What makes PerioBiotic™ unique?

- PerioBiotic™ Toothpaste contains Dental-Lac™, a patent pending¹ and clinically tested² functional lactobacillus dental hygiene probiotic not found in any other toothpaste. Research on Dental-Lac™, a specific Lactobacillus paracasei strain, demonstrates its ability to kill off harmful strains of oral bacteria including streptococcus mutans³, a significant contributor to dental caries, tooth decay and periodontal disease.

Like probiotics in the human intestinal tract, beneficial flora in the mouth are critical to maintaining an oral environment conducive to healthy teeth and gums.

- And PerioBiotic™ Toothpaste contains two active ingredients that have been shown in research to promote dental and oral health via their cavity-fighting abilities: xylitol⁴ and calcium glycerophosphate⁵,⁶

What’s not in PerioBiotic™ does matter...

The ingredients not found in PerioBiotic™ Toothpaste, which are found in most other toothpastes include: fluoride, sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), and saccharin. Also, this product is not harmful if swallowed as it does not contain fluoride.

Available in refreshing Fennel, Spearmint and Watermelon Flavors

118 grams (90 ml)

Suggested Use:

Apply PerioBiotic™ Toothpaste onto a soft bristle toothbrush. Brush thoroughly after meals for at least 1 minute. Spit out the excess solution, and for maximum benefits do not rinse to allow longer contact of the natural ingredients to the teeth and gums. The remaining solution is not harmful if swallowed as it does not contain fluoride. Brush 2 to 3 times per day or as directed by your health care professional. Flossing is recommended along with regular use of PerioBiotic™ Toothpaste.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.
Why should we consider limiting or avoiding fluoride, SLS and saccharin?

Fluoride
The most recognized problem with the ingestion of too much fluoride is dental fluorosis. This condition is characterized by the failure of tooth enamel to crystallize properly in permanent teeth. The effects range from chalky, opaque blotching of teeth to severe, rust-colored stains, surface pitting and tooth brittleness. Fluoride consumption is also believed to contribute to the incidence of hypothyroidism.

Dr. John Yiamouyiannis examined the raw data from a large study that was conducted by the National Institute for Dental Research (NIDR). He concluded that fluoride did not appear to have any decay preventing success, as there was little difference in the DMFT values (the mean number of decayed, missing or filled teeth) for approximately 40,000 children. It did not matter whether they grew up in fluoridated, non-fluoridated or partially fluoridated communities. (Yiamouyiannis, J.A. “Water Fluoridation and Tooth Decay: Results from the 1986-87 National Survey of U.S. Schoolchildren”, Fluoride, 23, 55-67, 1990).

A larger study has been conducted in New Zealand. The New Zealand National Health Service plan examines the teeth of every child in key age groups, and have found that the teeth of children in non-fluoridated cities were slightly better than those in the fluoridated cities. (Colquhoun, J. “Child Dental Health Differences in New Zealand”, Community Healthy Services, XI 85-90, 1987).

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (SLS) is believed to contribute to canker sores.

http://www.dentist.net/ssl-free-toothpaste.asp

Saccharin
In 1977, research showed bladder tumors in male rats with the ingestion of saccharin. It remains questionable as to whether this translates to humans. On a different note, saccharin belongs to a class of compounds known as sulfonamides which can cause allergic reactions in individuals who cannot tolerate sulfa drugs. Reactions can include headaches, breathing difficulties, skin eruptions, and diarrhea.

Recommended Education
Clinical Rounds interviews:

December 16, 2009 – John Peldyak, DDS, CNS

August 9, 2006 -- David Kennedy, DDS
Dangers of Fluoride

References:
1. United States Patent Application # 20080118444; Hsu; Ching-Hsiang; et al.; Lactobacillus paracasei-containing product; May 22, 2008
2. The efficacy and safety of ADP-1 (Lactobacillus paracasei GMNL-33) for periodontal pathogens, a placebo-controlled trial; Ching Ria Chen; GenMont Biotech, Inc. August 17, 2007
3. Lactic acid bacteria from healthy oral cavity of Thai volunteers: inhibition of oral pathogens; Sookkhee S, Chulasiri M, Prachyabrued W.; Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mahidol University; J Appl Microbiol. 2001 Feb;90(2):172-9.