

(1) DATA ON CURRENT PRODUCTION, USE PATTERNS, AND HUMAN EXPOSURE.

It is widely recognized that fluoride exposure has increased considerably over the past 70 years. This increase in exposure is reflected by the rising rates of dental fluorosis in U.S. children.

Whereas the incidence of dental fluorosis, in its mildest forms, was approximately 10% in the 1940s (NRC 1951); the CDC's 1999-2004 NHANES survey found that 41% of American adolescents had the condition [Beltrán-Aguilar 2010].

The rates of fluorosis have continued to rise since the early 2000s, as evidenced by the CDC's 2011-2012 NHANES survey, which found that 58% of adolescents now have the condition, with a staggering 21% of adolescents displaying *moderate* fluorosis on at least two teeth, up from 2% in 1999-2004. *Severe* fluorosis has also increased, from <1% to 2%.

The data for CDC's 2011-2012 NHANES survey, which we have summarized in Figure 1 below, can be accessed online at:

http://wwwn.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/search/nhanes11_12.aspx

Figure 1. NHANES 2011-2012, Distribution of Dean's Index Dental Fluorosis scores, unweighted. (Fluorosis score based on maximum degree found in at least 2 teeth)

