

WATERSHED

National Pure Water Association

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IN THIS ISSUE: NUFFIELD COUNCIL on BIOETHICS - MEMORIAL FUND - YORKSHIRE SAYS NO TO FLUORIDATION - SCOTLAND STILL UNDER THREAT THYROID CONNECTION & BOOKS - SULFURYL FLUORIDE & MORE...

Nuffield Council on Bioethics amends Consultation Paper

The Nuffield Council on Bioethics has made changes to its already published Consultation Paper - *Public Health : ethical issues*, following complaints from York Review scientists that statements made about the Review in the Consultation Paper were incorrect. (See Stop Press insert to the Summer 2006 *Watershed*.) NPWA's response to the Consultation Paper was an A4 document *Ethical aspects of water fluoridation* by Douglas Cross BSc, CBiol, MIBiol, EurProBiol.

In addition, NPWA responded to the question on page 35 of the Consultation paper: "Why has the fluoridation of water met with more resistance [than the fortification of foodstuffs]? We sent the Nuffield Council's baffled Working Party a package of information. This included Lord Baldwin's critique of *One in a Million*, and his March 2006 paper on the ethics of fluoridation; Waldbott's account of how the WHO endorsement was obtained; Colquoun's *Why I changed my mind about water fluoridation* (May 1998); *What the 'York Review' on water fluoridation really found*, (a statement from the CRD, York of 28 October 2003); Letters

from 'York' scientists; *Smile please but don't say 'Cheese'* by Jane Jones and George Glasser; Elise Bassin's paper on osteosarcoma in young boys; extracts from the NRC Report of July 2006 and Professor Hardy Limeback's *Guest View* (South Coast Today 14 May 2006). Hopefully they will now understand the vast difference between contaminating our drinking water with an industrial pollutant and fortifying foodstuffs with essential nutrients.

The NPWA Executive Committee sincerely thanks Lord Baldwin and Douglas Cross for their invaluable support in regard to this important consultation.

Nuffield's updated Consultation Paper can be downloaded from - <http://tinyurl.com/kf4cg>

See *What the York Review really found* - www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/fluoridnew.htm

Memorial Fund

We have had a very good initial response to the Memorial Fund appeal which was announced in the last issue of *Watershed*. Here is a reminder for others wishing to donate. Cheques should be made out to National Pure Water Association with the words "Memorial Fund" written on the reverse. Thank you all for your contributions.

Yorkshire Post poll 89% say no to fluoridation

Accompanied by a smiling picture of Dr John Beal, the front page of the Yorkshire Post of July 22 stated that "fluoridation of Yorkshire's water is at the top of the health agenda after a Government warning about the shocking levels of tooth decay among the region's children." The article went on to claim support for the measure from the Chief Medical Officer, Sir Liam Donaldson, and the region's doctors and dentists.

The paper subsequently published a lively correspondence from members of the public. Besides the usual arguments against, it was pointed out that, in times of financial constraints on the NHS, spending money on fluoridation would deprive needy patients of hospital treatments, operations and life-saving drugs. Start-up costs to fluoridate Yorkshire were estimated as between £85million and £250million.

The paper held a telephone poll on the question "Should fluoride be added to drinking water supplies?". The result, announced on July 24, was 11% in favour and 89% against fluoridation.

NPWA at Buxton Health and Healing Festival 2006

Grateful thanks to members and friends who helped to set up and man our attractive stand at this year's Buxton Health and Healing Festival. NPWA was one of 86 exhibitors at this very well-organised two-day event which is held in a fine pavilion in the popular spa resort. Besides being a showcase for alternative and complementary medicine, the festival afforded non-stop stage demonstrations and entertainments including yoga, tai chi, music and dance, as well as a number of workshops.

We spent our time explaining the fluoridation issue. Most people were very supportive. One or two had interesting tales to tell, like the big guy from Australia whose "teeth were ruined by fluoridation when I was a boy in Australia" and the Irish lady who believed her arthritis had been caused by fluoridation. It had ceased not long after she left fluoridated Eire to live in Sheffield.

NPWA will be at Buxton's sister event at the Yorkshire Showground near Harrogate on September 23rd and 24th. If you would like to help, please phone 01302 785542. Two talks on fluoridation will be held during the event, on Saturday 23rd from 1.45 to 2.15pm and on Sunday 24th at 10.45 to 11.15am.

We should like to thank the organiser, Mrs Ruth Huddleston, for giving us this opportunity to put our view to the public.

Is Scotland Safe?

Little over a year ago, delegates from NPWA attended a party to celebrate the Scottish Parliament's decision not to fluoridate during its current term. However the Chair of the Highland Movement Against Fluoridation has alerted us to a 2005 publication of the Scottish Executive "Towards Better Oral Health in Scotland—An Independent Analysis of Responses to the Consultation on Children's Oral Health" Sandwiched between "an overarching, comprehensive, children's oral health strategy, closer integration of diet within the oral health agenda, a major educational and health campaign" (all very creditable) and "the banning of fizzy drink promotion and availability in schools, much tighter controls on the advertising of sugary products to young children" (more good sense) we read the sinister words "further research and more consideration on the issue of fluoridation of water" Be warned, Scottish allies, it's not over yet.

Very hush hush

On July 18th, NPWA sent two delegates to a meeting which was held under 'the Chatham House Rule of Confidentiality'. For readers who may not be familiar with this:-

"When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed; nor may it be mentioned where the information was received."

So that's pretty well all we can say, folks!

Inner city toddlers in fluoridated America have rampant tooth decay

Medical News Today reports on 12 August 2006 that fluoridated Rochester, USA, has introduced a new screening system to tackle rampant tooth decay being suffered by Rochester children aged five years and under. Children's teeth are photographed by digital camera and the images viewed remotely to identify children at risk. It is hoped that this will reduce the costs of treating ECC which in Rochester alone cost \$1million dollars a year, mostly funded by Medicaid.

One hundred and sixty-two children from 1 to 5 years old in six inner-city child care centres were screened, with almost 40 percent shown to have early childhood caries (ECC), sometimes called baby bottle tooth decay (BBTD). Once identified, parents received a letter alerting them to their child's oral disease, and were provided with a referral so the problem could be treated.

The article can be viewed at - www.medicalnewstoday.com/medicalnews.php?newsid=49222

For some reason the article fails to mention the fact that Rochester was fluoridated in 1952.

Additional Information

The editorial team is pleased to be able to enclose two inserts with this edition of Watershed. The first is - Preventative Dental Treatments and Dental Health Expenditure in Wolverhampton 1997 – 2002, which is based on NHS Dental Practice Board data. The second is a report on Fluoride Action Network's 2nd Citizens Conference which took place between July 29-30 2006.

American Campaign against Fluoride Pesticide supported by New York's Attorney General

Sulphuryl fluoride has been used since the 1950s as a fumigant to kill insect pests and rodents in indoor situations such as homes and warehouses. Until recently, federal guidelines prevented its use on food. Intense lobbying from the manufacturers, DOW AgroSciences, led to a lifting of this prohibition. In 2004, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted permission for the use of Sulphuryl fluoride, trade-named 'Profume', to fumigate food processing and food storage facilities. Hundreds of American food-processing companies now fumigate their facilities with the substance.

Fumigation with 'Profume' leads to fluoride residues in or on food and EPA regulations allow extremely high residues. 70ppm is allowed 'in or on' a wide range of processed foods, 130ppm is allowed 'in or on' wheat and an astonishing 900ppm 'in or on' dried eggs. There is no labelling requirement for the process so it is impossible to tell whether food in the shops has been fumigated or not. If the practice continues it could become the second highest source of fluoride exposure, after fluoridated drinking water which is almost ubiquitous in America.

The EPA regulations have been robustly challenged by the three environmental groups, *Fluoride Action Network*, *Environmental Working Group* and *Beyond Pesticides*. In June 2006, these groups filed a petition to EPA,

calling for an immediate suspension of the use of 'Profume' on foodstuffs, pending an evidentiary hearing. In response the EPA issued a 'request for public comment' noting that 'the request for a stay raises complex science issues of great public interest. EPA's own professionals and scientists have written in support of the 'stay' as have over 7,000 citizens. The consultation ended on August 4th.

A letter of August 4th to the EPA from the Office of the Attorney General for the State of New York gives strong support to the campaign against 'Profume'. It puts the view that the EPA's decision to establish food residue tolerances for sulphuryl fluoride suffers from a number of legal, scientific and logical flaws. It says EPA has failed to meet the requirements of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) in not determining that the established tolerances are safe and in not considering the special susceptibility of infants and children. It reminds the EPA that the Attorney General has in the past brought legal challenges to pesticide tolerances.

The letter criticises the EPA as unreasonable in establishing its decisions ahead of the March 2006 NRC Report '*Fluoride in Drinking Water*'. Extrapolating from the conclusions of the Report, it says that the tolerances established by EPA are not protective of health,

particularly in the case of children. EPA also acted precipitately in establishing the tolerances before its own *Human Health Risk Assessment* (HHRA) had been carried out. It states that the public were not involved in the decision-making, leading to the public perception that the process was driven by the needs of the petitioner (Dow AgroSciences) rather than by concern for the safety of the public food supply.

The writers find the EPA has reached 'the wholly illogical conclusion that because [skeletal fluorosis] takes ten years to manifest itself, young children need no special protection from fluoride exposure.' Also, by ignoring dental fluorosis as a health effect, EPA fails to take account of this particular danger to children whose teeth are developing i.e from birth to the age of eight. If a 25 kilogram child ate 4 slices of bread containing wheat flour fumigated to the allowable tolerance, it would immediately exceed its reference dose of fluoride by 50%.

Further criticism relates to the lack of monitoring-data to protect against over-exposure to the pesticide. This, say the writers, should be carried out by the EPA rather than the fumigant manufacturer. Finally, the writers declare the view that the Objectors' motion has merit and they support the Objectors' request that the tolerances at issue be stayed.

EPA's response is now awaited. Will it bow to industry pressure or will it fulfil its mandate to protect the public's health?

Thyroid connections and interesting books

by Elizabeth A McDonagh

There is plenty of evidence that fluoride adversely affects the function of the thyroid gland and those who attended our last AGM will recall Dr. Barry Durrant Peatfield's interesting talk on precisely that subject. Dr Peatfield's new book *Your Thyroid and How to Keep It Healthy: The Great Thyroid Scandal and How to Survive It* (Paperback) is now available from bookshops and, at a discount, online from Amazon.

The issue of missed diagnosis of thyroid illness was first brought to popular attention in this country by Diana Holmes. Following polio at the age of ten, Diana's health steadily declined until she was unable to function. She was variously (and incorrectly) diagnosed as having anxiety and depression, epilepsy, coeliac disease, polymyalgia rheumatica, M.E., M.S. and myasthenia gravis. Forty years of her life were lost to illness. Finally, she was diagnosed by Dr Peatfield as suffering from 'hypothyroidism and hypoadrenalism', though hospital blood tests had recorded normal thyroid function. Within a few months, Dr Peatfield's recommended treatment had restored Diana to good health. In *Tears Behind Closed Doors*, first published in 1998, Diana related her story and called for re-assessment of the value of hospital blood tests in the diagnosis of thyroid illness. The new 2002 edition of her book is expanded to include a chapter entitled "Artificial Fluoride, The Great Thyroid Antagonist".

A call for the official guidelines on diagnosis of thyroid illness to be changed, with the doctor also giving attention to clinical signs

and symptoms rather than relying exclusively on the hospital blood test, was made by seven doctors in a letter to the Editor of the British Medical Journal published in BMJ Vol 314: 14 June 1997. One of the authors was a Senior Lecturer at Birmingham Medical School, Dr Gordon Robert Bruce Skinner.

A few years ago, a persistent virus was believed to be responsible for the relatively new illness, M.E. (myalgic encephalopathy). A virologist, Dr Skinner had been consulted by a number of M.E. patients. He discovered that up to 50% of them, classified as euthyroid (within the normal reference range for thyroid hormones) showed clinical signs of hypothyroidism (low thyroid hormone production) and they improved on thyroid hormone replacement.

Dr Skinner has written his 'ain book' *Diagnosis and Management of Hypothyroidism* which explains the rationale behind his treatment of thyroid illness and gives a fascinating insight into the life, thought and decision-making processes of one Glaswegian, caring, individualist, football-loving, (and some would say persecuted), physician.

Doctor Skinner is currently under a regime of restrictions to his practice imposed by the General Medical Council. On the occasion of a hearing of his case, at the GMC, on June 15th 2006, I was privileged to meet him, a healthy and radiant Diana Holmes and almost forty patients who had turned up in his support.

Twins Donna Roach and Coralie Phillips were there with copies of their book *Hypothyroidism in*

Childhood and in Adulthood-A personal approach and scientific standpoint. In it they record their diagnoses of hypothyroidism in childhood. Thyroid replacement restored their health but doctors reduced their levels of medication because of fears that it might induce osteoporosis. They soon became ill again and one had to give up work. They were full of gratitude to Dr Skinner who had reassessed their medical needs and made them well again. Other patients had similar stories, many praising the efficacy of 'Armour Thyroid', a porcine-derived thyroid extract.

How you can help

Diana Holmes's M.P., Sir Patrick McCormack, is planning a meeting at the House of Commons in October, to highlight the difficulties of diagnosis in thyroid cases. You can help by explaining the issue to your own M.P. and asking him or her to attend Sir Patrick McCormack's meeting. Thank you.

Tears Behind Closed Doors by Diana Holmes is available from Namaste Publishing, PO Box 127, Shrewsbury, SY3 7WS ☎ 01743 341303. Price £9.95 + p&p

Diagnosis and Management of Hypothyroidism by doctor G.R.B.Skinner is available from the author at 22, Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham. B13 8BE ☎ 0121 449 8895 The price is £14.95 including p&p.

Hypothyroidism in Childhood and in Adulthood by C Phillips and D Roach is published by Nottingham University Press.

It may be ordered via www.nup.com or from the authors on ☎ 01639 641367 at £13.50+p&p.

The 2nd Citizens' Conference on Fluoride: A Summary

by Paul Connett, PhD, Executive Director, Fluoride Action Network

Eighty-four people from 23 states, DC and 3 provinces in Canada, gathered over the weekend of July 29-30 2006 to attend the Second Citizens' Conference on Fluoride. The conference was held on the beautiful campus of St. Lawrence University in Canton, located in Northern New York State.

In addition to several other important speakers, the audience at this 2-day conference heard at length from three members of the National Research Council (Dr. Bob Isaacson, Dr. Kathleen Thiessen and Dr. Hardy Limeback) which on March 22, 2006 had published a 450 page review entitled "Fluoride in Drinking Water: A Scientific Review of EPA's Standards". The NRC panel concluded that the current safe drinking water standards were not protective of health and that the MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) of 4 ppm should be lowered. The NRC called on the US EPA carry out a health risk assessment to determine what that new MCLG should be. It was this panel's findings and recommendations which largely shaped the conference.

The conference opened on Saturday morning with a presentation by Dr. Kathleen Thiessen who gave an overview of the multiple risks fluoride poses to the endocrine system, including the thyroid and parathyroid glands, the pineal gland and the pancreas. According to Dr. Thiessen, and the NRC report, there is sufficient scientific evidence to classify fluoride as an "endocrine disrupter", although more research needs to be conducted to determine the doses, circumstances, and mechanisms that cause the effects.

Thiessen's talk was followed by part 1 of Dr. Bob Isaacson's two talks on the brain. In the first part Isaacson gave an overview of the evolution and functioning of the brain and in the second part he addressed some the specific actions of fluoride on the brain and several other systems. This included a discussion of his own group's findings (Varner et al, 1998) that rats exposed to fluoride in their water at 1 ppm had an increased uptake of aluminum into their brains along with the formation of beta amyloid deposits characteristic of Alzheimer's disease. According to Isaacson, "our studies show that very, very low doses of aluminum fluoride, and sodium fluoride, have extraordinarily important negative effects upon the operation of the brain." Isaacson concluded his presentation with evidence supporting an association between exposure to fluoridated water and Down's syndrome births among young mothers.

Between the two parts of Dr. Isaacson's talk on the brain, Chris Neurath gave an overview of the studies exploring the possible association between fluoride and cancer, particularly the association with childhood osteosarcoma, a rare but frequently fatal bone cancer. Neurath's presentation culminated with a discussion of Elise Bassin's thesis at Harvard in 2001 and its eventual publication in May 2006. Neurath gave some of the specifics of FAN's discovery of Bassin's thesis and how her adviser at the Harvard Dental School, Professor Chester Douglass, had tried to keep her findings hidden from the scientific community and his funders. Neurath responded to some of the criticisms of Bassin's thesis and explained the more serious limitations of the long-awaited study by Douglass, Hoover and Whitford, which is still not published but is widely seen as an attempt to "counter" Bassin's findings.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Donald Taves gave a presentation on how to break the impasse on the fluoridation debate. Taves has been involved in the fluoridation issue for over 50 years, first as a health officer in California, then as a researcher at the University of Rochester and then as a commentator. He authored the fluoride section on the National Academy of Sciences report "Drinking Water and Health" in 1977. In his presentation, Taves outlined the studies he felt would prove once and for all whether fluoridation was safe and effective. Based on the available evidence, Taves said he does not think new fluoridation programs should be promoted where they do not currently exist, although he's not yet convinced that fluoridation programs already in place should be terminated. A panel of dentists (Dr. Bill Osmunsen, Dr. David Kennedy and Dr. Hardy Limeback) then explained how they moved from their previous pro-fluoridation positions to being officially opposed to the practice.

The first day concluded with a presentation by Jeff Green. Jeff is the Executive Director of Citizens for Safe Drinking Water. He described the methods and rationale for the "safe drinking water" initiatives being pursued in different parts of the country. He explained that these initiatives did not focus on fluoride specifically but rather on "the inalienable right of citizens to clean water" and the legal requirements that need to be instituted when it comes to adding anything to the water designed to treat people rather than the water itself.

Sunday began with a moving opening ceremony conducted by Henry Lickers, a biologist and Director of the Akwesasne Environmental Task Force. The first scientific presentation was then given by Dr. Hardy Limeback, who is Head of Preventive Dentistry at the University of Toronto, a former President of the Canadian Association for Dental Research, and a practising dentist as well. After describing the harassment he received after publicly changing his position on fluoridation, Limeback discussed the damage fluoride causes to both teeth and bone.

The three NRC panel members were joined by several other participants (Dr. Albert Burgstahler; Dr. William Hirzy; FAN researcher Chris Neurath; Dr. Donald Taves and Dr. Paul Connett) for a two hour discussion on the relevance of their review to the issue of water fluoridation. All participants in this discussion were in agreement that - contrary to assertions made by the CDC and the ADA – the NRC report was extremely relevant to water fluoridation. Both Limeback and Isaacson recommended a new MCLG of zero and Thiessen discussed standard margin of safety calculations which would yield a new MCLG less than 1 ppm for several of the end points discussed in the NRC review, particularly for lowered thyroid function.

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. Ella Haley, who teaches sociology in Alberta, recounted her long involvement with fluoride pollution from the phosphate fertilizer industry. She wrote her PhD thesis on the topic and for several years has helped an impacted community in Alberta. She was followed by Henry Lickers, who described both the physical and cultural damage that fluoride emissions from nearby Aluminum smelters had wreaked on the Akwesasne nation on Cornwall island which is located in the St. Lawrence River between the US and Canada.

Next Dr William Hirzy, who is Vice-President of the Union that represents professionals at the EPA HQ in DC, explained the need for Congress to become involved in investigating the reasons why civil servants at the CDC continue to avidly promote water fluoridation even while more and more evidence mounts of the dangers of this practice. He also stressed the need to support his union's call for the EPA to conduct an honest reassessment of the MCLG for fluoride and do it in a timely manner.

Hirzy was followed by Michael Connett, who discussed the controversy over the EPA's recent approval of Dow AgroSciences' use of sulfuryl fluoride as a fumigant on food in warehouses and processing plants. Connett explained that sulfuryl fluoride breaks down to free fluoride ion and as a result the EPA had approved very large new tolerances (residues) to accommodate this use. These include 70 ppm on all processed foods, 130 ppm on wheat flour, and 900 ppm on powdered eggs. Connett further explained that the health risk assessment conducted by the EPA on these tolerances was based entirely on the safety of the MCLG of 4 ppm, which the NRC panel has described as not protective of health. Connett also explained how the EPA Pesticide Division manipulated the MCLG, “making a bad standard even worse,” by increasing the allowable safe dosage for children twice during their risk assessment, resulting in a safe dosage for infants that is ten times higher than it was previously, and ten times higher than it currently is for adults. Connett concluded by giving the details of the petition by FAN, the Environmental Working Group and Beyond Pesticides to revoke EPA's approval of sulfuryl fluoride as a food fumigant.

Then Cathy Justus, a horse farmer from Pagosa Springs, Colorado, explained the health problems (including debilitating colic and arthritis) that her horses experienced after water in her community was fluoridated. Her talk was illustrated with some disturbing photos and video.

The Sunday sessions were completed by Dr. Deborah Moore, the Director of Second Look. She explained some of the recent activities of her group including the Fluoride Toxicity Research Collaborative. Moore introduced Aliss Terpstra who is part of that collaborative. Aliss was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the first city in the US to fluoridate its water. She currently resides in Toronto. Both she and her children have experienced health problems from fluoride exposures, and she explained how the vast majority of doctors are completely ignorant of the damage that fluoride can cause to those, like her, who are hypersensitive to this substance. She concluded by giving the details of the Fluoride Illness Handbook she is putting together to help both afflicted citizens and doctors understand their symptoms, so that this condition can be recognized more quickly and treated more rationally.

The conference came to an end with a closing ceremony by Henry Lickers.

Full details of the conference may be obtained from the website:-
<http://www.fluoridealert.org/conference/index.html>

Preventative Dental Treatments and Dental Health Expenditure in Wolverhampton 1997 - 2002

Introduction

This summary examines the impact of water fluoridation in the Wolverhampton district after 1997 and illustrates why claims by pro-fluoridationists cannot be taken at face value.

Water fluoridation is NOT proven to reduce tooth decay. The Government-commissioned York Review (2000) looked at all work on the subject submitted by the pro-fluoride lobby and found that the quality of studies underpinning the practice was poor.

Poorly designed studies i.e. studies that do not allow for confounding factors, are open to bias and with dental practitioners and academics overwhelmingly in favour of fluoridation, it is likely that any bias in their studies will be in favour of the practice.

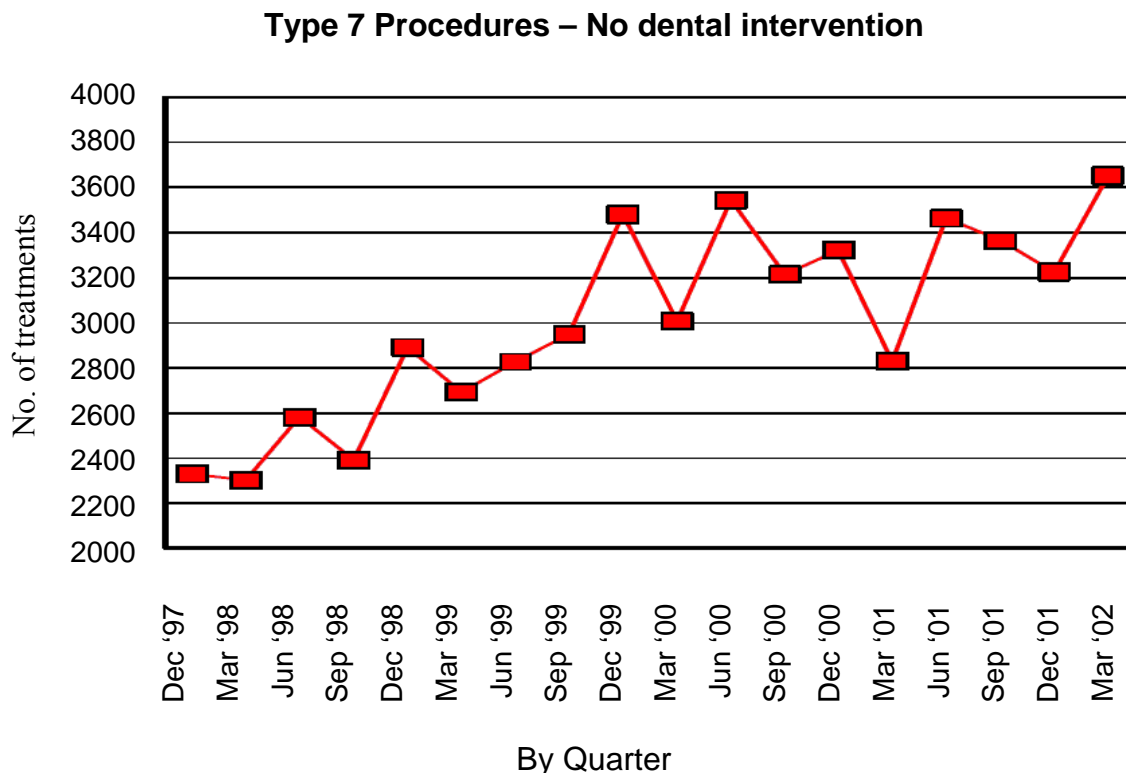
The British Association for the Study of Community Dentistry (BASCD's) annual dental surveys are not based upon any baseline studies, have no controls and no attempt is made to blind observations. They were rejected by the York Review's scientists as they did not meet any of its inclusion criteria. Being of questionable scientific value the BASCD's surveys cannot be used to inform what is and is not clinically effective in reducing tooth decay.

Wolverhampton

Prior to 1997, only 32% of the population of Wolverhampton received fluoridated water. After 1997, this increased to 100% of the population. By examining official and irrefutable Dental Practice Board statistics¹ for Wolverhampton covering the five years from 1997 to 2002, we can observe some surprising developments.

While some improvement in dental health has been claimed for Wolverhampton since 1997, there are factors which indicate that fluoridation is not responsible. The first factor, illustrated by Graph 1, is the massive increase in preventative measures carried out by dentists since 1997. Type 7 Procedures, designed to help prevent tooth decay, do not include drilling or filling.

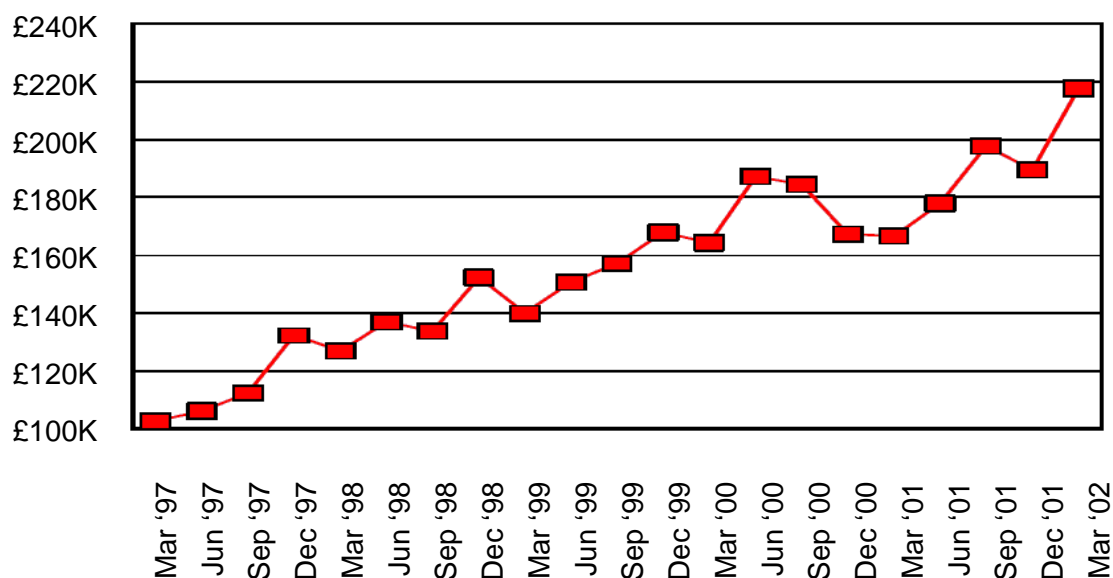
Graph 1. Preventative measures conducted by Wolverhampton dentists on children under the age of 18 since 1997.



The second factor, illustrated by Graph 2, is the increase in dental health expenditure in Wolverhampton of over 100% between 1992 and 2002.

Graph 2. How much have Wolverhampton dentists been spending on children under the age of 18 since 1997?

Dental health expenditure in Wolverhampton since 1997



By Quarter

Conclusions

The two graphs presented show that, once fully fluoridated, Wolverhampton dentists appear to have worked harder to prevent tooth decay in children, increasing NHS dental health expenditure in the process. Any improvement in dental health from this activity will of course have been attributed to water fluoridation. If fluoridation is effective why should so much extra effort and additional NHS funds be needed to prevent tooth decay?

Board members of Strategic Health Authorities and Primary Care Trusts can, with absolute justification, reject water fluoridation as it will NOT address the oral health needs of the people they serve. SHA and PCT board members should instead demand for their communities the same level of screenings and preventative treatments carried out in fluoridated areas like Wolverhampton.

Screenings and preventative treatments could most effectively be carried out in schools ensuring that children from deprived families will be reached. And, unlike water fluoridation, screenings and preventative treatments will not involve water companies violating their customers' human right to refuse consent.

Reference

1. All data used in this publication has been derived from the Dental Practice Board's OFFICIAL statistics - www.dpb.nhs.uk These statistics are a TRUE representation of the procedures and expenditure of National Health Service dentists.

This document is based upon Dental Practice Board statistics compiled for National Pure Water Association by Chris Holdcroft of - www.fluoridationfacts.com

Published by National Pure Water Association
42 Huntington Road, York YO31 7RE
www.npwa.org.uk