



**The ASTDD Best Practices Project promotes best practices for state, territorial and community oral health programs.**

A **Best Practice Approach** is defined as a public health strategy that is supported by evidence for its impact and effectiveness. Evidence includes research, expert opinion, field lessons, and theoretical rationale. "Approach" is used to emphasize there are different ways to do something that results in successful implementation methods (such as program activities and operations).

A **Best Practice Approach Report** (BPAR) captures key information that describes the public health strategy and illustrates implementation with current practice examples. The report serves as a resource to share ideas and promote best practices for state and community oral health programs.

**Descriptive Reports** are detailed examples of state and community Best or Promising Practices included in BPARs. \*Only collected for inclusion in BPARs.

**State Activities** are submissions from states and communities to be used as resources to learn about other programs. These offer a network for states to contact other states with expertise in implementing dental public health programs. Examples may be submitted at any time.

### Examples of Current Best Practice Approach Reports

- Emergency Department Referral Programs for Non-traumatic Dental Conditions - November 2015
- Developing Workforce Capacity in State Oral Health Programs – January 2016
- School-based Dental Sealant Programs - November 2017
- State-based Oral Health Surveillance System - July 2017
- Access to Oral Health Care Services: Workforce Development – being updated
- Statutory Mandate for a State Oral Health Program – June 2011
- State Oral Health Plans and Collaborative Planning – May 2011
- State Oral Health Coalitions and Collaborative Partnerships - being updated
- Use of Fluoride: Community Water Fluoridation - May 2016
- Use of Fluoride: School-based Fluoride Mouthrinse and Supplement Programs – being updated
- Oral Health of Children, Adolescents and Adults with Special Health Care Needs – May 2011
- Improving Children’s Oral Health through the Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) Model - March 2017
- Prevention and Control of Early Childhood Tooth Decay – February 2013
- Perinatal Oral Health – October 2012
- Oral Health in the Older Adult Population (Age 65 and older) - NEW! March 2018