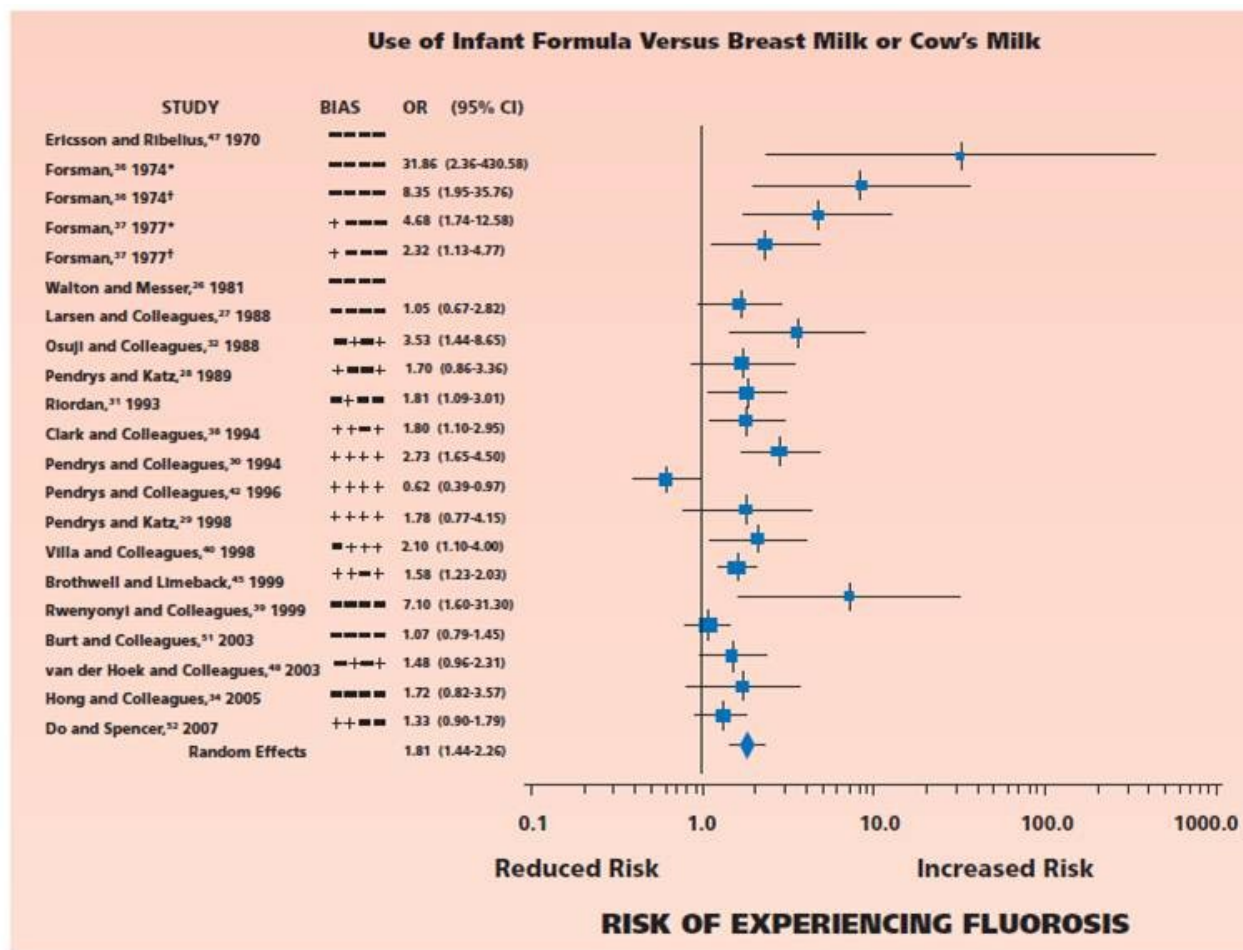


# Journal American Dental Association

A statistical assessment across studies (a metaregression) demonstrated that:

- it was **NOT** the fluoride in the infant formula which caused the increased risk of developing fluorosis.
- it **WAS** the fluoride level in drinking water which caused the increased risk of developing fluorosis.



**Figure 2.** Forest plot of the odds ratios (ORs) relating infant formula to fluorosis. Adjustments for fluoride supplements, toothpaste, sex and socioeconomic status are summarized as present (+) or absent (-) under the column labeled "Bias." Readers should use caution in interpreting the summary estimates on the forest plot owing to the significant heterogeneity of the selected studies. CI: Confidence interval. \*: Subjects exposed to fluoridated water. †: Subjects exposed to nonfluoridated water.

"Another approach would be to strive for "biological normality" ... for fluoride levels in infant formula that are comparable with the levels observed in breast milk." (Fluoride in mother's milk is 150 times lower than in infant formula).

Source: Hujoel PP, Zina LG, Moimaz SAS, Cunha-Cruz J. Infant Formula and Enamel Fluorosis: A Systematic Review. *J Am Dent Assoc* 2009;140:841-854.