SCIENTIFIC FACTS AND DATA ON FLUORIDE AND ITS ADVERSE EFFECTS

HUMAN HEALTH

Compelling Reasons for Discontinuation of Fluoridation of Community Water Supply.

Presented to:

- Water Fluoridation Committee (WFC). Region of Peel
- · Councillors of Municipalities of various Towns
- Canadian Government Officials.

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DRINKING WATER QUALITY STANDARD FOR FLUORIDE

1. SENEGAL (WEST AFRICA) - 0.6 ppm (mg / L) [LANCET 1988]

2. CHINA

- 0.5 ppm

3. THAILAND

- 0.5 ppm

- INDIA 1.0 ppm. MAXIMUM LIMIT WHICH BODY MAY TOLERATE; LESS THE BETTER AS F⁻ IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH (BIS 2012) 4. INDIA (HIGHEST F⁻ IN GEOLOGICAL CRUST) + FOOD & BEVERAGES AS ADDITION OF BLACK ROCK SALT – F = 157 ppm. From 1987 – till date INDIA DEFLUORIDATING WATER)
- 5. US EPA 0.7 ppm MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL DWQ STANDARD OF US, 1962 ACT- AMENDED 52 years later in April 2015
- 6. ALL EUROPEAN NATIONS STOPPED FLUORIDATION 30 YEARS AGO DUE TO HEALTH PROBLEMS
- 7. WHO GUIDELINE 1.5 ppm F desirable. (NOT STANDARD)
- 8. PROBLEM NATIONS (As of 2016)
 - FLUORIDATES Drinking Water
 FLUORIDATES Drinking Water AUSTRALIA BRITAIN
- FLUORIDATES Drinking Water

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WHY DRINKING WATER WAS / IS BEING FLUORIDATED?

Reasons: • It was thought to be preventing Dental Caries.

- How? F kills the bacteria breeding in oral cavity
- Dental Caries was popularized since 1940s as
 F deficiency disorder. [In fact, in this Universe there is
 no disease due to F deficiency]

(2)

- · Water was then fluoridated to correct the deficiency.
- · Medication without consent; side effects occurred. Population in
 - F being an electronegative element, it was thought that it will bind with positively charged Calcium ** lons and make teeth stronger.
 - It is a myth and no science
- · Ample scientific evidence NOW available for prevention of Caries through promotion of Oral Hygiene & Hea
- In 1940s, there was hardly any Scientific Evidence on the harmful effects of F⁻; research was in primitive stages.
- Times have changed. F is a deadly chemical

IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

Results in Damages to the Gastro-intestinal system: Both Structural and

The microvilli – the fine structural entity – " hair like " structures lining the surface – " fall off " leading to :

4. Cell surfaces are cracked and one feels pain in the Stomach

6. Peristaltic movement of the Gastro-intestinal track disappears

Upon withdrawal of F : GI Mucosa Regenerates within a couple of days

• Haemoglobin Improves. Individual feels NORMAL and ACTIVE

Signs of Irritable Bowel Syndrome due to F⁻, disappears (Drugs not

F is a Neurotoxin (Damages Nerve Cells / Nerves)

1. Non- absorption of nutrients from Diet

3. No mucus production by "Goblet Cells"

5. No appetite for food; nausea

2. Non- absorption of orally administered Drugs

Functional

F is a Hormone Disruptor (Hormone – Life line Disruptor)

F is an Enzyme Inhibitor (Inactivation of Chemical Reactions)

HEALTH PROBLEMS EMANATING FROM FLUORIDE CONSUMPTION

- 1. CLASSICAL NON-SKELETAL FLUOROSIS (1970s)
 - DENTAL FLUOROSIS (1930s
 - SKELETAL FLUOROSIS (1930s)
- 2. FLUOROSIS LINKED DISEASES : -

Irritable Bowel Syndrome (Earliest signs)

- Tendency to visit the Urinal / Toilet more frequently (Though not Diabetic) Polyuria / Polydipsia.
- · Severe muscle weakness: unable to walk even short distances.
- · Anaemia (Low Haemoglobin) Population – not responding to IRON + FOLIC ACID Supplementation]
- · Pre-term delivery, Low Birth Weight Babies, Still birth, Abortions, Intra-uterine deaths
- ❖ Blood Vessel Blockage: High BP, High Cholesterol → Angiogram → Angioplasty; Multiple Vessels blocked → Bypass Surgery
- * Kidney Failure : Dialysis, Renal Transplant
- Stroke
- · Cancer
- Earliest complaints;
 Later Stages

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FOR DETECTING FLUORIDE TOXICITY (POISONING) / FLUOROSIS

TWO ESSENTIAL TESTS TO BE DONE.

TEST I: Fluoride levels to be tested in:

Normal Range

 Blood (Serum) Urine

0.02 - 0.05 ppm 0.1 - 1.0 ppm

Drinking Water Less the better not to exceed 1.0 mg / L.

TEST II: An X-Ray Radiograph

Best Option : FOREARM - X-Ray

Membrane covering bones - A soft tissue would transform into Bone-like structure. Hard – visible in X-rays ie. Ectopic Calcificati

TEST I & II RESULTS POSITIVE. Confirmation of F⁻ poisoning / F⁻ Toxicity / FLUOROSIS.

	Age	Sex	Serum F (mg/L)	Urine F' (mg/L)	Drinking Water F ⁻ (mg/L)	Interosseous Membrane Calcification
Patient 1 Sk. Fluorosis	26	Σ	0.289 (×5.7 times more)	13.90 (Kidneys-functional)	9.770	>
Patient 2 Sk. Fluorosis + Renal Failure	45	u.	0.370 (×7,4 times more)	0.960 Normal (Kidneys non-functional)	2.310	>
Patient 3 Sk. Fluorosis + Renal Failure	40	Σ	0.290 (×5.81 times more)	0.587 Normal (Kidneys non-functional)	Sample unavailabl	>

Tests confirmed cians not r Clin The

for

normal,

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FLUOROSIS / FLUORIDE POISONING / FLUORIDE TOXICITY HOW TO IMPROVE HEALTH

- No Drugs / Medicines
- Complete Recovery is achieved if the Disease suspected and confirmed at Early Stages, through 2 DIETARY INTERVENTIONS.

INTERVENTION I: DIET EDITING

(Withdraw $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{F}}^-$ intake through all sources, including the use of Fluoridated toothpaste)

Urine F should be : 0.1 - 1.0 mg / L

INTERVENTION II : DIET COUNSELLING

(Promotion of Nutrients through diet)

- Essential Nutrients
- Vitamins
- Anti-oxidants
- Micronutrients & minerals & trace elements
 (through consumption of vegetables, fruits, dairy products)

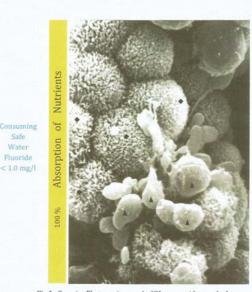
- Fruits / Fruit Juice fresh (No carton juice) for Breakfast
- · Vegetables & Fruits mixed salad with home made dressing for Lunch
- Home made soup with vegetables for Dinner

- The Scientific Information presented by Prof. (Dr.) A.K. Susheela, is from her personal research experiences in the Fluoride and Fluorosis front extending over a period of 4 decades (1974 – 2016).
- · All the Scientific peer reviewed Publications, Books, Chapters published since 1974 until 2016 are available in website of the Foundation the http://www.fluorideandfluorosis.com
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TAKE AWAY MESSAGE

BENEFITS TO THE NATION:

- Economic benefit
- Hospital visits of the public reduce
- * Drug purchase reduce
- Better health to prevail
- Infants & Children grow-up as intelligent citizens
- * The general public enjoy life
- Earning capacity to improve
- * The NATION TO PROSPER.

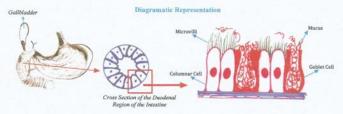


Safe

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Fig 2: Scanning Electron micrograph of Gl mucosa with normal columnar cells lining the Mucosa. The columnar cells are studded with microvilli besides mucus droplets produced in abundance by Globlet cells are seen. The microvilli / brush boarder is the structure responsible for absorption of nutrients. (*microvilli studded columnar cell, *\infty mucus droplets)



D A A G E Absorption of Nutrients D I NTEST 20 % N

Fig.3: Note the Columnar Cell Surfaces, loss of microvilli is evident as cell surfaces are exposed with scanty microvilli or no microvilli. Mucus droplets are also reduced. The cell surfaces are bald with no microvilli at all (*), some have scanty microvilli compared to Figure 2. No flowery appearance as microvilli are fallen off. Cell surfaces are fully exposed (***).

Absorption of Nutrients

Note the columnar cell surfaces totally devoid of microvilli. The cell surfaces are cracked and no mucus droplets. Figures & & lare showing the devastating effects of fluoride on the GI mucosa which would prevent absorption of mutrients. However, upon withdrawal of fluoride from consumption, the mucosa would regenerate to normal within a few days, setting the Gut into normal mode of functioning enhancing absorption of nutrients.



SEVERE

D A M

A G E

D

on **(4)**

none (5)

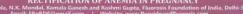
INTESTINAL MUCOSA (6) 5



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Interventions Practised

1. Diet Editing [For removal of F⁻]



Results Of Pregnant Women In Sample & Control Groups

(1) Diet Editing (2) Diet Countelling, Iron

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	Share 1 St Street, Street,	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Prior to partney Union Special Sense (UPL) (mg/L)	Z P Z	produc
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18. The proposed resource is strongly and control groups, first is homoglobic grid diverse parties from his proposed resource in the control of the control











TO EMPOWER POPULATION FOR NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DIET FOR BETTER HEALTH A.K. SUSHEELA, N.K. MONDAL, G. RASHMI, FLUOROSIS POUNDATION OF IND, DELHI, INDIA: E-mail | FRARDF@gmail.com

RIDE IS A NEUROTOXIN, HO

- TO EMPOWER MOTHERS AND TEACHERS HOW TO VIEW DIET



4.	ESSENTIAL TESTS
	L. DEWORMING ONCE A YEAR
	2. TEST FOR URINE FLUORIDE
	3. TEST FOR HAEMOGLOBIN
	(using digital portable machine)
4	TEST FOR DRINKING WATER
	REVEAL RESULTS

	Seh. 1 Sam.	Sch. 2 Som.	Seh. 3 Sam.	Sch. 4	Sch. S Con.	Sch. 6 Con
Baseline (Hb>12.0 g/dl	None	None	None	None	None	Non
Post I Month	20%	39%	35%	39%	9%	17%
Post 3 A Month	31%	41N	50%	41N	14%	21.4 %
Post 6 A	41%	57N	52.6%	51.4%	27%	

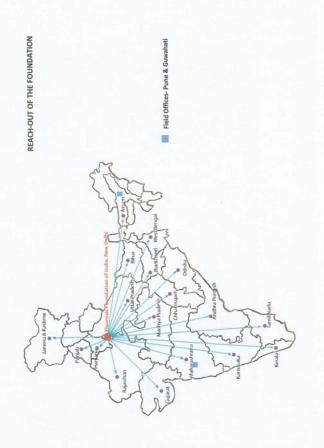








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91 Editorial Fluoride 48(2)91-92 April-June 2015

A step in the right direction 91 Spittle

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

SUMMARY: The US Department of Health and Human Services Federal Panel on Community Water Fluoridation has made a final recommendation on community water fluoridation that replaces the relevant parts of the 1982 Drinking Water Standards. Whereas the earlier recommendation, based on the outdoor air temperature of geographic regions, involved a range of 0.7–1.2 mg F/L, the new recommendation, for community water systems that currently fluoridate or plan to do so, is for a level of 0.7 mg F/L. While this can be seen as a step in the right direction, the editorial writer considers that, based on the empirical evidence available, no fluoride should ever be added to a community water supply. Keywords: Recommendation frought in the value fluoridation.

In an update to the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, dated 24 April 2015, ¹/₂ thas noted that the US Department of Health and Human Services Federal Panel on Community Water Fluoridation has made a final recommendation on community water relucridation that replaces the relevant parts of the 1962 Drinking Water Standards. ² Whereas the earlier recommendation, based on the outdoor air temperature of geographic regions, involved a range of 0.7–1.2 mg F/L, the new recommendation, for community water systems that currently fluoridate or plan to do so, is for an optimal fluoride concentration in drinking water of 0.7 mg/L. The US Surgeon General, Dr VH Murthy, endorsed the recommendation and urged that communities adopt it. ²

The Panel considered comments that a level of 0.7 mg F/L might cause adverse

the recommendation and urged that communities adopt it.³

The Panel considered comments that a level of 0.7 mg F/L might cause adverse effects involving severe dental fluorosis, bone fractures, skeletal fluorosis, carcinogenicity, IQ and other neurological effects, and endocrine disruption. They stated that, after they thoroughly reviewed the evidence related to these concerns, they did not identify compelling new information requiring them to alter their sssessment.²

urey our nor identify compelling new information requiring them to alter their assessment.²
In the discussion on IQ and other neurological agents, only eight references were quoted including the findings of a recent prospective study of a birth cohort in New Zealand which did not support an association between fluoride exposure and adverse effects on IQ.²⁴ However, no comments were made on the limited power of the Broadbent et al. study because of the small size of the group with no exposure to fluoridated water, fluoridet loablets or fluoridated toothpastes.²⁶ The panel also noted that a meta-analysis of IQ studies involved drinking water concentrations of up to 11.5 mg/L without noting that adverse IQ effects were found in a low-iodine group receiving just 0.88 mg F/L in their drinking water.⁷ No critique was made of more recent research linking, in 7.1-year-old children drinking water containing 1.12-4.07 mg F/L, the presence of moderate or severe dental fluorosis with cognitive impairment, or of an analysis, of the available empirical evidence, which found that, to protect the whole population against adverse IQ effects, the level of fluoride in drinking water should not exceed 0.1 mg/L.⁹

The Panel noted that while fewer than 18 of the control of the process of the small proc

The Panel noted that while fewer than 1% of the population using fluoridated water in December 2010 received water with 0.7 mg/L, by the summer of 2011, just six months after the publication of the draft notice of the new level of 0.7 mg/L

L, the percentage of the fluoridated-water-receiving-population receiving water with 0.7 mg/L had risen to $68\%.^2$

with 0.7 mg/L had risen to 68%.

Thus, while the recommendation of a drinking water fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L is better than the previous recommended range of 0.7–1.2 mg/L and a step in the right direction, it does not go far enough. Although the World Health Organization set, in 1984 and reaffirmed in 1993, a guideline of 1.5 mg F/L (1.5 ppm) as a "desirable" upper limit, it also allows countries to set Country Standards, their own national standards or local guidelines. The limit of 1.5 mg F/L has been seen to be unsuitable in some countries and lower Country Standards have been set of 1 mg/L in India and 0.6 mg/L in Senegal, West Africa. The rider to the Indian limit is that the "lesser the fluoride the better, as fluoride is injurious to health. The Hopefully, another 5.2 years will not have to pass before the 0.7 mg/L recommendation is replaced by a new recommendation that no fluoride should ever be added to a community water supply.

Bruce Spittle, Editor-in-Chief, Fluoride Dunedin, New Zealand REFERENCES

- Bruce Spittle, Editor-in-Chief, Fluoride
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