

# *Fluoridation as a Case Study in Hormesis*

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Agency for Toxic Substances and  
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# ***ATSDR Mission***

***\* To prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from exposure to hazardous substances in the environment.***

***\* (Federal Register 54:33617, 1989)***



# ***ATSDR Activities***

- **Health Assessments**
- **Health Consultations**
- **Emergency Response**
- **Health Studies**
- **Disease Registries**
- **Health Education**
- **Toxicological Profiles**

# ***ATSDR Toxicological Profiles***

- **Provide Comprehensive Data Review**
- **Identify Data Gaps**
- **Identify Research Needs**
- **Develop MRLs**

# ***ATSDR Minimal Risk Level (MRL)***

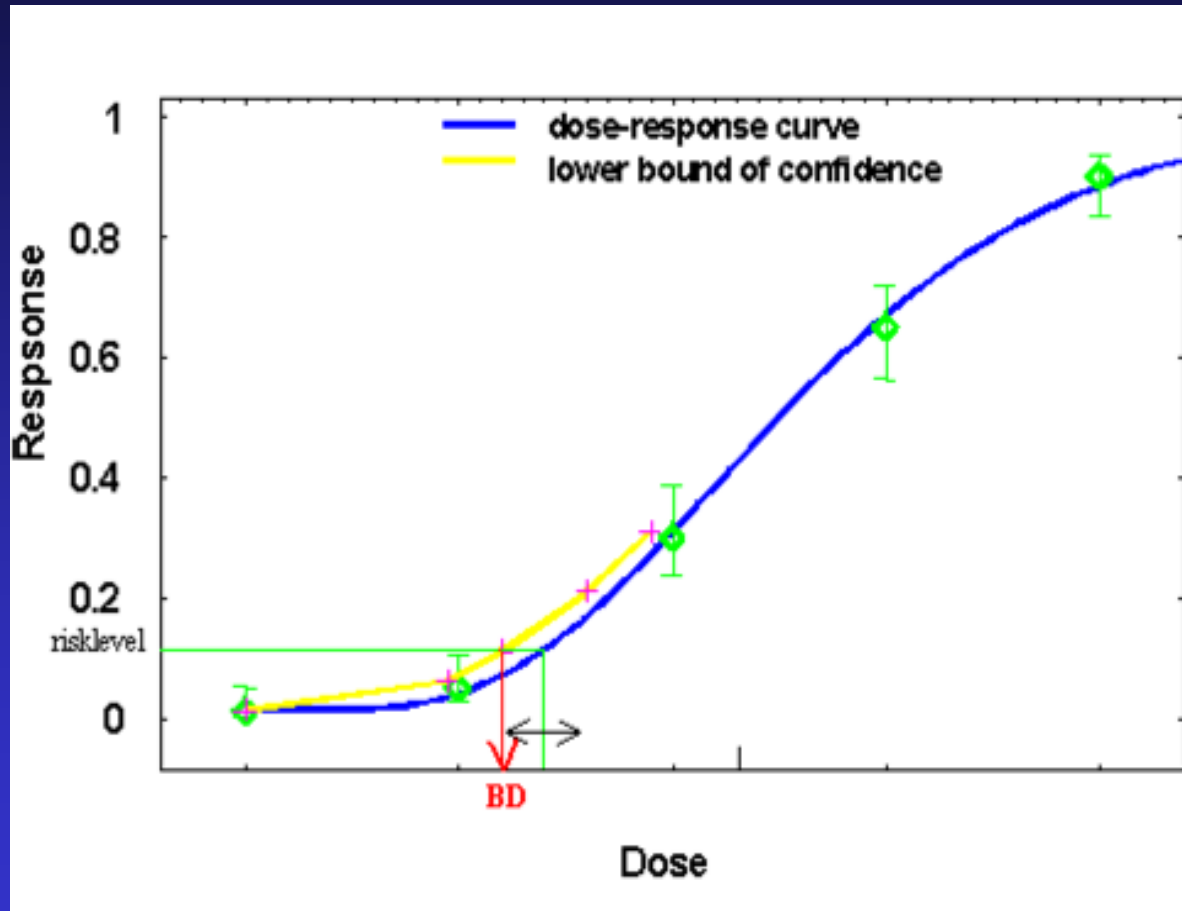
***An MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse noncancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure.***

# *Formula for MRL/RfD*

$$\text{MRL (or RfD)} = \frac{\text{NOAEL/LOAEL/BMD}}{\text{UF}}$$

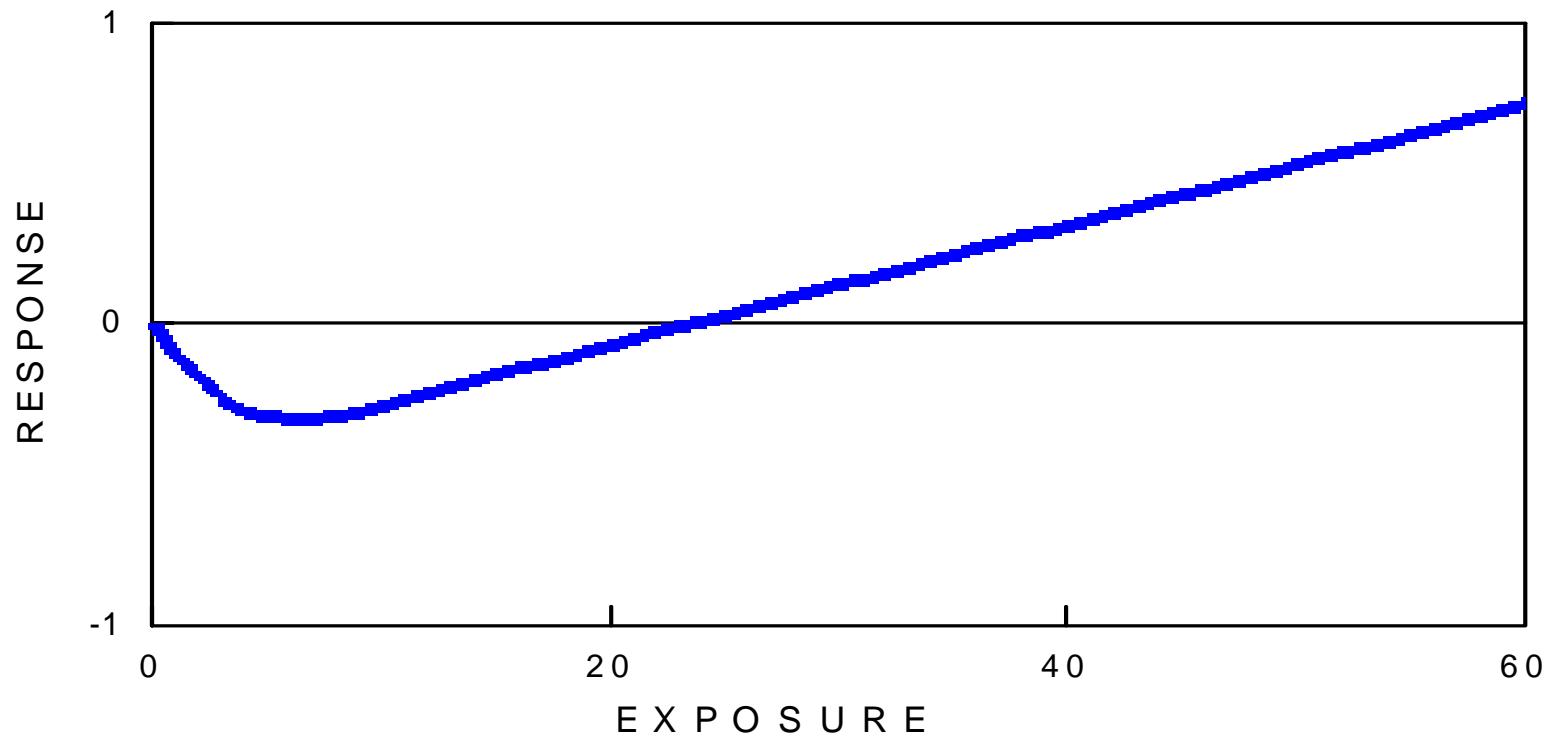
- **NOAEL:** no observed adverse effect level
- **LOAEL:** lowest observed adverse effect level
- **BMD:** benchmark dose (equivalent to a NOAEL)
- **UF:** uncertainty factor

# Example BMD Curve



# *Homestic Response*

TYPICAL DOSE RESPONSE





# ***ATSDR Working Definition: Hormesis***

- \* ...hormesis (i.e., the induction of beneficial effects by low doses of otherwise harmful physical or chemical agents)...***

**\* De Rosa et al., 1998**

# *ATSDR MRLs and Hormesis*

- Zn
- Cr
- Mn
- Se
- Co
- Cu

# ***Chromium Health Guidance Value (Chronic Oral)***

- **NOAEL/LOAEL: Insufficient Data**
- **ESADDI: 50-200 µg/day**
- **Provisional Guidance: 0.003 mg/kg/day**

# *Manganese Health Guidance Value (Chronic Oral)*

- **NOAEL/LOAEL:** Insufficient Data
- **ESADDI:** 2-5 mg/day
- **Provisional Guidance:** 0.07 mg/kg/day

# *Fluoride Chemical Information*

- Ionic form (e.g., salts) of Fluorine (F)
- Smallest Halogen
- Most Electronegative Element
- Most Reactive Element
- Substitutes for –OH in Hydroxyapatite
- Affects Bone and Tooth Enamel

# *Dental Health and Fluoride*



**Decay**  
(deficient fluoride)

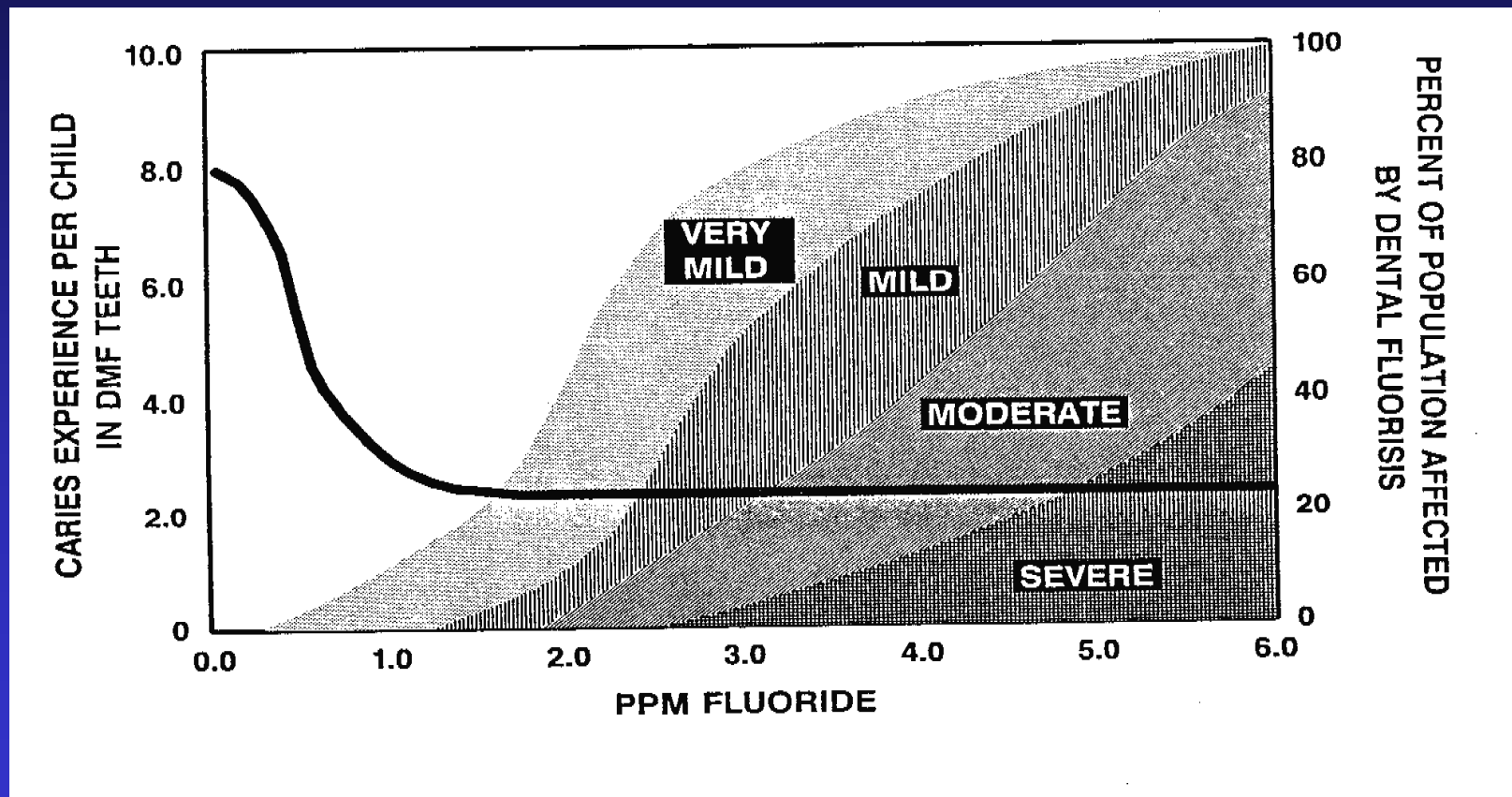


**Healthy Teeth**  
(optimal fluoride)



**Fluorosis**  
(excess fluoride)

# Fluoride Effect on Caries and Dental Fluorosis (Dean, 1942)



# *Fluoride Drinking Water Recommendations*

Optimal Level

Reference

1 ppm

Dean, 1942

0.7 – 1.2 ppm

DHHS, 2000



# ***Health Risk of Dental Fluorosis***

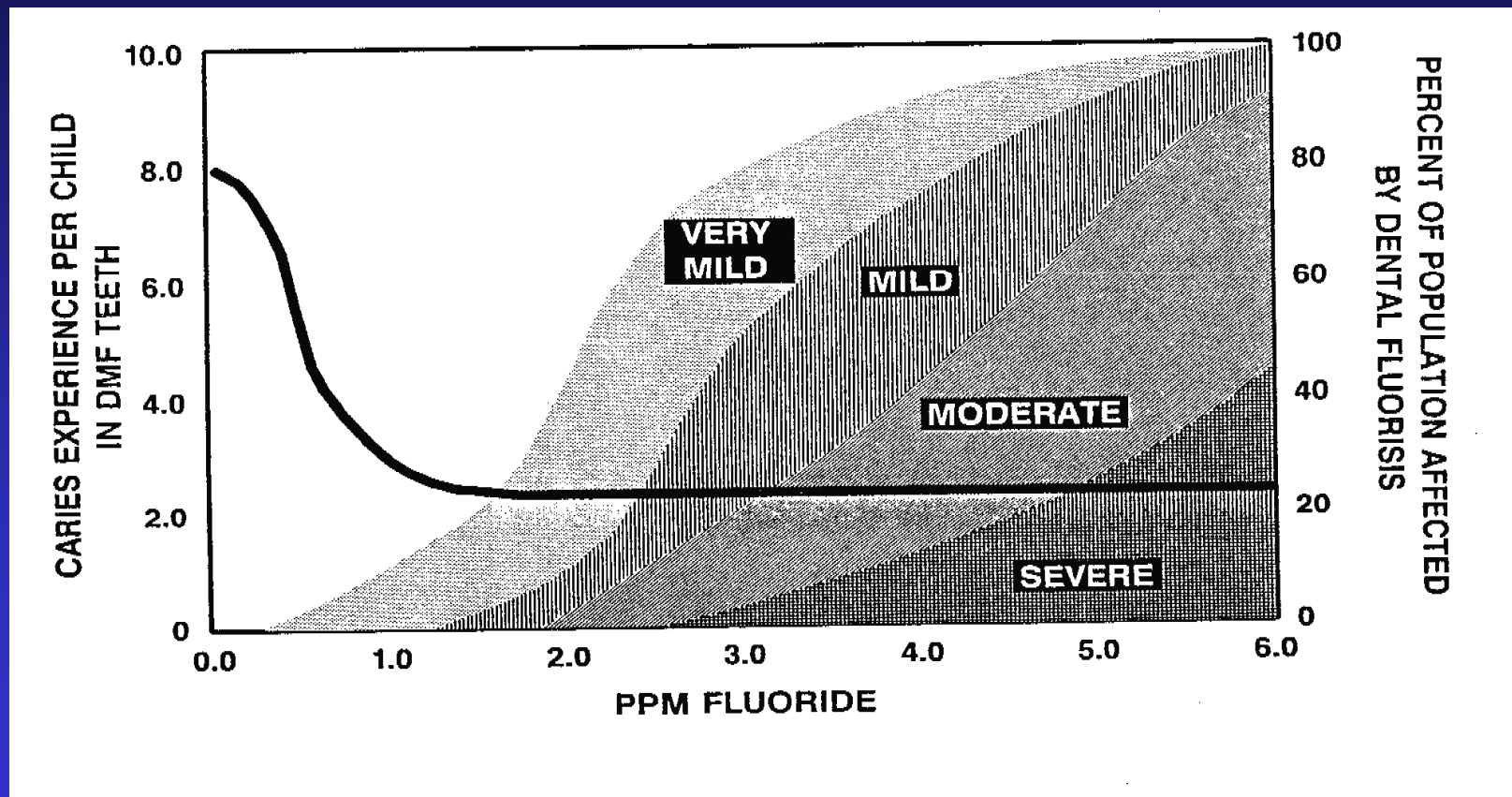
***\* ...the cosmetic risk of mild enamel (dental )  
fluorosis...***

***\*ADA, 2006***

***\*\* ...all forms of enamel fluorosis, including the  
severest form, have been judged to be  
aesthetically displeasing but not adverse to  
health.***

***\*\*NRC, 2006***

# Fluoride Effect on Caries and Dental Fluorosis (Dean, 1942)



# ***Fluoride and Bone Effects***

***\* As with the dental effects, fluoride has both beneficial and adverse effects on bone.***

\* ATSDR, 2003

# ***Fluoride Effect Bone Mineral Density***

## **Study**

**Sowers et al., 1991**

**Kroger et al., 1994**

**Cauley et al., 1995**

**Phipps et al., 1998**

**Lehmann et al., 1998**

**Phipps et al., 2000**

## **Results**

**no effect**

**increase**

**no effect**

**decrease, increase**

**no effect**

**increase**

# ***Flouride Effect Bone Fracture Risk***

## **Study**

**Madans et al., 1983**

**Simonen et al., 1985**

**Arnala et al., 1986**

**Jacobsen et al., 1990**

**Cooper et al., 1990**

**Danielson et al., 1992**

**Jacobsen et al., 1993**

**Karagas et al., 1996**

## **Results**

**no effect**

**decrease**

**no effect**

**increase**

**no effect**

**no effect**

**decrease**

**increase**

# ***“Effect of Long-Term Exposure to Fluoride in Drinking Water on Risks of Bone Fractures” (Li et al. ; 2001)***

- **QUESTION:**

- “whether the exposure to fluoride in drinking water for cariostatic purposes increases the risk of fractures”

- **PURPOSE:**

- “determine the prevalence of bone fractures in Chinese populations residing in rural communities of various fluoride concentrations in drinking water”

# ***“Effect of Long-Term Exposure to Fluoride in Drinking Water on Risks of Bone Fractures”***

***(Li et al. ; 2001)***

- **8266 Chinese Subjects**
- **Male/Female/Rural**
- **≥ 50 Years of Age**
- **≥ 25 Years Continuous Residence**
- **Six Fluoride Drinking Water Levels**

***“Effect of Long-Term Exposure to Fluoride in Drinking Water on Risks of Bone Fractures;” (continued)  
(Li et al. ; 2001)***

- **Gender, Smoking, Diet, Alcohol, Physical Activity, BMI, Ca, Al, Pb, Cd, Fe, Zn, As**
- **Drinking Water and Diet - Only Exposure Sources**
- **Bone Fracture Prevalence**



# *Fluoride in Drinking Water*

## *Li et al. (2001) Study*

<u>Group</u>	<u>Fluoride (ppm)</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>Dose (mg/day)</u>
1	0.25 – 0.34	1363	0.7
2	0.58 – 0.73	1407	2.0
3	1.00 – 1.06	1370	3.0
4	1.45 – 2.19	1574	7.0
5	2.62 – 3.56	1051	8.0
6	4.32 – 7.97	1501	14.0

# ***Bone Fracture Prevalence***

## ***Li et al. (2001) Study***

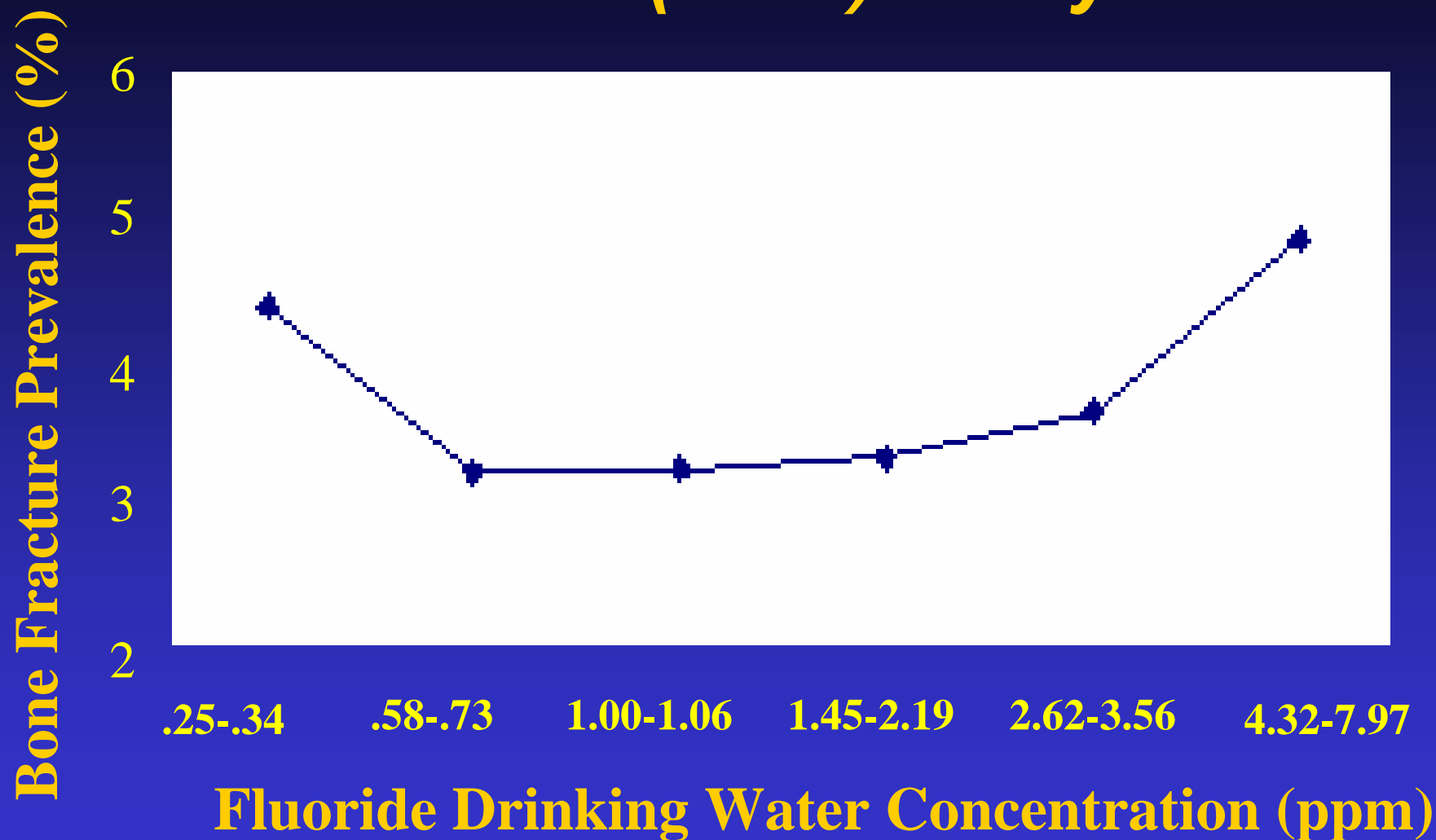
- **Hip Fractures - Since of 20 Years of Age**
- **Bone Fractures - Since 50 Years of Age**
- **Bone Fractures - Since 20 Years of Age**

# ***Hip Fracture Prevalence Since the Age of 20 Years Li et al. (2001) Study***

- **Slight Increase Above 1.00 – 1.06 ppm**
- **No Significant Difference at any  
Fluoride Exposure Level**
- **Number of Hip Fractures...  
*“Relatively Small”***

# Bone Fractures Since 50 Years of Age

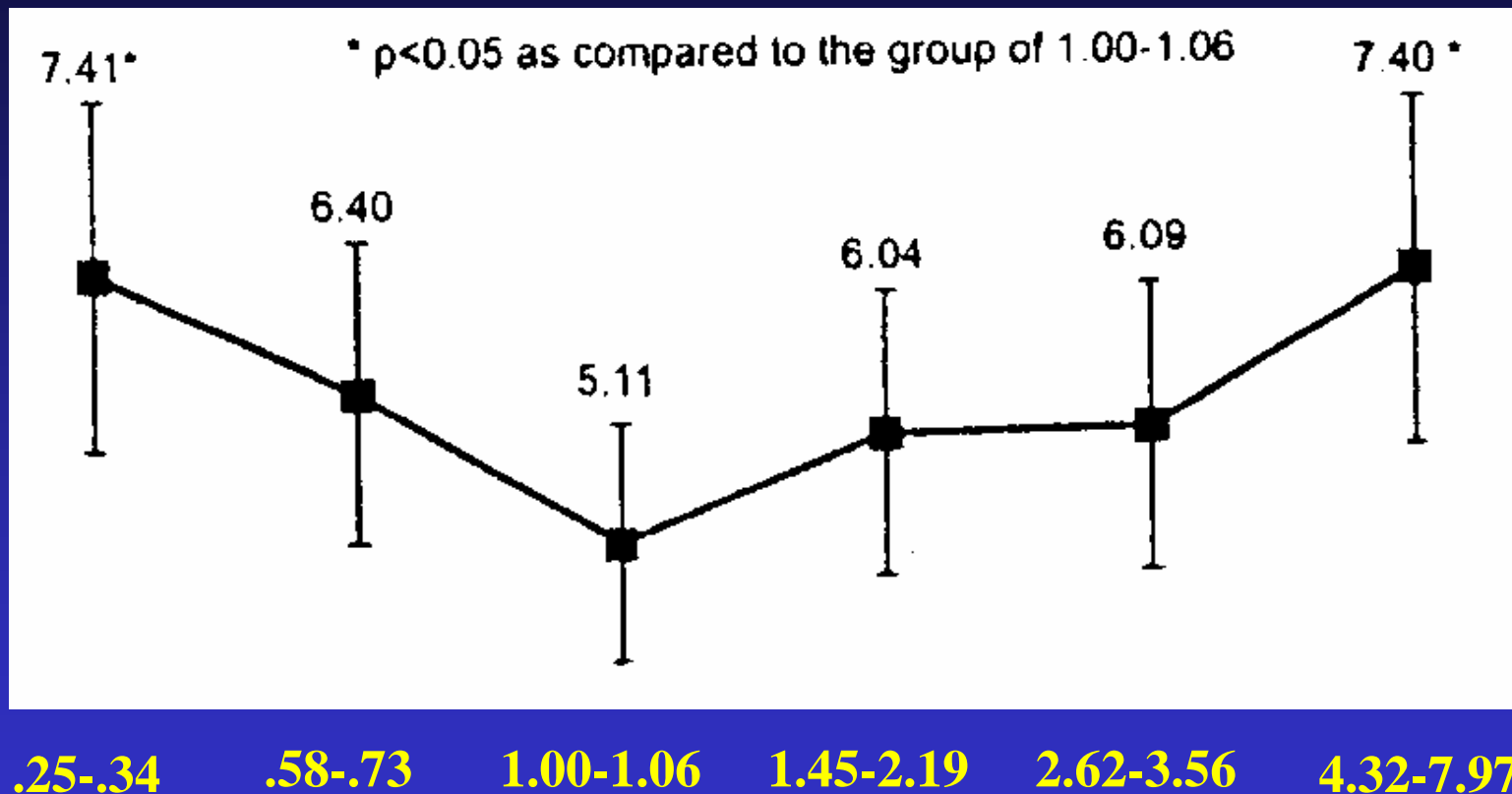
## Li et al. (2001) Study



# Bone Fractures Since 20 Years of Age

## Li et al. (2001) Study

Bone Fracture Prevalence (%)



Fluoride Drinking Water Concentration (ppm)

# *Fluoride MRL Derivation*

	<u>Fluoride Conc. (ppm)</u>	<u>Fluoride Dose (mg/kg/day)</u>
Comparison Group	1.00 – 1.06	0.05
NOAEL	2.62 – 3.56	0.15

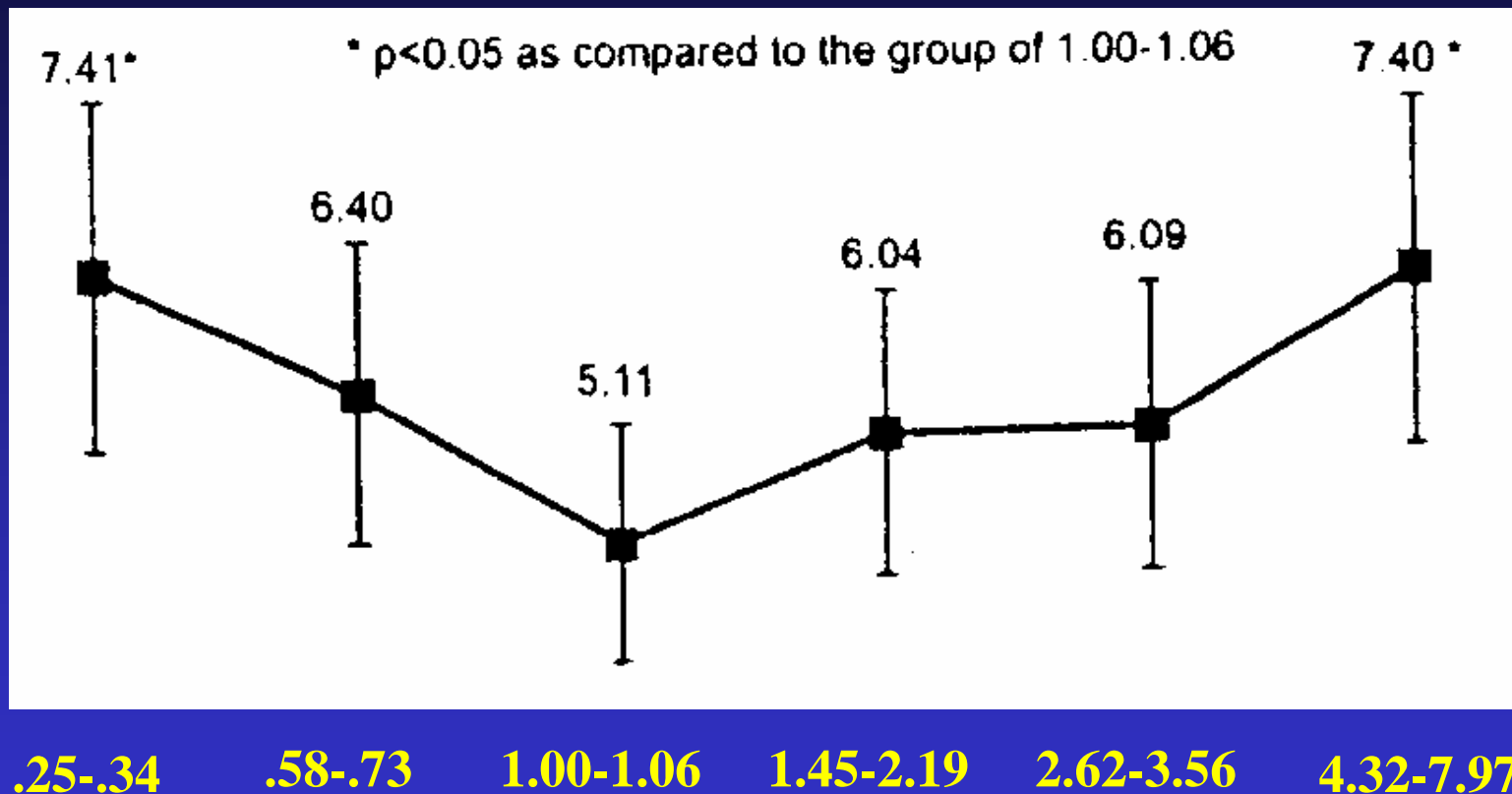
UF (uncertainty factor) = 3

$$\text{MRL} = \frac{\text{NOAEL}}{\text{UF}} = 0.05 \text{ mg/kg/day}$$

# Bone Fracture Since 20 Years of Age

## Li et al. (2001) Study

Bone Fracture Prevalence (%)



Fluoride Drinking Water Concentration (ppm)

# *Fluoride Health Guidance Values Comparison*

- MRL = 0.05mg/kg/day
- MRL Equivalent<sub>(DW)</sub> = 1.75 ppm = 1.75 mg/L
- MCL = 4 mg/L
- MCLG = 4 mg/L
- SMCL = 2 mg/L



# ***Summary***

## ***Fluoride in Drinking Water***

- **Hormetic Effect – Dental Health (1 ppm)**
- **Hormetic Effect – Bone (1 ppm)**
- **Hormetic Dose - MRL Comparison Value (1ppm)**
- **Only Chemical**
  - **2 Hormetic Effects**
  - **1 ppm Optimal Dose for Each Effect**
  - **Bases for 2 HGVs**

*Thank You*



# ***Bone Fractures Since Age 50 & Fluoride***

## ***Li et al. (2001)***

<b><u>Group</u></b>	<b><u>Fluoride (ppm)</u></b>	<b><u>n</u></b>	<b><u>Fracture %</u></b>
<b>1</b>	<b>0.25 – 0.34</b>	<b>1363</b>	<b>4.33</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>0.58 – 0.73</b>	<b>1407</b>	<b>3.20</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>1.00 – 1.06</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>3.28</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>1.45 – 2.19</b>	<b>1574</b>	<b>3.38</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>2.62 – 3.56</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>3.62</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>4.32 – 7.97</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>4.80</b>