

2019-08-09

# 'Teeth Matter': engaging people experiencing homelessness with oral health promotion efforts

Paisi, M

<http://hdl.handle.net/10026.1/14888>

---

10.1038/s41415-019-0572-4

British Dental Journal

Springer Science and Business Media LLC

---

*All content in PEARL is protected by copyright law. Author manuscripts are made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the details provided on the item record or document. In the absence of an open licence (e.g. Creative Commons), permissions for further reuse of content should be sought from the publisher or author.*

# **‘Teeth Matter’- Engaging people experiencing homelessness with oral health promotion efforts**

## **Abstract**

People with experience of homelessness commonly suffer from poor oral health and are likely to have low-level engagement with dental services. ‘Teeth Matter’ was a pilot study developed to examine whether Peer Education could result in improved plaque management among people who are experiencing homelessness. Based on the experience gained from developing and implementing the study, and taking into consideration the views of everyone involved, this paper provides a list of suggestions and resources that can be used to improve engagement of this population with oral health promotion activities. Some of the learning points are also applicable in the clinical setting.

## **Background**

Poor dental health is common among people who experience homelessness.<sup>1,2</sup> A study in London involving 260 people showed that, 60% of the participants had suffered from toothache since they became homeless, while 15% had pulled out their own teeth.<sup>3</sup> The British Dental Association<sup>4</sup> and Groundswell<sup>3</sup> have highlighted the need to improve oral healthcare for people experiencing homelessness.

We previously reported on the ‘Teeth Matter’ research project the aim of which was to examine whether Peer Education could yield improved plaque management among people experiencing homelessness.<sup>5</sup> Along with a demonstration of tooth brushing technique by a dentist, a Groundswell peer educator provided basic oral health messages and used motivational interviewing to develop the participants’ sense of self-efficacy regarding oral health. Our participants were 24 British males aged on average 37 years, who lived in a residential centre providing temporary accommodation to homeless people in Plymouth.<sup>5</sup>

# Teeth Matter



1

2 Based on the experience of developing and implementing the project, and considering the  
3 views of everyone involved, including our participants, we provide below a list of  
4 suggestions and resources that could be helpful to researchers and clinicians when promoting  
5 oral health within this community. The paper presents key learning points from people  
6 experiencing homelessness, their support workers, researchers and clinicians. Although some  
7 of the points raised are also applicable to the general population, we felt that it is important to  
8 include them as they can be instrumental in homeless people's engagement with oral health  
9 promotion efforts. The views were obtained through focus groups discussions and interviews,  
10 as well as feedback sheets.

## 11 **Planning and design**

12 **Participatory approach** - Engaging participants in the design of the study and development  
13 of a project ensures that the project will be feasible and acceptable and that it meets  
14 participants' needs.<sup>6</sup> This is also essential for interesting participants and engaging  
15 participants in the project and making them aware that their views are valued.

16 **Project introduction** – It is important to create interest in the project for participants and in  
17 the Teeth Matter study it was effective to host an information session, informally  
18 communicating the idea of the planned project to potential participants and responding to any  
19 questions they may have. The physical arrangements should provide a sense of equality (e.g.  
20 sitting in a circle). Having food/drink to give it a coffee morning feel adds to a relaxed  
21 atmosphere. Having a short time interval between the introduction of the project and the  
22 baseline assessment (e.g. one week rather than a month) is recommended in order that

1 participants do not lose interest. Advertisement of the project via posters (Appendix 1) and  
2 encouragement from support workers, are essential for persuading participants to consider  
3 joining a project and for maintaining their participation.

4 **Outreach work** - Visiting people at a place where they feel comfortable (e.g. residential  
5 centre for people experiencing homelessness), helps to break down the fears that many of  
6 them have regarding dental visits and/or dentists, and facilitates an introduction to the clinical  
7 environment in a positive way. When delivering research in a residential centre, you are  
8 effectively entering participants' homes, and therefore it is important that the project design  
9 takes into account other existing activities in the centre. Furthermore, when advising  
10 participants, it is important to consider the constraints they may have in making choices (e.g.  
11 limited menu choice in meals provided at the centre) and that there may be a need for  
12 establishing partnerships with the top management in order to promote a supportive  
13 environment to behavioural change.<sup>6</sup>

14 “Combining a brief dental check with talking interventions seemed to work for participants.  
15 People seemed much more comfortable with taking part in a brief dental check than I  
16 expected and I think this may have been because they were on ‘home ground’.” (Dentist A)

17 “The opportunity for first meetings on home territory benefits nervous patients as well as  
18 those who accidentally come across the chance to be examined.” (Volunteer, residential  
19 homeless centre)

20 “I believe that the term ‘hard-to-reach’ commonly used to describe homeless people is not  
21 reflective of the actual situation. Based on my overall experience, provided the  
22 researchers/clinicians are open to reaching in to people who experience homelessness and  
23 work closely with their support workers, it is easy to establish contact and rapport with  
24 them.” (Lead researcher).

25 **Connection with the support service** - Establishing a link with a key person within the  
26 support service whether a day centre or residential is essential for project development and  
27 the recruitment and follow-up of participants. In addition, the involvement of support workers  
28 is crucial in establishing rapport between the team and the participants. Improving support

1 workers' awareness regarding oral health as part of the project enables them to better support  
2 participants' behaviour change journey.

3 "Participation rates were higher than I expected and I felt this had a lot to do with the great  
4 rapport between the volunteer support worker at the venue and the participants." (Dentist A)

5 "A key learning has been that health promotion is most effective with homeless people when  
6 it works in a joined up way with support services. (Groundswell)

7 "The assistance of a support worker is paramount to remind them and organise their  
8 appointments." (Dentist B)

9 "Without the lead volunteer's support, I do not think we would be able to reach many (if any)  
10 participants, let alone keep them involved in the project. However, adequate support from  
11 support workers is needed to help them engage with dental care and highlight the need to  
12 keep up with the appointments. " (Lead researcher)

13 "[name of the lead volunteer] told me about you guys, and I need my mouth to be sorted out."  
14 (Participant)

15

16 **Peer researchers** - It is important that peer researchers (i.e. people with previous experience  
17 of homelessness) are involved throughout the delivery and evaluation of a research/oral  
18 health promotion project. Peer researchers ensure that the research tools (e.g. information  
19 sheets, questionnaires etc) and the language used therein will be acceptable to the participants  
20 (e.g. use the word 'project' rather than 'research study'; avoid using the term 'homelessness'  
21 but rather refer to 'people in temporary accommodation'). Peer researchers also put residents  
22 at ease and connect with them. During qualitative research data collection (e.g. focus groups)  
23 the peer researchers can be accompanied by an academic researcher, who may want to  
24 explore certain topics of interest in more depth. Prior to the project, it is also valuable to  
25 explore with participants what they would be looking for in a 'peer' (i.e. it might go further  
26 than being someone who has had personal experience of homelessness, to be someone they  
27 can identify with from a wider context e.g. from the same city as themselves).

28 "The presence of a peer researcher was paramount in sparking an interest in the project and  
29 discussion, and could be used as a motivation for participants to seek similar recovery from  
30 homelessness." (Lead researcher)

1 “Someone who’s been through the same experience. Because if they’ve been through it, then  
2 they can understand it and properly input it to me, maybe in a better way than someone who  
3 hasn’t lived it.”<sup>5</sup> (Participant)

4

#### 5 **Delivery and implementation**

6 **Relaxed atmosphere** - Music in the background can help make the space a little more  
7 relaxed, especially when participants are waiting to be seen by a researcher or the dentist. It  
8 can also give an enhanced sense of privacy to participants in discussion with researchers.  
9 Provision of snacks and drinks at all study stages (presentation, focus groups, intervention;  
10 consumed after the clinical assessment), go down very well and can be used as an opportunity  
11 to introduce participants to healthy options.

12 “I liked the fact that you had refreshments and things like that. All good.” (Participant)

13 **First meeting with the dentist** -. Some people experiencing homelessness may not have  
14 visited a dentist for a significant period of time, and previous negative experiences are  
15 common.<sup>3</sup> More time may be needed for the clinical examination than would be usual in a  
16 clinic so that participants have enough time to overcome anxiety, familiarise themselves with  
17 the environment and equipment, and to have a chat with the dentist and assistants about their  
18 dental journey.

19 “The participants were diverse and all needed some time to orientate themselves or establish  
20 their identity and control over the situation with the dental team, independent of having done  
21 this with the other researchers previously. Some started quite serious conversations about  
22 their past and future hopes, others needed to play with equipment and some to have a joke  
23 about us before they were ready to proceed. Time has to be factored in for participants to  
24 make themselves feel secure in their own way, in order to gain their rapport. This may not be  
25 so significant at the second visit but some participants may feel they need to update us about  
26 their dental appointments for urgent care which will have taken place since the last research  
27 visit.” (Dentist A)

28

29 Reducing waiting time and making the visit ‘easy’ was appreciated by the participants. A  
30 long waiting time can lead to increased anxiety levels.

31 “In and out, there is no messing around, you don’t sit there for hours waiting to be seen. You  
32 get in, you fill out the form, by the time you fill up the form you are in there you are seen two  
33 minutes later, two minutes later you are done. There is no messing around” (Participant)

1  
2 **Pain management and urgent referrals** - Toothache was also common among the study  
3 participants. Based on this and the fact that risky behaviours associated with oral mucosa  
4 disease (e.g. smoking) are more prevalent among people experiencing homelessness than in  
5 the general population,<sup>1</sup> it is recommended that when conducting a research project a care  
6 pathway is arranged in advance to refer participants for urgent/emergency dental problems  
7 (e.g. pain management, fast track referral form, and GP contact for suspicious lesions).

8 **Opportunity to access treatment** - Providing participants the opportunity to access  
9 treatment as part of a research study is recommended.

10 “Having a fast track into dental services as with the ‘Teeth Matter’ project proved a great  
11 incentive for people to participate, and also meant that people felt they had an opportunity to  
12 address their dental need. Once this was in sight, it felt that people felt they could better care  
13 for themselves.” (Groundswell)

14 “Participants were primarily interested in getting treatment, especially where they were in  
15 pain and/or had difficulty eating.” (Volunteer, residential homeless centre)

16 “Just wanted to get my teeth sorted and get a nice smile back - for my confidence”  
17 (Participant)

## 18 **Conduct**

19 **Communication** - A friendly, informal and non-judgmental atmosphere is important. Giving  
20 the time for participants to talk through their concerns (even though sometimes they may not  
21 relate to dental care) helps put people at ease.

22 “It’s not frightening going in there. Don’t get me wrong the first time I went in there I didn’t  
23 know what was going to go on...” (Participant)

24 “It’s really important for the clinical team to communicate with the participants in a way  
25 which shows respect, friendliness, interest in their lives, some recognition of their current  
26 circumstances, without patronising but also appreciating that they may not be used to the  
27 dental check-up language and preventive instructions which might be used in a dental  
28 practice.” (Dentist A)

29 “I found that they had a need to talk about their previous experiences, good and bad, and the  
30 state of their oral health, before going on to more appointments - it helped them process what

1 they were and had been going through, and I found that they responded well to the supported  
2 sessions.” (Peer Educator, Groundswell)”

3

4 **Community engagement** - Engaging with people experiencing homelessness in a non-  
5 clinical setting (e.g. volunteering at soup kitchens) helps to understand the issues homeless  
6 people face, remove barriers and better engage people. It can also lead to a greater  
7 understanding of the issues preventing people from maintaining their oral health. For  
8 researchers/clinicians who may have never really spoken to someone who experiences  
9 homelessness, having the opportunity to lower that guard away from a research/clinical  
10 setting teaches them a new way of approaching and thinking about people experiencing  
11 homelessness.

12 “I think that the long-term involvement of the principal investigator with the local support  
13 network for homeless people in Plymouth, including other volunteers such as the volunteer  
14 support worker, gave her the ability to develop a protocol which suited the needs and  
15 expectations of the participants.” (Dentist A)

16 “My involvement with a forum providing support to people experiencing homelessness in  
17 Plymouth gave me the opportunity to become aware of the challenges that people who are  
18 homeless face in their everyday lives and to appreciate the need for flexibility and  
19 understanding when it comes to their engagement with the services. Even though I do not  
20 have a clinical background, it is very clear that poor oral health is one of the most prevalent  
21 issues affecting people experiencing homelessness and this has a significant impact both on  
22 their confidence but also their ability to enjoy a meal without pain. Having had prior  
23 experience working with people experiencing homelessness, enabled me to be able to keep an  
24 open mind to specific requirements that this project may have had and to feel comfortable  
25 when engaging with our participants.” (Lead researcher)

26

27 **Flexibility to accommodate complex needs** – While some participants valued having set  
28 times for study appointments, a high level of flexibility is needed to accommodate anxiety  
29 (“please see me as soon as you can”) or difficulty with time keeping and participants’ diverse  
30 needs. Participants’ changing circumstances mean that there should be enough flexibility in  
31 the project design to accommodate their attendance behaviours. Furthermore, it is important



1 for researchers to consider changing the study protocol if the change would be beneficial to  
2 the participants.

3 “Structure can help people who experience homelessness to feel more secure and become  
4 more able to better organise other aspects of their lives. At the same time, flexibility from the  
5 service provision and greater understanding of the need to adjust certain procedures is also  
6 important in meeting complex needs” (Lead researcher)

7  
8 “It may take more than one attempt to get someone to a treatment appointment;  
9 encouragement works for some but deters others - no two people are the same.” (Volunteer,  
10 residential homeless centre)

11 “Routine, I’ve got to go down and sort out about work, so I want to go and sort out about my  
12 teeth. You know what I mean. It’s all routine with me, its stability...” (Participant)

13  
14 **Resources**

15 **Customising printed resources** - Discussion with the participants prior to their involvement  
16 in the project is a good way to elicit any questions they have regarding oral health.  
17 Subsequent leaflets with information on their questions can be used to provide accurate  
18 information on the particular topics and demonstrate to participants that their questions were  
19 considered. It was evident through the focus groups that participants had questions regarding  
20 several ‘myths’ widespread through the internet and social media with regard to oral health  
21 (e.g. meaning of coloured stripes at the bottom of the toothpaste tubes).

22 “I have seen online that you’ve got different tubes for toothpastes and you’ve got different  
23 colours. And they all mean different stuff. Which one to use?” (Participant)

24  
25 “Which toothpaste is the best to use? Because there is so many different types now”  
26 (Participant)

27  
28 “Like for sensitive teeth, which one is best to use?” (Participant)

29  
30 “Information on other home treatments, like are teeth whitening kits good for you?”  
31 (Participant)

32  
33 **Visual aids (Appendix 2)** - Visual displays are particularly useful when delivering an oral  
34 health intervention to people experiencing homelessness. Messages on an intervention (e.g.  
35 brushing teeth twice a day) can be reinforced with the use of posters or other visual aids at  
36 places frequented by residents (e.g. communal bathrooms). Within a common ‘look’,

1 changing the content of the posters periodically has proven useful in retaining participants'  
2 attention. Keeping messages simple and short works well with the particular group.

3 “Most of us are learning visually” (Participant)

4

5 “They can have a poster at the reception, there is a notice board there. They can do it in ways  
6 that stands out too. Not to look like a basic poster.” (Participant)

7

8 **Reminders (Appendix 3)** - Encouragement and reminders to attend future appointments are  
9 important because sometimes chaotic lifestyles can make it difficult for people experiencing  
10 homelessness to remember appointments. Whether at the research or clinical setting,  
11 provision by support workers of reminder slips which include the study logo, the name of the  
12 patient and time of appointment can be used to remind participants of their appointments. The  
13 importance of attending their appointment or informing in advance of their inability to attend  
14 can be included in the note. The use of stickers that participants can place somewhere in their  
15 room visible to them is recommended, as well as verbal reminders by support workers.  
16 Having support workers accompanying patients to their appointment can enhance attendance.

17 “Reminders would be helpful. If [volunteer’s name] could give me a tiny 24 hours reminder  
18 on the day before and again before just and if she can knock on my door. I don’t always keep  
19 appointments because I don’t always remember. So if I got the same sticker, I can put in a  
20 calendar or just stick it on me” (Participant)

21

22 “I’d love a reminder please.” (Participant)

23 **Dress code** - The coordinator and researchers can be dressed relatively casually. However,  
24 for the dentist and data recorder, scrub uniforms can help give legitimacy as professionals in  
25 the eyes of participants.

26 **Goody bags**- Participants highly valued the provision of goody bags. Although provision of  
27 toothpastes and toothbrushes does not guarantee improvement in oral health habits, ensuring  
28 that participants have the necessary resources is crucial. Goody bags can contain toothpastes,  
29 toothbrushes, timers and laminated information leaflets.

30 “Reading the information that you gave me a couple of months back helped me with brushing  
31 teeth.” (Participant)

32

1 “You concentrate on the brushing and try to count in your head as well.” (Participant)

2 **Acknowledgement for contribution (Appendix 4)** - Giving out certificates and/or thank-  
3 you cards to the participants is a way of acknowledging their contribution to the project and  
4 was highly appreciated by our participants.

5  
6 **Conclusions**

7 ‘Teeth Matter’ was a pilot project which enabled the team to gain a deeper understanding of  
8 the needs of people experiencing homelessness with regard to their oral health. Important  
9 lessons that could be used to promote their engagement with oral health promotion have also  
10 been obtained. Some of the learnings from this study may also be useful in creating a more  
11 inclusive dentistry.

12 Overall, our experience has shown that oral health does matter to this community. We also  
13 believe that the term ‘hard to reach’ often used to describe people who are homeless needs to  
14 be reconsidered.

15 Small and personal success stories should not be overlooked: a great achievement reported  
16 during the project was the fact that one of our participants brushed his teeth for the first time  
17 in two years. Such small steps can be signs of emerging confidence and self-efficacy, and  
18 such gains can offer pathways to lead to more stable and healthy lifestyles.

19 **Key points**

- 20 1. Highlights practices that can be used to successfully engage people experiencing  
21 homelessness with oral health promotion activities.
- 22 2. Provides a set of resources that can be used in other projects and settings to promote  
23 oral health for people experiencing homelessness.
- 24 3. Presents key learning points from the perspective of participants, support workers,  
25 clinicians and researchers.

1 **Acknowledgements**

2 The authors would like to thank Oral and Dental Research Trust for providing funding this  
3 project (GSK Research Award). We would also like to thank Zoe Allen and Stephan  
4 Morrison, for their contribution to the study. A very big thank you to the residential center's  
5 lead volunteer, and our participants for their participation in the study and who helped expand  
6 our knowledge on engaging people who experience homelessness with dental care.

7

8

## 1   **References**

- 2       1. Coles E, Edwards M, Elliot GM, Freeman R, Heffernan A, Moore A. *The oral health*  
3       *of homeless people across Scotland: Report of the homeless oral health survey in*  
4       *Scotland, 2008-2009*. Dundee: University of Dundee, Dental Health Services  
5       Research Unit; 2011.
- 6       2. Daly B, Newton T, Batchelor P, Jones K. Oral health care needs and oral health-  
7       related quality of life (OHIP-14) in homeless people. *Community Dent Oral*  
8       *Epidemiol.* 2010; 8:136-44.
- 9       3. Groundswell. *Healthy Mouths: A peer-led health audit on the oral health of people*  
10       *experiencing homelessness*. London: Groundswell; 2017.
- 11       4. British Dental Association. *Dental care for homeless people*. London: BDA; 2003.
- 12       5. Paisi M, Witton R, Burrows M *et al.*, (2018) Management of plaque in people  
13       experiencing homelessness using ‘Peer Education’: A pilot study. *BDJ* (in press).
- 14       6. Tahira Akbar T, Turner S, Themessl-Huber M, Freeman R. *The Evaluation of HMP*  
15       *Shotts’Oral Health Improvement Project*. Dundee: Oral Health and Health Research,  
16       Programme, Dental Health Services Research Unit, University of Dundee, 2012.
- 17