



The Science of Fluoride and Water Fluoridation

Fluoride is the most reactive element. It is very dangerous to work with in its elemental state and can form many compounds. It is found in nature combined with other elements forming minerals, mostly CaF₂, which basically do not dissolve in water. Fluoridation programs use the toxic waste of the phosphate fertilizer industries, fluorsilicic acid, which basically totally dissolves or dissociates. This fluoride toxic waste used in public drinking water is also contaminated with arsenic and lead.

It is the opinion of most of the Dental profession that fluoride in the drinking water reduces decay, especially in children. There have been many studies of populations to ascertain the efficacy of fluoridation. Results are extremely varied, usually due to the quality and honesty of the research. The largest and only double blinded U.S. fluoride study was performed by the National Institute for Dental Research and completed in 1987, with 39,000+ subjects from 89 communities, which reported that basically there is no difference in decay in fluoridated vs. non fluoridated communities. The conclusion being that you cannot put enough fluoride in the drinking water to affect decay. Yet it continues to be government policy to coerce communities to fluoridate.

It is not surprising that the longer a community is fluoridated, the higher the incidence of hip fracture among the elderly, since 1/2 of all ingested fluoride stays in the body, in the bones, for life. Fluoride interferes with proper bone and cartilage formation. On the other hand it is surprising to see in other countries significantly lower IQ data among children in fluoridated vs. non fluoridated communities. 50 years ago fluoride at 1 ppm was used to treat hyperthyroidism. Today whole communities are being mass medicated through the water supply with a drug that reduces thyroid function, weakens bones, appears to affect the IQ of the growing child, alters all body enzymes and interferes with intercellular messengers (g proteins) to name a few.....and does not appear to reduce decay.