



States Stalled on Dental Sealants

Oregon

Dental sealants are clear plastic coatings applied to cavity-prone permanent molars. School-based sealant programs can reduce tooth decay by 60 percent at one-third the cost of a filling. Oregon’s grade in 2014, an A-, is an improvement from a B in 2012, because the state now serves more high-need schools and placed sealants in a higher percentage of 8-year-olds. Oregon received a “minus” because Medicaid managed care organizations do not yet reimburse the statewide sealant program.

A- 2014 Grade

2012 Grade: **B**

How well is Oregon protecting kids from tooth decay?

Sealant benchmarks	2012	2014	Goal
Percentage of high-need schools with sealant programs	50-74%	>75%	>75%
Unnecessary rules restricting hygienists from applying sealants in schools?*	No restrictions	No restrictions	No restrictions
Participation in National Oral Health Surveillance System?	Yes—and submitted recent data	Yes—and submitted recent data	Yes—and submitted recent data
Meeting Healthy People 2010 sealant objective?	No	Yes	Yes

Grading

A	10-11
B	8-9
C	6-7
D	3-5
F	0-2



11 Oregon earned 11 out of a possible 11 points on sealant policies.

For a detailed description of the grading system, see the methodology section of the report at pewtrusts.org/dentalsealants.

* Pew and the Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors (ASTDD) surveyed states to learn whether regulations require dentists to examine children before hygienists can apply sealants at schools —restrictions that research shows are unnecessary. State policies were categorized as follows: A dentist’s exam is not required – no restrictions; a dentist’s exam is sometimes required (e.g., certain classifications of dental hygienists can apply sealants without a dentist’s prior exam) – some restrictions; a dentist’s exam is always required – severe restrictions; and a dentist’s exam is always required and the dentist must remain on-site while the hygienist applies the sealant – most severe restrictions.