Dental Products that May Contain Fluoride

Dental product: toothpaste[1]	Fluoride added to toothpaste can be in the form of sodium fluoride (NaF), sodium monofluorophosphate (Na_2FPO_3), stannous fluoride (tin fluoride, SnF_2) or a variety of amines.[2] Concerns have been raised about children's use of fluoridated toothpaste.[3] [4]
Dental product: mouthwash/rinse[5]	Mouthwashes (mouth rinses) can contain sodium fluoride (NaF) or acidulated phosphate fluoride (APF).[6]
Dental product: dental floss[7] [8]	Researchers have demonstrated that fluoride releases from dental floss are higher than those from fluoridated mouth rinses.[9] Fluoridated dental floss is often associated with stannous fluoride (tin fluoride, SnF_2),[10] but flosses can also contain perfluorinated compounds.[11]
Dental product: fluoridated toothpicks and interdental brushes[12]	The amount of fluoride released from these products can be influenced by the saliva of the individual using the product.[13]
Dental product: topical fluoride gel and foam[14]	Used in a dental office or at home, these dental products are applied directly on the teeth and can contain acidulated phosphate fluoride (APF), sodium fluoride (NaF), or stannous fluoride (tin fluoride, SnF2).[15]
Dental product: prophy paste[16]	This paste, used during teeth cleanings (prophylaxis) at the dental office, can contain over 20 times more fluoride than toothpaste sold directly to consumers.[17]
Dental product: fluoride varnish[18]	High-concentration fluoride varnish that is applied directly on the teeth by dental or healthcare professionals contains sodium fluoride (NaF) or difluorsilane.[19]
Dental material for fillings: glass ionomer cements[20]	These materials, used for dental fillings, are made of fluoride-containing silicate glass and polyalkenoic acids that release an initial burst of fluoride and then a long-term lower release.[21]

Dental material for fillings: resin-modified glass ionomer cements[22]	These materials, used for dental fillings, are created with methacrylate components and release an initial burst of fluoride and then a long-term lower release.[23]
Dental material for fillings: giomers[24]	These newer hybrid materials, used for dental fillings, include pre-reacted glass ionomers and usually have lower amounts of fluoride released than glass ionomers but higher amounts than compomers and composites.[25]
Dental material for fillings: polyacid-modified composites (compomers)[26]	The fluoride in these materials, used for dental fillings, is in the filler particles, and while there is no initial burst of fluoride, fluoride is released continually over time.[27]
Dental material for fillings: composites[28]	Not all, but some of these materials, used for dental fillings, can contain different types of fluoride such as inorganic salts, leachable glasses, or organic fluoride.[29] The fluoride released is generally considered to be lower than that from glass ionomers and compomers, although releases vary depending on the commercial brand of the composites.[30]
Dental material for fillings: dental mercury amalgams[31]	Low levels of fluoride have been recorded in the types of dental mercury amalgam fillings that are lined with glass ionomer cement and other materials.[32 33 34]
Dental material for orthodontics: glass ionomer cement, resin-modified glass ionomer cement, and polyacid-modified composite resin (compomer) cement[35]	These materials, used for orthodontic band cements, can all release fluoride at varying levels.[36]
Dental material for pit and fissure sealants: resin-based, glass-ionomer, and giomers[37]	Commercially available fluoride-releasing sealants can contain sodium fluoride (NaF), fluoride-releasing glass material, or both.[38]
Dental material for tooth sensitivity/caries treatment: silver diamine fluoride[39]	This material, recently introduced to the U.S. market, contains silver and fluoride and is being used as an alternative to conventional cavity treatment with dental fillings.[40]

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