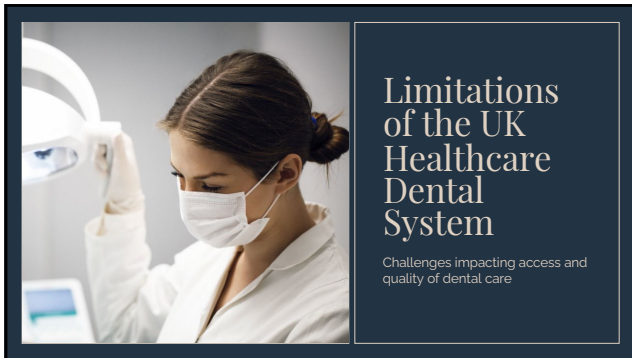
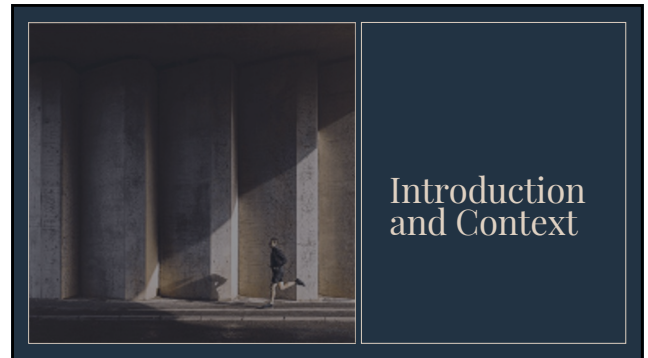
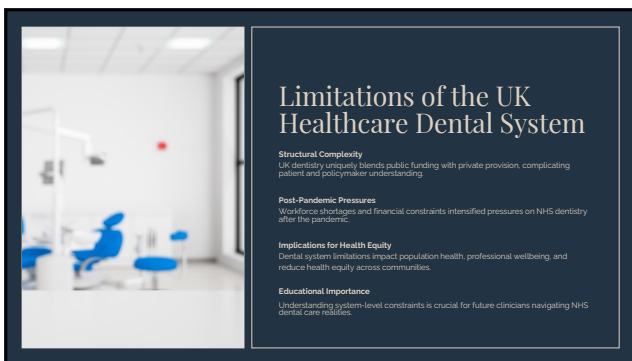




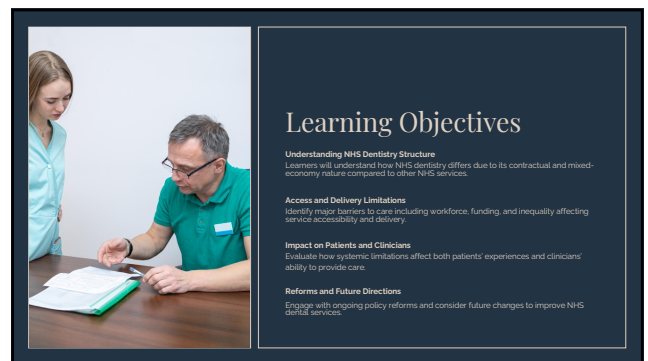
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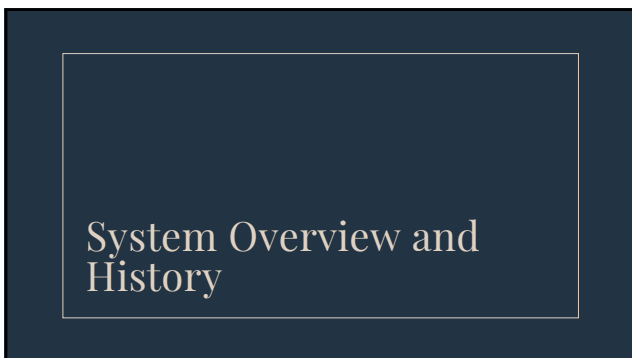
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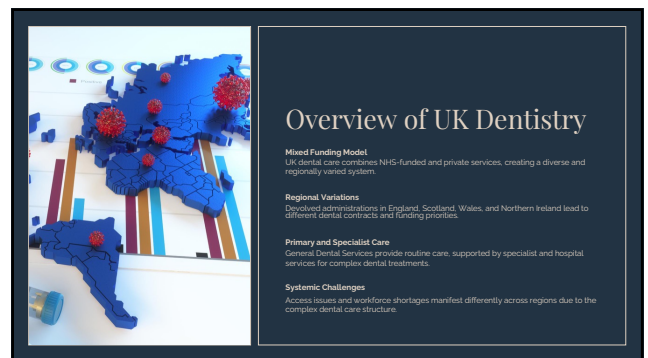
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6



Historical Context

NHS Founding and Dentistry
Dentistry was included in the NHS founding in 1948 as part of universal healthcare but faced unexpected high demand.

Introduction of Patient Charges
Patient charges began in 1981, marking dentistry as one of the first NHS services to introduce fees.

Tension Between Access and Sustainability
Tension arose between universal access and financial sustainability, influencing reforms and cost control.

Impact on Dental Practitioners
Financial risk shifted onto dental practitioners, shaping the structural difference in NHS dentistry.

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Contracts, Access, and Workforce

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Structure of NHS Dental Contracts

Contractual Framework
NHS dentists mostly work as independent contractors, influencing incentives and service delivery behaviour.

Units of Dental Activity (UDAs)
UDAs prioritize treatment volume over preventive and patient-centred care, drawing criticism for quality impact.

Impact on Care Quality
Financial and administrative mechanisms may discourage complex treatments, affecting clinical decisions and patient outcomes.

Professional Morale and Retention
Contract design influences dentist morale and contributes to reduced NHS commitments or leaving the system.

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Access to Care

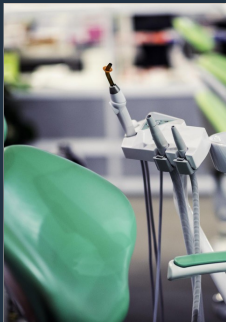
Barriers to Dental Care
Common barriers include difficulties registering and long waits for routine NHS dental appointments.

Impact on Rural and Deprived Areas
Challenges are more severe in rural and socioeconomically deprived areas, worsening health inequalities.

Rise in Emergency Dental Visits
Reduced routine access results in increased reliance on emergency dental and urgent care services.

Access as Equity Indicator
Access issues reflect broader system performance and equity challenges in healthcare delivery.

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Workforce Challenges

Recruitment and Retention Issues
Many clinicians reduce NHS hours or shift to private practice due to recruitment and retention challenges.

Contributing Stress Factors
High workloads, administrative burdens, and burnout reduce professional autonomy and job satisfaction.

Regional Shortages Impact
Uneven distribution of dentists and specialists causes access problems across different UK regions.

Systemic Effects
Workforce challenges affect professional wellbeing, system design, and patient access in NHS dentistry.

11

Funding, Inequality, and Impacts

12



Funding Limitations

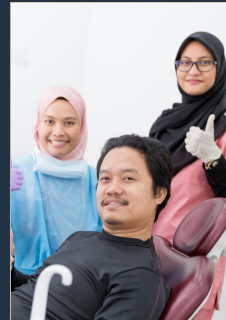
Reduced NHS Dental Funding
NHS dental funding has decreased in real terms despite rising patient demand and operational costs.

Operational Cost Pressures
Practices face high expenses for staffing, equipment, compliance, and infection control with limited budget flexibility.

Impact of COVID-19
The pandemic increased operational costs and reduced patient capacity, further straining dental practice finances.

Incentives for Preventive Care
Preventive care incentives remain insufficient despite evidence showing cost-effectiveness and population health benefits.

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Health Inequalities

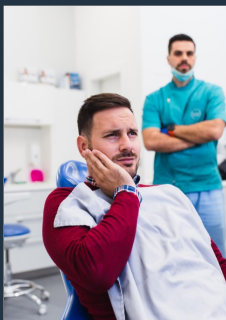
Disproportionate Oral Disease
Oral diseases like dental caries and tooth loss disproportionately affect individuals from deprived and low-income communities.

Vulnerable Children Impacted
Children in deprived areas experience higher rates of oral health problems due to social determinants like diet and education.

Geographic Service Inequality
Unequal distribution of dental services exacerbates oral health disparities, leaving some populations underserved.

Culturally Sensitive Care Needed
Ethnic and social differences in oral health outcomes highlight the need for targeted and culturally sensitive dental interventions.

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Impact on Patients and Professionals

Patient Consequences
Delayed diagnosis and treatment increase pain, infection, and tooth loss, causing financial and emotional strain for patients.

Professional Challenges
Dental professionals face stress from contractual pressures, litigation fears, and balancing NHS with private work.

Sustainability Focus
Meeting the needs of patients and providers is essential for a sustainable and effective dental healthcare system.

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Public Health, COVID-19, and Future Directions

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Prevention and Public Health

Focus on Prevention
Preventive dentistry is underemphasized despite strong evidence supporting fluoride use and oral health education.

Community Fluoridation Variability
Water fluoridation programs vary across regions, causing differences in oral health outcomes in the UK.

Oral Health Education Gaps
Delivery of oral health education is inconsistent, especially among high-risk groups needing targeted attention.

Opportunities to Improve
Shifting focus to prevention can improve population oral health and reduce long-term healthcare costs.

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COVID-19 Effect, Reform, and Future Directions

COVID-19 Impact on Dentistry
The pandemic caused widespread dental practice closures and backlogs, worsening access to routine and emergency care.

Reform Initiatives
Policy reforms focus on revising UDA systems, workforce expansion, and better integration within healthcare systems.

Future Directions in Dentistry
Increasing adoption of prevention models, teledentistry, and expanded roles for dental therapists and hygienists.

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