Why Focus on Oral Health?

- Dental problems are the ___ reason for missing school

- ___ of adolescents aged 16-19 have ______ ______ or ________ in their permanent teeth
Oral Effects of Drugs
Tobacco

- _____ people diagnosed in 2007
- _____ people die every year

Effects on mouth:________________
- ___ ___
- ___ ___
- ___ ___
- ___ ___
- ___ ___
- ___ ___

Effects on mouth:________________
- ____
- ____

people diagnosed in 2007
withpeople die every year
Smokeless Tobacco

- Also known as ___, ___, ___, ___, ___, and ___

- Types:
  - Fine-grain tobacco that often comes in teabag-like pouches. Users "pinch" or "dip" between their lower lip and gum.
  - Shredded, twisted, or "bricked" tobacco leaves that users put between their cheek and gum.
Smokeless Tobacco

• The tobacco _____ in the _____ so users can suck or chew on the tobacco.

• Users ____ often to get rid of the saliva that builds up.

• The sucking and chewing allow ________ (an addictive drug) to be absorbed into the bloodstream through the tissues.

Smokeless does not mean harmless! Smokeless tobacco is every bit as dangerous as smoking!
Smoking and Drinking are risk factors for a higher incidence of tooth decay, gum disease and oral cancer.
Alcohol Statistics

• More than ______ U.S. deaths are caused by excessive alcohol consumption each year.
• Direct and indirect causes of death include ______, ______, ______, ______, ______, and ______.
• Alcohol is the most ______ used drug among young people.
• Underage drinking costs the United States more than ______ every year — enough to buy every public school student a state-of-the-art computer!
Alcohol Statistics

- Alcohol kills ___ times more youth than all other illicit drugs combined.
- In surveys done recalling the prior 30 days, ___ of high school seniors report drinking, with ___ reporting having been drunk at least once.
- Youth who drink alcohol are ___ times more likely to use _______ than those who never drink alcohol.
- _______ _________ are the greatest single cause of death for persons aged ___ - ___.
- About ___ of these fatalities are in alcohol-related crashes.
Drinking Alcohol and Dental Problems

- Heavy drinking can cause:
  - _______ of the gum, tongue, and oral tissues
  - Poor ______ after dental surgery
  - Poor ______ health habits
  - Increase in _____ ______ from the increased exposure to sugars and acids in the alcoholic beverage itself
ILLEGAL RECREATIONAL DRUGS
Dental Problems with Crack Cocaine

- Higher risk for ___ infection and other medical concerns, such as: _____, _____, _____, or ______ from the _____
- Dental Problems include:
  - _________________ (hole) in the separation between the 2 nostrils or nasal septum
  - ___ _____
  - _____ to tooth surfaces
What is Meth?

- Short for ______________
- A powerful and addictive stimulant that:
  - Affects ___________ __________ __________
  - Has a ____ potential for ______
- To prevent “crash”, user takes more meth
- __________ develops rapidly, leading to an addiction in a relatively short time
What is Meth?

“Double Whammy” Drug

FIRST STAGE
energetic & powerful

SECOND STAGE
downfall / “crash”
Meth Street Names

- Crank
- Tina
- Speed
- Ice
- Zip
- Crystal
- Fire
- Chalk
- Tweak
- Glass
Who Uses Meth?

• A meth user could be _____!
  o Teens, parents, college students, men, women, and professionals
  o Meth is used in a variety of ____ ______, ____________, and ____________
Students & Meth

- Students are attracted by the drug’s reputation for ________ _______
- Others use it to ___ _____ for extended periods of time
- Women and girls view it as a way to ___ ______

Student Profile:
- 4.5% of High School Seniors
- 4.1% of 10th Graders
- 3.1% of 8th Graders
MY FRIENDS AND I SHARE EVERYTHING.

NOW WE SHARE HEPATITIS AND HIV.
What is Meth Mouth?

- Caused by _____ nature of the drug and its tendency to cause ___ _____
  - _____ acts as buffer against cavities
  - To relieve thirst or dry mouth, meth users crave ___-_____ foods, drinks, and gum
- This contributes to widespread _____ _____
If left untreated, tooth decay leads to severe ___ and ______
- Infection can spread to gums, causing _____ ___ and ______ damage
- Anxiety leads to clenching and grinding of teeth → _______ teeth
Signs of Meth Mouth

- Dry mouth
- Bad breath
- Cavities
- Breaking or crumbling teeth
- Bleeding gums
- Swollen gums
- Loose teeth
- Mouth and gum sores
- Pain
This is Meth Mouth
Other Signs of Meth Use

- Excessively happy
- Loss of appetite
- Nervousness
- Increased acne
- Constant talking
- Rapid eye movements
- Dilated pupils
- Sweating
- Rapid weight loss
- Sleeplessness
- Excessive itching & sensation of “bugs” under skin
Long Term Use

- Can lead to: __________ (resulting in inability to do daily activities)

- Can cause:
  - ___________, ___________, ___________, ________ to skin and severe ________
  - Ultimately ______, ____ or ______, ______, or even ______
10 YEARS OF METH USE
WHERE WILL YOU BE IN 10 YEARS?
Drugs will kill!
Is it worth it?
For Further Questions, Ask Your NURSE or HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

Q? A!
Dental Health Initiative
Share the Care
San Diego Health and Human Services Agency

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