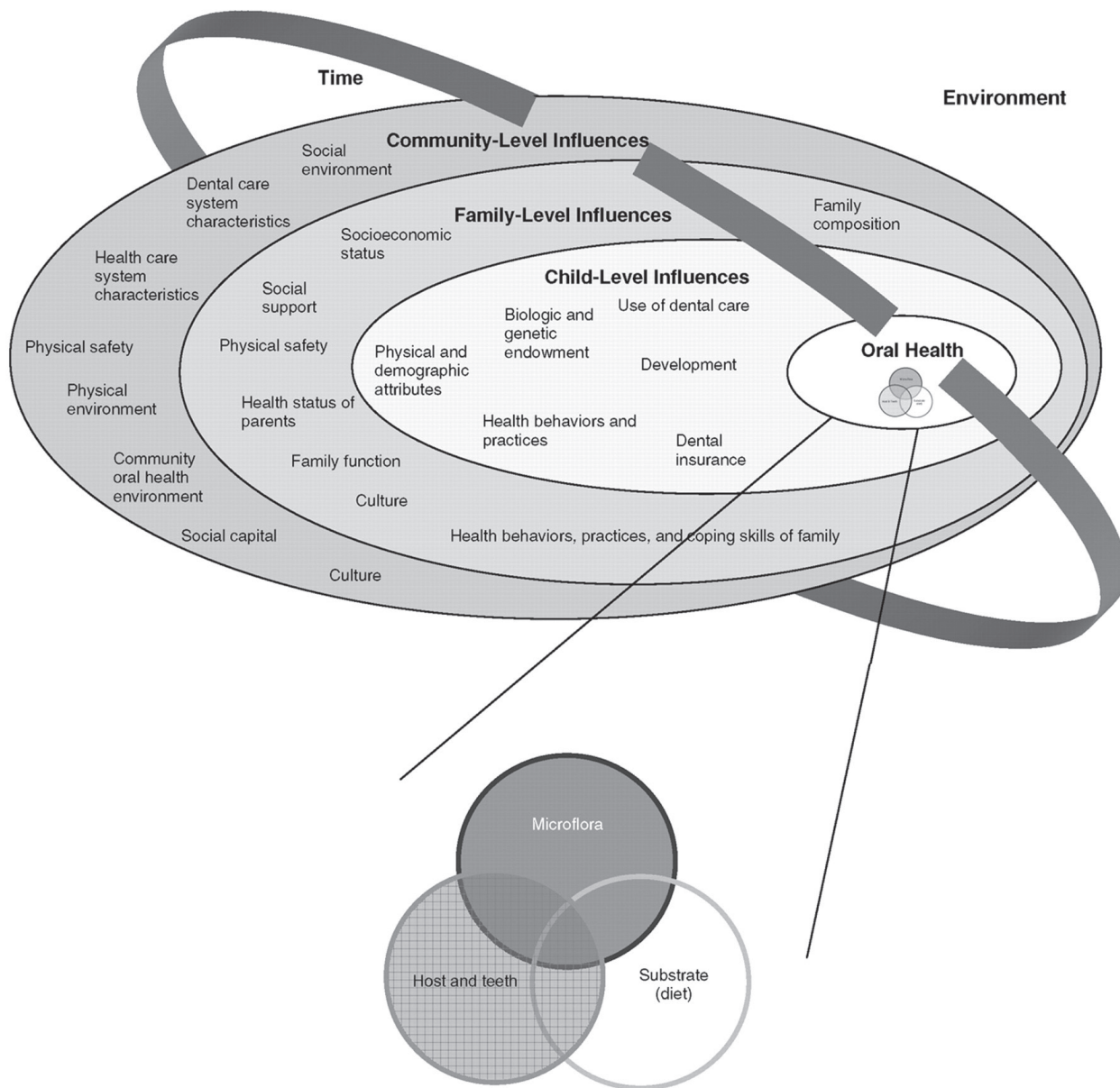


Child, Family, and Community Influences on Oral Health Outcomes of Children



Fisher-Owens S A et al. *Pediatrics* 2007;120:e510-e520.
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The triad was adapted from Keyes PH. *Int Dent J.* 1962;12:443- 464; and the concentric oval design was adapted from the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics. *Shaping a Health Statistics Vision for the 21st Century.* Washington, D.C.: Department of Health and Human Services Data Council, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics; 2002:viii.

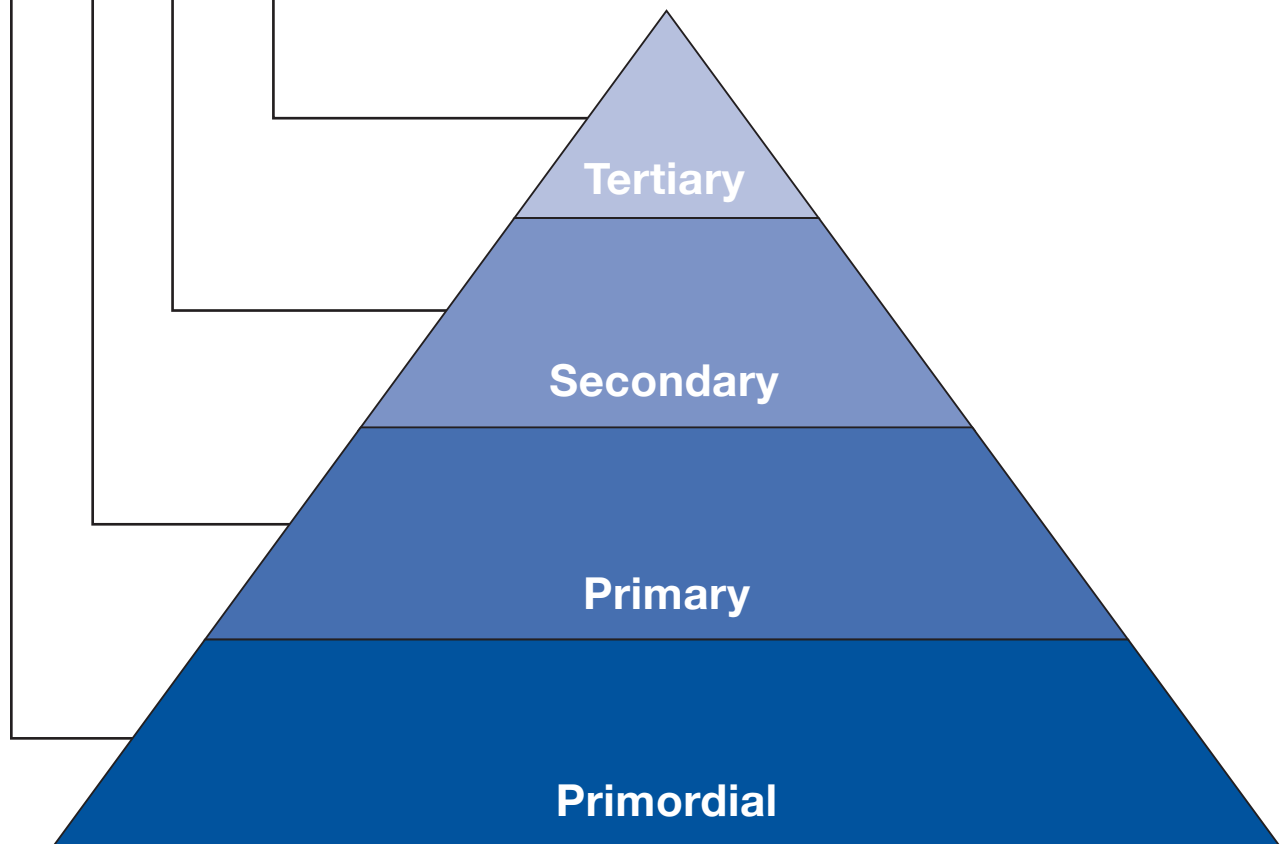
Four Stages of Prevention

Primordial Prevention consists of actions to minimize future hazards to health. It addresses broad health determinants (environmental, economic, social, behavioural, cultural) rather than preventing personal exposure to risk factors.

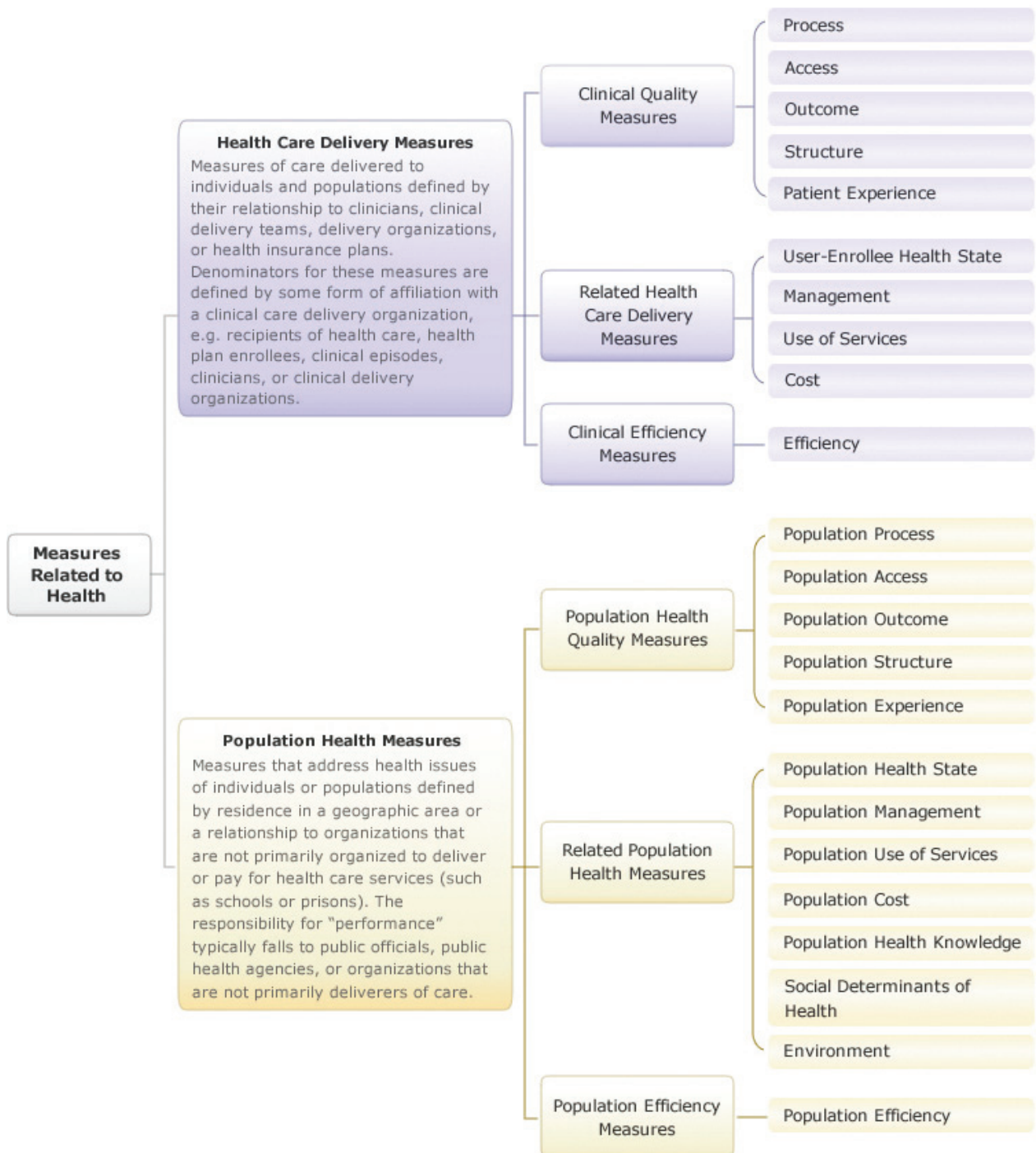
Primary Prevention seeks to prevent the onset of specific diseases via risk reduction: by altering behaviours or exposures that can lead to disease, or by enhancing resistance to the effects of exposure to a disease agent.

Secondary Prevention aims to reduce progression of a disease through early detection and early intervention.

Tertiary Prevention takes place once a disease has developed. It seeks to soften the impact caused by the disease on the patient's function, longevity, and quality of life.



NQMC Domain Framework



DentaQuest Foundation Systems Change Approach

