

**Gracia, Nadine (IO/OASH)**

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**From:** Hughes, Dora (HHS/IOS)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 27, 2011 1:25 PM  
**To:** Gracia, Nadine (IO/OASH); Koh, Howard (HHS/OASH)  
**Subject:** RE: Fluoridation Issues in GA

(b) (5) thanks for the heads up.

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Dora L Hughes, MD, MPH, FACP  
Counselor for Science & Public Health  
Office of the Secretary, DHHS

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**From:** Gracia, Nadine (IO/OASH)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 27, 2011 12:23 PM  
**To:** Koh, Howard (HHS/OASH); Hughes, Dora (HHS/IOS)  
**Subject:** Fluoridation Issues in GA

Hi Howard and Dora,

We have been informed by CDC that Andrew Young, former mayor of Atlanta and former U.S. Ambassador to the UN, has written letters to Georgia legislators to repeal Georgia's mandatory community water fluoridation law, stating that African Americans are disproportionately affected by dental fluorosis and have a greater burden due to higher rates of kidney disease and diabetes (concern about the impact of fluoride and kidney function). The news clip is below. (b) (5) (b) (5)

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Per CDC data, blacks did have higher levels of dental fluorosis than whites (58% vs. 36%) based on 1999-2004 NHANES data. Most of the dental fluorosis (90%) is very mild or mild for both populations. In a 2005 MMWR, CDC acknowledged this difference and stated that it is unclear why it exists and that further research is needed. On a positive note, CDC data also show that in 1986-1987 blacks had more untreated tooth decay

