

Selected Quotes about Fluoride Warnings Categorized by Product/Process and Source

PRODUCT/ PROCESS REFERENCED	QUOTE/S	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Fluoride for dental uses, including water fluoridation	<p>“The prevalence of dental caries in a population is not inversely related to the concentration of fluoride in enamel, and a higher concentration of enamel fluoride is not necessarily more efficacious in preventing dental caries.”</p> <p>“Few studies evaluating the effectiveness of fluoride toothpaste, gel, rinse, and varnish among adult populations are available.”</p>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Kohn WG, Maas WR, Malvitz DM, Presson SM, Shaddik KK. Recommendations for using fluoride to prevent and control dental caries in the United States. <i>Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Recommendations and Reports</i> . 2001 Aug 17:i-42.
Fluoride in drinking water	“Overall, there was consensus among the committee that there is scientific evidence that under certain conditions fluoride can weaken bone and increase the risk of fractures.”	National Research Council. <i>Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA’s Standards</i> . The National Academies Press: Washington, D.C. 2006.
Fluoride in drinking water	“The recommended Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for fluoride in drinking water should be zero.”	Carton RJ. Review of the 2006 United States National Research Council Report: Fluoride in Drinking Water. <i>Fluoride</i> . 2006 Jul 1;39(3):163-72.
Water fluoridation	“Fluoride exposure has a complex relationship in relation to dental caries and may increase dental caries risk in malnourished children due to calcium depletion and enamel hypoplasia...”	Peckham S, Awofeso N. Water fluoridation: a critical review of the physiological effects of ingested fluoride as a public health intervention. <i>The Scientific World Journal</i> . 2014 Feb 26; 2014.
Fluoride in dental products, food, and drinking water	“Because the use of fluoridated dental products and the consumption of food and beverages made with fluoridated water have increased since HHS recommended optimal levels for fluoridation, many people now may be exposed to more fluoride than had been anticipated.”	Tiemann M. Fluoride in drinking water: a review of fluoridation and regulation issues. <i>BiblioGov</i> . 2013 Apr 5. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress.

<p>Fluoride intake in children</p>	<p>“The ‘optimal’ intake of fluoride has been widely accepted for decades as between 0.05 and 0.07 mg fluoride per kilogram of body weight but is based on limited scientific evidence.”</p> <p>“These findings suggest that achieving a caries-free status may have relatively little to do with fluoride intake, while fluorosis is clearly more dependent on fluoride intake.”</p>	<p>Warren JJ, Levy SM, Broffitt B, Cavanaugh JE, Kanellis MJ, Weber-Gasparoni K. Considerations on optimal fluoride intake using dental fluorosis and dental caries outcomes—a longitudinal study. <i>Journal of Public Health Dentistry</i>. 2009 Mar 1;69(2):111-5.</p>
<p>Fluoride-releasing dental restorative materials (i.e. dental fillings)</p>	<p>“However, it is not proven by prospective clinical studies whether the incidence of secondary caries can be significantly reduced by the fluoride release of restorative materials.”</p>	<p>Wiegand A, Buchalla W, Attin T. Review on fluoride-releasing restorative materials—fluoride release and uptake characteristics, antibacterial activity and influence on caries formation. <i>Dental Materials</i>. 2007 Mar 31;23(3):343-62.</p>
<p>Dental material: silver diamine fluoride</p>	<p>“Because silver diamine fluoride is new to American dentistry and dental education, there is a need for a standardized guideline, protocol, and consent.”</p> <p>“It is unclear what will happen if treatment is stopped after 2-3 years and research is needed.”</p>	<p>Horst JA, Ellenikiotis H, Milgrom PM, UCSF Silver Caries Arrest Committee. UCSF Protocol for Caries Arrest Using Silver Diamine Fluoride: Rationale, Indications, and Consent. <i>Journal of the California Dental Association</i>. 2016 Jan;44(1):16.</p>
<p>Drinking water with poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)</p>	<p>“Drinking water contamination with poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) poses risks to the developmental, immune, metabolic, and endocrine health of consumers.”</p> <p>“...information about drinking water PFAS exposures is therefore lacking for almost one-third of the U.S. population.”</p>	<p>Hu XC, Andrews DQ, Lindstrom AB, Bruton TA, Schaidler LA, Grandjean P, Lohmann R, Carignan CC, Blum A, Balan SA, Higgins CP. Detection of Poly-and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) in US Drinking Water Linked to Industrial Sites, Military Fire Training Areas, and Wastewater Treatment Plants. <i>Environmental Science & Technology Letters</i>. 2016 Oct 11.</p>

Topical fluoride for dental use	<p>“The panel had a low level of certainty regarding the benefit of 0.5 percent fluoride paste or gel on the permanent teeth of children and on root caries because there were few data on the home use of these products.”</p> <p>“Research is needed concerning the effectiveness and risks of specific products in the following areas: self-applied, prescription-strength, home-use fluoride gels, toothpastes or drops; 2 percent professionally applied sodium fluoride gel; alternative delivery systems, such as foam; optimal application frequencies for fluoride varnish and gels; one-minute applications of APF gel; and combinations of products (home-use and professionally applied).”</p>	Weyant RJ, Tracy SL, Anselmo TT, Beltrán-Aguilar ED, Donly KJ, Frese WA, Hujoel PP, Iafolla T, Kohn W, Kumar J, Levy SM. Topical fluoride for caries prevention: Executive summary of the updated clinical recommendations and supporting systematic review. <i>Journal of the American Dental Association</i> . 2013;144(11):1279-1291.
Fluoride “supplements” (tablets)	“Evident disagreements among the results show that there’s a limited effectiveness on fluoride tablets.”	Tomasin L, Pusinanti L, Zerman N. The role of fluoride tablets in the prophylaxis of dental caries. A literature review. <i>Annali di Stomatologia</i> . 2015 Jan;6(1):1.
Pharmaceuticals, fluorine in medicine	“No one can responsibly predict what happens in a human body after administration of fluorinated compounds.”	Strunecká A, Patočka J, Connett P. Fluorine in medicine. <i>Journal of Applied Biomedicine</i> . 2004; 2:141-50.
Occupational exposures to fluoride and fluoride toxicity	“Review of unpublished information regarding the effects of chronic inhalation of fluoride and fluorine reveals that current occupational standards provide inadequate protection.”	Mullenix PJ. Fluoride poisoning: a puzzle with hidden pieces. <i>International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health</i> . 2005 Oct 1;11(4):404-14.
Review of safety standards for exposure to fluorine and fluorides	“If we were to consider only fluoride’s affinity for calcium, we would understand fluoride’s far-reaching ability to cause damage to cells, organs, glands, and tissues.”	Prystupa J. Fluorine—a current literature review. An NRC and ATSDR based review of safety standards for exposure to fluorine and fluorides. <i>Toxicology Mechanisms and Methods</i> . 2011 Feb 1;21(2):103-70.