

Fluoridex Daily Defense®

1.1% Sodium Fluoride Toothpaste

prescription gel dentifrice

DESCRIPTION: Self-topical fluoride dentifrice containing 1.1% (w/w) sodium fluoride for use as a dental caries preventive in adults and pediatric patients.

FLUORIDEX DAILY DEFENSE® SENSITIVITY RELIEF

with 5% Potassium Nitrate

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Sodium Fluoride 1.1% (w/w).

OTHER INGREDIENTS: Cellulose Gum, Yellow 10, Blue 1, Flavor (Mint, Thymol and Eucalyptus Oil), Glycerin, Mica (and) Titanium Dioxide, Poloxamer 234, Potassium Nitrate, Silica, Sodium Laurel Sulfate, Sodium Saccharin, Sorbitol, Water, Xylitol.

FLUORIDEX DAILY DEFENSE®

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OTHER INGREDIENTS: Cellulose Gum, Yellow 10, Blue 1, Flavor (Mint, Thymol and Eucalyptus Oil), Glycerin, Mica (and) Titanium Dioxide, Poloxamer 234, Silica, Sodium Laurel Sulfate, Sodium Saccharin, Sorbitol, Water, Xylitol.

FLUORIDEX DAILY DEFENSE® ENHANCED WHITENING

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Sodium Fluoride 1.1% (w/w).

OTHER INGREDIENTS: Carboxymethyl Cellulose, Yellow 10, Blue 1, Glycerine, Hydrated Silica, Mica (and) Titanium Dioxide, Mint Flavor, Pluronic P-84, Sodium Laurel Sulfate, Sodium Saccharin, Sorbitol, Water, Xylitol.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY: Frequent topical applications to the teeth with preparations having a relatively high fluoride content increase tooth resistance to acid dissolution and enhance penetration of the fluoride ion into tooth enamel.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE: A dental caries preventive for daily self-applied topical use. It is well established that 1.1% sodium fluoride is safe and extraordinarily effective as a caries preventive when applied frequently with mouthpiece applicators.¹⁻⁴ Fluoridex Daily Defense® 1.1% Sodium Fluoride Toothpaste in a squeeze-tube is easily applied onto a toothbrush. This prescription dental cream should be used twice daily in place of your regular toothpaste unless otherwise instructed by your dental professional. May be used in areas where drinking water is fluoridated, since topical fluoride cannot produce fluorosis. (See WARNINGS for exception.)

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Do not use in pediatric patients under age 6 years unless recommended by a dentist or physician.

WARNINGS: Prolonged daily ingestion may result in various degrees of dental fluorosis in pediatric patients under age 6 years, especially if the water fluoridation exceeds 0.6 ppm, since younger pediatric patients frequently cannot perform the brushing process without significant swallowing. Use by pediatric patients under age 6 years requires special supervision to prevent repeated swallowing of dentifrice which could cause dental fluorosis. Read directions carefully before using. Keep out of reach of infants and children.

PRECAUTIONS:

General: Not for systemic treatment. DO NOT SWALLOW.

CARCINOGENESIS, MUTAGENESIS, IMPAIRMENT OF FERTILITY:

In a study conducted in rodents, no carcinogenesis was found in male and female mice and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male rats treated with 2.5 and 4.1 mg/kg of body weight. In a second study, no carcinogenesis was observed in rats, males or females, treated with fluoride up to 11.3 mg/kg of body weight. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to drinking water, and risk of human cancer. Fluoride ion is not mutagenic in standard bacterial systems. It has been shown that fluoride ion has potential to induce chromosome aberrations in cultured human and rodent cells at doses much higher than those to which humans are exposed. In vivo data are conflicting. Some studies report chromosome damage in rodents, while other studies using similar protocols report negative results. Potential adverse reproductive effects of fluoride exposure in humans has not been adequately evaluated. Adverse effects on reproduction were reported for rats, mice, fox, and cattle exposed to 100 ppm or greater concentrations of fluoride in their diet or drinking water. Other studies conducted in rats demonstrated that lower concentrations of fluoride (5 mg/kg of body weight) did not result in impaired fertility and reproductive capabilities.

PREGNANCY: Pregnancy Category B. It has been shown that fluoride crosses the placenta of rats, but only 0.01% of the amount administered is incorporated in fetal issues. Animal studies (rats, mice, rabbits) have shown that fluoride is not a teratogen. Maternal exposure to 12.2 mg fluoride/kg of body weight (rats) or 13.1 mg/kg of body weight (rabbits) did not affect the litter size or fetal weight and did not increase the frequency of skeletal or visceral malformations. There are no adequate or well controlled studies in pregnant women. However, epidemiological studies conducted in areas with high levels of naturally fluoridated water showed no increase in birth defects. Heavy exposure to fluoride during in utero development may result in skeletal fluorosis which becomes evident in childhood.

NURSING MOTHERS: It is not known if fluoride is excreted in human milk. However, many drugs are excreted in milk, and caution should be exercised when products containing fluoride are administered to a nursing woman. Reduced milk production was reported in farm-raised fox when the animals were fed a diet containing a high concentration of fluoride (98-137 mg/kg of body weight). No adverse effects on parturition, lactation, or offspring were seen in rats administered fluoride up to 5 mg/kg of body weight.

PEDIATRIC USE: The use of Fluoridex Daily Defense® 1.1% Sodium Fluoride Toothpaste in pediatric age groups 6 to 16 years as a caries preventive is supported by pioneering clinical studies with 1.1% sodium fluoride gels in mouth trays in students age 11-14 years conducted by Englander, et al.²⁻⁴ Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients below the age of 6 years have not been established. Please refer to the CONTRAINDICATIONS and WARNINGS sections.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Allergic reactions and other idiosyncrasies have been rarely reported.

OVERDOSAGE: Accidental ingestion of large amounts of fluoride may result in acute burning in the mouth and sore tongue. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may occur soon after ingestion (within 30 minutes) and are accompanied by salivation, hematemesis, and epigastric cramping abdominal pain. These symptoms may persist for 24 hours. If less than 5 mg fluoride/kg body weight (i.e., less than 2.3 mg fluoride/lb body weight) have been ingested, give calcium (e.g., milk) orally to relieve gastrointestinal symptoms and observe for a few hours. If more than 5 mg fluoride/kg body weight (i.e., more than 2.3 mg fluoride/lb body weight) have been ingested, induce vomiting, give orally soluble calcium (e.g., milk, 5% calcium gluconate or calcium lactate solution) and immediately seek medical assistance. For accidental ingestion of more than 15 mg fluoride/kg of body weight (i.e., more than 6.9 mg fluoride/lb body weight), induce vomiting and admit immediately to a hospital facility. A treatment dose (a thin ribbon) of Fluoridex 5000 ppm Sodium Fluoride Gel contains 2.5 mg fluoride. A 4 oz. tube contains 566 mg fluoride. A 2 oz. tube contains 283 mg fluoride.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Follow these instructions unless otherwise instructed by your dental professional: 1. Adults and pediatric patients age 6 or older, apply a small amount of Fluoridex Daily Defense® 1.1% Sodium Fluoride Toothpaste to a toothbrush and brush thoroughly on all tooth surfaces for at least one minute. 2. After use, adults expectorate. For best results, do not eat, drink, or rinse for 30 minutes. Pediatric patients, age 6-17, expectorate after use and rinse mouth thoroughly. 3. Use twice daily as your normal dentifrice or as directed by your dental professional.

HOW SUPPLIED: 4 oz. (112g.) net wt. tube.

Fluoridex Daily Defense® Mint.....NDC 64854-016-01

Fluoridex Daily Defense®
Enhanced Whitening Mint.....NDC 64854-020-01

Fluoridex Daily Defense®
Sensitivity Relief MintNDC 64854-027-01

STORAGE: Store at Controlled Room Temperature, 15-30°C (59-86°F).

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law prohibits dispensing without prescription.

REFERENCES: 1. Accepted Dental Therapeutics, Ed. 40, ADA, Chicago. P. 405-407, 1984. 2. Englander HR, Keyes et al: JADA 75:638-644, 1967. 3. Englander HR, et al: JADA 78:783-787, 1969. 4. Englander HR, et al: JADA 83:354-358, 1971.

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