

## Flossing Is Associated with Improved Oral Health in Older Adults

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### Appendix

**Appendix Table 1:** Demographics by Study Follow Up Status (N=686)

	Lost to follow up*	Five-year complete**	p-value
n	311	375	
Mean Age (SD)	74.3 (6.4)	72.3 (4.8)	<0.0001
African American	176 (56.6%)	203 (54.1%)	0.52
Caucasian	135 (43.4%)	172 (45.9%)	
Female	168 (54.0%)	232 (61.9%)	0.04
Male	143 (46.0%)	143 (38.1%)	
Diabetics	56 (18.0%)	63 (16.8%)	0.66
Non-Diabetic	254 (81.7%)	312 (83.2%)	
Smoker	68 (21.9%)	66 (17.6%)	0.16
Non-Smoker	243 (78.1%)	309 (82.4%)	
Education (Basic)	255 (82.0%)	279 (74.4%)	0.9
Intermediate	34 (10.9%)	39 (10.4%)	
Advanced	50 (16.1%)	57 (15.2%)	
Episodic DDS Utilization	99 (31.8%)	162 (43.2%)	0.002
Regular DDS Utilization	206 (66.2%)	205 (54.7%)	

\*Individuals that completed visit 1 but did not complete visit 5 (5-year follow-up)

\*\* Individuals that completed visit 1 and visit 5 (5-year follow-up)

**Appendix Table 2:** Outcome of lost to follow up (n=311)

Subject outcome	Individuals, n (%)
Died	121 (38.9%)
Refusals	99 (31.8%)
Too ill to participate/Could not contact/ Moved away	91 (29.3%)