

Five Lessons:

Advocating for Water Fluoridation

Matt Jacob National Oral Health Conference May 2, 2012



Five lessons



- 1. Lead with the need
- 2. Don't rely on a low-key approach
- 3. Choose words carefully
- 4. Strengthen support among water operators
- 5. Communicate to a broad network



Lead with the need

"... a solution needs a problem. If the people required to change do not perceive there is a problem, you can spend from now until the cows come home, but you will never convince them to change."

- James McGovern, technology guru



- Fluoridation is a solution to a problem.
- Establishing that problem is crucial before we can convince policy makers and the public that fluoridation deserves their support.



Lead with the need

There is plenty of need to talk about

- A survey of parents found that roughly one out of seven children ages 6-12 had suffered a toothache within the past six months.
- Children with poor oral health status were nearly three times more likely than their peers to miss school due to dental pain.
- The average 50-year-old has had decay affect 50 surfaces of his or her teeth.





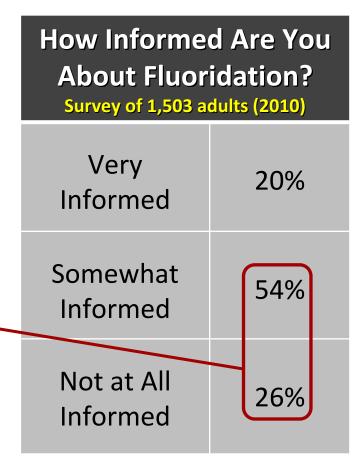
- 1. Quietly approach a city council member whom you believe will sponsor a proposal to fluoridate
- Avoid any broad, public dialogue about fluoridation for fear that it could draw opponents out of the woodwork
- 3. Arrange for a dentist or other medical professional to testify to the city council right before it votes
- 4. Hope that the fluoridation proposal passes



The consequences of this approach

PROBLEM: The public is vulnerable to misinformation

- 58% of Maryland residents couldn't identify the purpose for adjusting the fluoride in public drinking water.
- 80% of Americans admit they have a low level of knowledge about fluoridation.





Opponents: persistent and web-savvy



Opponents are aggressively posting web content and seeking media coverage.

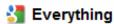


A web of misinformation



fluoride

About 7,930,000 results (0.30 seconds)



Images

Videos

News

More

Any time

Latest Past 2 days

All results

Wonder wheel Timeline Sites with images

▼ More search tools

Fluoride is Poison@

www.douglassreport.com/fluoride

Dr. Bill Douglass Explai

Fluoride - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Fluoride is the anion F-, the reduced form of fluorine. Both or containing the element fluorine are sometimes called fluoride en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluoride - Cached - Similar

Fluoride Action Network

Fluoride Action Network is an international coalition seeking the toxicity of fluoride compounds and the health impacts of www.fluoridealert.org/ - Cached - Similar

50 Reasons to Oppose Fluoridation

1) Flueride is not an essential nutrient (NRC 1993 and IOM linked to a fluoride deficiency. Humans can have perfectly www.fluoridealert.org/50-reasons.htm - Cached - Similar

Images for fluoride - Report images









The weakness of the low-key approach:

- It doesn't work well in an era when the anti-fluoride crowd is "talking" every day to the public.
- It does nothing to prevent or defeat rollback attempts.





Choose words carefully



*Web*MD

FluorideFacts.org

Learning Center

cavities and decay.

One of the most well-known applications of Because it is so effective reducing cavities a and nearly every single dental health production remember when I was in elementary school cafeteria on Friday mornings to receive a srewould all dutifully swish, gargle, and spit, before tro Friday routines. I don't know if schools still do anyth

advice people use Fluoride treated toothpaste and

Using the word "chemical" plays into the hands of antifluoride activists

Dental Health and Fluoride Treatment

Eluoride is a mineral that occurs naturally in many foods and water.

Every day, minerals are added to and lost from a tooth's enamel layer through two processes, demineralization and remineralization.

Minerals are lost (demineralization) from a tooth's enamel layer when acids -- formed from plaque bacteria and sugars in the mouth -- attack Minerals such as fluoride, calcium, and phosphate are redeposited (remineralization) to the anomal lower from the foods and waters on

Debate Continues Over Fluoridation

Wichita's water supply has sparked a debate for decades that has pitted health professionals against every-

day Kansans as to whether to flouridate it or not. "It's one of the most highly studied chemicals we've ever had," said Wichita dentist Dr. Brick Scheer.

en



Choose words carefully



What is dental fluorosis?

Dental fluorosis is a change in the appearance of the tooth's enamel. These changes can vary from barely noticeable white spots in mild forms to staining and pitting in the more severe forms.



What is enamel fluorosis?

A child may face the condition called enamel fluorosis if he or she gets too much fluoride during the years of tooth development. Too much fluoride can result in defects in tooth enamel.



Water operators: the trump card

CHRONICLE

Fluoride debate bubbles up in Bozeman

Charlie Graff wants Bozeman to stop putting fluoride in its drinking water.

"No one really knows for sure if it's safe or not," he told Bozeman City Commissioners earlier this month. "There are some of us out here who are really concerned."

Graff, a sophomore at Montana State University, won't drink or bathe in unfiltered

city tap water. He drinks bor showers beneath a spec neutralizes fluoride.

Despite widespread scientificavity fighter, the decades whether fluoride is safe lagain.

"On the typical year, I'm going to estimate I get roughly four comments from people who are opposed to it and about four inquiries from people who want to make sure their water is fluoridated," said Rick Moroney, superintendent of Bozeman's water treatment facilities.

"It's the only process that we do to the water that's not required by state or federal regulations," he said. "There's a wealth of information from people supporting it and also much information from people who are opposed."

A water operator in Montana



Focus groups in Mississippi

Water operators' attitudes:

- Water operators don't see oral health as a significant issue or problem.
- The work they do is not appreciated.
- EPA reporting requirements are a major hassle. The CDC is not on their radar screen.
- They feel as though they're competing with the bottled water industry.



- Skepticism about fluoride:
 - Don't we get enough from toothpaste?
 - Should government require this? Should it just be a personal decision?



Recognizing their dedication



March 23, 2011

More Than 430 Illinois Communities Receive Top Honors for Maintaining Fluoride Levels

SPRINGFIELD, III. – The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) along with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) today presented fluoridation awards to 433 community water systems for maintaining state mandated fluoride levels every month in 2010. The awards were presented at a ceremony held today during the 2011 Illinois Section American Water Works Association Conference and Expo at the Crowne Plaza in Springfield.

"Water fluoridation can improve overall oral health for both children and adults. Studies show water fluoridation reduces tooth decay by about 25 percent over a person's lifetime," said Dr. Damon T. Arnold, state public health director. "Studies also show that widespread community water fluoridation saves money for both families and the health care system. We applaud those communities that maintain levels of fluoride in their water systems and encourage them to continue their efforts."

Of those recognized: 101 systems earned a commendation for meeting state recommended fluoride levels of 0.9 to 1.2 parts per million for at least five consecutive years; 40 for at least 10 years; 78 for at least 15 years; 14 for at least 20 years and 7 for at least 25 years. Another 110 received honorable mention for meeting state fluoride levels 11 of 12 months in 2010.

Illinois honors local water systems for maintaining optimal fluoridation



Communicate to a broad network

Speak or provide fact sheets at meetings of:

- The "healthy families" coalition
- State water associations
- County health officers
- Head Start directors
- Rotary clubs or other civic groups
- City or county chambers of commerce
- Your state's public health association chapter

If your state has formed a Medicaid Re-Design Committee, encourage it to make water fluoridation part of its agenda

