The Compliance of Selected Toothpastes Beam, Sensodyne, Crest, Unique, Colgate to the Global Standard of Fluoride Content

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Introduction

Decay is the most common infectious disease in which the hard tissues of the teeth (enamel and dentin), due to acid secretion, lose their minerals from the decaying bacteria (mainly Streptococcus mutans) and gradually disappear. The most important factors accelerating the decay process can be Diet, dental structure, lack of proper hygiene of the mouth and various bacterial species. Various studies show that variable indexes such as DMFT in developing countries are lower than the standard amounts and the amounts declared by the company and others have reported enough fluoride in toothpastes in these countries. However, all studies have reported the amount of fluoride present in toothpaste within the permitted and standard range.

According to this controversy, the present study aimed to investigate the fluoride content of some common toothpaste in the Philippines market and to spot the best to use.

Materials and Methods

This study was a laboratory (in vitro) and descriptive-analytical study of the five fluoride content of the toothpaste in a lab. Easy sampling was done by using the toothpaste in the Philippines market. Selected brands included Crest, Sensodyne, Colgate, Unique, and Beam. Two tubes of any type of toothpaste with the same production history were tested, so that the bacterial names were named and then the analysis could be performed. Fluoride content in all toothpastes was 1450 ppm according to the manufacturer’s claims. The abrasive product for all of these toothpastes, except for the Colgate toothpaste was...
Silica. The abrasive product of Colgate toothpaste was CaCO3. For the beginning, the first two centimeters of each tube were removed due to the probability of not being uniformed in composition and each tube was divided into three equal parts (primary, middle and end) and each part in plastic cans with the same code as the teeth were stored. Each of these three stored parts was sampled and then the total fluoride content of each sample was measured. The fluoride content in the samples of each tube and each brand was calculated in average. All sampling and concentration measurements were performed in the same laboratory conditions by a technician in a private lab.

Total fluoride concentration contains total soluble fluoride concentration plus the concentration of fluoride in insoluble form. Insoluble fluoride deactivated by abrasive toothpaste. To measure the total fluoride concentration, 1 gr of the dentifrices was mixed with 4 gr of deionized water in order to uniformize the composition. Then it was mixed in vortex machine with medium speed for 5 minutes. 65 µl of the mixture was mixed with 52.9 mL chloroform and 10.9mL of deionized water and then was kept for 19 minutes at 29 ° C in the incubator AR81 (serial number 0001, code UN09, Pars Azma (Iran, Tehran)). After reaching to environment temperature, 0.5 of NaOH with 0.1 ml of medium TISABIII (Total ionic strength adjustment buffer) was added to the suspension. The amount of fluoride was measured by ion electrode system Measurement 9609 (Thermo Orion, USA).

The data of this study was collected through laboratory evaluation of fluoride contents of the toothpastes tested and recorded for each item in the data table. The collected data were then entered into the SPSS software 22 and analyzed statistically. To determine the amount of fluoride in any type of toothpaste and to check the uniformity of ion fluoride distribution, each type of toothpaste of two different production series was randomly selected. Sodium fluoride or sodium monofluorophosphate dental specimens were determined on the basis of related methods. Each experiment was repeated twice. The ion samples were measured using a potentiometric method (potentiometer (Titirando, Metrohm, Switzerland)). Then the results were compared and evaluated.

With the use of descriptive statistical methods including frequency distribution tables, charts and central inclination indexes and dispersion of the studied variables, descriptive and analytic methods were used. Then, a significant difference was found between the content of fluoride and the standard material, using one sample T-test. Finally, statistical analysis of the data was performed using Excel software and SPSS-22 software.

Results

The total fluoride in Sensodyne, Beam, Crest, Colgate and Unique was 735 (part per million), 76/12 ppm, 1605/70 ppm, 1195 ppm, and 426 ppm, respectively. The most fluoride content was Crest toothpaste the percentage change coefficient (cv%) for these samples was between 0.33 and 7.43, and these results indicated the repeatability of the method on different days. The results of these experiments showed that the coefficient of variation was between 0.7 and 4.5%, and the recovery rate was 80.51. The results are listed in Table 1.

To determine the amount of fluoride in any type of toothpaste and to check the uniformity of ion fluoride distribution, each type of toothpaste of two different production series was randomly selected. For each type of toothpaste, a test was carried out to determine the amount of fluoride ion by a potentiometer six times. Then they were compared and evaluated. The results of this study are listed in Table 2. The obtained results were analyzed using one sample T-test.

According to statistical analysis Sensodyne, Beam and Unique toothpastes were significantly below the standard. While Crest and Colgate toothpastes did not have a significant difference with the standard fluoride content.

Discussion

Diets include fluoride levels that are not enough to prevent dental caries. Therefore the consumption of fluoride should be at standard level. The use of fluoride toothpaste has a significant effect on the prevention of dental caries. The fluoride compound of toothpastes is composed of a fluorine element, which is not found in free mode in nature. For all decay preventing dentifrices to be effective accurate amount of fluoride is needed. Research showed that receiving fluoride before tooth decay would reduce the caries in pit and fissures by 66%. Fluoride should continue to be absorbed after tooth eruption. The global fluoride standard for toothpastes is up to 1500 ppm. The results of
this study showed that Fluoride content of Crest and Colgate toothpastes did not differ significantly from the standard content and the fluoride content of other toothpastes was lower than the global standard. This finding indicates that in the majority of cases toothpastes have less fluoride content than the global standard. These results are evident in some other findings.\(^8,10\) The reasons for this may be the failure to comply with standards by the manufacturer and the need to reduce production costs and inadequate oversight by regulatory agencies.

The fluoride content of Collage, Crest, and Sensodyne toothpastes varies with previous study results in recent studies. The reason for this difference is due to the type of abrasive particles and the compounds present in the toothpaste and the changes in the composition of the products over the years and in different countries, as well as the differences in the components of the study.\(^19,20\) Accordingly, this study used a selective ion electrode method that has the ability to measure high-precision paste fluoride\(^11,21\). Most fluoride-containing toothpastes contain sodium fluoride and sodium monofluorophosphate or a combination of the latter.\(^22\) Toothpastes containing sodium monofluorophosphate have a higher anti-sputum effect to release more fluoride ions (due to poor covalent bonding between fluoride and phosphate atoms).\(^23\) But since the released fluoride reacts with the calcium ion present in the abrasive, an insoluble compound generates CaF\(_2\), which reduces the anti-decay properties of the toothpaste.\(^24,25\)

Some abrasives in the toothpaste combine to deactivate the ion Fluoride.\(^26,27\) Silica hydrate, di-sodium pyrophosphate, tetra-potassium pyrophosphate, di-calcium phosphate and cellulose gel are one of the most important types of abrasives. Fluoride free connections with calcium base abrasives in fluoride-containing monophosphate toothpastes to release calcium with fluoride and to form an unstable and insoluble calcium fluoride compound disable fluoride over all abrasives.\(^28\) Regarding these cases, unsaturated silicon dioxide (SiO\(_2\)), which is either hydrogenated or gel, and also pyrophosphates under heat, are suitable abrasives.\(^29\) Therefore it can be said that it is probably type of abrasive particles which are used in the internal toothpaste structure lead to reduced fluoride releasing level. Colgate toothpaste, despite the high fluoride content, can have less fluoride in the environment due to the use of calcium base abrasives, which will be discussed in terms of its free fluoride content.

Limitations and Suggestions

1. Low number of samples due to the limited cost was not enough to provide accurate information on the composition of toothpaste by the manufacturer (the lack of cooperation of the manufacturing plants) from the limitations of this study.

2. The results indicate a lack of fluoride in most of the toothpastes in the market. Therefore, it is suggested that similar studies be carried out on other toothpastes.

3. Finally, it is suggested that the level of monitoring of toothpaste content be increased by relevant organizations

Conclusion

The result of this study showed that all of the toothpastes except Crest had less fluoride content than global standards, and Sensodyne, Beam and Unique had significantly lower amount of fluoride, while Crest and Colgate toothpastes did not differ much from the global standard.

Conflict of Interests

None Declared

References


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