



MORE Care:

The Interprofessional Oral Health Referral

The need for a successful referral process continues to increase as interprofessional practice (IPP) and the coordination of care becomes a focus of health systems.¹ Previous reports have demonstrated links between a strong referral system and increased patient satisfaction, patient outcome improvement, and practice viability.²⁻⁴ Unfortunately, difficulties with referrals in dentistry and medicine are commonly reported, and universal guidelines on referral management are incomplete or missing within health literature.^{1,5-6} Given the noted complexities, this document aims to address the following challenges to the IPP referral process:



Provider Time Constraints ¹



Difficulty in Maintaining Continuity of Care 7



Overall Communication Failure 8



Extremely Limited Interoperability 9

In addition, the American Dental Association's Health Policy Institute reported that a lack of interprofessional guidelines for dental referral processes interrupts oral disease diagnosis and results in an increased cost of care. The purpose of this document is to provide interprofessional providers and networks with a framework to develop and implement IPP care coordination.

Medical-Oral Expanded Care (MORE Care Referral)

The IPP referral process and tools presented within this document have been developed and implemented as part of the Medical Oral Expanded Care (MORE Care) Collaborative, a 2016 program of the DentaQuest Partnership for Oral Health Advancement. In addition, MORE Care develops relationships and formalizes referral networks with dental care providers. Dental care providers are guided in facilitating the referral relationship to meet the needs of their interprofessional partners.

Cooperative tasks are then developed and shared between the teams to fortify a bi-directional referral system between dentistry and primary care medicine, improve interprofessional communication, and identify areas of overlap to optimize time and care.

MORE Care: Referral Tools and Forms

The MORE Care Referral Tools (caries and periodontal disease) were created to guide medical care teams in completing the medical provider referral for dental care form. Within the referral tool, visual pictures of dental disease stages are provided to guide providers in determining the oral health referral type, which are defined according to disease and referral need.

In addition, suggested ICD-10 codes are provided to assist with IPP communication and closing the referral gap. The confirmation and explanation of disease diagnosis (ICD-10), risk status, and patient outcomes by the dental provider team back to the primary care team initiates a dependable care pathway for the patient.

Explanation of Sections in MORE Care Referral Recommendations Tool

SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3	
Intraoral Examination Results	Referral Type	ICD-10 Codes	
This section should serve as a quick reference to the relevant oral health findings observed during a risk-based HEENOT examination. [HEENOT- Head, Eye, Ear, Nose, Oral (teeth-gums-mucosa-tongue-palate), Throat]. Training on oral health intervention and prevention within the medical setting can be located at: www.smilesforlifeoralhealth.org	Using a population health framework, the referral types are arranged and timed according to need while factoring in the time involved by medical providers to complete the referral process. At risk patients will benefit from a direct referral to assess observed signs and symptoms of disease. Given that disease indicators are present, a more direct referral process will be beneficial to work in conjunction with the dental care team to verify the disease process and participate in interprofessional care to improve patient outcomes.	Suggested ICD-10 codes provide a structured medical language to a patient's oral health diagnosis. The following document is a valued resource for oral health ICD-10 coding: www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/ coding_factsheet_oral_health.pdf	

MORE Care: Medical-to-Dental Caries Referral Recommendations

INTRAORAL EXAMINATION RESULTS:

REFERRAL DESCRIPTION:

SUGGESTED ICD -10 CODES:



EMERGENT REFERRAL: Pain/swelling; possible infection. The dental referral appointment should be as soon as possible if ICD-10 K12.2 is used.

URGENT REFERRAL: If active cellulitis/abscess is not observed, complete the referral within 5 days to lower broken appointment rates and optimize therapeutics. Observation of soft tissue anomalies or oral cancer. *Referral managed with the same workflow/process as urgent referrals for similar specialty medical care.

Z00.121 Encounter/routine child examination w/abnormal findings

Z13.84 Encounter for K02.9 Dental caries

K12.2 Cellulitis and abscess of mouth

screening for dental disorders

K08.8 Other specified disorders of teeth and supporting structures



DIRECT REFERRAL: Caries activity visible as white spots or small brown areas. Patient lacks a dental home. Patients lacks or has limited access to oral hygiene products for home care. Referral within 10-20 days will optimize buy-in and timely care. Currently pregnant.

Z00.121 Encounter/routine child examination w/abnormal findings

Z13.84 Encounter for screening for dental disorders

K02.9 Dental caries

RISK

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MAINTENANCE REFERRAL: Low risk patients; healthy teeth, following good home health care. When necessary, referral includes recommendation to visit dental provider [verbal referral and dental care team list to patient]. Verify dental care appointment at next medical visit.

*No referral is necessary for patients with a current dental home.

*Referral managed the same as any medical specialty referral.

Z00.129 Encounter for routine child health examination without abnormal findings

713.84 Encounter for screening for dental disorders

MORE Care: Medical-to-Dental Periodontal Referral Recommendations

INTRAORAL EXAMINATION **RESULTS:**



REFERRAL DESCRIPTION:

EMERGENT REFERRAL: Pain/swelling; obvious inflammation; possible infection. The dental referral appointment should be as soon as possible if ICD-10 K12.2 is used.

URGENT REFERRAL: If active cellulitis/abscess is not observed, complete the referral within 5 days to lower broken appointment rates and optimize therapeutics. Observation of soft tissue anomalies or oral cancer.

*Referral managed with the same workflow/process as urgent referrals for TREIGH II Harlegee Will Care. Similar specialty medical care.

SUGGESTED ICD-10 CODES:

Z00.121 Encounter/routine child examination w/abnormal findings

Z13.84 Encounter for screening for dental disorders

K02.9 Dental caries

K12.2 Cellulitis and abscess of mouth

K08.8 Other specified disorders of teeth and supporting structures

Z00.121 Encounter/routine child examination w/abnormal findings

Z13.84 Encounter for screening for dental disorders

K05.1 Chronic gingivitis





DIRECT REFERRAL: Tartar & Plague accumulation; Inflammation visible as dark or bright red areas along the gum line. Gingival tissue loss/necrosis as gum line recession. Patient diagnosed with diabetes. Patient lacks a dental home. Patients lacks or has limited access to oral hygiene products for home care. Chronic or concomitant disease or disorder resulting in significant risk of caries activity. Referral within 10-20 days will optimize buy-in and timely care.

*Referral managed the same as any medical specialty referral.

MAINTENANCE REFERRAL: Low risk patients; healthy gingival tissue, following good oral health care at home. When necessary, referral includes recommendation to visit dental provider [verbal referral and dental care team list to patient]. Verify dental care appointment at next medical visit.

*No referral is necessary for patients with a current dental home.

Z00.129 Encounter for routine child health examination without abnormal findings

Z13.84 Encounter for screening for dental disorders



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Risk-Based Population Health and Referral Type

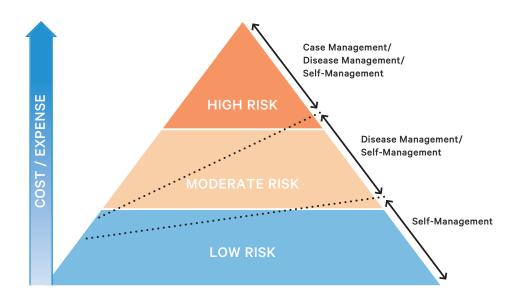
Given that the average physician refers to 229 other physicians, it is vital to have a uniform referral process that includes communication mechanisms to aid interprofessional care teams. ¹⁰⁻¹¹ As seen in the figure on page 5, the MORE Care Referral tools utilize a risk based methodology to assignment of referral type.

Emergent and Urgent Referrals: Referrals for patients at high risk for oral disease usually presenting with active dental caries, periodontal disease, and/or suspicious soft tissue lesions. This referral type requires purposeful case management and coordination as the disease is either approaching or resulting in active infection.

Direct Referral: Referral for patients at risk for oral disease present with active dental caries or early carious lesions (commonly called "white spots") that require secondary intervention, ongoing dental care contacts, or surgical intervention to remove the disease and repair the damaged tissue of the tooth.

Maintenance Referral: Because patients with low risk can benefit from ongoing self-management, the referral process for these patients consists of providing patients without a regular dentist or dental home a list of community or regional dental providers and encouraging them to make an appointment for ongoing preventive care. Follow up should be made when the patient presents for their next medical care encounter.

Referral Type	Management Type	Associated Risk Status	Associated Referral Process
Maintenance Referral	Self-Management	Low Risk	List with Primary Care Follow up
Direct Referral	Self-Management Disease Management	Moderate- to-high Risk	Electronic transfer and/or a warm handoff.
			Referral within 10-20 days.
Emergent or Urgent Referral	Self-Management	High Risk	Electronic transfer and/or warm handoff.
	Disease Management Case Management		Referral within 5 days.



Self-Management

The personal and medical care performed by the patient, usually in collaboration with and after instruction by a health care professional that focuses on disease prevention or decreasing ongoing impact from disease

Disease Management

A system of coordinated healthcare interventions and communications for populations with conditions in which patient self-care efforts are significant but require augmentation by ongoing medical intervention

Case Management

INTRAORAL EXAMINATION

A collaborative process of assessment, planning, facilitation, care coordination, evaluation, and advocacy for options and services to meet an individual's and family's comprehensive health needs through communication and available resources to promote quality, cost-effective outcomes

REFERRAL DESCRIPTION: **RESULTS:** ICD -10 CODES: Z00.121 Encounter/routine child EMERGENT REFERRAL: Pain/swelling; possible infection. examination w/abnormal findings The dental referral appointment should be as soon as Z13.84 Encounter for possible if ICD-10 K12.2 is used. screening for dental disorders URGENT REFERRAL: If active cellulitis/abscess is not K02.9 Dental caries observed, complete the referral within 5 days to lower K12.2 Cellulitis and abscess broken appointment rates and optimize therapeutics. Observation of soft tissue anomalies or oral cancer. K08.8 Other specified disorders *Referral managed with the same workflow/process as urgent referrals for of teeth and supporting structures similar specialty medical care. Z00.121 Encounter/routine child DIRECT REFERRAL: Caries activity visible as white spots examination w/abnormal findings or small brown areas. Patient lacks a dental home. 713.84 Encounter for Patients lacks or has limited access to oral hygiene products screening for dental disorders for home care. Referral within 10-20 days will optimize

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buy-in and timely care. Currently pregnant.

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MAINTENANCE REFERRAL:
Low risk patients; healthy teeth, following good home health care. When necessary, referral includes recommendation to visit dental provider [verbal referral and dental care team list to patient]. Verify dental care appointment at next medical visit.

*No referral is necessary for patients with a current dental home.

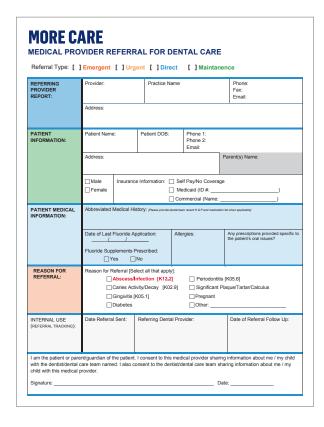
K02.9 Dental caries

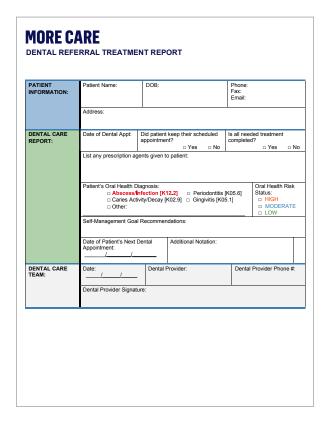
SUGGESTED

MORE Care Medical Provider Referral for Dental Care and Dental Referral Treatment Report

The referral forms are designed to establish a pathway of care communication that streamlines the scheduling process and closes the loop on the referral. Dentists are asked to acknowledge acceptance of the referral, and following the

referral treatment visit, complete the Dental Referral Treatment Report to verify diagnosis, disease risk status, dental treatment report, and patient recare schedule with the medical care team.





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