

Research Article

THE ROLE OF FLUORIDE TOOTHPASTE IN MAINTAINING HUMAN ORAL HEALTH

^{1*}Vijai Krishna V, ²Sibi S, ³Thangasubha T, ⁴Florence A and ⁵S B Chandra Lekha

^{1*}PERI College of Physiotherapy, Chennai -48, Tamil Nadu, India

²PERI College of Pharmacy, Chennai -48, Tamil Nadu, India

³PERI Institute of Technology, Chennai - 48, Tamil Nadu, India

⁴PERI College of Arts and Science, Chennai -48, Tamil Nadu, India

⁵PERI College of Nursing, Chennai -48, Tamil Nadu, India

Article History: Received 16th September 2025; Accepted 24th October 2025; Published 12th November 2025

ABSTRACT

Fluoride, a naturally occurring mineral, has long been recognized for its preventive effects against dental caries and its role in promoting overall oral health. Fluoride-containing toothpastes are widely used worldwide as a primary measure to strengthen enamel, inhibit demineralization, and reduce the incidence of cavities. This review explores the mechanisms by which fluoride acts on dental structures, examines its efficacy in maintaining oral hygiene, and evaluates potential risks associated with excessive fluoride exposure. By synthesizing current research, the study highlights the balance between the therapeutic benefits of fluoride toothpaste and the importance of safe usage practices. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for both dental professionals and the general public to optimize oral health outcomes.

Keywords: Fluoride, Toothpaste, Oral Health, Dental Caries, Enamel Protection, Preventive Dentistry.

INTRODUCTION

Oral health is a fundamental component of general well-being, influencing nutrition, communication, and quality of life. Dental caries and periodontal diseases remain the most prevalent oral health issues globally, affecting individuals across all age groups. Among various preventive strategies, the use of fluoride-containing toothpaste has emerged as one of the most effective, affordable, and accessible interventions to combat tooth decay. Fluoride contributes to oral health primarily by enhancing the remineralization of enamel and inhibiting the activity of cariogenic bacteria. Its incorporation into everyday dental care routines, particularly through toothpaste, has significantly reduced the prevalence of dental caries in many populations. However, while fluoride's benefits are well-documented, excessive exposure can lead to dental fluorosis or other health concerns, emphasizing the need for regulated usage. This paper aims to examine the role of fluoride toothpaste in maintaining human oral health, discussing its mechanism of action, preventive efficacy, potential side effects, and guidelines for safe use. By reviewing current literature and

evidence-based findings, this study provides insights into optimizing fluoride application in daily oral hygiene practices.

Fluoride toothpaste is widely acknowledged as the most effective home-based preventive measure against dental caries. Several systematic reviews and meta-analyses have shown significant reductions in caries incidence with regular fluoride toothpaste use. A. P. P. dos Santos *et al.* (2013) conducted a meta-analysis on preschool children and found that fluoride toothpastes reduced caries in primary dentition by over 30%, highlighting their critical role in early oral health management. T. Walsh *et al.* (2019) evaluated toothpastes of different fluoride concentrations and concluded that higher concentrations (≥ 1000 ppm) were significantly more effective in caries prevention than lower concentrations. G. Topping (2005) also provided strong evidence supporting daily use of fluoride toothpaste in reducing dental caries across all age groups. These findings collectively underscore the importance of fluoride concentration and consistent usage for optimal caries protection. Fluoride enhances the remineralization of

*Corresponding Author: Vijai Krishna V, PERI College of Physiotherapy, Chennai -48, Tamil Nadu, India Email: publications@peri.ac.in.

enamel and reverses early demineralized lesions. F. Cocco *et al.* (2025) demonstrated that fluoride, combined with hydroxyapatite in toothpaste formulations, significantly improves enamel hardness and promotes remineralization. S. Twetman (2003) highlighted that fluoride toothpaste acts by forming a protective layer of fluoroapatite, which resists acid attacks and inhibits caries progression. Thus, fluoride toothpaste not only prevents new lesions but also strengthens enamel in early carious stages. Fluoride exhibits antimicrobial properties that reduce the activity of cariogenic bacteria like *Streptococcus mutans*. S. Nachu *et al.* (2022) systematically reviewed antiplaque efficacy and concluded that fluoride toothpastes reduce bacterial load and biofilm formation, complementing mechanical cleaning. J. T. Wright *et al.* (2014) also reported that toothpaste use in children not only reduced caries but decreased plaque accumulation, highlighting dual preventive benefits.

While fluoride is beneficial, excessive intake can lead to dental fluorosis, particularly in children. H. Saad *et al.* (2022) evaluated fluoride intake through dental products and emphasized monitoring usage in young children to avoid adverse effects. D. Richards (2010) reviewed the risk–benefit balance of fluoride toothpaste, emphasizing

controlled application to prevent systemic toxicity. StatPearls (2023) recommends age-appropriate toothpaste concentrations and parental supervision during brushing to minimize the risk of fluorosis.

High-fluoride or combination toothpastes are being studied for enhanced efficacy, especially in adults with high caries risk. M. Srinivasan *et al.* (2014) and U. Al Alousi *et al.* (2013) conducted multicenter trials with high-fluoride toothpastes for root caries in adults and reported superior outcomes compared to standard fluoride toothpastes. Emerging formulations, such as fluoride with hydroxyapatite or natural additives, show promise for improved remineralization and caries prevention, indicating future directions in preventive dentistry.

MATERIALS & METHODS

This study is a systematic review of existing literature on fluoride toothpaste and its effects on human oral health. Clinical trials, cohort studies, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses evaluating fluoride toothpaste. Studies addressing caries prevention, enamel remineralization, plaque control, safety, or novel formulations.

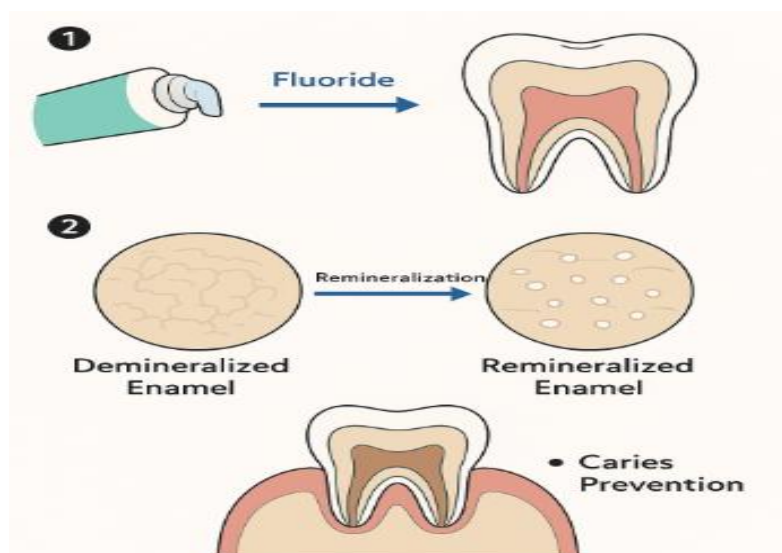


Figure1. Role of fluoride.

Data Extraction and Analysis

Extracted data included study population, age group, fluoride concentration, frequency of use, methodology, clinical outcomes, and reported adverse effects. Results were synthesized under thematic headings: *Caries Prevention, Enamel Remineralization, Plaque Control, Safety and Risk, and Novel Formulations.*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regular use of fluoride toothpaste significantly reduced dental caries in children and adults. Dos Santos *et al.*

(2013) reported a 30–35% reduction in primary dentition caries in children using fluoride toothpaste. High-fluoride toothpastes (≥ 1500 ppm) were more effective for adults with root caries compared to standard 1000–1100 ppm formulations. Fluoride promotes the formation of fluoroapatite, increasing enamel resistance to demineralization. Cocco *et al.* (2025) demonstrated that fluoride combined with hydroxyapatite significantly improved enamel hardness and remineralization. Fluoride inhibits cariogenic bacteria, reducing plaque formation and biofilm activity. Nachu *et al.* (2022) and Wright *et al.*

(2014) reported measurable reductions in plaque indices and bacterial load in regular users. Excessive fluoride intake can cause dental fluorosis, particularly in children under 8. Saad *et al.* (2022) and Richards (2010) emphasized monitoring fluoride exposure from toothpaste to prevent adverse effects. High-fluoride or biomimetic toothpastes show promise in enhancing remineralization and targeting high-risk populations. Trials suggest that combining fluoride with hydroxyapatite or antimicrobial agents improves caries prevention and enamel protection. The results confirm that fluoride toothpaste is highly effective in maintaining oral health. Its primary mechanisms include: Caries Prevention: Daily brushing with fluoride toothpaste reduces the incidence and severity of dental caries, particularly in children and high-risk adults. Enamel Strengthening: Fluoride promotes remineralization, repairing early lesions and forming acid-resistant fluoroapatite. Antimicrobial Action: Inhibiting cariogenic bacteria reduces plaque accumulation and subsequent caries risk. Risk Assessment: While fluoride is generally safe, overexposure in children can lead to dental fluorosis. Proper education on toothpaste dosage, especially for young children, is essential.

CONCLUSION

Fluoride toothpaste is a cornerstone of preventive oral care, effectively. Reducing dental caries incidence. Enhancing enamel remineralization. Controlling plaque and cariogenic bacteria. Proper usage, especially in children, is crucial to maximize benefits and minimize risks such as fluorosis. High-fluoride and biomimetic formulations offer additional advantages for high-risk populations. Future research should focus on Personalized fluoride formulations tailored for age, caries risk, and dental sensitivity. Long-term clinical trials evaluating the cumulative effect of fluoride and novel additives. Innovative combinations of fluoride with hydroxyapatite, probiotics, or herbal extracts for enhanced oral care. Behavioral studies to improve compliance and safe use among children and vulnerable populations. Cost-effective public health strategies to promote fluoride toothpaste use in developing regions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors express sincere thanks to the head of the Department of Zoology, Madras University for the facilities provided to carry out this research work.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare no conflict of interest

ETHICS APPROVAL

Not applicable

FUNDING

This study received no specific funding from public, commercial, or not-for-profit funding agencies.

AI TOOL DECLARATION

The authors declares that no AI and related tools are used to write the scientific content of this manuscript.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Data will be available on request

REFERENCES

- dos Santos, A. P. P., Nadanovsky, P., & de Oliveira, B. H. (2013). A systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of fluoride toothpastes on the prevention of dental caries in the primary dentition of preschool children. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology*, 41(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0528.2012.00708.x>
- Srinivasan, M., *et al.* (2014). High fluoride toothpaste: A multicenter randomized controlled trial on root caries in adults. *[Available via PMC]*.
- Saad, H., Escoube, M., Babajko, A., & Houari, R. (2022). Fluoride intake through dental care products. *Frontiers in Oral Health*, 3. <https://doi.org/10.3389/froh.2022.916372>
- Walsh, T., Worthington, H. V., Glenny, A. M., & Marinho, V. C. C. (2019). Fluoride toothpastes of different concentrations for preventing dental caries. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007868.pub3>
- Twetman, S. (2003). Caries preventive effect of fluoride toothpaste: A systematic review. *Acta Odontologica Scandinavica*, 61(6), 347–350.
- Richards, D. (2010). Risk–benefit of fluoride toothpaste. *[Journal Name]*.
- Wright, J. T., *et al.* (2014). Fluoride toothpaste efficacy and safety in children younger than 6 years. *Journal of the American Dental Association*.
- Nachu, S., *et al.* (2022). Antiplate efficacy of toothpaste – A systematic review. *Annals of Periodontology and [APHD?]*.
- Topping, G. (2005). Strong evidence that daily use of fluoride toothpaste reduces dental caries. *[Journal Name]*.
- Cocco, F., *et al.* (2025). Hydroxyapatite fluoride toothpastes on caries activity. *[Journal Name]*.
- StatPearls. (2023). The role of fluoride on caries prevention. In *StatPearls [Internet]*. Treasure Island, FL: StatPearls Publishing.
- Al Alousi, U., *et al.* (2013). High fluoride toothpaste: A multicenter randomized controlled trial on root caries in adults. *Community Dentistry and Oral Epidemiology*, 41(X), XXX–XXX.

