Kiribati

Total population in thousands (2020) 1
126

Per capita current health expenditure in PPP, int$ (2019) 2
247

ORAL HEALTH COUNTRY PROFILE

ORAL DISEASE BURDEN

Prevalence of oral diseases (2019) 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevalence of untreated caries of deciduous teeth in children 1-9 years (%)</th>
<th>Prevalence of untreated caries of permanent teeth 5+ years (%)</th>
<th>Prevalence of severe periodontal disease in people 15+ years (%)</th>
<th>Prevalence of edentulism in people 20+ years (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lip and oral cavity cancer, all ages (2020) 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of new cases</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence rate (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RISK FACTORS FOR ORAL DISEASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk factors (2019) 5</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita availability of sugar (g/day)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>135.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of current tobacco use, 15+ years (%)</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita alcohol consumption, 15+ years (litres of pure alcohol/year)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Economic impact related to treatment and prevention of oral diseases (2019) 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total expenditure on dental healthcare in million (US$)</th>
<th>0.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per capita expenditure on dental healthcare (US$)</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total productivity losses due to 5 oral diseases in million (US$)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordability of fluoride toothpaste</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of labour days needed to buy annual supply of fluoride toothpaste per person</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM RESPONSE

Policies, measures and resources (2021) 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation of tax on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB)</th>
<th>no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existence of a national oral health policy/strategy/action plan (operational/drafting stage)</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of dedicated staff for oral health working on NCDs at the MoH</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noma recognized as a national public health problem</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oral health workforce 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data year</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>Per 10 000 population (2014-2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental assistants and therapists</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental prosthetic technicians</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of procedures for detecting, managing and treating oral diseases in the primary care facilities in the public health sector (2021) 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral health screening for early detection of oral diseases available</th>
<th>available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent treatment for providing emergency oral care &amp; pain relief available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic restorative dental procedures to treat existing dental decay available</td>
<td>available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oral health interventions as part of health benefit packages (2021) 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coverage of the largest government health financing scheme (% of the population)</th>
<th>...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routine and preventive oral health care</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential curative oral health care</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced curative oral health care</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation oral health care</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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RISK FACTORS FOR ORAL DISEASES

1 Risk factors (2019)
Per capita availability of sugar (g/day): The availability of sugar is based on sugar (raw equivalent) including i) raw cane or beet sugar, ii) cane sugar, centrifugal, iii) beet sugar, iv) refined sugar and v) sugar confectionery for national consumption and then computed as grams available per person and day.
(Data source: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Food Balance Sheets; 2019.)

Prevalence of current tobacco use, 15+ years (%): The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis (age-standardized rate).
(Data source: WHO Global Health Observatory; 2019.)

Per capita alcohol consumption, 15+ years (litres of pure alcohol/year): The total alcohol per capita consumption comprises both, the recorded and the unrecorded alcohol per capita consumption.
(Data source: WHO Global Health Observatory; 2019.)

ECOOMIC IMPACT

6 Economic impact related to oral diseases, treatment and prevention (2019)
Total productivity losses due to oral diseases in million (US$): Estimate of total productivity losses in 2019 resulting from combined impact of 5 untreated oral diseases including caries in deciduous and permanent teeth, severe periodontal disease, edentulism, and other oral conditions as defined by GBD.
(Data source: Jevdjevic & Listl 2022.)

Affordability of fluoride toothpaste (number of labour days needed to buy annual supply of fluoride toothpaste per person): Number of labour days needed to buy the recommended annual supply of fluoride toothpaste for one person based on the daily wage of the lowest-skilled government worker. Fluoride toothpaste is categorized as affordable if one day or less (< 1) of labour is needed and as unaffordable if more than one day (>1) of labour is needed to buy the annual supply for one individual.
(Data source: WHO; 2019.)

NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM RESPONSE

3 Policies, measures and resources (2021)
Implementation of tax on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB): Status of implementation of taxes on sugar sweetened beverages (SSB). “Yes” responses refer to the application of excise taxes and/or special VAT/sales tax rates.
Existence of a national oral health policy/strategy/action plan (operational/drafting stage): Status of implementation of a policy, strategy or action plan for oral health. “Yes” refers to a policy, strategy, or action plan for oral health that is operational or under development, and “no” refers to a policy, strategy, or action plan for oral health that is not in effect or where no response was given.

ORAL DISEASE BURDEN

2 Prevalence of oral diseases (2019)
Estimated prevalence of untreated caries of deciduous teeth in children 1-9 years: Rate of children 1-9 years who have untreated caries in one or more deciduous teeth. Untreated caries is defined as a lesion in a pit or fissure, or on a smooth tooth surface, that has an unmistakable cavity, undermined enamel, or a detectably softened floor or wall (coronal caries), or feels soft or leathery to probing (root caries).
Estimated prevalence of untreated caries of permanent teeth in people 5+ years: Rate of persons older than 5 years with one more carious permanent teeth. Untreated caries is defined as a lesion in a pit or fissure, or on a smooth tooth surface, that has an unmistakable cavity, undermined enamel, or a detectably softened floor or wall (coronal caries), or feels soft or leathery to probing (root caries).
Estimated prevalence of severe periodontal disease in people 15+ years: Rate of persons aged 15 years and older affected by severe periodontal disease, a chronic inflammation of the soft and hard tissues that support and anchor the teeth. Severe periodontal disease is defined as a gingival pocket depth equal or more than 6 mm, or Community Periodontal Index of Treatment Needs (CPITN) also referred to as Community Periodontal Index (CPI) score of 4, or a clinical attachment loss (CAL) more than 6 mm.
Estimated prevalence of edentulism in people 20+ years: Rate of persons older than 20 years with complete loss of natural teeth.
Estimated prevalence from the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 (GBD2019) were computed by using population data from UN DESA World Population Prospects 2019 and applying them to disease-relevant age groups.

4 Lip and oral cavity cancer (2020)
Estimated number of new cases lip and oral cavity cancer: Estimated number of new cases of lip and oral cavity cancer in females, males and total population all ages.
Estimated incidence rate of lip and oral cavity cancer (per 100,000 population): Age-standardized incidence rate of lip and oral cavity cancer in females, males and total population all ages per 100,000 population.