

What Do Leading Health and Medical Experts Say?

American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP)

“The [American Academy of Family Physicians](#) supports fluoridation of public water supplies. Fluoridation is a safe, economical, and effective method to prevent dental caries.”

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

“Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease of childhood, and water fluoridation is one of the most important public health initiatives in the 20th century. The AAP agrees that [water fluoridation is beneficial](#) for reducing and controlling tooth decay and promoting oral health in children and adults.”

American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD)

“The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) [affirms that the use of fluoride in the prevention of caries is safe and effective](#). The AAPD encourages dentists and dental professionals, other health care providers, public health officials, and parents/caregivers to optimize fluoride exposures to reduce the risk for caries and to enhance the remineralization of affected teeth.”

American Association for Dental, Oral, and Craniofacial Research (AADOCR)

“While AADR always welcomes research on water fluoridation safety and effectiveness. Based on the best available evidence at this time, community water fluoridation is safe, effective for caries prevention, and cost-saving. In some communities, community water fluoridation reduces oral health disparities. Therefore, [AADOCR supports community water fluoridation](#) and recommends the fluoridation of community water sources to a level of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water.”

American Association of Public Health Dentistry (AAPHD)

“The [American Association of Public Health Dentistry](#) (AAPHD) recommends community water fluoridation (CWF) as a safe and beneficial evidence based practice to promote oral health and overall health.”

American College of Prosthodontists (ACP)

“It is the position of the American College of Prosthodontists that water fluoridation is an effective public health intervention to decrease the incidence of cavities in children and adults. In communities where fluoridation has been implemented, the rate of decay typically decreases by about 25% in both children and adults.”

American Dental Association (ADA)

“The [American Dental Association](#) endorses community water fluoridation as a safe, beneficial,



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and cost-effective public health measure for preventing dental caries (cavities).”

“The American Dental Association (ADA) remains [staunchly in support of community water fluoridation](#) at optimal levels to help prevent tooth decay.”

American Dental Hygienists’ Association (ADHA)

“More than 70 years of research have consistently demonstrated that fluoridating public water supplies is a safe and cost-effective way to reduce tooth decay and alleviate the broader burden of dental disease. The [ADHA supports this evidence-based practice](#) as part of our mission to improve oral health outcomes and ensure a healthier future for everyone.”

“The American Dental Hygienists’ Association (ADHA) maintains its strong support of community water fluoridation as a safe, effective and equitable public health measure.”

American Medical Association (AMA)

“Our [American Medical Association](#) urges state health departments to consider the value of requiring statewide fluoridation (preferably a comprehensive program of fluoridation of all public water supplies, where these are fluoride deficient), and to initiate such action as deemed appropriate.

Our AMA supports the 2011 proposed fluoridation standards as promulgated by the US Department of Health and Human Services and the Environmental Protection Agency.”

American Osteopathic Association (AOA)

The [American Osteopathic Association \(AOA\)](#) supports the fluoridation of fluoride-deficient public water supply.

American Public Health Association (APHA)

“APHA is a [longtime, proud supporter of community water fluoridation](#) as a safe, effective and cost saving means of preventing tooth decay. “

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

“[Community water fluoridation](#) is a cornerstone strategy for prevention of cavities in the U.S. It is a practical, cost-effective, and equitable way for communities to improve their residents’ oral health regardless of age, education, or income.”

Indian Health Service (IHS)

The [IHS strongly endorses community water fluoridation](#). The IHS shall promote the dental disease prevention benefits of fluoridation and encourage tribes to safely and effectively fluoridate their water supplies.

International Association for Dental, Oral, and Craniofacial Research (IADR)

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“The [International Association for Dental, Oral, and Craniofacial Research \(IADR\)](#) supports community water fluoridation as a safe and effective, evidence-based intervention for the prevention of dental caries. This public health measure has a high benefit/cost ratio and benefits deprived communities the most thus reducing health inequalities.”

National Academy of Medicine (NAM)

“Fluoride in drinking water is [safe and beneficial](#) for dental health when used at optimal levels. In areas where fluoride is added to drinking water, the levels are monitored by the state or municipality to ensure that fluoride levels are safe.”

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)

“We know today that [fluoride can prevent, stop, and reverse the early stages of tooth decay](#). If left untreated, tooth decay can lead to cavities, pain, tooth loss, missed days of school or work, the need for dental procedures, and potentially deadly infections elsewhere in the body.”