

# WATER FLUORIDATION AND TOOTH DECAY: RESULTS FROM THE 1986-1987 NATIONAL SURVEY OF U.S. SCHOOLCHILDREN

by

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**SUMMARY:** Data from dental examinations of 39,207 schoolchildren, aged 5-17, in 84 areas throughout the United States are analyzed. Of these areas, 27 had been fluoridated for 17 years or more (F), 30 had never been fluoridated (NF), and 27 had been only partially fluoridated or fluoridated for less than 17 years (PF). No statistically significant differences were found in the decay rates of permanent teeth or the percentages of decay-free children in the F, NF and PF areas. However, among 5-year-olds, the decay rates of deciduous teeth were significantly lower in F than in NF areas.

**KEY WORDS:** Dental caries; Fluoridation; Schoolchildren; Tooth decay.

## Introduction

It has become widely accepted among dental and public health professionals that fluoridation reduces tooth decay by one-half to two-thirds (1,2). However, recent studies by public health dentists in New Zealand, Canada and the United States have reported similar or lower tooth decay rates in nonfluoridated areas as compared to fluoridated areas (3-6). Moreover findings in the United States and worldwide show that, over the last 25 years, reductions in tooth decay rates in nonfluoridated areas are comparable to those in fluoridated areas (7-9).

From 1986 to 1987, dentists trained by the U.S. National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR) performed dental examinations on 39,207 schoolchildren, aged 5-17, in 84 areas throughout the United States. This survey allowed a comparison of tooth decay of large numbers of people from a large number of areas, some of which have been fluoridated and some of which have not.

## Materials and Methods

Through the United States Freedom of Information Act, we obtained a printout of the dental records and a list of the 84 areas used in this survey. From these data, we calculated the number of decayed and filled deciduous teeth (dft) and the number of decayed, missing, and filled permanent teeth (DMFT) for each record and entered the resulting data into a computer. All calculations were triple-checked before being entered into the computer and all computer entries were double-checked.

By computer, each record (including the dft and DMFT scores of each student) was placed in the appropriate age group. For each of the 13 age

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groups, average dft and DMFT rates per child were determined for each of the 84 areas. Age-adjusted DMFT rates for 5- to 17-year-olds were calculated by adding the DMFT rates for each of the 13 age groups and dividing by 13 (10).

We obtained data regarding the fluoridation status of the areas surveyed from **Natural Fluoride Content of Community Water Supplies, Fluoridation Census 1969, Fluoridation Census 1975, and Fluoridation Census 1985**, all published by the U.S. Public Health Service. In some cases, local authorities were also contacted to determine the fluoridation status of an area.

Average DMFT (and dft) rates for the F, NF, and PF groups were calculated for each age. Average-age-adjusted DMFT (and dft) rates for the F, NF, and PF groups were calculated by taking the average of the age-adjusted rates for the respective groups (10).

The percentage of "caries-free" children was calculated for each age-group for each area. Age-adjusted "caries-free" rates were also calculated. A student was considered to be "caries-free" so long as they had no DMFT or dft. For example, a child who had lost all their teeth and no longer had any left to be decayed or filled would not be recorded as a "caries-free" student.

Through the United States Freedom of Information Act, we also obtained residence data for each of the above schoolchildren which allowed us to calculate tooth decay rates for those in F, NF, and PF areas who had lived at the same residence for their entire life.

The two-tailed t-test was used to determine 95% confidence intervals and to determine statistical significance (at the 95% confidence level). A two-sided Wilcoxon rank sum test (11) was used to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference (at the 95% confidence level) in the rank order of the DMFT rates of F and NF areas.

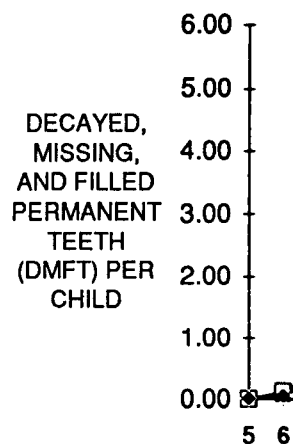
Results

Table 1 presents the number of students examined and the age-adjusted DMFT rate for each of the 84 areas in the order of increasing tooth decay rate. There is no statistically significant difference in the rank order of the age-adjusted DMFT rates of F and NF areas. As can be seen by examination of column 1, there is no clustering of fluoridated areas at the top of the table. In the quartile with the lowest age-adjusted DMFT rates, 9 are non-fluoridated, 3 are partially fluoridated, and 9 are fluoridated. In the quartile with the highest DMFT rates, 5 are nonfluoridated, 10 are partially fluoridated, and 6 are fluoridated. Table 1 also indicates that there is no biased geographical distribution of F and NF areas that is hiding some potential decay-preventive effect of water fluoridation.

There is no statistically significant difference between the average DMFT rates for the F and NF groups at any age (Figure 1). The average DMFT rates of the PF groups are higher than those of the F and NF groups at every age with the exception of 14-year-olds.

There is no statistically significant difference in the average-age-adjusted DMFT rates among the F, PF, and NF groups (Table 2). The average-age-

Tooth decay in fluoridated and nonfluoridated (NF) areas: Per



Average-age-adjusted DMFT rates for life-long resident schoolchildren. Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	No. of Areas
Fluoridated	27
Partially Fluoridated	27
Nonfluoridated	30

adjusted DMFT rates in F and NF areas are (-0.19, 0.25); the possibility that the DMFT rate in F areas is a tooth less than in the NF areas of 95%, the possibility that the DMFT rate in F areas is a tooth less than in the F areas.

Figure 1

Tooth decay in fluoridated (F), partially fluoridated (PF), and non-fluoridated (NF) areas: Permanent Teeth.

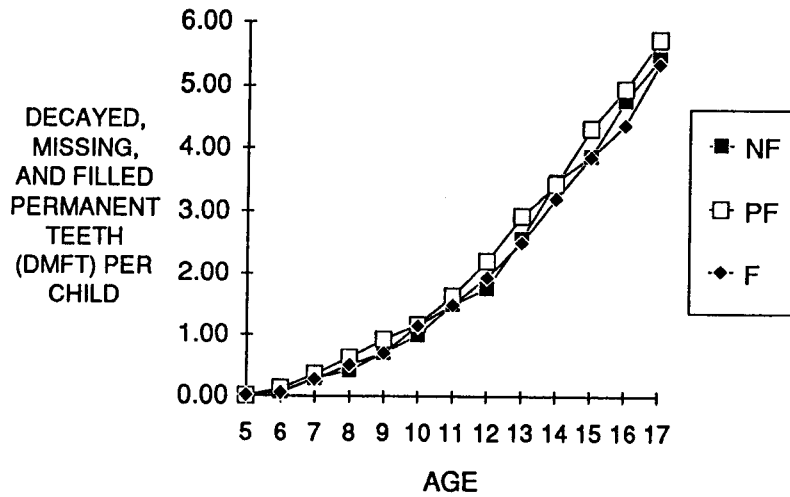


Table 2

Average-age-adjusted DMFT rates for 39,207 U.S. schoolchildren and 17,336 life-long resident schoolchildren in 84 areas throughout the United States. Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	No. of Areas	Total		Life-long	
		No. of Students	DMFT	No. of Students	DMFT
Fluoridated	27	12,747	1.96 (0.415)	6,272	1.97 (0.465)
Partially Fluoridated	27	12,578	2.18 (0.465)	5,642	2.25 (0.470)
Nonfluoridated	30	13,882	1.99 (0.408)	5,422	2.05 (0.517)

adjusted DMFT rates in F and NF areas are 1.96 and 1.99, respectively. The 95% confidence interval for the DMFT rate in F areas minus the DMFT rate in NF areas is (-0.19, 0.25); thus we can rule out, with a certainty of 95%, the possibility that the DMFT rate in F areas is more than one-fourth of a tooth less than in the NF areas. We can also rule out, with a certainty of 95%, the possibility that the DMFT rate in NF areas is more than one-fifth of a tooth less than in the F areas.

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Table 1

The number of children examined and the average-age-adjusted DMFT, dft, and "caries-free" rates for 5- to 17-year-olds in each of the 84 areas in the order of increasing age-adjusted DMFT rate. F refers to areas fluoridated before 1970; PF refers to areas which are only partially fluoridated; PF(x) refers to areas fluoridated in the year "x"; NF refers to areas that are not fluoridated.

Water	Area	No.	DMFT	dft	Caries-free
NF	Buhler, KS	543	1.229	0.810	44.7%
F	El Paso, TX	451	1.321	0.777	43.5%
NF	Brooklyn, CT	410	1.420	0.693	47.6%
F	Richmond, VA	475	1.435	0.715	45.6%
F	Ft. Scott, KS	491	1.442	0.774	38.2%
F	Prince George, MD	443	1.491	0.539	48.0%
NF	Cloverdale, OR	354	1.494	0.872	40.4%
PF(71)	Alliance, OH	467	1.584	0.549	44.6%
NF	Martin Co., FL	440	1.587	0.677	41.0%
F	Andrews, TX	455	1.588	0.893	35.8%
NF	Coldspring, TX	406	1.589	1.144	33.8%
F	Tulsa, OK	504	1.602	1.075	35.5%
NF	Palm Beach, FL	476	1.613	0.896	34.5%
PF	Holcomb, MO	558	1.628	0.883	40.3%
NF	Kitsap, WA	564	1.635	0.769	42.9%
F	St. Louis, MO	491	1.638	0.711	39.1%
PF(82)	Houston, TX	488	1.662	0.819	41.8%
F	Clarksville, IN	428	1.678	0.747	40.4%
NF	Grand Island, NE	535	1.719	0.789	40.7%
F	Ft. Stockton, TX	415	1.722	0.891	33.4%
NF	San Antonio, TX	422	1.736	0.895	39.3%
F	Cherry Creek, CO	441	1.757	0.727	36.5%
F	Tuscaloosa, AL	475	1.809	0.963	32.0%
PF	Marion Co., FL	545	1.817	0.944	28.8%
F	Cleveland, OH	486	1.819	0.715	39.9%
NF	Allegany, MD	458	1.834	0.735	38.3%
PF(78)	Norwood, MA	434	1.841	0.640	39.9%
F	Alton, IL	511	1.859	0.843	37.6%
NF	Shamokin, PA	462	1.861	1.023	32.2%
NF	Lodi, CA	573	1.878	1.197	33.0%
PF	Bullock Creek, MI	472	1.879	0.766	36.7%
PF(82)	Marlboro, MA	386	1.885	0.613	40.8%
PF(81)	Allen, TX	445	1.905	0.674	38.7%
F	San Francisco, CA	456	1.908	1.031	36.3%
NF	E. Orange, NY	401	1.909	0.796	38.0%
PF(71/60)	Lincoln/Sudbury, MA	436	1.923	0.758	37.8%
NF	Conejo, CA	620	1.930	0.811	41.7%
NF	Lakewood, NJ	450	1.933	0.698	38.0%
F	New York City-2	336	1.953	0.812	34.9%
PF	Bethel, WA	540	1.956	1.072	34.3%
F	Beach Park, IL	518	1.970	0.878	35.2%
PF	Rising Star, TX	370	1.971	0.909	28.7%
F	Phillipsburg, PA	499	1.983	0.982	33.2%

Water	Area
F	Lanett,
PF(82)	Plainville,
NF	Wichita,
NF	Newark,
PF	Knox Co,
NF	Los Ange
F	Pittsburg
PF(70)	Lincoln,
NF	Newton,
PF	Lakeshor
NF	New Palt
F	Bemidg
NF	Alpine,
NF	Canon Cit
NF	Wyandank
NF	Millbrook
NF	Chowchill
F	New York
PF(82)	Baltic,
PF(71/74)	Blue Hill
NF	Crawford
PF(74)	New Orlea
PF(70)	Memphis
PF	Madison C
F	Milwaukee
NF	Tooele,
NF	Chicopee
PF	Cambria
PF(75)	Springfiel
F	Dearborn
F	Maryville
PF(81)	Taunton,
F	Greenville
PF	Hart/Pentwa
F	Philadelph
PF	Sup. Union
NF	Cutler/Oro
F	Brown Cit
PF(83)	Lawrence
NF	State of H
PF	Concordia C

To make certain that the difference in average-age-adjusted DMFT rates was not the result of the mobility of children, DMFT rates were determined in one household and 2.] for Table 2 show that for life-long difference in average-age-adjusted

Table 1 (Continued)

Water	Area	No.	DMFT	dft	Caries-free
F	Lanett, AL	503	1.994	0.978	31.9%
PF(82)	Plainville, CT	436	2.006	0.795	39.3%
NF	Wichita, KS	496	2.036	0.878	33.5%
NF	Newark, NJ	494	2.038	0.869	35.9%
PF	Knox Co., TN	530	2.056	1.152	31.3%
NF	Los Angeles, CA	540	2.063	1.039	33.0%
F	Pittsburgh, PA	415	2.064	0.781	34.1%
PF(70)	Lincoln, NE	476	2.076	0.825	31.5%
NF	Newton, KS	464	2.083	1.225	31.1%
PF	Lakeshore, MI	486	2.088	0.781	32.6%
NF	New Paltz, NY	350	2.110	0.751	34.8%
F	Bemidgi, MN	485	2.124	1.001	29.3%
NF	Alpine, OR	397	2.133	0.974	36.7%
NF	Canon City, CO	463	2.160	1.118	33.1%
NF	Wyandank, NY	396	2.161	0.828	34.7%
NF	Millbrook, NY	332	2.179	0.716	32.2%
NF	Chowchilla, CA	551	2.181	1.073	33.0%
F	New York City-1	503	2.190	0.627	37.9%
PF(82)	Baltic, SD	487	2.193	0.974	27.8%
PF(71/74)	Blue Hill, NE	480	2.218	0.855	29.6%
NF	Crawford, PA	492	2.222	0.996	28.5%
PF(74)	New Orleans, LA	459	2.251	0.953	27.4%
PF(70)	Memphis, TN	464	2.253	0.763	33.1%
PF	Madison Co., MS	493	2.259	1.455	26.4%
F	Milwaukee, WI	478	2.349	0.909	29.9%
NF	Tooele, UT	519	2.372	1.458	24.3%
NF	Chicopee, MA	453	2.389	0.862	34.2%
PF	Cambria, PA	532	2.460	1.039	27.1%
PF(75)	Springfield, VT	444	2.489	0.838	32.1%
F	Dearborn, MI	491	2.496	1.167	26.3%
F	Maryville, TN	466	2.512	1.287	22.9%
PF(81)	Taunton, MA	445	2.515	0.903	31.0%
F	Greenville, MI	556	2.558	1.191	25.3%
PF	Hart/Pentwater, MI	455	2.584	1.344	24.1%
F	Philadelphia, PA	463	2.649	0.824	26.0%
PF	Sup. Union #47, VT	487	2.710	0.907	26.1%
NF	Cutler/Orosi, CA	528	2.796	1.742	19.2%
F	Brown City, MI	512	2.972	1.229	22.5%
PF(83)	Lawrence, MA	339	3.012	1.262	17.6%
NF	State of Hawaii	293	3.294	1.375	23.9%
PF	Concordia Co., LA	424	3.767	1.508	12.4%

To make certain that the absence of a statistically significant difference between the DMFT rates of schoolchildren living in F and NF areas was not the result of the mobility of schoolchildren, or their sex and racial compositions, DMFT rates were determined for 1.] those who spent their entire lives in one household and 2.] for white males and white females. The results in Table 2 show that for life-long residents, there is no statistically significant difference in average-age-adjusted DMFT rates in F and NF areas. In addition,

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there are no statistically significant differences in tooth decay rates between permanent residents of F and NF areas at any age (Figure 2A). If water fluoridation were to have reduced tooth decay as measured by DMFT, tooth decay rates for life-long residents living in fluoridated areas should be lower than residents who had not spent their entire lives in these areas. This was not found to be the case. Figures 2B and 2C show that among white males

Figure 2A

Tooth decay in residents of fluoridated (F), nonfluoridated (NF), and partially fluoridated (PF) areas who lived their entire life in the same household.

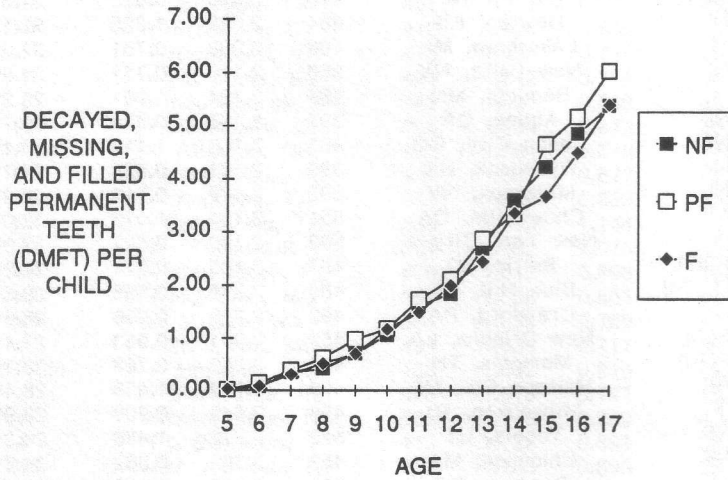
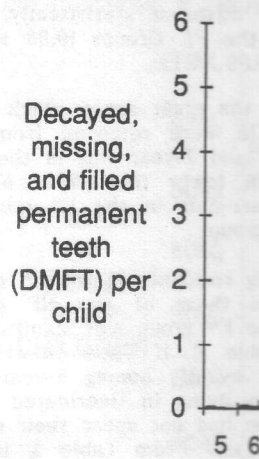
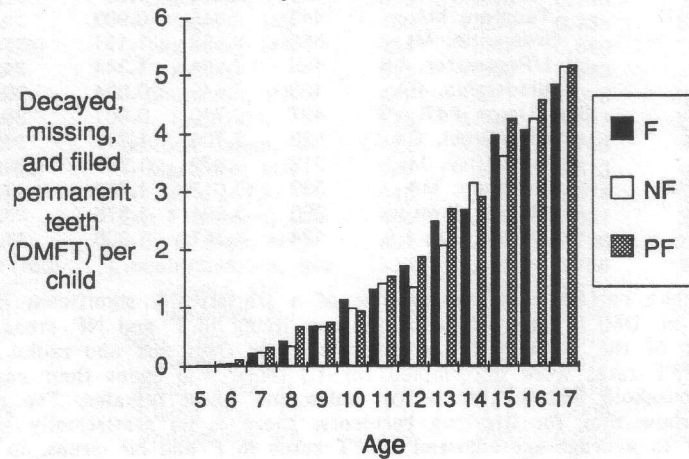


Figure 2B

Tooth decay rates of white males.



and white females (which there is no significant difference any age group.

In contrast, notably low

Tooth decay in fluoridated (NF) areas: D

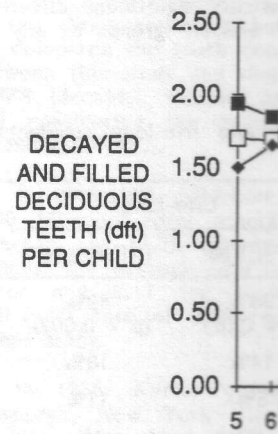
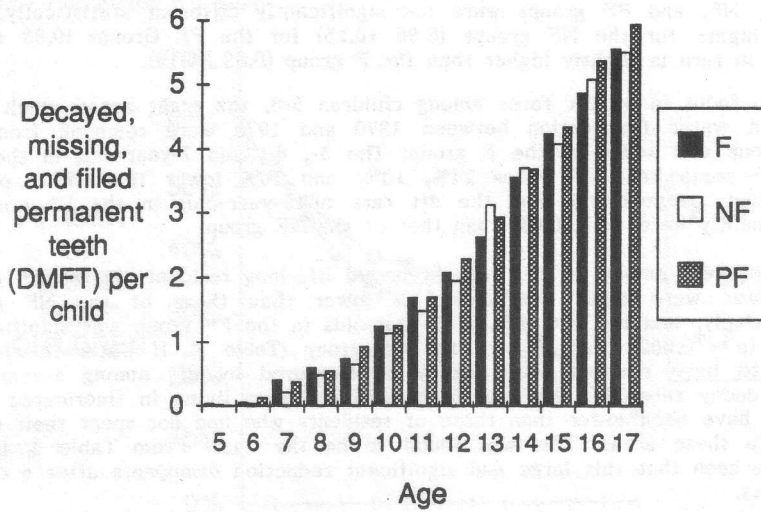


Figure 2C

Tooth decay rates of white females.

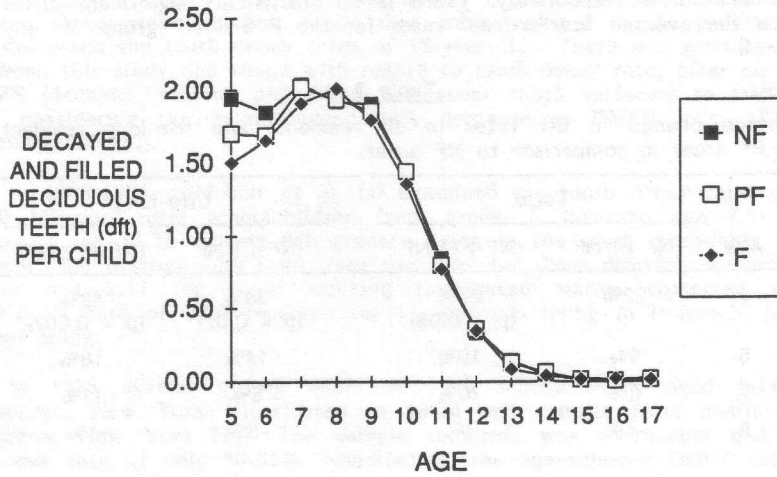


and white females (which make up about 70% of all the children studied), there is no significant difference in DMFT rates in the F and NF areas at any age group.

In contrast, notably lower tooth decay rates were observed in the deci-

Figure 3

Tooth decay in fluoridated (F), Partially fluoridated (PF), and non-fluoridated (NF) areas: Deciduous Teeth.



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duous teeth of young children living in F areas. The 5-, 6-, and 7-year-olds in the F group have dft rates 22%, 9% and 6% lower than those of the NF group, respectively (Figure 3). Although the average-age-adjusted dft rates for F, NF, and PF groups were not significantly different statistically, they were higher for the NF groups (0.96 ±0.25) for the PF Groups (0.93 ±0.24), which in turn is slightly higher than the F group (0.89 ±0.19).

To focus in on dft rates among children 5-8, the eight areas which commenced water fluoridation between 1970 and 1978 were removed from the PF group and added to the F group. The 5-, 6-, and 7-year-olds in the new F (F\*) group have dft rates 24%, 10%, and 10% lower than those of the NF group, respectively, and the dft rate of 5-year-olds in the F\* group is significantly lower (p < 0.05) than that of the NF group.

Moreover among 5-, 6-, and 7-year-old life-long residents in the F\* group, dft rates were 42%, 18% and 11% lower than those of the NF group, respectively, and the dft rate of 5-year-olds in the F\* group was significantly lower (p < 0.002) than that of the NF group (Table 3). If water fluoridation were to have reduced tooth decay as measured by dft among 5-year-olds, tooth decay rates for life-long 5-year-old residents living in fluoridated areas should have been lower than those of residents who had not spent their entire lives in these areas. This was found to be the case. From Table 3, it can also be seen that this large and significant reduction disappears after a couple of years.

Fluoride may have caused a reduction in dft by delaying deciduous tooth eruption. This is consistent with the fact that the dft rate in the F and F\* groups reaches a maximum later than in the NF group. Fluoride-induced delays in tooth eruption have been reviewed elsewhere (12,13) with contradictory conclusions, but more recent studies examining 5-year-olds have indicated delayed eruption that could account for such a difference in tooth decay rates (14).

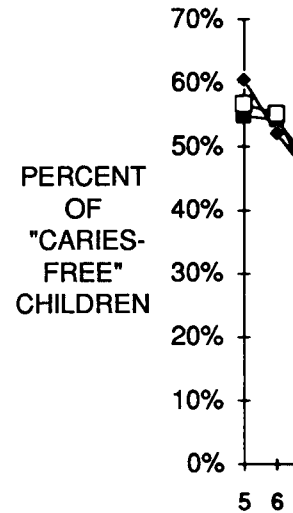
The percentage of decay-free children in F, PF, and NF areas is 34.5%, 31.9%, and 35.1% respectively. There is no statistically significant difference between the average "caries-free" rates for the F and NF groups at any age (Figure 4).

Table 3

Percentage change in dft rates in all residents and life-long residents of F and F\* areas in comparison to NF areas.

Age	Total		Life-long	
	(NF-F)/NF	(NF-F*)/NF	(NF-F)/NF	(NF-F*)/NF
5	22%	24% (p < 0.05)	36% (p < 0.02)	42% (p < 0.002)
6	9%	10%	14%	18%
7	6%	10%	5%	11%
8	-4%	1%	-5%	1%

"Caries-free" rates in non-fluoridated (NF) and fluoridated (F) areas.



The data presented here are from large U.S. surveys. In 1977, the "caries-free" rate of 25,000 children in 5 regions was compared. In the three areas in their study we compared the tooth decay between this study and theirs. DMFS (decayed, missing and filled) and considering the acknowledgment to 1986-1987 (17).

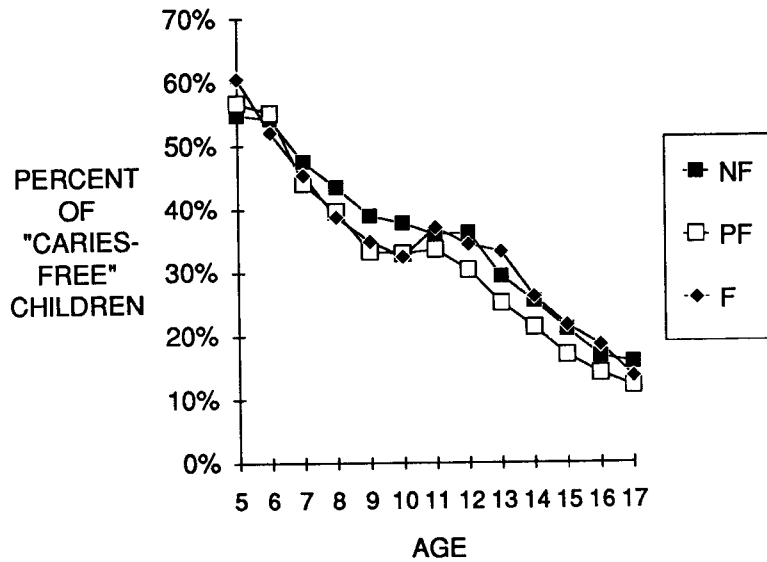
In 1983-1984, Hildebolt et al. studied 6500 Missouri rural schoolchildren (average age 11.5). Among 6 regions, the average DMFT+dft rate of 2.00 reported in our study.

In 1986, Kumar et al. studied Newburgh, New York (fluoridated) and Kingston, New York (18). The response rate of only 50-65%.



Figure 4

"Caries-free" rates in nonfluoridated (NF), partially fluoridated (PF), and fluoridated (F) areas.



#### Discussion

The data presented here are consistent with data reported elsewhere in large U.S. surveys. In 1977, the Rand Corporation examined the tooth decay rate of 25,000 children in (5 F and 5 NF) nonrandomly selected areas (15). In the three areas in their study that were included in the present study, we compared the tooth decay rates of 12-year-olds. There was good agreement between this study and theirs with regard to tooth decay rate, after converting DMFS (decayed, missing and filled permanent tooth surfaces) to DMFT (16) and considering the acknowledged 36% decrease in DMFS from 1979-1980 to 1986-1987 (17).

In 1983-1984, Hildebolt *et al.* (4) examined the tooth decay rates of over 6500 Missouri rural schoolchildren from grades 2 (average age 7.5) and 6 (average age 11.5). Among 6th graders living in the most intensively studied regions, the average DMFT+dft rate was 2.07 for those drinking nonfluoridated water and 2.17 for those drinking fluoridated water, compared to the DMFT+dft rate of 2.00 reported for 11-year-olds living in Holcomb, Missouri in our study.

In 1986, Kumar *et al.* examined 1446 schoolchildren aged 7-14 from Newburgh, New York (fluoridated in 1945) and cohorts from nonfluoridated Kingston, New York (18). The sample selection was nonrandom and had a response rate of only 50-65%. Nonetheless, the age-adjusted DMFT rates ob-

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served (1.5 for fluoridated Newburgh and 2.0 for nonfluoridated Kingston) were in line with the corresponding values obtained in this study for communities in the area (1.5 for nonfluoridated New Paltz, New York and 1.7 for fluoridated New York City).

#### Conclusions

Does water fluoridation reduce tooth decay? i] This study and other recent studies (3-8) show that there is currently no significant difference in tooth decay rates in F and NF areas and that decreases in tooth decay rates over the last 25 years have been comparable regardless of fluoridation status; if this is true, there was no significant difference in the tooth decay rates between these areas 25 years ago. ii] From 1970 to the present, total fluoride intake studies indicate an average intake of 1-2 mg per day in nonfluoridated areas and 3-5 mg per day in fluoridated areas (19,20); thus, it is difficult to claim that the reason tooth decay differentials between fluoridated and nonfluoridated areas have disappeared is because the fluoride intakes in these areas are now similar. Furthermore, the substantially higher incidence of dental fluorosis in fluoridated areas confirms that residents in these areas are consuming substantially higher levels of fluoride than those living in nonfluoridated areas (21-23). iii] Dramatic reductions in tooth decay have occurred in developing countries where there is no water fluoridation and there is little reason to suspect that there would be elevated levels of fluoride in the food chain (7,9,24,25). iv] In addition to recent studies, a number of early studies have also shown no significant reduction in tooth decay as a result of water fluoridation (7,26-28). v] Serious questions have been raised regarding the reliability of earlier studies claiming that fluoridation causes a reduction in tooth decay (29).

#### Acknowledgements

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#### Addendum

Recently Brunelle (30), using the same database that we used, reported 26% fewer dfs (decayed and filled deciduous tooth surfaces) in children who had always resided in F communities than those who never lived in F communities. This finding agrees reasonably well with the data outlined in our Table 3, which shows a statistically significantly lower dft rate in life-long 5-year-old residents of fluoridated areas. However, by omission of age-specific data, the Brunelle study covers up the fact that this difference in tooth decay is no longer significant in 6-year-olds and disappears entirely among 8-year-olds.

Another recent study by the same database that we used. This study has a number of little or no value.

1. It contains extremely serious errors. We found two values that the DMFS figure for life-long 5-year-olds who have caries from the table (100%-97.5% = 1%, but refused to make any correction).
2. It fails to report the tooth decay rates of the areas surveyed. This covers the tooth decay rates of The Brunelle/Carlos study they produce misleadingly that Arizona and New Mexico in fact, not a single area.
3. It fails to control for geographic area indiscriminately and disperses the country into 2 groups.
4. It fails to do the statistical standard deviation and standard error of the values found for F and NF groups. Calculations show that even the values found for F and NF groups does not reflect a statistically significant difference.
5. It fails to report the data for those who were not life-time residents of the F group (the NF group should have been higher than that of the NF group. Our study had a DMFS rate higher than the F or NF groups).
6. It fails to report the data for those who were not life-time residents in F and NF areas. Our study was done by Brunelle and Carlos, which is better (although not significantly better).

Brunelle and Carlos, as well as our study, come under attack for presenting data which promoted the fact that the poor quality of their research is an isolated case.

Another recent study by Brunelle and Carlos (31), which also uses the same database that we used, reports a 17.7% lower DMFS rate in the F areas. This study has a number of major deficiencies which render the study of little or no value.

1. It contains extremely serious errors. For example, by a cursory inspection, we found two values that are off by 100% or more. In their Table 9, the DMFS figure for life-long F exposure residents of Region VII should be about 3, not 1.46 as reported. From their Table 3, the percent of 5-year-olds who have caries is 1.0%, not the 2.7% that can be calculated from the table (100%-97.3%). When I pointed out this error to Dr. Carlos, he admitted that only 19 out of the 1851 5-year-olds had caries:  $19/1851 = 1\%$ , but refused to make the correction (32).
2. It fails to report the tooth decay rates for each of the 84 geographical areas surveyed. This covers up the fact that there is no difference in the tooth decay rates of the fluoridated and nonfluoridated areas surveyed. The Brunelle/Carlos study even fails to list the areas studied. As a result, they produce misleading illustrations; for example, their Figure 3 implies that Arizona and New Mexico have the lowest tooth decay rates, when, in fact, not a single area was surveyed in either of the two states.
3. It fails to control for geographical differences in tooth decay rates by indiscriminantly and disproportionately bunching children from all parts of the country into 2 groups, F and NF.
4. It fails to do the statistical analysis (or even provide the data, i.e. the standard deviation and sample number) necessary to determine whether the values found for F and NF areas are significantly different. Our calculations show that even if their data were accurate, the 17.7% figure does not reflect a statistically significant difference between the F and NF groups.
5. It fails to report the data for the approximately 23,000 schoolchildren who were not life-time residents of either the F or NF areas (the PF group). If fluoridation reduced tooth decay, the DMFS rate of the PF group should have been greater than that of the F group and less than that of the NF group. Our data indicate that the PF group would have had a DMFS rate higher (although not significantly higher) than either the F or NF groups.
6. It fails to report the data for the percentages of decay-free children in F and NF areas. Our data indicate that had these calculations been done by Brunelle and Carlos, the results may have actually indicated better (although not significantly better) dental health in the NF areas.

Brunelle and Carlos, as well as their employer, the NIDR, have recently come under attack for presenting erroneous data and designing poor experiments which promoted the fluoride mouthrinse program (33). The apparent poor quality of their research regarding the 1986-1987 survey (30,31) is not an isolated case.

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