. March 2008. For sealants to work, they must stay in place or be retained on the tooth. This study concludes that having a dental assistant help the dental professional place the sealant (four-handed technique) may improve sealant retention.

• "A Comparison of the Effects of Toothbrushing and Handpiece Prophylaxis on Retention of Sealants,"* Journal of the American Dental Association. January 2009. This study shows that cleaning the tooth's surface with a toothbrush before applying dental sealants resulted in sealant retention at least as high as when a hand piece was used.

• "Caries Risk in Formerly Sealed Teeth,"* Journal of the American Dental Association. April 2009. This study shows that teeth with fully or partially lost sealants did not have a higher risk of developing a cavity than teeth that were never sealed.
• **Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General**. This U.S. Surgeon General's report was the first to focus on oral health provides an overview on effectiveness of sealants and public health strategies to provide sealants to children in community settings.

• **Sealant Efficiency Assessment for Locals and States (SEALS)** is a tool that states and communities can use to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of their school-based or school-linked sealant programs.

• **Seal America: The Prevention Invention** is an online manual designed to assist health professionals initiate and implement a school-based dental sealant program.

• **School-Based Dental Sealant Programs in Ohio**. A five-part, distance-learning course provided to further understanding of the history, operations, and underlying principles of Ohio’s school-based dental sealant programs. Available at: [http://ohiodentalclinics.com/curricula/sealant/index.html](http://ohiodentalclinics.com/curricula/sealant/index.html)

• **CDC Expert Workgroup on School-Based Dental Sealant Programs**. Members of the CDC-sponsored expert workgroup.
OSAP Resources


Available at:
http://www.osap.org
If Saliva Were Red: A Visual Lesson on Infection Control
The video training system, If Saliva Were Red, features an 8-minute video (VHS, CD-ROM) that uses dental professionals to highlight common infection control and safety flaws; the cross contamination dental workers would see if saliva were red; and how controlling contamination by using personal barrier protection, safe work practices, and effective infection control products reduces the risk of exposure.

From Policy to Practice: OSAP's Guide to the Guidelines
The Organization for Safety & Asepsis Procedures (OSAP) has produced this 170-page workbook, which contains practical information to help health care professionals put the infection control recommendations into practice. These resources were produced by OSAP through a CDC cooperative agreement.
• From Policy to Practice: OSAP’s Interactive Guide to the CDC Guidelines
  http://osaplms.ts.karta.com/
  Interactive guide to the CDC Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Healthcare Settings - 2003, an online education program based on the chain of infection. There is no charge to access and view the program

  Guide Book and CD  52-page, spiral-bound text book with 12 ready-to-edit forms on an accompanying CD-ROM. This is a practical guide to providing safe dental care in nontraditional settings. It is designed for healthcare providers who participate in humanitarian missions that provide dental care to individuals in nontraditional settings. These settings often lack the necessary resources or modern amenities that are found in dental practices in the United States. The Guide contains a compilation of suggestions provided by person who have actually experienced and participated in humanitarian mission. Free Download available at http://www.osap.org/ ?????????