

Fluoride is used primarily to help remineralise tooth structure damage caused by acid

Using products with xylitol, alkaline pH+ technology, and fluoride can be more effective at fighting cavities than fluoride alone



Fluoride therapy can be effective in remineralising early stage cavities, where the structure of the tooth has not yet been irreversibly compromised. It is a great way to strengthen enamel, but not always prevent cavities. It has been used to treat decay in increasing concentrations for decades.

Date Introduced	Fluoride Concentration
Fluoridated water introduced	1945
Fluoride toothpaste introduced	1955
Fluoride gel introduced	1960 - 1965
Fluoride varnish introduced	1991 - 50,000 ppm

One major issue we face is that the rate of decay has been steadily increasing despite the increase in fluoride use and availability.

CDC Trends in Oral Health Status United States

Data from National Health & Examination Survey

- Ages 2-5 years old
1988-1994 caries increased 24%

1999-2004 caries increased 28%

While fluoride interferes with the metabolism of cavity-causing bacteria, and may interfere with their acid production, its primary benefit is to remineralise tooth structure (enamel and dentine) and make the teeth stronger and more resistant to acid attack. Fluoride by itself may not eliminate the cavity causing bacterial infection.

- Check with your local water supply and/or bottled water company to find out if there is fluoride in your water.
- See your dentist to find out if you would benefit from fluoride therapy to treat sensitivity or remineralise existing damage to the teeth.
- Research has shown that the best *daily* fluoride application is a .05% neutral sodium fluoride rinse, used twice daily.
- The ADA suggests patients at risk for cavities receive a professionally applied 5% sodium fluoride varnish up to every 3 months.
- If you have cavities, using products with xylitol, alkaline pH, and antimicrobials, in conjunction with fluoride treatment, may be more effective than fluoride alone.