

C11: Other Adverse Effects Studies: Baseline Data

1. Cohort and Ecological Studies

Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
<p>Author (year) Berry (1958)</p> <p>Country of study England</p> <p>Geographic location Essex county subdivided into fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas</p> <p>Year study started 1945</p> <p>Study length (years) 9</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Number of births with Down's syndrome per 1000 births</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Information sought from institutions, death certificates, records of medical officers of health authorities, personal knowledge of health visitors</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Children born in study areas during study period Mothers living in study area at time of birth</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> 0.7-1.1 <i>Group 2:</i> 1.9-2.0 <i>Group 3:</i> 0.9 <i>Group 4:</i> <0.2 <i>Group 5:</i> <0.2 <i>Group 6:</i> <0.2 <i>Group 7:</i> <0.2 <i>Control:</i> <0.2</p> <p>No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 20760 <i>Group 2:</i> 14710 <i>Group 3:</i> 9492 <i>Group 4:</i> 12620 <i>Group 5:</i> 11587 <i>Group 6:</i> 22452 <i>Group 7:</i> 14873 <i>Control:</i> 6870</p>
<p>Author (year) Erickson (1978)</p> <p>Country of study USA</p> <p>Geographic location Georgia</p> <p>Year study started 1960-1973</p> <p>Study length (years) 13</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Incidence of Down syndrome and other congenital malformations</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Cases identified through the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Malformations Surveillance Program and National Cleft Lip and Palate Intelligence service. Data for Down syndrome was supplemented by a retrospective ascertainment (using multiple sources) of children born between 1960 and 1967.</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Birth of white children only Areas in which mothers' usual place of residence at birth of child permitted determination of exposure to fluoridated water</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: White children only</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Down syndrome results stratified on maternal age</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride content <i>Group 1:</i> High (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> Low (Natural)</p> <p>Year of fluoridation: 1951-1969</p> <p>No of subjects: Metropolitan area <i>Group 1:</i> 95254 <i>Control:</i> 25373 NIS surveillance areas <i>Group 1:</i> 234300 <i>Control:</i> 1032100</p>
<p>Author (year) Erickson (1978)</p> <p>Country of study USA</p> <p>Geographic location Selected fluoridated and non-fluoridated cities in USA</p> <p>Year study started 1969</p> <p>Study length (years) 3</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Deaths from all causes classified into 34 categories</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Computer tapes containing information abstracted from all United States death certificates for years 1969-1971 made available by United States National Center for Health Statistics</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Cities with 1957 populations >250 000 Black and white racial groups only</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Cities with mixed fluoridation status Cities with supplies fluoridated since 1965</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Median education, median income, % of workforce employed in manufacturing</p> <p>Ethnicity: Black and white racial groups only</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Population density</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> >0.7 <i>Control:</i> <0.7(Natural)</p> <p>No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 15972817 <i>Control:</i> 11106746</p> <p>Age All ages, age, sex and race standardised rates presented</p>

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Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
<p>Author (year) Erickson (1980)</p> <p>Country of study USA</p> <p>Geographic location 27 fluoridated, 17 non fluoridated US cities</p> <p>Year study started 1973</p> <p>Study length (years) 2</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Number of live births with Down's Syndrome</p> <p>Number of live births with congenital malformations (excluding Down's syndrome)</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Data from birth certificates obtained from US Nation Center for Health Statistics, denominator number of live births in study areas</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Cities with 1970 populations $\geq 250\,000$ Cities fluoridated for ≥ 5 years by 1973</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Cities with mixed fluoridation status States which do not report birth defects on birth certificates Cities fluoridated for <5 years by 1973</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: White births only</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> ≥ 0.7 <i>Control:</i> <0.7(Natural)</p> <p>No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 432580 <i>Control:</i> 204185</p> <p>Age Not stated</p>
<p>Author (year) Farkas (1983)</p> <p>Country of study Hungary</p> <p>Geographic location Kunszentmarton (F), Kiskunmajsa (non-F)</p> <p>Year study started</p> <p>Study length (years)</p> <p>Study design: Retrospective cohort</p>	<p>Outcome: Median age at menarche</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Data collected from children</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Girls resident in study areas</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Twins and gypsy children of another ethnic group</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated, author states that areas similar in respects other than water fluoride level</p> <p>Ethnicity: Children of other ethnic origin excluded (assume means only hungarian children included)</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> 1.09(Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> () <i>Group 3:</i> () <i>Control:</i> 0.17(Natural)</p> <p>Year of fluoridation:</p> <p>No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 337 0 0 <i>Group 2:</i> 0 0 <i>Group 3:</i> 0 0 <i>Control:</i> 467 0 0</p> <p>Age 10-19.5</p>
<p>Author (year) Forbes (1997)</p> <p>Country of study Canada</p> <p>Geographic location Ontario</p> <p>Year study started Not stated</p> <p>Study length (years) Not stated</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Alzheimer's disease reported as the underlying cause of death</p> <p>Rate of impaired mental functioning</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Data obtained from death certificate, place of death used to estimate water supply</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Subjects enrolled in the Ontario Longitudinal Study of Ageing</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Not stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Levels of aluminium, iron and silica in water, water pH and source of water</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> ≥ 0.98 <i>Group 2:</i> 0.5-0.98 <i>Control:</i> <0.5</p> <p>No of subjects: Not stated</p> <p>Age Age 85+</p>
				<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> ≥ 0.8 <i>Control:</i> <0.8(Natural)</p> <p>No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 397 <i>Control:</i> 144</p> <p>Age All subjects were aged 76 years</p>

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<p>Author (year) Griffith (1963)</p> <p>Country of study Wales</p> <p>Geographic location Anglesey</p> <p>Year study started 1960</p> <p>Study length (years) Not stated</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Anaemia during pregnancy</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Results of haemoglobin tests taken during clinic visits used to calculate incidence of anaemia, defined as haemoglobin level below 75 (units not stated) at any time</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Pregnant women that could be allocated to one of two water supplies</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Pregnant women for whom a clinic record was available which included at least one estimate of haemoglobin level</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Parity and stage of pregnancy</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level</p> <p><i>Group 1:</i> 1.0(Artificial)</p> <p><i>Control:</i> <0.1(Natural)</p> <p>No of subjects: Not stated</p> <p>Age Not stated</p>
<p>Author (year) Hagan (1954)</p> <p>Country of study USA</p> <p>Geographic location 32 paired fluoride and non-fluoride cities in the US</p> <p>Year study started 1949</p> <p>Study length (years) 1</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Average yearly deaths from all causes</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Number of deaths in study areas obtained from vital statistics of the United States</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Cities with 1950 census populations >10 000</p> <p>Exclusion criteria None stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Rates adjusted for race</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Rates also adjusted for age & sex</p>	<p>Exposure: Cities where majority of analyses of water supply indicate the presence of fluoride at following levels:</p> <p><i>Group 1:</i> >=0.7</p> <p><i>Control:</i> <=0.25</p> <p>Year of fluoridation:</p> <p><i>Group 1:</i> 892625</p> <p><i>Control:</i> 1297500</p> <p>Age Results standardised for age</p>
<p>Author (year) Jacqmin-Gadda (1994)</p> <p>Country of study France</p> <p>Geographic location Gironde and Dordogne</p> <p>Year study started Not stated</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Cognitive impairment (used as major clinical sign of Alzheimer's)</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Mini-mental state examination used as measure of cognitive mental status, total score ranges from 0-30 cognitive impairment defined as a score <24</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Men and women aged 65 years and older</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Areas where water samples could not be collected</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Principal lifetime occupation, educational level</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Age and sex, water fluoride levels of calcium, aluminium and pH</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level</p> <p><i>Group 1:</i> 0.6-2.03 (Natural)</p> <p><i>Group 2:</i> 0.11-0.6 (Natural)</p> <p><i>Group3:</i> 0.07-0.11 (Natural)</p> <p><i>Group4:</i> 0.03-0.07 (Natural)</p> <p>No of subjects:</p> <p><i>Group 1:</i> 626</p> <p><i>Group 2:</i> 1417</p> <p><i>Group 3:</i> 812</p> <p><i>Group 4:</i> 635</p>

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Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
<p>Author (year) Jooste (1999)</p> <p>Country of study South Africa</p> <p>Geographic location Victoria West and Williston (Low fluoride), Carnarvon and Frazerburg (Medium fluoride), Brandvlei and Kenhardt (high fluoride)</p> <p>Year study started Not stated</p> <p>Study design: Cross Sectional</p>	<p>Outcome: % Prevalence of goitre</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: All children examined by same physician to assess size of thyroid gland and incidence of goitre according to standard criteria</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria All 6, 12, and 15 year old children Lifetime residents of study areas</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Not stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Use of iodised and non-iodised salt for cooking, height, weight, urinary iodine levels, water iodine levels, salt iodine levels</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> 2.6(Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> 1.7(Natural) <i>Group 3:</i> 0.9 (Natural) <i>Group 3:</i> 1.1(Natural) <i>Group 5:</i> 0.3(Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.5(Natural)</p> <p>No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 183 <i>Group 2:</i> 94 <i>Group 3:</i> 87 <i>Group 4:</i> 95 <i>Group 5:</i> 85 <i>Control:</i> 127</p> <p>Age Ages 6, 12 and 15</p>
<p>Author (year) Needleman (1974)</p> <p>Country of study USA</p> <p>Geographic location Massachusetts</p> <p>Year study started 1950</p> <p>Study length (years) 17</p> <p>Study design: Ecological</p>	<p>Outcome: Cases of Down's syndrome</p> <p>Method of outcome assessment: Cases identified through maternity and paediatric hospitals, the Massachusetts Departments of Public and Mental Health, private nurseries and school for mentally retarded children, karyotyping laboratories and several miscellaneous sources</p>	<p>Inclusion criteria Children born with Down's syndrome</p> <p>Exclusion criteria Not stated</p>	<p>Other sources of fluoride: Not stated</p> <p>Social class: Not stated</p> <p>Ethnicity: Not stated</p> <p>Other confounding factors: Not stated</p>	<p>Exposure: Water fluoride level (artificially fluoridated areas fluoridated at some point during study period), status defined by the fluoride level of mother's residence 9 months before birth <i>Group 1:</i> 1(Artificial) <i>Control:</i> <0.3 (Natural)</p> <p>Year of fluoridation:</p> <p>No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 81017 <i>Control:</i> 1752435</p> <p>Age Maternal mean age in fluoride area = 34.0, in non-fluoride area = 33.2</p>

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Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
Author (year) Rapaport (1957) Country of study USA Geographic location Areas with different water fluoride levels in Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Illinois Year study started Not stated Study length (years) Not stated Study design: Ecological	Outcome: Prevalence of Down's syndrome Method of outcome assessment: Alive subjects with Down's syndrome identified through institutions in North and South Dakota (cases living in the community not identified)	Inclusion criteria Not stated Exclusion criteria Not stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated	Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1: >3</i> <i>Control: <3</i> No of subjects: <i>Group 1: 31575</i> <i>Control: 467685</i>
	Method of outcome assessment: Alive subjects with Down's syndrome identified through institutions in Illinois			<i>Group 1: 0.1-0.2</i> <i>Control: 0.0</i> No of subjects: <i>Group 1: 670120</i> <i>Control: 77049</i>
	Method of outcome assessment: Alive subjects with Down's syndrome identified through institutions in North Dakota			<i>Group 1: 1.6-2.6</i> <i>Group 2: 1.0-1.2</i> <i>Group 3: 0.4-0.7</i> <i>Control: 0.3</i> No of subjects: <i>Group 1: 41618</i> <i>Group 2: 210628</i> <i>Group 3: 196258</i> <i>Control: 151167</i>
	Method of outcome assessment: Alive subjects with Down's syndrome identified through institutions in Wisconsin			<i>Group 1: 2.8</i> <i>Group 2: 1.4</i> <i>Group 3: 0.5</i> <i>Control: 0.1</i> No of subjects: <i>Group 1: 52735</i> <i>Group 2: 21538</i> <i>Group 3: 51189</i> <i>Control: 1076876</i>

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Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
Author (year) Rapaport (1963) Country of study USA Geographic location Illinois Year study started 1950 Study length (years) 6 Study design: Ecological	Outcome: Infant mortality Method of outcome assessment: Infant mortality data provided by the Public Health department of the state of Wisconsin from January 1946 until December 1956	Inclusion criteria All cases children with Down's syndrome born during study period Town (of mother's residence) size 10 000 - 100 000 Exclusion criteria Not stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Maternal age, effect of other minerals in water: iron, magnesium, manganese, calcium	Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> >2.0(Natural) <i>Control:</i> <1.0(Natural) Year of fluoridation: No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 15515 <i>Control:</i> 11935
	Outcome: Incidence of Down's syndrome per 100 000 births Method of outcome assessment: All cases of Down's syndrome born during study period identified from birth and death certificates, registers of specialist medical educational state institutions	Inclusion criteria All cases children with Down's syndrome born during study period Town (of mother's residence) size 10 000 - 100 000 Exclusion criteria Not stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Maternal age, effect of other minerals in water: iron, magnesium, manganese, calcium	Exposure: Water fluoride level for area in which mother was living at time of birth <i>Group 1:</i> 1.0-2.6 <i>Group 2:</i> 0.3-0.7 <i>Group 3:</i> 0.1-0.2 <i>Control:</i> 0.0 Year of fluoridation: No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 67053 <i>Group 2:</i> 70111 <i>Group 3:</i> 132665 <i>Control:</i> 63521
Author (year) Still (1980) Country of study USA Geographic location Anderson (low F), Horry (High F), York (low F); South Carolina Year study started 1971 Study length (years) 8 Study design: Ecological	Outcome: Primary degenerative dementia Method of outcome assessment: First admissions to South Carolina Dept. of Mental Health Hospitals from study areas between 1/7/1971 and 30/6/1979, with DSM codes listed. Mean pop. estimates provided by office of Co-operative Health Statistics, South Carolina Budget & Control Board	Inclusion criteria All first admission to the South Carolina Department of Mental Health from the study areas Patients aged 55 or more Exclusion criteria Patients resident in study areas for <10 years before first admission	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Reported as white/non-white Other confounding factors: Chloride, magnesium and calcium water content	Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> 4.18 <i>Group 3:</i> 0.49 <i>Control:</i> 0.61 No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 17161.2 <i>Group 3:</i> 23419.2 <i>Control:</i> 16856.1 Age 55 or more

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Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
Author (year) Zhao (1996) Country of study China Geographic location Sima (high F), Xinghua (lower F) Year study started Not stated Study length (years) Not stated Study design: Cross-sectional	Outcome: IQ Method of outcome assessment: IQ of all children was measured using official intelligence quotient (IQ) tests lasting 40 minutes	Inclusion criteria Children whose mothers lived in study areas while pregnant Children aged 7-14 Exclusion criteria Not stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Author states that occupations, living standards and social customs of residents of the two study areas are similar Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Educational level of parents	Exposure: Water fluoride level <i>Group 1:</i> 4.12 <i>Control:</i> 0.91 Year of fluoridation: No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 160 <i>Control:</i> 160 Age 7-14

2. Before/After Studies

Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/ Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Group Characteristics	Final Group Characteristics
Author (year) Briner (1966) Country of study Chile Geographic location La Serena (natural-F), Curico (Artificial F) and San Fernando (low-F) Year study started 1953 Year study ended: 1963	Outcome: Mortality Method of outcome assessment: Census figures used to provide information on number of deaths and population figures	Inclusion criteria None stated Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> 0.6-0.7(Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Year fluoridation initiated: 1953 No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 46017 <i>Group 2:</i> 51267 <i>Control:</i> 35560 Age All	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> 1 (Artificial) <i>Group 2:</i> 0.6-0.7(Natural) <i>Control:</i> low(Natural) No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 58612 <i>Group 2:</i> 64927 <i>Control:</i> 42952 Age All
Author (year) Overton (1954) Country of study USA Geographic location Newburgh (F), Kingston (non-F), New York State Year study started 1939 Year study ended: 1952	Outcome: Infant mortality Still births Method of outcome assessment: Cases identified through routinely collected mortality data	Inclusion criteria Not stated Exclusion criteria Not stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Areas similar in general racial, social and economic conditions Ethnicity: Areas similar in racial structure Other confounding factors: Not stated	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Year fluoridation initiated: 1945 No of subjects: Not stated Age Not stated	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> 1-1.2 (Artificial) <i>Control:</i> low(Natural) No of subjects: Not stated Age Not stated

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Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/ Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Group Characteristics	Final Group Characteristics
Author (year) Rogot (1978) Country of study USA Geographic location 484 urban areas of US Year study started 1950 Year study ended: 1970	Outcome: Mortality Method of outcome assessment: Number of deaths obtained from official vital statistics for years 1949-50 (baseline), 1959-61 (not extracted) and 1969-71 (final)	Inclusion criteria Cities with populations >25 000 Exclusion criteria Areas with reliable mortality data by cause for study years Exclusion criteria Cities of uncertain fluoridation status	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Standardised for race Other confounding factors: Standardised for age and sex	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> Low <i>Group 2:</i> >=0.7(Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.7 (Natural) Year fluoridation initiated: 1945-69 No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 37700000 <i>Group 2:</i> 2100000 <i>Control:</i> 17900000 Age Not stated	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> >=0.7 (Artificial) <i>Group 2:</i> >=0.7(Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.7(Natural) No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 40500000 <i>Group 2:</i> 4000000 <i>Control:</i> 22400000 Age Not stated
Author (year) Schatz (1976) Country of study Chile Geographic location Curico (F), San Fernando (non-F) & La Serena(natural-F) Year study started 1954 Year study ended: 1964	Outcome: Mortality Method of outcome assessment: Statistics (pop. data & number of deaths) obtained directly from annual reports from the demographic department of the Chilean government	Inclusion criteria None stated Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: La Serena has different kind of soil and much warmer and drier climate than other 2 study areas	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> low (Natural) <i>Group 2:</i> 0.67(Natural) <i>Control:</i> low (Natural) Year fluoridation initiated: 1953 No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 46500 <i>Group 2:</i> 50600 <i>Control:</i> 19500 Age Not stated	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> High (Artificial) <i>Group 2:</i> 0.67(Natural) <i>Control:</i> low(Natural) No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 37600 <i>Group 2:</i> 46900 <i>Control:</i> 24300 Age Not stated
	Method of outcome assessment: 11 yearly average number of stillbirths + infant deaths per 1000 total births before (1943-53) and after (1954-64) water fluoridation was introduced in Curico			No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 1575 <i>Group 2:</i> 1560 <i>Control:</i> 1140	No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 2450 <i>Group 2:</i> 1510 <i>Control:</i> 1088

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Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/ Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Group Characteristics	Final Group Characteristics
Author (year) Schatz (1976) Country of study Chile Geographic location Curico (F), San Fernando (non-F) & La Serena(natural-F) Year study started 1943 Year study ended: 1964	Method of outcome assessment: Statistics (pop. data & number of deaths) obtained directly from annual reports from the demographic department of the Chilean government Method of outcome assessment: 11 yearly average number of stillbirths + infant deaths per 1000 total births before (1943-53) and after (1954-64) water fluoridation was introduced in Curico	As above	As above	No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 46500 <i>Group 2:</i> 50600 <i>Control:</i> 19500 No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 1575 <i>Group 2:</i> 1560 <i>Control:</i> 1140	No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 37600 <i>Group 2:</i> 46900 <i>Control:</i> 24300 No of subjects: <i>Group 1:</i> 2450 <i>Group 2:</i> 1510 <i>Control:</i> 1088
Author (year) Weaver (1944) Country of study England Geographic location Tynemouth (non-F), Southshields (F) Year study started 1930 Year study ended: 1939	Outcome: Mortality Method of outcome assessment: Crude death rates obtained from Medical Officers of Health for 2 study areas	Inclusion criteria None stated Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Author stated that no appreciable difference in age & sex distributions of 2 areas. In Registrar General's "area computability factor" in 1939 Tynemouth was 1.11 and South Shields 1.12	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> 1.4 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> <0.25 (Natural) No of subjects: Not stated Age Not stated	Fluoride level (ppm): <i>Group 1:</i> 1.4 (Natural) <i>Control:</i> 0.25(Natural) No of subjects: Not stated Age Not stated

3. Case Control Studies

Study Details	Case and Control Selection	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
Author (year) Dick (1999) Country of study New Zealand Geographic location New Zealand Year study started 1987 Year study ended Not stated	Case-definition: Postneonatal deaths attributed to SIDS Method of control selection: Representative sample of controls from all births within study area Matching: Not stated Ratios of cases to controls: 1:4	Inclusion criteria Babies enrolled in the New Zealand cot death study Exclusion criteria If date of death/nominated sleep occurred during change from usual fluoridation status of area Difference in fluoridation status between 2 postnatal addresses	Other sources of fluoride: Method of infant feeding Social class: Occupational status, marital status, age mother left school Ethnicity: Not Stated Other confounding factors: Age, region, time, season, sex, birthweight, gestation, ethnicity, twin, age of mother at infant's birth & first pregnancy, no. previous pregnancies, smoking, alcohol, caffeine, antenatal clinics, maternal weight, sleep position, bed sharing, hospital admissions	Number of subjects <i>Cases:</i> 379 <i>Controls 1:</i> 1550 Age range (mean) Not stated Exposure 1: >80% of population served with fluoridated water (artificially fluoridated to 1ppm) Exposure 2: <20% of population served with fluoridated water (artificially fluoridated to 1ppm)

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4. Cross-Sectional Studies

Study Details	Outcome Details	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Confounding Factors	Baseline Data
Author (year) Jolly (1971) Country of study India Geographic location The Punjab Year study started Not stated	Outcome: Skeletal fluorosis (%)	Inclusion criteria School children Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated	Fluoride measure: Fluoride level Fluoride level (min-max): 0.7-9.4 No of subjects (min-max): Not stated Age Not stated
Author (year) Gedalia (1963) Country of study Israel Geographic location Upper Galilee (non-F), Western Galilee (non-F), Kiriath Motzkin (F), Kiriath Bialik (medium F) Year study started Not stated	Outcome: % with enlarged thyroid	Inclusion criteria Lifetime residents of study areas (girls only) Exclusion criteria None stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Not stated Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Iodine water level - areas with lowest levels of iodine had highest levels of Goitre, areas with highest levels of iodine also had highest levels of fluoride	Fluoride measure: Fluoride level Fluoride level (min-max): 0.1-0.9 No of subjects (min-max): 410-979 Age Aged 7-18 years Sex Girls only
Author (year) Lin (1991) Country of study China Geographic location Langan and Jiayi (non-F), Xinyuan (F) Year study started Not stated	% with goitre	Inclusion criteria School children aged 7 to 14 years Exclusion criteria Not stated	Other sources of fluoride: Not stated Social class: Low socioeconomic status, mean annual income of about 200 yuan Ethnicity: Not stated Other confounding factors: Not stated	Fluoride measure: Fluoride level Fluoride level (min-max): 0.34-0.88 No of subjects (min-max): 250-256 Age Aged 7-14 years