**Dosage and Administration:**

If more than 5 mg fluoride/kg body weight (i.e., more than 2.3 mg fluoride/lb body weight) has been ingested, induce vomiting, give orally soluble calcium (e.g., milk, 5% calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate) 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) has been ingested, give orally soluble calcium (e.g., milk, 5% calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate) 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) has been ingested, give orally soluble calcium (e.g., milk, 5% calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate) orally to relieve gastrointestinal symptoms and observe for a few hours.

**Pregnancy:**

Teratogenic Effects:

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 normally exposed. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to water supplies, and adverse reproductive outcomes in humans. Adverse effects on reproduction have been 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 at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male 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 and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight.

**Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility:**

Although no direct evidence of carcinogenicity has been observed in treated animals, fluoride is considered to be a potential carcinogen. In male rats treated with 2.5 and 4.1 mg/kg of body weight, no carcinogenesis was observed. In a second study, no carcinogenesis was observed in rats, males or females, 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 and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight.

**Adverse Reactions:**

A treatment dose (a thin ribbon) of PreviDent 5000 BoosterPlus in pediatric age groups 6 to 16 years as a caries preventive is supported by pioneering clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but geriatric experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. Greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out. This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but geriatric experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. Greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out. This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function.

**Fluoride Cream:**

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 normally exposed. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to water supplies, and adverse reproductive outcomes in humans. Adverse effects on reproduction have been 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 at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight.

**Fluoride Gel:**

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 normally exposed. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to water supplies, and adverse reproductive outcomes in humans. Adverse effects on reproduction have been 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 at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight.

**Fluoride Mouth Rinse:**

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 normally exposed. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to water supplies, and adverse reproductive outcomes in humans. Adverse effects on reproduction have been 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 at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight.

**Fluoride Ointment:**

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 normally exposed. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to water supplies, and adverse reproductive outcomes in humans. Adverse effects on reproduction have been 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 at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight.

**Fluoride Paste:**

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 normally exposed. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to water supplies, and adverse reproductive outcomes in humans. Adverse effects on reproduction have been 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 at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight.
Because of these risk factors your teeth are more vulnerable to tooth decay and cavities. To help protect against further decay, eating a healthy diet and brushing/flossing twice daily is recommended. Brushing with prescription level fluoride toothpaste daily helps strengthen tooth enamel to protect against the effects of decay causing acids. Using Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 as prescribed could benefit your oral health by:

- Fewer areas of decay
- Stronger teeth
- Less cavities, reduced fillings

**TOOTH DECAY RISK FACTOR**

- **RECEDING GUMLINE** with exposure of root surfaces.
- **ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT** increases the number of sites where plaque can accumulate.
- **RESTORATIONS** might harbor bacteria at their margin, putting them at risk for recurrent decay.
- **PERIODONTAL TREATMENT** might leave dentin exposed with an increased risk of dentin hypersensitivity and root caries.
- **ACID EROSION** might expose dentin, leading to hypersensitivity.
- **DRY MOUTH** significantly increases the risk of rampant caries.

**You have been prescribed Colgate® PreviDent® 5000:**

**Usage instructions:**
1. Apply a thin ribbon of Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 Booster Plus or Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 Dry Mouth to a toothbrush.
2. Brush thoroughly **once daily** for 2 minutes, preferably at bedtime in place of your regular toothpaste.
3. After brushing, spit out what remains.
4. For pediatric patients, ages 6-16 years, rinse thoroughly.

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

1. Why do I need a prescription for my Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 toothpaste?
   - There is a higher level of fluoride in Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 than regular toothpaste, which helps strengthen and protect your teeth from decay better than regular toothpaste.
   - Like regular toothpaste, Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 also contains a mild abrasive that gently removes stains to help clean your teeth and refresh your mouth.

2. Why does my dentist recommend a prescription toothpaste?
   - The amount of fluoride contained in Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 is a higher level of fluoride, three times the amount found in regular toothpaste.
   - Given the risk factors identified in today’s dental visit, your Dentist recommends a prescription level of fluoride to help improve your oral health. Daily use of Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 along with eating a healthy diet and flossing helps strengthen teeth.

3. What is fluoride? How does it help prevent tooth decay?
   - Fluoride is a natural element that can be found in rock and soil mineral components from the earth’s surface.
   - Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 is a topical fluoride toothpaste which helps strengthen teeth. Colgate® PreviDent® 5000 works in two ways:
     1) Delivers fluoride to enamel to become incorporated into teeth making them more resistant to decay.
     2) Helps remineralize early dental decay.

**Additional Notes:**

For best results, do not eat or drink for 30 minutes post use.