Appropriate use of fluorides for human health

Abstract
A review of world knowledge useful in selecting, implementing, and monitoring an effective fluoridation scheme for the promotion of oral health. The book opens with a review of research aimed at determining the level of fluoride ingestion necessary to obtain maximum protection with minimum risk of producing mild forms of dental fluorosis. Other chapters assess global trends in the incidence of dental caries and elaborate a number of practical guidelines and strategies for implementing fluoridation. A wide choice of alternative methods is presented, from community fluoridation of water supplies or sat to various predominantly topical forms of administration. For each method, readers are given full details on logistics, implementation, technical and economic aspects, evaluation and safety, and legal considerations.

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3. Human health effects

3.1 Fluoride metabolism

3.1.1 Absorption

3.1.2 Distribution

3.1.3 Excretion

3.2 Effects on laboratory animals and in vitro systems

3.2.1 Medium and long-term exposure

3.2.2 Mutagenicity and related end-points

3.2.3 Carcinogenicity

3.2.4 Developmental and reproductive toxicity

3.3 Effects on humans

Such a monograph could provide an appropriate introduction and background information, and indicate where other more detailed information could be obtained. The primary focus of the monograph should be the prevention of adverse effects from excessive levels of fluoride in drinking-water. This document, Fluoride in Drinking-water, was written to meet that need.

Examples of fluorides include sodium fluoride and calcium fluoride. Both are white solids. Sodium fluoride readily dissolves in water, but calcium fluoride does not. Where can I get more information? Public Health Statement for Fluorides, Hydrogen Fluoride, and Fluorine. (Fluoruros, fluoruro de hidrógeno y flúor). September 2003. CAS#: Hydrogen Fluoride 7664-39-3; Fluorine 7782-41-4; Sodium Fluoride 7681-49-4. Fluorides. Several medicines that contain fluoride are used for treating skin diseases (e.g., flucytosine, an antifungal) and some cancers (e.g., fluorouracil, an antimetabolite). Small amounts of fluoride are added to toothpaste or drinking water to help prevent dental decay. However, exposure to higher levels of fluoride may harm your health. Examples of Human Health Risks Associated with Fluoride Exposure. The potential health risks generated from exposure to these sources of fluoride are often overlooked. Additionally, age, gender, genetic factors, nutritional status, weight, and other factors are known to influence each person’s unique reaction to fluoride. For example, children’s exposure to fluoride is extremely important to consider, and this issue was made evident in recent news about a study linking fluoride exposure in utero with lower IQs. Fluoride pollution in the environment harms wildlife and occurs because fluoride is used in water fluoridation, dental products and other items. Fluoride Pollution and Harm to the Environment. Fluoride Dangers in Your Dental Products. In the evaluation of human health risks, sound human data, whenever available, are preferred to animal data. Animal and in vitro studies provide support and are used mainly to supply evidence missing from human studies. When the Task Group considers it to be appropriate, it may meet in camera. All individuals who as authors, consultants or advisers participate in the preparation of the EHC monograph must, in addition to serving in their personal capacity as scientists, inform the RO if at any time a conflict of interest, whether actual or potential, could be perceived in their work. Who task group on environmental health criteria for fluorides. Members.