

**Title:** Frequency of Dental Visits Can Decrease the Number of Teeth Lost

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**Purpose:** Oral health disparities are seen across age, place, insurance access, and income. We sought to examine the contributions of these four social determinants of health (SDOH) and current oral health in relation to annual dental visits.

**Methods:** Data from 388,174 adults (75.6% white, 54.2% female) who completed the 2020 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) were used to examine the relations among: age (m=54), rurality (15%), income ( $\leq$  \$40,000) and insurance (91%).

**Results:** A binary logistic regression examined predictors of seeing the dentist (67%). The equation was significant ( $X^2(5)=37,000.47$   $p < .001$ ) and correctly classified 71.3%. Each regression unequally continued. Odds ratios however, were similar. Adults with more money were 1.25 times more likely to visit a dentist.

**Discussion:** More recent dental visits were linked to better oral health. Rurality was less influential than age and income. Future research should examine the proximity of the patient to the dentist, cost of visit, and if health insurance influences the frequency of visits to the dentist.