

COMMUNITY WATER FLUORIDATION:

70 YEARS OF SUCCESS: MUCH WORK TO DO!

MAY 29, 2015
ORAL HEALTH FLORIDA GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

Johnny Johnson, Jr., DMD, MS
Pediatric Dentist-retired
Diplomate, American Board of Pediatric Dentistry
Co-Chair Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida
E: DrJohnnyJohnson@gmail.com

Karen A. Hodge, RDH, MHSc

Dental Hygienist and Health Educator

Co-Chair Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida

E: KarenHodgeRDH@gmail.com

Disclosures

- Speaking as Co-Chair of Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida
- Speaking as a private practice pediatric dentist
- Speaking because I fervently want everyone to have healthy teeth and bodies
- I do this for the Adults and children that live in pain and suffer every day of their lives because of preventable, contagious, & communicable dental disease
- I don't get paid jack for doing this

"Pinellas County Commission votes to Stop Water Fluoridation"



- Oct. 4, 2011 Pinellas County Commission votes 4-3 to stop CWF
- Launched 6 month effort to re-educate those 4 on credible science overwhelmingly supporting CWF
- All 4 chose political position (brownish hot beverage) over science
- 2 former FL State Legislators threw their hats in the ring; sole platform was to return CWF
- 2 negative voting incumbents ousted in general election
- CWF faucet turned back on 15 months after is was ceased
- 1st time political turnover had occurred over CWF in history

Fluoridation Definition

 Fluoridation is the <u>precise adjustment</u> of the fluoride in drinking water to a level that is recommended for optimal reduction of tooth decay



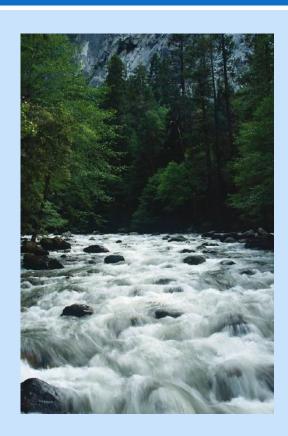
- This adjustment includes adjustment <u>upwards or downwards</u>, depending on the natural level of fluoride in the water.
- Updated optimal level for community water fluoridation is a uniform 0.7mg/L (ppm)

Fluoride is the ion of Fluorine

	hydrogen 1 H 1.0079 lithium 3	beryllium 4		7558	200	-	5		5		5-50			boron 5	carbon 6	nitrogen 7	oxygen 8	fluorine 9	helium 2 He 4.0026 neon
	Ľi	Be												B	Č	Ń	Ŏ	Ě	Ne
4	6.941 sodium	9.0122 magnesium												10.811 aluminium	12.011 silicon	14.007 phosphorus	15.999 sulfur	18.998 chlorine	20.180 argon
	11	12												13	14	15	16	17	18
	Na	Mg												ΑI	Si	Р	S	CI	Ar
1	22.990 potassium	24,305 calcium		scandium	titanium	vanadium	chromium	manganese	iron	cobalt	nickel	copper	zinc	26,982 gallium	28.086 germanium	30.974 arsenic	32,065 selenium	35.453 bromine	39.948 krypton
	19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	K	Ca		Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
1	39.098 rubidium	40.078 strontium		44.956 yttrium	47.867 zirconium	50.942 niobium	51.996 molybdenum	54.938 technetium	55.845 ruthenium	58.933 rhodium	58.693 palladium	63.546 silver	65.39 cadmium	69.723 indium	72.61 tin	74.922 antimony	78.96 tellurium	79.904 iodine	83.80 xenon
	37	38		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Rb	Sr		Υ	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	ln	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
1	85.468 caesium	87.62 barium		88,906 Jutetium	91.224 hafnium	92.906 tantalum	95.94 tungsten	[98] rhenium	101.07 osmium	102.91 iridium	106.42 platinum	107.87 gold	112.41 mercury	114.82 thallium	118.71 lead	121.76 bismuth	127.60 polonium	126.90 astatine	131.29 radon
	55	56	57-70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
	Cs	Ba	*	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
-	132.91 francium	137.33 radium		174.97 lawrencium	178.49 rutherfordium	180.95 dubnium	183.84 seaborgium	186.21 bohrium	190.23 hassium	192.22 meitnerium	195.08 ununnilium	196.97 unununium	200.59 ununbium	204.38	207.2 ununguadium	208.98	[209]	[210]	[222]
	87	88	89-102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		114				
	Fr	Ra	* *	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Uun	Uuu	Uub		Uuq				
L	[223]	[226]		[262]	[261]	[262]	[266]	[264]	[269]	[268]	[271]	[272]	[277]		[289]				
	*Lantl	hanide	series	La	cerium 58 Ce	praseodymium 59 Pr	neodymium 60 Nd	Promethium 61 Pm	samarium 62 Sm	europium 63 Eu	gadolinium 64 Gd	terbium 65 Tb	dysprosium 66 Dy	Holmium 67	erbium 68 Er	thulium 69	ytterbium 70 Yb		
	* * Act	inide s	eries	138.91 actinium 89	140.12 thorium 90	140.91 protactinium 91	144.24 uranium 92	[145] neptunium 93	150.36 plutonium 94	151.96 americium 95	157.25 curium 96	158.93 berkelium 97	162.50 californium 98	164.93 einsteinium 99	167.26 fermium 100	168,93 mendelevium 101	173.04 nobelium 102		
	3.55			Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No		
				[227]	232.04	231.04	238.03	[237]	[244]	[243]	[247]	[247]	[251]	[252]	[257]	[258]	[259]		

Fluoride is Naturally Occurring

- 13th most abundant mineral in the earth's crust
- Surface water (rivers) -- typically low concentrations, 0.2 mg/L (ppm) or less
- Groundwater (wells) --higher concentrations, 0.1 mg/L to over 5.0 mg/L
- Ocean water is typically 0.8 to 1.4 mg/L



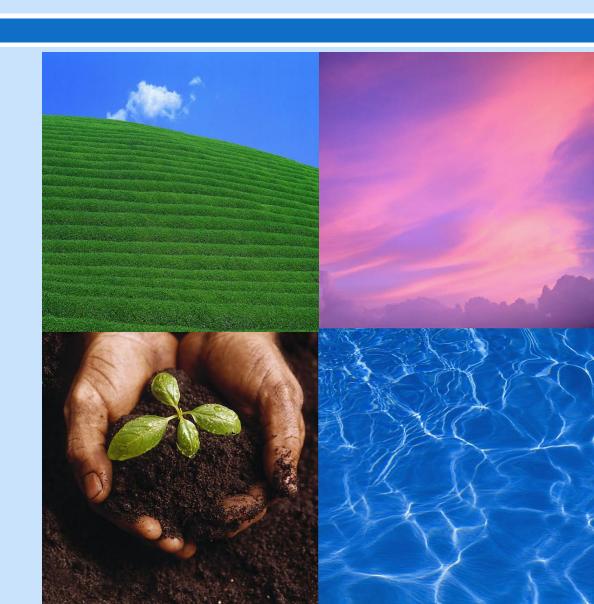
Intake of fluoride from...

Soil

Plants

Water

□ Air



So How Much is 1 ppm?*

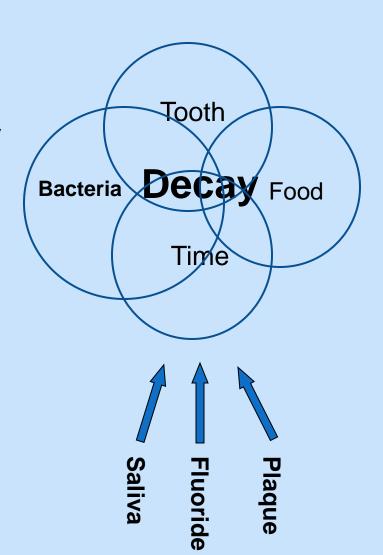
- One part per million (ppm) is equivalent to
 - 1 inch in 16 miles
 - 1 minute in two years
 - 1 cent in \$10,000
 - length of pickup truck on a road between New York and California



^{*} 1mg/L = 1ppm

Required for Decay:

- Diet
 - sugars and carbohydrates
 - Frequency of intake
 - Form of substrate-sticky vs non-sticky
- Oral hygiene
- Xerostomia (Dry Mouth)
 - •fluoride
 - salivary flow and composition
- Bacteria Levels
- (especially mutans streptococci)
- Tooth Anatomy



Systemic Benefits – Preeruptive

- •Earliest researchers hypothesized that fluoride affects enamel and inhibits dental caries <u>CAVITIES</u> only when incorporated into developing dental enamel (preeruptively)
- •Evidence supports hypothesis of systemic benefit (including research conducted within this decade)

Topical Benefits - Posteruptive

- Predominant effect is posteruptive and topical
- Effect depends on fluoride being in the right amount in the right place at the right time
- Best when small amounts maintained constantly in the mouth, specifically in <u>dental plaque</u> and <u>Saliva</u>
- Adults also benefit from fluoride, rather than only children, as was previously assumed

Basics: How Fluoride Works Topically

- Fluoride inhibits demineralization
- Fluoride enhances remineralization of surface enamel
- Dental plaque is fluoride reservoir releasing small amounts of fluoride when pH is lowered as we eat
- Fluoride is taken up more readily by demineralized enamel than by sound enamel
- Fluoride in saliva continuously bathes the tooth in fluoride

Summary

For the best prevention of tooth decay:

- ✓ Topical: frequent exposure to low concentrations of fluoride-saliva, release from plaque
- ✓ Topical & Systemic: water fluoridation and dentifrices, including professionally applied varnishes
- ✓ **Systemic:** incorporation into developing permanent teeth prior to eruption (<8 years old)

History of Fluoride's Benefits

Frederick S. McKay

- 1901 established practice in Colorado Springs, CO
- Curious mind and good observational skills
- "Colorado Brown Stain"
 - ➤ Stain was difficult to polish off must be caused during the period of enamel formation environmental agent
 - ➤Only life-long residents (or those who had moved there as infants) had stain
- 1908 began to investigate extent of condition in surrounding area
- **Key Observation**: very few cavities in this population

Colorado Brown Stain?



Other Important Events

- •1930 H. V. Churchill used a newly available method of spectrographic analysis that identified high concentrations of fluoride (13.7ppm) in the water of a community in Arkansas with high rates of mottled enamel
- •1931 McKay contacted Churchill and sent him water samples. Fluoride was discovered in each sample that McKay sent for analysis (2.0ppm to 12.0 ppm)
- •It was now known what substance in the water was causing the staining of teeth-Fluoride

H. Trendley Dean

1931 - First dentist appointed to the National Institute of Health

Primary responsibility -investigate the association between fluoride and mottled enamel

Mid 1930s – Dean began to use the term fluorosis in place of mottled enamel

Determined that fluorosis caused by water with 1.0 ppm or less was of "no public health significance"



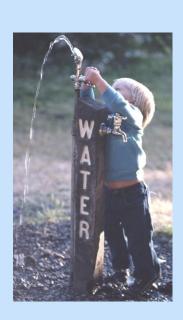
Dean's Investigations

- Developed the Community Fluorosis Index (Dean's Fluorosis Index)
 - -Normal
 - -Questionable
 - -Very Mild
 - -Mild
 - -Moderate
 - -Severe
- → Led to the landmark study of introduction of fluoridation in 1945

Community Water Fluoridation Begins

- Grand Rapids, Michigan was the first city to adjust fluoride concentration in public drinking water (1945). Cavity rates dropped dramatically~70%
- Gainesville 1st city in Florida to fluoridate

 1949
- The rest is History
- 2015 marked the 70th anniversary of community water fluoridation (CWF)



Birth of CWF January 26, 1945



70th Anniversary of Community Water Fluoridation Sunday January 26, 2015

Toasting with my daughters with refreshing and fluoridated water in Gainesville, FL

CWF is:

- 1. Safe
- 2. Effective
- 3. Cost Savings

Why Do Cavities Matter?

- Infection
- Extreme pain
- Difficulty in chewing
- Poor weight gain
- Difficulty concentrating
- Missed school hours
- Predictor of cavities in later life
- Costly treatment
- LIFE THREATENING

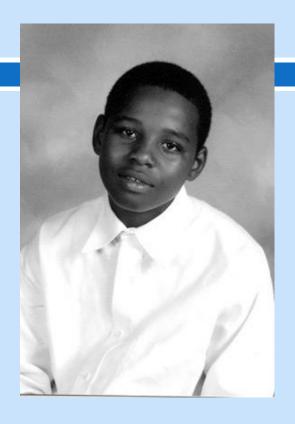




Severe Dental Infection-Life Threatening

CAVITIES: Disproportionately Distributed

- Nearly 80% of cavities occur in 20% of the population
- The poor bear a disproportionate burden of cavities



Deamonte Driver, 12, died February 25, 2007, after an infection from a molar spread to his brain

Severe Dental Infections can and are Life Threatening!!

An Ounce of Prevention: Community Water Fluoridation

- CDC: One of 10 great Public Health Achievements of the 20th century
- Reduces cavities for both <u>children and adults by at least 25%</u> above and beyond those already being prevented by fluoridated toothpaste, rinses, varnish,etc
- Over 210 million residents (~75%) in the U.S. are served by community water fluoridation that are on community water systems
- Over 13 million Floridians (~77%) are served by community water fluoridation that are on community water systems
- Helps Americans keep their teeth longer into adulthood more that ever before
- Saves millions of dollars in treatment costs and eliminates pain and suffering



FLUORIDATION: "Magic Bullet"

- What Does Credible Science Say?
- Is There Debate About the Safety?
- Is There Debate About the Effectiveness?
- Is There Debate About the Savings in Cost and Human Suffering it Provides?

THE SCIENCE IS CRYSTAL CLEAR

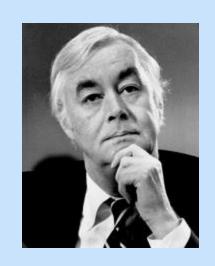
No Debate!!

Fluoridation is Safe, Effective, and Provides Huge Cost Savings & Reduces Human Pain and Suffering



Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan

"Everyone is entitled to his own opinions......



.....but **not** his own facts"

The Weight of Science



A Public Health Achievement



"Fluoridation is the single most important commitment a community can make to the oral health of its children and to future generations."

> Dr. C. Everett Koop Surgeon General (1982-1989)

"Fluoridation is the single most effective public health measure to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health over a lifetime, for both children and adults."

David Satcher, MD, PhD

Surgeon General (1998-2002)

"Community water fluoridation is one of the most practical, cost-effective, equitable, and safe measures communities can take to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health. [E]ach generation born since the implementation of water fluoridation has enjoyed better dental health than the preceding generation."

Dr. Vivek H. Murthy, MD, MPH Surgeon General (2014-current)

Is Water Fluoridation Still Necessary?

YES!

Systematic Reviews:



- ✓ Effect of Starting Community Water Fluoridation: 29.1% cavity reduction
- ✓ Effect from Stopping CWF: 17.9% increase in cavities

DEBATES ON SCIENCE

Debates on the science of any topic takes place in *expert panels* that have been set up to critically evaluate the literature, *never in public forums*

1. Community Preventive Services Taskforce: Systematic Reviews

- Blue Ribbon Panel Established by Congress
- Purpose is to scientifically evaluate the literature
- Provide recommendations to communities

2. National Research Council's: Systematic Reviews

"Scientific Review of EPA Standards on Fluoride in Drinking Water, 2006"

- □ 3 ½ years of *debate*
- Recommendations and findings

Community Preventive Services Taskforce

Recommendations Reaffirmed 2013:

- Community Water Fluoridation is *RECOMMENDED* based on *STRONG EVIDENCE* of effectiveness in reducing cavities across populations.
- Evidence shows the prevalence of cavities is substantially lower in communities with community water fluoridation (CWF)
- 3. There is **NO EVIDENCE** that CWF results in **severe fluorosis**.



Community Water Fluoridation

Normal



Questionable



Very mild



Community Preventive Services Task Force finds **no evidence** of severe fluorosis with CWF

Mild



Moderate



Severe





Accurate Photos of Enamel Fluorosis

http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/dental_fluorosis.htm January 13, 2013

National Research Council

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine



FLUORIDE IN DRINKING WATER A SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF EPA'S STANDARDS

After reviewing research on various health effects from exposure to fluoride, including studies conducted in the last 10 years, this report concludes that EPA's drinking water standard for fluoride—a maximum of 4 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water (4 mg/L)—does not protect against adverse health effects. Just over 200,000 Americans live in communities where fluoride levels in drinking water are 4 mg/L or higher. Children in those communities are at risk of developing severe tooth enamed fluorosis, a condition that can cause tooth enamed loss and

pitting. A majority of the report's authoring committee also concluded that people who drink water containing 4 mg/L or more of fluoride over a lifetime are likely at increased risk for bone fractures.



REPORT

Most people associate fluoride with the practice of intentionally adding fluoride to public drinking-water supplies for the prevention of tooth decay. However, fluoride can also enter public water systems from natural sources, including runoff from weathering of fluoride containing rocks and soils and leaching from soil into groundwater. Fluoride pollution from various industrial discharges and emissions can also contaminate water supplies. In a few areas of the United States, fluoride concentrations in water are much higher than normal, mostly from natural sources, a few and the properties of the p

Report issued in March 2006 Focused on naturally occurring high levels of fluoride in drinking water. (~200,000, ~\$4 million dollars spent on study)

Reviewed studies:

- Effects of Fluoride on Teeth
- Musculoskeletal Effects
- Reproductive and Developmental Effects
- Neurotoxicity and Neurobehavioral Effects
- Effects on the Endocrine System
- •Effects on the Gastrointestinal, Renal, Hepatic, and Immune Systems
- Genotoxicity and Carcinogenicity

States with high levels of fluoride naturally occurring:

- > S. Carolina 5.9 mg/L
- Virginia 6.3 mg/L
- Texas 8.8 mg/L
- Colorado 11.2 mg/L
- Oklahoma 12.0 mg/L
- New Mexico 13.0 mg/L
- ➤ Idaho 15.9 mg/L

National Research Council

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine



to fluoride, including studies conducted in the last 10 years, this report concludes that EPA's drinking water standard for fluoride-a maximum of 4 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water (4 mg/L)-does not protect against adverse health effects. Just over 200,000 Americans live in communities where fluoride levels in drinking water are 4 mg/L or higher. Children in those communities are at risk of developing severe tooth enamel fluorosis, a condition that can cause tooth enamel loss and pitting. A majority of the report's authoring committee also concluded that people who drink water containing 4 mg/L or more of fluoride over a lifetime are likely at increased risk for bone fractures.



ost people associate fluoride with the practice of intentionally adding fluoride to public Most people associate muorities with the prevention of tooth decay. However, fluoride can also enter public water systems from natural sources, including runoff from weathering of fluoridecontaining rocks and soils and leaching from soil into groundwater. Fluoride pollution from various industrial discharges and emissions can also contaminate water supplies. In a few areas of the United States, fluoride concentrations in water are much higher than normal, mostly from natural sources. Because it can occur at toxic levels, fluoride is one of the drinking water contaminants regulated by

Report issued in March 2006:

- No Health Effects from fluoride in water at 2mg/L (2ppm)
- 2. Severe fluorosis is virtually zero at 2mg/L fluoride in water

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Community water fluoridation = 0.7ppm (mg/L)

1/3rd level at which severe fluorosis is virtually zero (2ppm)



Community Water Fluoridation





Questionable



Very mild



Mild



Moderate



Severe



2006 NRC Review finds **no evidence** of severe fluorosis below 2mg/L (ppm) fluoride in water



http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/dental_fluorosis.htm January 13, 2013

WHICH WOULD BE YOUR CHOICE???



Summary

Water fluoridation:

- ✓ No adverse health effects from drinking fluoridated water
- Is Safe, Effective, and the most Cost Efficient means to reach everyone with the cavity fighting benefits of CWF
- benefits all members of the community, regardless of age, race, SES, access to dental care
- offers a great return on its investment: For every \$1 invested in fluoridation, \$38 in dental treatment costs/person/year are avoided
- ✓ is <u>recommended</u> by the Task Force on Community Preventive Services and all major health organizations; WHO, CDC, AAP, ADA, AMA.....

The Science is Crystal Clear

- 1. Since the science is crystal clear, why do a handful of people oppose it?
- Let's Evaluate Claims made by those opposed to community water fluoridation (CWF), aka:

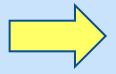
"Anti-fluoridationists"

Claims

- Not needed, doesn't work, small effect, there are alternatives
- Lower IQ in children
- Increases lead uptake
- Cancer
- Down Syndrome
- Allergies
- AIDS
- Alzheimer's disease
- Reproductive problems
- Effects on the renal, gastrointestinal, and immune systems

1. The Weight of Science



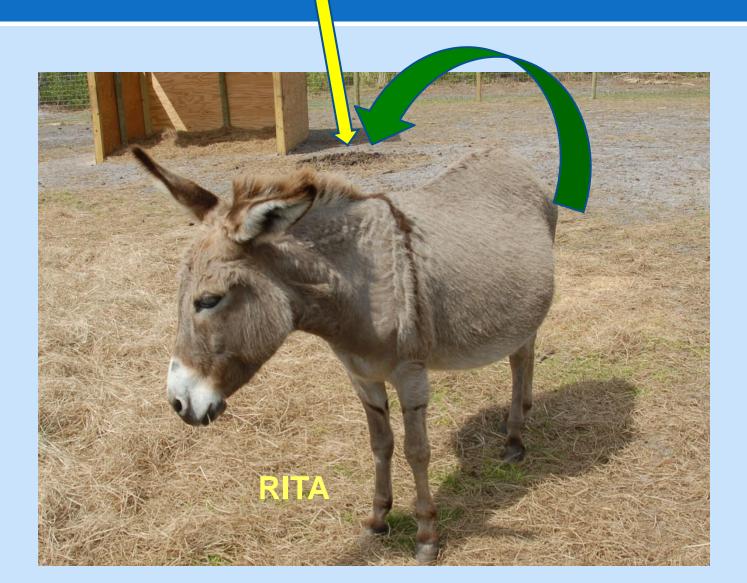


2. No adverse health effects from drinking fluoridated water

My Top 5 Favorite Deceptions

- Osteosarcoma: "Water fluoridation is killing a few young boys every year" -Paul Connett, Brooksville, FL August, 2013
- 2. Infant Formula: "Even the ADA stated that infant formula shouldn't be mixed with fluoridated water"
- **3. Toothpaste**: "Just look at the back of the tube. This stuff is poison. It says to call poison control if swallowed"
- **4. Fluorosis**: "41% of 12 -15 year olds are afflicted with fluoridation overdose resulting in white streaks, dark discolored and stained enamel, and pitting of their teeth"
- **5. Water Fluoridation**: "You are mass medicating people without informed consent"

If you throw it at a wall often enough, some of it's going to stick



WHICH WOULD BE YOUR CHOICE???

Tooth Decay

or Mild Dental Fluorosis













Community Water Fluoridation



QUESTIONS?

Johnny Johnson, Jr., D.M.D., M.S.

Pediatric Dentist

Diplomate, American Board of Pediatric Dentistry

Co-Chair, Fluoridation Action Team, Oral Health Florida

drjohnnyjohnson@gmail.com