



Royal College of
Dental Surgeons of Ontario

Ensuring Continued Trust

6 Crescent Road, 3rd Floor
Toronto, ON Canada M4W 1T1
T: 416.961.6555 F: 416.961.5814
Toll Free: 800.565.4591 www.rcdso.org

January 25, 2013

Mayor Eddie Francis & City Councillors
350 City Hall Square West
Windsor, ON N9A 6S1

Attention: Ms. Beth Toldo toldob@city.windsor.on.ca

CITY OF WINDSOR
COUNCIL SERVICE: S

JAN 25 2013

RECEIVED

Dear Mayor and Councillors,

On behalf of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, the regulatory body mandated by provincial law to regulate the dental profession in the interests of public safety and protection, I am writing to express our strong support for the continuation of the fluoridation of the municipal water supply in Windsor.

The city of Windsor has always demonstrated leadership in this important public health issue. Within five years of the introduction of fluoride to drinking water in Canada in 1948, the city commenced fluoridation of its water supply.

Today, sixty years later, water fluoridation continues to be the most cost-effective and equitable strategy for the prevention of dental caries, the most prevalent infectious disease and the most common cause of tooth loss in humans.

The use of fluoridation as a therapeutic treatment continues to be supported provincially, nationally and internationally as a safe and powerful strategy to

-----,etim i·n-ate-d-i-fferen·ces·i·n-h·eatth·am on-g-p·en-p·lec-.- - - - -

Water fluoridation has been studied extensively and is endorsed by major reputable and trustworthy scientific and government bodies, including Health Canada, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization.

As the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention state: A significant advantage of water fluoridation is that all residents of a community can enjoy

January 28, 2013

Mayor Eddie Francis and City Councillors

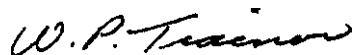
Page 2

its protective benefit-at home, work, school, or play-simply by drinking fluoridated water or beverages and foods prepared with it. A person's income level or ability to receive routine dental care is not a barrier to receiving fluoridation's health benefits.

I have attached the College's own Policy Statement in support of fluoridation passed in 2003. Our support for fluoridation continues today.

We hope that the Windsor City Council will continue to support this vitally important and cost-effective public health measure.

Yours truly,



Dr. Peter Trainor
President
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario

Attachments:

- c. Dr. Gary Kirk, Associate Medical Officer of Health (Acting)/CEO,
Windsor- Essex County Health Unit
Dr. Joe Stasko, Council Member, Royal College of Dental Surgeons of
Ontario



Royal College of
Dental Surgeons of Ontario

Ensuring Continued Trust

POLICY STATEMENT

6 Crescent Road
Toronto, ON Canada M4W 1T1
T: 416.961.6555 F; 416.961.5814
Toll Free: 800.565.4591 www.rcdso.org

WATER FLUORIDATION

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario (RCDSO) supports the fluoridation of municipal drinking water as an important approach to oral health promotion and disease prevention. RCDSO joins the Canadian Dental Association in affirming its support for fluoridation of municipal water supplies as an economical and effective means of preventing dental caries in all age groups.

BACKGROUND

Fluoride was first added to Canadian drinking water in Brantford, Ontario in 1945. Now more than 50 years later, fluoridation of drinking water is still the most economical means of getting the proven protection that it gives teeth. Although other fluoride-containing products are available, water fluoridation remains the most equitable and cost-effective method of delivering fluoride to all members of most communities, regardless of age, educational attainment or income level, and generally by a method that is not dependent on an individual's behaviour.

Where fluoride has been added to municipal

w a t e r s = u p p l i e s . t h e r e h a s b e e n a m a r k e d

decrease in tooth decay rates - between 35% and 50% in children, and 30% in adults. Children need fluoride protection while their teeth are developing. Adults also need it since the possibility of caries on the exposed root surfaces of teeth increases as they get older.

The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that for every

dollar (US) spent on fluoridation, \$80 (US) is saved on dental care.

Community water fluoridation was hailed in 1999 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as one of the 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century.

The Canadian Dental Association (CDA) agrees.

The appropriate uses of fluorides in the prevention of dental caries is one of the most successful preventive health measures in the history of health care.

N e a r l y 1 0 0 n a t i o n a l a n d i n t e r n a t i o n a l o r g a n i z a

tions and governments endorse the fluoridation of drinking water to prevent dental decay. They include the Canadian Dental Association, the Canadian Public Health Association, the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Pediatric Society. Health Canada, the American Dental Association, the International Association for Dental Research, the World Health Organization, and the United States Public Health Service and its Centers for Disease Control.

(continued)

POLICY STATEMENT: WATER FLUORIDATION

Opponents to water fluoridation claim that it increases the risk for a range of health problems from cancer *to* Down's syndrome. The safety and **effectiveness of water fluoridation have been** re-evaluated frequently, and no credible evidence **supports an association between fluoridation and** any of these conditions.

Public exposure to fluoride has been increasing due to the presence of fluoride in food, in beverages, and in personal care products such **as toothpaste, fluoride-containing mouthwash,** and professionally applied fluoride gels and varnishes. In Ontario, the range for fluoride in

drinking water has recently been adjusted to **reduce overall fluoride exposure. This recognizes that appropriate levels of fluoride in treated** drinking water are beneficial due *to* the reduced **incidence of dental caries in the population,** while avoiding the potential negative effects **attributable to excess fluoride exposure in areas** where fluoride is added to drinking water.

Adopted by the RCDSO Council
May 15, 2003