



COLLABORATION OF NURSES AND DENTISTS TO IMPROVING THE ORAL HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The population aged 60 years and over will increase from year to year. Aging does not have to be followed by various diseases if assistance or treatment is done properly and correctly. Currently, dental and oral health has been established as an important risk factor that can cause disease in all body. **Aims:** The purpose of this article is analyzing the collaboration between dentists and nurses in the elderly community to prevent the emergence of increasingly widespread disease in the elderly. **Methods:** The search strategy for English and Indonesian studies relevant to the topic was carried out using the ScienceDirect, PubMed, Google Scholar, and Garuda databases limited from 2015 to 2020. The keywords used were “collaboration”, “dentist”, “elderly”, “nurse”. Full text articles were reviewed to select studies that fit the criteria. Inclusion criteria include: many factors could be collaborated in an integrated manner between dentists and nurses for the elderly in order to the elderly could maintain their health. **Results:** The search results obtained 21 articles. The main principles of collaboration between dentists and nurses that must be fulfilled to maintain the health of the elderly, by a holistic approach accompanied by guidelines, work procedures and management in an integrated manner, such as psychological factors, being friendly, communicating well, suggesting dental care for the elderly according to the indications (advice on the correct way of brushing teeth twice a day and periodical control, cleaning plaque-food residue, wearing dentures, removing calculus) so as not to cause more serious disturbances, digestive disorders, as well as early recognition of abnormalities that may occur in the oral cavity. **Conclusions:** Collaboration of nurses and dentists in the elderly community can expect to increase the knowledge of the elderly about dental and oral health, which is important to maintain their all health forever.

Keywords: Collaboration, Dentist, Elderly, Nurse

INTRODUCTION

The number of people aged 60 years and older in 2020, outnumbered children younger than 5 years. Between 2015 and 2050, the proportion of the world's population over 60 years will nearly double from 12% to 22%. By 2030, 1 in 6 people in the world will be aged 60 years or over. The population aged 60 years and over will

increase from 1 billion in 2020 to 1.4 billion. By 2050, the world's population of people aged 60 years and older will double (2.1 billion). The number of persons aged 80 years or older is expected to triple between 2020 and 2050 to reach 426 million (WHO, 2022). The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics released data on the number of elderly people based on



the results of the 2016 Inter-Census Population Survey, it is estimated that the number of elderly (age 60 years and over) in Indonesia is 22,630,882 people, and will increase to 31,320,066 people in 2022 (BPS, 2022).

Older age has characterized by the emergence of several complex health states commonly called geriatric syndromes. They are often the consequence of multiple underlying factors and include frailty, urinary incontinence, falls, delirium and pressure ulcers, and also cataracts and refractive errors, back and neck pain and osteoarthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, depression, dementia, and hearing loss, as people age, they are more likely to experience several conditions at the same time (Kaufman et al., 2016; Gasparro, R., 2022).

Oral health is closely related to general health. Hence, collaboration of medical professions (doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, nutritionists, and psychologists) is needed to overcome the elderly health. If good and consistent teamwork is not carried out, then patient care becomes very complex and has the potential for fragmented care, overlapping services, interprofessional conflicts, and delays in examinations and actions that will affect the quality of care. Based on data from WHO, 70-80% of errors in elderly health services are often caused by poor communication and understanding within the work team. Good teamwork can really help reduce and minimize elderly health problems in the community. For these reasons, appropriate health collaboration practices important to be created. This condition cannot be achieved suddenly, but needs to grow through a well-prepared learning process. Thus, it is necessary to prepare educators and curricula that lead there (WHO, 2022; Kohli et al., 2021).

Oral screenings for elderly people are essential because can help prevent severity of oral diseases and their complications, and also early detection of oral

manifestations to systemic diseases. There are several comorbidities associated with poor health in elderly, including coronary heart disease, type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus, pneumonia, renal disease, stroke, and osteoporosis (Kanzigg and Hunt, 2016; Chan, et al., 2021) Besides, seniors may also have difficulties in motor and cognitive function, leading to difficulties in oral self-health care and a need for assistance, making them more susceptible to oral diseases (Kohli et al., 2017). Unfortunately, many elderly people and their family think that dental health is not an important factor to pay attention to. This is due to the fact that their average education is still low, lack of transportation to dental care facilities, and lack of dental care coverage under medical care. The numbers of decayed, missing, and filled teeth in elderly were statistically significantly greater in seniors aged 60 years or older, which demonstrates that seniors have considerable issues in their oral health care needs, dental utilization, and quality of life (Michaud et al., 2017; Khanagar, et al., 2020).

What is really needed in the improvement of elderly oral health is the improvement of oral health conditions including dental education of oral health, oral hygiene, treatment of remaining teeth, saliva, gums, periodontal tissue, mucosa and maintenance of dentures. Interprofessional collaboration in the community is very important for the promotion and prevention of diseases, both general and oral, because oral health proves an effect on the emergence of various diseases in the whole body (Michaud et al., 2017; Oishi et al., 2019; Mizuma et al., 2020).

For the reasons above, optimizing professional resources is a very effective and efficient approach to solving this problem. Cooperation between health professionals as an important element in achieving health development goals needs to be built to accelerate public health, especially for the elderly. To deal with this



problem, qualified health personnel are needed, including knowledge, skills, management skills and mastery of technology, mental attitude, and a high work ethic, so that prime health services for the elderly can be realized.

The purpose of this article is analyzing and suggesting the collaboration between dentists and nurses in the elderly community to prevent the emergence of increasingly widespread disease in the elderly.

METHODS

A search strategy for English and Indonesian studies relevant to the topic was carried out using the ScienceDirect, PubMed, Google Scholar, and Garuda databases limited from 2015 to 2022. The keywords used were “collaboration”, “dentist”, “elderly”, “nurse”. Full text articles were reviewed to select studies that fit the criteria. The inclusion criteria in this review are: many factors could be collaborated in an integrated manner between dentists and nurses for the elderly in order to the elderly could maintain their health. Search using the keywords above with the ScienceDirect, PubMed, Google Scholar, and Garuda databases that match the inclusion criteria are only 21 articles. Articles used as samples are then identified and presented in table 2.

RESULTS

The research reviewed in the article is related to the issue of collaboration in elderly care. Found 54 articles and re-selected according to the inclusion criteria, 21 articles were found. The results of the research were found using various methods, namely 4 literature reviews, 1 article RCT, 3 qualitative studies, 9 article report studies, 3 survey articles, 1 article cross-sectional study. All studies using non-random techniques.

Collaboration is an initiative or activity that aims to strengthen relations between professional workers who have

different professions, but still work together in partnerships that are characterized by the existence of goals to be achieved together, recognition and respect for each other's strengths and differences, combining common thoughts fairly and effectively in decision-making, so that clear and regular communication is established. In the world of health, collaborative practice is considered very important. Complex patient problems, especially for the elderly, which cannot be handled alone by one medical profession can be solved together. Collaborative practices are not only needed for patient safety, but also to increase satisfaction and create a better quality of health services, while still holding on to the authority that is still permitted (Mizuma et al., 2020). Collaboration between health professionals can accelerate the achievement of targets to achieve healthy and prosperous elderly. Interprofessional collaboration is urgently needed to solve increasingly complex elderly health issues in society (Gougeon et al., 2017).

Data from the Ministry of Health processed by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2022) shows that there will be 1.4 million health workers in Indonesia with various expertise in 2022 (from Aceh to Papua). Base of these data's, the most were nurses with a total of 563,739 people, followed by midwives with a total of 336,984 people, while medical personnel (doctors, dentists, specialists and dental specialists; both at home and abroad) occupy the third position, with a total of 176,110 people (BPS, 2022).

The number of dentists in 2022 will still be 3285 people. Many puskesmas carry out services without dentists (31.6%), most of these puskesmas are in the eastern part of Indonesia. This amount is still insufficient to meet the needs for dental health care for 270 million Indonesians or 31,320,066 elderly people. This means that the ratio of dentists to patients is 1: 3000 or 1:783 elderly people with complex health problems. Therefore, the most effective



way to treat elderly health is to collaborate with the largest number of health workers (Depkes, 2022).

Table 1. Number of nurses, dentists and ratio to population and elderly

Types of Professionals	Population in Indonesia	Ratio professionals to population	Ratio professionals to elderly
Population	270.000.000		
Number of Elderly	31.320.066		
Nurs	563.739	1 : 480	1 : 56
Dentists & Specialist	3.285	1 : 3.000	1 : 783
Nurs & dentist-Specialist	567.025	1 : 476	1 : 55

Source : BPS, 2022

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the ratio of the number of nurses and dentists separately shows a very large burden ratio, but if the service is carried out collaboratively it can reduce the ratio to the number of residents or the ratio to the number of elderly. Thus, Health services can be carried out more effectively and efficiently. Apart from that, it can also be seen that there are less harmonious working conditions between health professionals, especially nurses (dental nurses) and dentists, so that elderly dental and oral health care workers cannot run optimally, but fractionation often occurs which can cause new problems.

The shift in health service efforts carried out by the government and/or the community which were originally focused on curative efforts for sufferers, has gradually developed towards integration between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative. Therefore, collaboration between professionals is unavoidable. However, this collaboration must still pay attention to health services in accordance with medical professional standards, service standards and in accordance with their authority, if health workers carry out work that is not in accordance with their authority then the health worker will be subject to sanctions for violating one of the health worker professional standards, because in Professional standards are the authority of each health worker (<https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/ri>

[lis-media/20221208/4141963/penuhi-kebutuhan-dokter-gigi-kemenkes-ajak-fkg-uu-sebar-lulusannya-ke-3285-puskesmas/](https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/ri)).

Based on the results of an analysis of several journal sources, an increase in shared understanding in improving services cannot be obtained immediately, but training and joint preparation of guidelines for good collaboration are needed (WHO, 2022). Nurses and dentists who previously had different views and perceptions, can be united through nurse-doctor communication with equal respect so that collaboration can run smoothly, better mutual understanding arises, so that the goals of effective and efficient collaboration can be achieved. Good collaboration will affect the quality of health services, which has an impact on raising the image of each profession.

Although, each health worker has different knowledge, skills, abilities, expertise, and experience. However, in collaboration with the health team, all professionals must have the same goal, namely patient safety. All health workers are required to have good qualifications in their respective fields so as to reduce the factor of human error in providing health services. The form of cooperation that can be carried out effectively for the elderly is a holistic approach. A holistic approach that covers all parts of the body, mind and spirit, in an integrated manner (into a single unit) whose parts cannot be separated. All of these are dynamic interactions within the



elderly themselves, between fellow human beings, and their environment (Huljev and Pandak, 2016).

DISCUSSION

The different professional backgrounds of the team may initially cause problems, but if managed properly they can bring new perspectives and ideas. The more perspectives, the easier it is to make work-related decisions regarding collaborative teamwork. Each team member is expected to clearly understand their respective duties and responsibilities, so as not to create doubts in carrying out tasks, which has the potential to cause conflict with other members. Even though it is difficult to build and maintain health team collaboration, it is very necessary that patient health services can run optimally (Kohli et. Al., 2017).

Communication is the key to cooperative relations that must be intensified. Strong communication will help increase team members' trust in one another. Communication by providing opportunities for team members to make decisions, based on professional knowledge is an effective way of carrying out collaboration. Communication in regular meetings in the form of brainstorming, active participation in sharing ideas is something that needs to be continuously developed in teamwork. If team members have difficulty coping with their responsibilities and duties, it can be proposed to get an opportunity to learn (training/workshop) (Kohli et. al., 2021).

Building the trust of a professional team in elderly health services is the key to successful inter-professional elderly services. Each team member should be able to respect the decisions of other team members without conflict. Collective joint decision-making is an indispensable way to share and enrich ideas and thoughts. Inter-professional support for each other needs to be developed to reduce errors in the team while carrying out tasks. Bearing in mind,

the health problems of the elderly being handled are very complex.

Patience in carrying out tasks so that they can complete tasks together can be an opportunity to learn about the life of the elderly. At this time, each team member can appreciate each other, discuss future work to be carried out, exchange ideas and ideas can make a positive contribution to the team. Each member can compliment one another's skills and professional knowledge on one another. Thus, togetherness is created in carrying out the task.

Improvement of collaborative teams in the field of dental-oral health for the elderly, including treating caries (a buildup of food scraps and plaque which allows germs to multiply), decreased production of salivary flow (dry mouth/xerostomia due to decreased function of the salivary glands due to consumption of drugs (such as antihypertensives, antidepressants and antipsychotics), bad breath, changes in eating patterns due to decreased appetite, and decreased speed of mastication are factors causing decreased nutritional intake and disease. In addition, decreased gums can cause tooth roots to open so that they are at risk of increasing the risk of root caries. periodontal disease (inflammation of the gums and tooth supporting tissue) which results in loose teeth and loss of teeth, and injury to the mucosal tissue (sprue). Knowledge that needs to be conveyed to the elderly, including choosing a toothbrush, toothpaste, how to brush your teeth, and the right time to use it cleaning the oral cavity and when should the elderly need or replace their dentures (Kohli et. Al., 2021; Kim, 2021).

The collaboration of health professionals should be able to help the elderly to get the rest of their lives well. Provision of education for the elderly is very necessary so that the elderly are able to adapt to changes in the physical and social environment, so that the elderly can do what is important for them, even though they have lost their physical and cognitive



capacity. In fact, the elderly can still contribute a lot to the family and community. However, these opportunities and opportunities depend heavily on the health factors they have. Maintaining healthy behavior throughout life, especially eating an adequate and balanced diet, engaging in regular physical activity, and refraining from bad habits (smoking), all contribute to reducing the risk of non-communicable diseases, increasing physical and mental capacity, and delaying dependence on treatment. All of this can be overcome through collaboration between professionals (Kohli et al., 2020).

Every professional involved in the elderly dental and oral health team must be able to recognize the differences in perceptions, attitudes and performance among various health workers; thus, errors that may arise can be corrected, so that the interprofessional collaboration team for oral health care for the elderly can survive and running well.

CONCLUSION

The main principle of collaboration between dentists and nurses that must be met to maintain the health of the elderly, namely through a holistic approach accompanied by guidelines for work procedures and good management in an integrated manner, taking into account psychological factors, friendly attitudes, good and polite ways of communicating, Advise elderly dental care according to indications (advise on proper tooth brushing behavior, cleaning plaque and food residue, removal of calculus, regular periodic control, use of dentures) so as not to cause more serious disturbances, and cause wider health problems, as well as being able to recognize early abnormalities that may occur due to diseases of the teeth and oral cavity.

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Oishi, M.M., Joan, I. Gluch, J.I., Collins, R.J., Bunin, G.J., Sidorov, I., Dimitrova, B., & Cacchione P.Z. (2019). An oral health baseline of need at a predominantly African American Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE): Opportunities for dental-nursing collaboration. *Geriatric Nursing* 40 (2019) 353-359.

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Table 2. Artikel for sampel

No	Author, Year, Title	Sampel	Metode	Random	Result
1	Mizuma, K., Amitani, M., Mizuma, M., Kawazu, S., Sloan, R.A., Ibusuki, R., Takezaki, T., & Owaki, T. 2020. Clarifying differences in viewpoints between multiple healthcare professionals during discharge planning assessments when discharging patients from a long-term care hospital to home	136	Review	No	In the world of health, collaborative practice is considered very important. Complex patient problems, especially for the elderly, which cannot be handled alone by one medical profession can be solved together. Collaborative practices are not only needed for patient safety, but also to increase satisfaction and create a better quality of health services, while still holding on to the authority that is still permitted. Findings could be contributed as a base of knowledge to foster a better understanding of different healthcare professionals' assessment viewpoints. The further development of comprehensive discharge planning assessment tools, service programs, and research on discharge planning methods that could contribute to effective interprofessional discharge planning is needed.
2	Gougeon, L., Johnson, J., & Morse, H. 2017. Interprofessional collaboration in health care teams for the maintenance of community-dwelling seniors' health and well-being in Canada: A systematic review of trials	6	Review	No	Collaboration between health professionals can accelerate the achievement of targets to achieve healthy and prosperous elderly. Interprofessional collaboration is urgently needed to solve increasingly complex elderly health issues in society.
3	Badan Pusat Statistik. 2022. Statistik Penduduk Lanjut Usia.	-	Report Study	No	There will be 1.4 million health workers in Indonesia with various expertise in 2022 (from Aceh to Papua). Base of these data's, the most were nurses with a total of 563,739 people, followed by midwives with a total of 336,984 people, while medical personnel (doctors, dentists, specialists and dental specialists; both at home and abroad) occupy the third position, with a total of 176,110 people.
4	Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2022.	-	Report Study	No	The number of dentists in 2022 will still be 3285 people. Many puskesmas carry out services without dentists (31.6%), most of these puskesmas are in the eastern part of Indonesia. This amount is still insufficient to meet the needs for dental health care for 270 million Indonesians or 31,320,066 elderly people. This means that the ratio of dentists to patients is 1: 3000 or 1:783 elderly people with complex health problems. Therefore, the most effective way to treat elderly health is to collaborate with the largest number of health workers.
5	Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2022.	-	Report Study	No	The shift in health service efforts carried out by the government and/or the community which were originally focused on curative efforts for sufferers, has gradually developed towards integration between promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative. Therefore, collaboration between professionals is unavoidable. However, this collaboration must still pay attention to health services in accordance with medical professional standards, service standards and in accordance with their authority, if health workers carry out work that is not in accordance with their authority then the health worker will be subject to sanctions for violating one of the health worker professional standards, because in Professional standards are the authority of each health worker.
6	WHO, 2022. Ageing and Health	-	Report Study	No	An increase in shared understanding in improving services cannot be obtained immediately, but training and joint preparation of guidelines for good collaboration are needed. Nurses and dentists who



No	Author, Year, Title	Sampel	Metode	Random	Result
					previously had different views and perceptions, can be united through nurse-doctor communication with equal respect so that collaboration can run smoothly, better mutual understanding arises, so that the goals of effective and efficient collaboration can be achieved. Good collaboration will affect the quality of health services, which has an impact on raising the image of each profession.
7	Huljev, D & Pandak, T. 2016. Holistic and team approach in health care.	-	Survey	No	Although, each health worker has different knowledge, skills, abilities, expertise, and experience. However, in collaboration with the health team, all professionals must have the same goal, namely patient safety. All health workers are required to have good qualifications in their respective fields so as to reduce the factor of human error in providing health services. The form of cooperation that can be carried out effectively for the elderly is a holistic approach. A holistic approach that covers all parts of the body, mind and spirit, in an integrated manner (into a single unit) whose parts cannot be separated.
8	Haresaku, S., Aoki, H., Kubota, K., Monji, M., Miyoshi, M., Machishima, K., Nakashima, F., & Naito, T. 2020. Comparison of perceptions, attitudes and performance regarding collaborative oral health care among health-care workers	679	Survey	No	A total of 119 DTs, 91 DHs, 229 HNs, 119 STs and 121 CCWs participated in this study. The total response rate was 20.6%. There were significant differences in perceptions of what should be performed as part of oral health care among HCWs. Only 20%–60% of HCWs performed collaborative oral health care, while more than 75% were willing to perform such care. Levels of collaborative oral health care with other types of professionals and positive willingness to perform such care were lower among HNs than among the other HCWs. It is suggested that oral health professionals should recognise the presence of differences in the perceptions, attitudes and performance among other types of HCW and try to improve these to promote interprofessional collaboration of oral health care in hospitals.
9	Gasparro, R. 2022. Age-Related Oral and Systemic Disorders.	-	Report Study	No	it appears evident that geriatric dentistry should accurately focus on oral age-related conditions and diseases, adapting dental practice and home care instructions to the elderly's oral and systemic specific needs and providing multidisciplinary solutions and treatment.
10	Kaufman, L.B., Henshaw, M.M., Brown, B.P., & Calabrese, J.M. 2016. Oral Health and Interprofessional Collaborative Practice Examples of the Team Approach to Geriatric Care	-	Report Study	No	The challenges for health care teams addressing oral health in patients undergoing treatment for OSCC and OPSCC are similar to those in treating geriatric patients. Creating a culture of collaboration between separate health care providers and the patient's social support systems will help ensure better patient-centered care with consistent outcomes for all patients. Oral health care providers need to forge relationships with other professions to expand their knowledge and skills to meet the needs of geriatric patients.
11	Kohli, R., Arora, G., Blanc, A.F., Pham, E., & Gubrud-Howe, P. 2021. Oral health clinical training and dental referral program for nurses: An interprofessional collaborative project	89	Survey	No	Pre- and post-training surveys demonstrated significant increases in nurses' knowledge, confidence in discussing dental problems, performing dental screenings, and referring patients to dentists ($p < 0.05$). Patient satisfaction surveys denoted satisfaction with oral screenings and willingness for nurses to perform them. Nurses participating in oral health and clinical screening training programs supervised by dentists significantly increased their confidence in providing dental referrals. Longitudinal studies are needed to determine the impact of such training programs on patient health.



No	Author, Year, Title	Sampel	Metode	Random	Result
12	Oishi, M.M., Gluch, J.I., Collins, R.J., Bunin, G.R., Sidorov, I., Dimitrova, B., & Cacchione, P.Z. 2019. An oral health baseline of need at a predominantly African American Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE): Opportunities for dental-nursing collaboration.	184	RCT	Yes	The need for nurses to address enrollees' oral health and relay information back to the PACE interdisciplinary team (IDT) to initiate referrals to the dentist as needed.
13	Chan, A.K.Y., Tamrakar, M., Jiang, C.M., 2021. Common Medical and Dental Problems of Older Adults: A Narrative Review	-	Review	No	With the increasing need of elderly dental care, dentists and other dental personnel should understand interlaced oral and general health in order to provide a successful dental care plan for older adults. The aim of this study is to give an overview of the common medical conditions and dental problems and their impacts on older adults.
14	Wakabayashi, H. 2019. Medical-dental collaboration in general and family medicine.	-	Report Study	No	Interprofessional collaboration between general and family physicians and dental hygienists may promote medical-dental collaboration in general and family medicine. Some dental hygienists participate in multiprofessional conference and ward rounds such as oral health management team, swallowing team, nutrition support team, and rehabilitation nutrition team. In my experience, physicians can learn a lot about oral hygiene from oral health management ward round with dental hygienists. Interprofessional collaboration between general practitioners and dentists is clearly important, however often limited. Interprofessional collaboration between dental hygienists and other health professionals may improve access to comprehensive healthcare services.
15	Khanagar, S.B., Al-Ehaideb, A., Shivanna, M.M., et al. 2020. Age-related Oral Changes and Their Impact on Oral Health-related Quality of Life among Frail Elderly Population: A Review	-	Review	No	It is important for health professionals, especially those dealing with these frail elderly populations, to have a better understanding of their dental needs and also understand the physiologic changes undergone by them. The health professionals should understand and comprehend the oral health challenges these vulnerable people face.
16	Glassman, P., Harrington, M., Namakian, M., & Subar, P. 2016. Interprofessional Collaboration in Improving Oral Health for Special Populations.	-	Report Study	No	New systems of care are evolving that better serve the needs of these groups by using interprofessional teams to reach these individuals and integrate oral health services into social, educational, and general health systems.
17	Farmer-Dixon, C., Thompson, M.F., Young, D., McClure, S., & Halpern, R.L. 2016. Interprofessional Collaborative Practice: An Oral Health Paradigm for Women	-	Report Study	No	Providing interprofessional collaborative models involving both oral and overall health care professionals enable patient-centered care with patients becoming more empowered in decision making.
18	Kohli, R., Harjit, S., Sehgal., Nelson, S., & Scharz, E. 2017. Oral health needs, dental care utilization, and quality of life perceptions among Oregonian seniors.	177	Cross-sectiona l	No	Clackamas county senior population has considerable oral health needs, dental utilization, and quality of life issues. Better dental insurance plans, health literacy opportunities and culturally competent dental providers may help to improve the oral health situation and reduce barriers.
19	Grant, J.C., & Kanji, Z. 2017. Exploring Interprofessional Relationships Between Dental Hygienists and Health Professionals in Rural Canadian Communities.	-	Qualitati ve study	No	The development of interprofessional relationships between health care professionals is complex and dynamic. Interprofessional collaboration should first be implemented at the educational level to help develop trust and understanding of each profession's role in health care. Alternative models of health care delivery, such as interprofessional collaborative practice, have the potential to reduce overall health



No	Author, Year, Title	Sampel	Metode	Random	Result
					care costs and improve access of comprehensive health care services to Canadians residing in rural communities.
20	Cardenas, K., Welinau, T., Aguilar, C., et al., 2023. Partnering for Integrated Care: A Learning Collaborative for Primary Care and Oral Health Teams.	17	Qualitative study	No	Teams made progress in screening and referral workflows, improved communication between medical and dental partners, and furthered understanding of the connection between primary care and oral care among staff and patients.
21	Balkaran, R., Esnard, T., Perry, M., & Virtanen, J.I. 2022. Challenges experienced in the dental care of persons with special needs: a qualitative study among health professionals and caregivers	-	Qualitative study	No	Caregivers and allied health care professions experience multiple barriers when treating patients with special needs. Study participants indicated a need change in the provision and access of dental services for people with special needs. Education of healthcare professionals, improved social policies and health promotion is warranted.