Region of Peel Educational Session – Artificial Water Fluoridation (AWF)

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The Debate in Peel: Artificial Water Fluoridation (AWF)

AWF Supporters make the hypothesis that:

"AWF is Safe and Effective"

"The great tragedy of Science — the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact."

(TH Huxley)

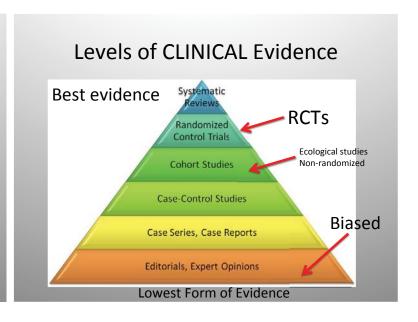
"No amount of experimentation can ever prove me right; a single experiment can prove me wrong."

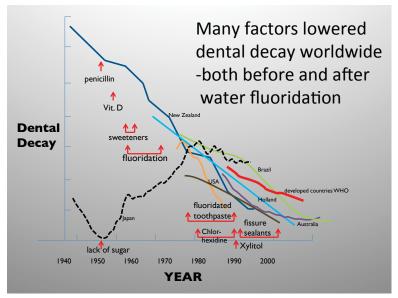
(Albert Einstein)

Paraphrasing Einstein and Huxley:

"No amount of evidence can ever PROVE artificial water fluoridation (AWF) to be safe and effective; a SINGLE 'ugly fact' can show it is not so."

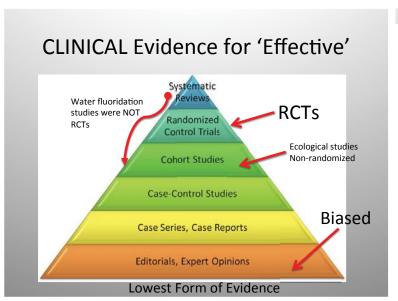
Many 'ugly facts' have been published

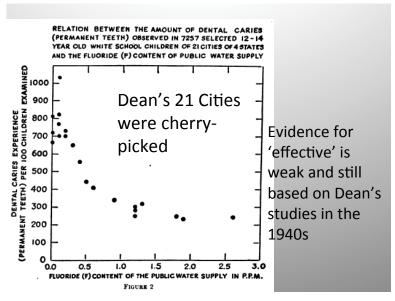


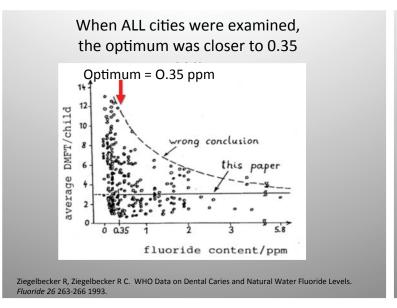


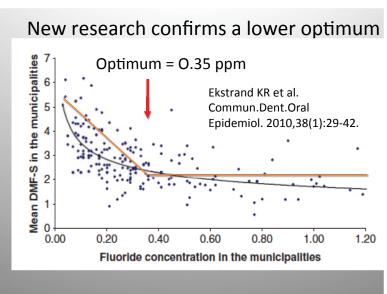


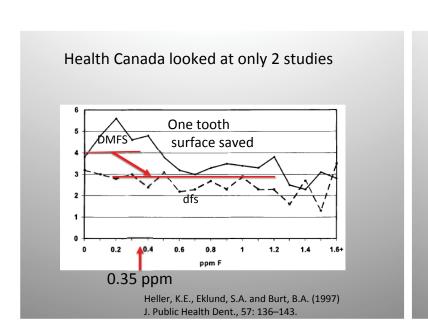
- Biased: Funded by the CDC, conducted by oral health epidemiologists
- NOT ONE randomized, double blinded clinical study
- Used weaker studies (non-randomized before and after controlled studies)
- Only 3 studies after 1975 (when fluoridated toothpaste gained widespread use)
- Studies did not control for many confounders (especially delayed tooth eruption)
- Marginal benefit if any at all

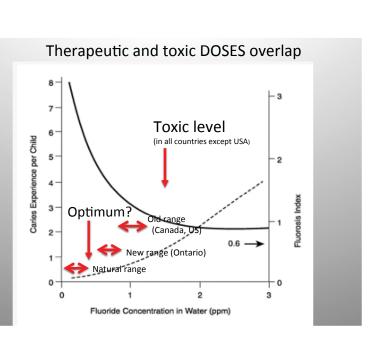


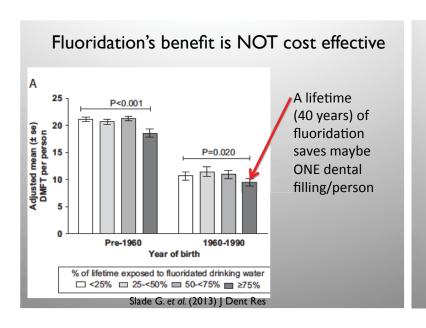








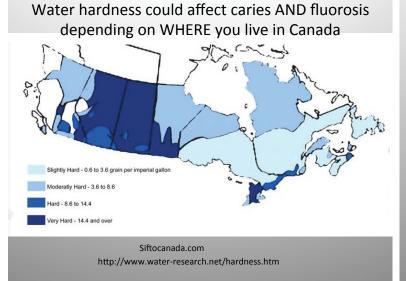


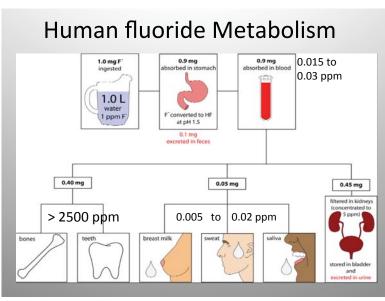


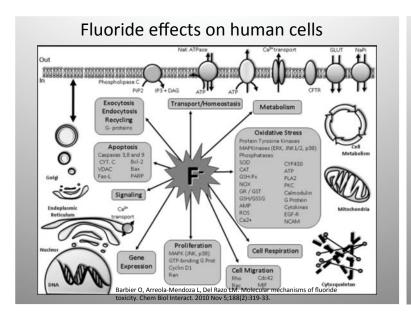
The benefit of fluoride in drinking water cannot be demonstrated without taking into account other trace minerals

	Associated with decreased caries	Associated with increased caries
	Calcium	Copper
	Magnesium	Iron
1	Molybdemum	Manganese
	Valadium	
ı	Strontium	

Glass RL et al. *Arch Oral Biol.* 1973 Sep;18(9):1099-104. Lippert & Hara. *Caries Res.* 2013;47(1):34-49.





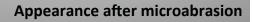


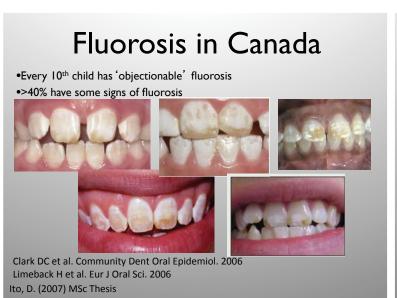
Dental fluorosis DOES get worse with time

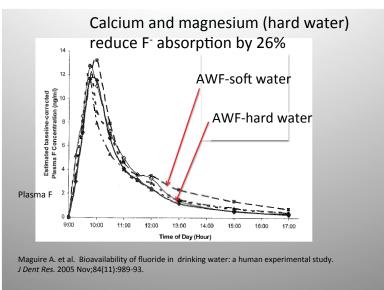
Limeback H, Vieira AP, Lawrence H. Improving esthetically objectionable human enamel fluorosis with a simple microabrasion technique. Eur J Oral Sci. 2006 May;114 Suppl 1:123-6;



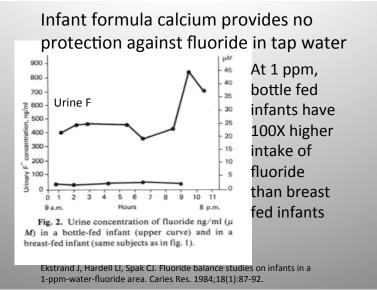
- -teeth erupt chalky white
- -then lose surface enamel and pick up stain

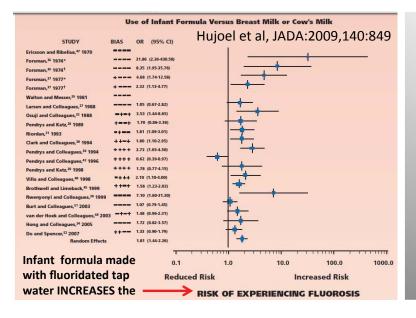












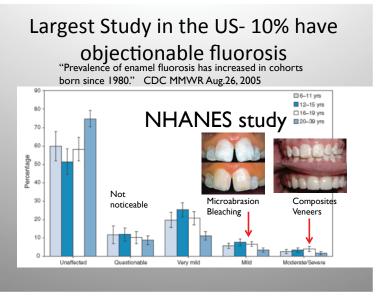
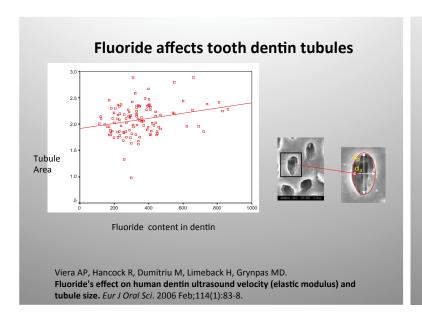


Figure 3. Change in dental fluorosis prevalence among children aged 12–15 participating in two national surveys: United Status, 1986–1987 and 1999–2004 Figure 3. Change in dental fluorosis prevalence among children aged 12–15 participating in two national surveys: United Status, 1986–1987 and 1999–2004 NIDR, 1986–1987 NHANES, 1999–2004 NOTES: Dental fluorosis is defined as having very mild, moderate, or severe forms and is based on Dean's Fluorosis index. Percentages do not surn to 100 date to rounding. Error bare represent 95% confidence intervals. SOURCES: COCANCH, Richard Health and Nutrition Extraoris. Providence of Dental fluorosis in the United States, 1999–2004. NCHS Data Brief, 2010 Nov.(53),1-8.

"Minimal correction reduced the savings to \$3 per person per year (PPPY) for a best-case scenario, but this savings is eliminated by the estimated cost of treating dental fluorosis."

Ko L, Thiessen K. A critique of recent economic evaluations of community water fluoridation. Internat J Occup Environ Health 2015 VOL. 21 NO. 2: 91-120.



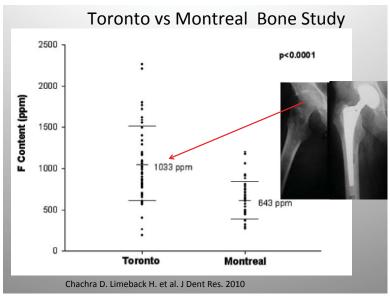
Effect of Fluoride on Tooth Dentin

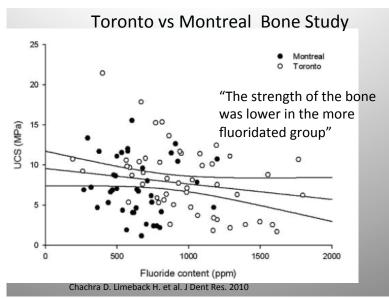
EFFECT	RESULT
<microhardness< td=""><td>Increased tooth fractures</td></microhardness<>	Increased tooth fractures
-larger tubules	more rapid caries
-crystal growth disturbance	Mechanical problems and more severe caries



Dentin fractures are like bone fractures







Effect of fluoride accumulation in bone on bone cells

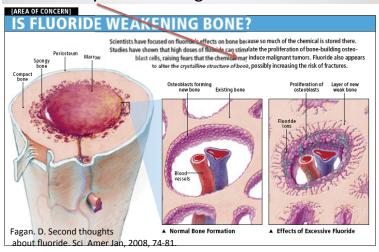
Osteoclast resorbing bone



-early bone cell death -release of high Flevels to immune cells -change in bone architecture

NRC Report 2006

...may induce malignant tumours!



Cancer Causes Control (2006) 17:421-428 DOI 10.1007/s10552-005-0500-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

Age-specific fluoride exposure in drinking water and osteosarcoma (United States)

Elise B. Bassin · David Wypij · Roger B. Davis · Murray A. Mittleman

546% increased risk to bone cancer !!!!

"Our exploratory analysis found an association between fluoride exposure in drinking water during childhood and the incidence of osteosarcoma among males but not consistently among females"





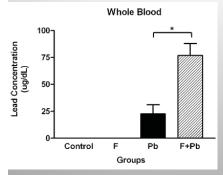
NeuroToxicology

Confirmation of and explanations for elevated blood lead and other disorders in children exposed to water disinfection and fluoridation chemicals

Myron J. Coplan a,*, Steven C. Patch b, Roger D. Masters c, Marcia S. Bachman a

Using H₂SiF₆ as a fluoridation chemical increases blood lead levels more than NaF

ANY fluoride intake increases lead uptake



"...co-exposure to fluoride increases lead concentrations in the blood and in calcified tissues in animals exposed to lead from the beginning of gestation. These findings suggest that a biological effect not recognized so far may underlie the epidemiological association between increased BPb levels in children and water fluoridation."

Sawan RM, Leite GA, Saraiva MC, Barbosa F Jr, Tanus-Santos JE, Gerlach RF. Fluoride increases lead concentrations in whole blood and in calcified tissues from lead-exposed rats. Toxicology. 2010 Apr 30;271(1-2):21-6.

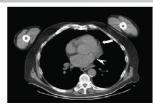
Original article

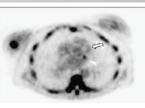


Association of vascular fluoride uptake with vascular calcification and coronary artery disease

Yuxin Li^a, Gholam R. Berenji^a, Wisam F. Shaba^a, Bashir Tafti^a, Ella Yevdayev^a and Simin Dadparvar^b Nuclear Medicine Communications 2012, 33:14–20

Fluoride accumulates in coronary arteries where they are calcifying





Computed tomography (left) and positron emission tomography (right) images show coronary calcification and fluoride uptake in the left anterior descending coronary artery (arrow) and the circumflex coronary artery (arrow head).

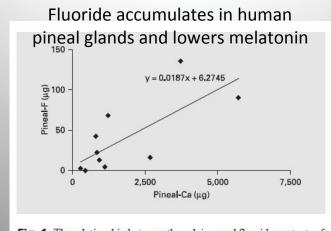


Fig. 1. The relationship between the calcium and fluoride contents of ten aged human pineal glands.

Luke J. Fluoride deposition in the aged human pineal gland. Caries Res. 2001;35(2):125-8.

Fluoride from water fluoridation accumulates over a lifetime in:

- Bones (making them more brittle and increasing lead uptake)
- **Teeth** (decreasing strength and increasing dentin caries)
- Calcifying atherosclerotic plaque (increasing the risk for heart attacks and stroke)
- Pineal glands (lowering melatonin)

Conclusions

- AWF toxicity is well supported by science
- Because of these 'ugly facts' as outlined, 'Safe and Effective' claim for artificial water fluoridation must be altered or completely abandoned