

Young Children At Risk From Fluoride in Drinking Water

Young children's kidneys are not fully functional

"Overall, an average of 86.8% of the dose was retained by the infants, which is about 50% higher than would be expected for adults. Whitford GM. (1994). *Intake and metabolism of fluoride. Advances in Dental Research* 8:5-14.



American Dental Association says young children should use water:

“purified, distilled, deionized, demineralized, or produced through reverse osmosis.”

Food Safety Authority Ireland says “that the precautionary principle should apply and recommends that infant formula should not be re-constituted with fluoridated tap water”

Young children with pica (a common condition characterized by consumption of nonfood items such as dirt or clay) National Research Council 2006 p 46 “For a 20-kg child with pica, 4 mg/day fluoride would be consumed”

Scientific Consensus Statement on Environmental Agents Associated with Neurodevelopmental Disorders: 74 authors, reviewers, including Canadian doctors, nurses



“The primary concern is that multiple routes of exposure, from drinking water, food and dental care products, may result in a high enough cumulative exposure to fluoride to cause developmental effects.”

“Excessive fluoride ingestion is known to lower thyroid hormone levels, which is particularly critical for women with subclinical hypothyroidism: decreased maternal thyroid levels adversely affect fetal neurodevelopment.”