

Quality of drinking water fluoridation of Capão Bonito, SP, Brazil, evaluated by operational and external controls

Qualidade da fluoretação da água de Capão Bonito, SP, Brasil, avaliada pelos controles operacional e heterocontrole

Abstract

Purpose: To evaluate the quality of drinking water fluoridation of Capão Bonito, SP, Brazil, whose optimal fluoride concentration should be between 0.6 to 0.8 ppm F, considering the balance benefits/risks.

Methods: Historical records (n=1,964) from 2005 to 2009 of the water treatment plant (operational control) were evaluated. Also, from July 2009 to June 2010, 120 samples of the network water were collected for analysis and the fluoride concentrations found (external control) were compared with records of operational control of the same period.

Results: According to the historical records, 76.3% of the samples had acceptable fluoride concentration and this value was confirmed by the external control done during one year, which found that 80.8% of samples were within the optimal range. However, considering the samples out the optimal range, while the records of the operational control showed values below the minimum, the results of the external control found higher percentage of samples above the maximum.

Conclusion: The data show the relevance to have a quality control of drinking water fluoridation because at same time the operational control analysis suggests that certain percentage of the population would not be receiving anticaries benefits, the external control indicates that it would be in increased risk of fluorosis.

Key words: Fluoride; fluoridation; water quality; dental caries; dental fluorosis

Resumo

Objetivo: Avaliar a qualidade da fluoretação da água de Capão Bonito, SP, Brasil, cuja concentração de fluoreto deveria estar entre os limites de 0,6 e 0,8 ppm F, considerando o equilíbrio benefícios/riscos.

Metodologia: Foram consultados 1964 registros feitos de 2005 a 2009 pela empresa responsável pelo tratamento da água (controle operacional). De 07/2009 a 06/2010, 120 amostras de água foram coletadas e as concentrações de fluoreto encontradas (heterocontrole) foram comparadas com as registradas pelo controle operacional do mesmo período.

Resultados: De acordo com os registros históricos, 76% das amostras tinham concentrações aceitáveis de fluoreto e este valor médio foi confirmado pelo heterocontrole feito, o qual encontrou um valor de 81%. Entretanto, considerando as amostras abaixo e acima dos limites aceitáveis, enquanto os registros do controle operacional mostraram maior porcentagem de valores abaixo do mínimo, os resultados do heterocontrole detectaram maior porcentagem acima do limite máximo.

Conclusão: O relatório mostra a importância de haver um controle de qualidade da fluoretação da água de abastecimento público, porque enquanto as análises feitas pelo controle operacional sugerem que uma porcentagem da população não estaria recebendo os benefícios da fluoretação, o heterocontrole aponta que ela estaria sob risco aumentado de fluorose dentária.

Palavras-chave: Flúor; fluoretação da água; qualidade da água; cárie dentária; fluorose dentária

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Introduction

Water fluoridation is considered an important public healthy strategy to control dental caries and its importance was ratified in a systematic review of the literature comprising 214 studies, which concluded that fluoridation of public water supply was effective in preventing dental caries and it was statistically associated with a decreased proportion of children with dental caries. Also, according to this systematic review there is no clear evidence of other potential adverse effects of water fluoridation besides the known effect of dental fluorosis (1).

Therefore, to guarantee the balance between the anticaries benefits of drinking water fluoridation and the risk of aesthetically concerning fluorosis by the ingestion of fluoride in the first years of life, the concentration of fluoride in drinking water must be maintained within an optimal range, which is defined according to the average of maximum temperatures in each location (2). For most the Brazilian cities, the recommended optimal concentration of fluoride in drinking water may be between 0.6 and 0.8 ppm F, although in colder cities in the south regions a value of 0.9 ppm F is admitted (3).

In Brazil, by a federal law of 1974 (4), water fluoridation became mandatory in all cities having a water treating plant. However, not only the availability of water fluoridation is important, but also the quality of the water in terms of fluoride concentration. Although water treating companies perform their own operational control of the fluoride concentration in the drinking water, analyses made independently (external control) have shown a great percentage of water samples which do not comply with the recommended levels. In this context, Catani et al. (5) reported data of 10 years of external control of water fluoridation of 10 Brazilian cities, showing that approximately 40% of water samples analyzed were out of the optimal range. Likewise, Panizzi and Peres (6) found, in ten years of external control of public water fluoridation of Chapecó, SC, Brazil, that only 40 to 60% of the samples presented optimum fluoride concentration. These publications and others show that a program of control of the quality of fluoride concentration in water network done by an independent laboratory (here named external control) should be implemented, in addition to the operational control done at the water treatment plant and in the water distribution network by the public or private companies responsible for the water treatment of each city.

Thus, the purpose of this study was to assess the fluoride concentration of public water supply of Capão Bonito-SP, evaluating historical data and conducting, during one year, an independent analysis.

Methods

Study site

Capão Bonito is a town located in São Paulo state, Brazil, whose water was fluoridated in 1979. The recommended fluoride concentration in the water, according to the average

daily maximum temperature, is 0.7 ppm F, ranging between a minimum of 0.6 and a maximum of 0.8 ppm F (3,7).

The treatment of the water is made by one central plant that is responsible for water distribution to the urban area and in the rural area there are four wells, whose water are also fluoridated. Hydrofluosilic acid is used as fluoride source in all systems.

Study design and fluoride analysis by the external control

Historical records of water concentration, from January 2005 to December 2009, were obtained from SABESP, the company responsible for water treatment. During this period a total of 1,964 analysis of fluoride, 919 from urban and 1,045 from rural area, were made by the operational control. According to SABESP, fluoride determinations were made every hour in the water that leaves the central treatment plant (Fig. 1, CWPT site) and once a day in the network of the urban area (Fig. 1, sites A-E). In the rural area, samples of water of 4 sites (Fig. 2) were collected once a day for analysis. Fluoride concentration was determined at the laboratory of the central water treatment by a colorimetric method (SPADNS).

Also, from July 2009 to June 2010 we collected monthly 10 samples of water, 6 from the urban (Fig. 1) and 4 from the rural area (Fig. 2) for fluoride analysis in one independent laboratory, performing an external control (n=120) of the quality of the fluoridation offered to the population. The results of this external control were compared with those recorded by the operational control during the same period of time (n=526).

The number of 10 water samples analyzed was twice that recommended by Brazilian guidelines (8) to be representative of the urban and rural areas that receive water fluoridated by two different systems. Figures 1 and 2 show the sites where the water samples were collected for the independent analysis of fluoride. The sites were coded by the researcher to maintain the study blind regarding the fluoride analysis. The 10 water samples were collected monthly in scheduled days and at same time by 10 persons, enabling a comparison on real time of fluoride concentration in the all the water network.

The water samples were collected in 10-mL plastic bottles, labeled with the code location and date and were sent to the Oral Biochemistry Laboratory of Piracicaba Dental School, University of Campinas, for fluoride analysis. Fluoride concentration in the samples was determined using ion-specific electrode (Orion 96-09), connected to an ion analyzer (Orion EA-940), previously calibrated with standards from 0.125 to 1.00 ppm F (9). Both samples and standards were buffered with TISAB II in a 1:1 ratio. The samples were analyzed in duplicate and the results were returned by e-mail to the responsible for this research (F.O.) within three days after samples arrival.

The fluoride concentration found in the historical records of the water treatment plant and those obtained from the external control were classified as within the optimum range for Capão Bonito (0.6 to 0.8 ppm F), below (<0.6) and above (>0.8) the optimum and the results expressed in percentage by month or year.

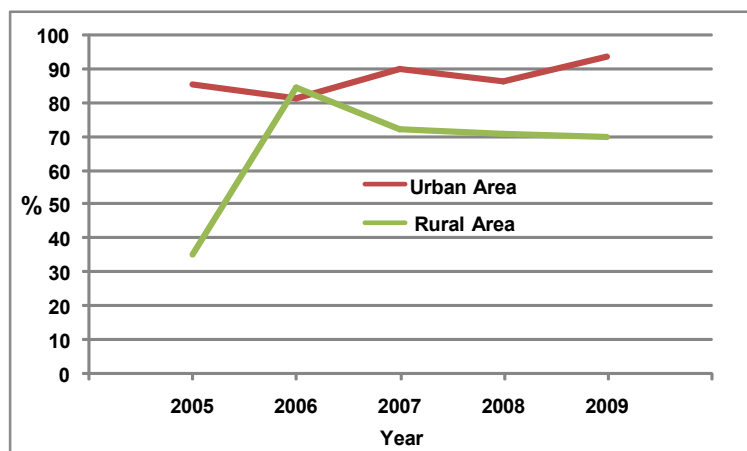


Fig. 4. Percentage of water samples from urban and rural areas of Capão Bonito, Brazil, within the optimal range (0.6-0.8 ppm F), according to the records of the operational control from 2005 to 2009.

During the external control conducted between 2009 and 2010, 97 of the 120 samples collected (80.8%) presented fluoride concentrations within the recommended levels, 15 (12.5%) had a concentration higher than that recommended and 8 (6.7%) had concentrations insufficient to fit within the optimal concentrations (Fig. 5). During this period, the minimum and maximum fluoride concentrations found were <0.08, in the District F (Fig. 2) on October 2009, and 1.8 ppm F in the water leaving the central plant treatment (Fig. 1, code CWTP), on September 2009.

Figure 5 also shows that the average percentage of water samples presenting fluoride concentration below

and above the acceptable range differs when the analysis were made by the operational and external control. Thus, while 17% of samples analyzed by operational control were below the minimum of 0.6 ppm F, according to the external control 12% presented concentration above the maximum of 0.8 ppm F. Nevertheless, there was agreement regarding the average percentage of samples presenting fluoride concentration within the acceptable range of 0.6-0.8 ppm F when analyzed by the operational (80%) and by the external control (76%).

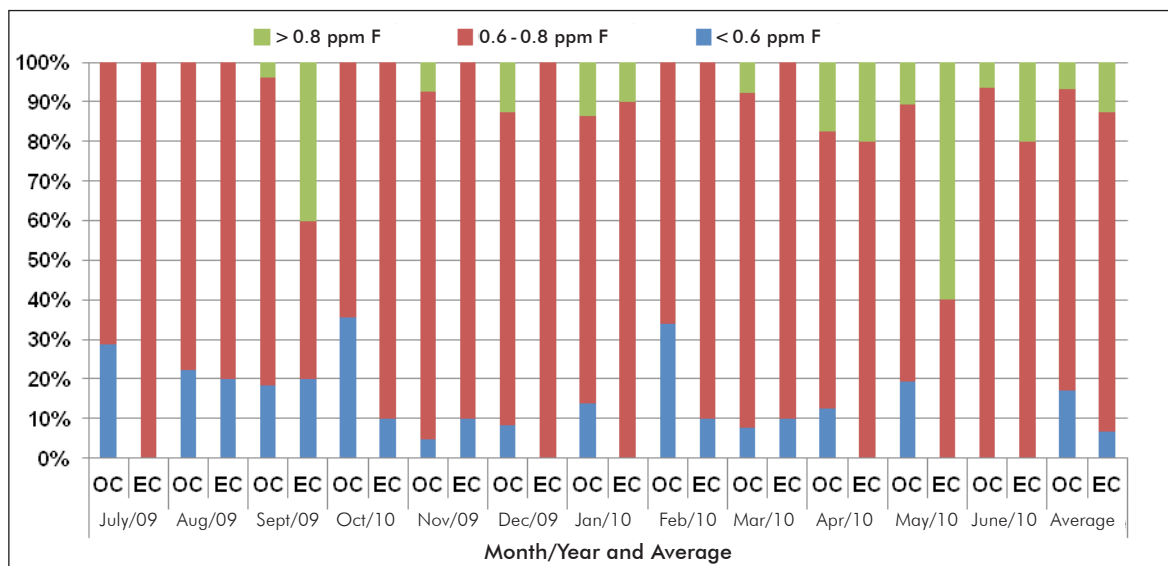


Fig. 5. Percentage of water samples presenting F concentration between the acceptable range (0.6 to 0.8 ppm F), below the minimum (<0.6 ppm F) and above the maximum (> 0.8 ppm F), from July 2009 to June 2010 and the average*, according to the historical records of the operational control (OC) and external control (EC).

* OC = 526 and EC = 120 samples.

Discussion

The anticaries effect of fluoridation of public water supply is based on evidence (1). The results of the historical operational control of water fluoridation in Capão Bonito, performed by SABESP, and of the external control conducted in the present study confirmed the importance of ongoing vigilance of this measure.

The historical data show that the drinking water of Capão Bonito is being regularly fluoridated (Fig. 3), generating indisputable benefits to the population. On the other hand, when data of urban and rural areas were compared, we observed in rural areas a lower proportion of samples with fluoride concentration close to the ideal, highlighting the difficulties to guarantee an adequate fluoridation of wells. Thus, a specific plan of quality control of the water distributed in the network is required from the water treatment company to improve the water fluoridation of Capão Bonito. Also, the low (<0.08 ppm F) and high (1.8 ppm F) concentrations found in the analyses made by the external control demonstrated the importance to have an independent monitoring of water fluoridation. In fact, Moura et al. (10) found, in a longitudinal evaluation in Teresina, Brazil, a large variation in fluoride concentration in the water supply over the 12 months analyzed.

The findings of the external water control showed that 80.8% of samples were within the concentrations considered ideal, being close to the results found in Bauru (11) and Piracicaba (12), Brazil, where after the implementation of an external control, the majority of samples water analyzed at various points of public supply were found to be within the accepted standards.

Comparing the data of the operational and external control (Fig. 5) in the same collection period, we observed that there was a disagreement regarding the percentage of samples below and above the acceptable range. Thus, while the analysis of the operational control found a higher percentage of samples below the minimal value, the external control found a higher percentage above the maximum value. The findings could suggest analytical problems with fluoride analysis since the operational control used a colorimetric method and the external control used an ion-specific electrode. However, although the water samples for these analyses were made in the same points of collect in the urban and rural areas, they were not collected at the same time or day of the month. Therefore, they should reflect fluctuations of fluoride concentration in the water which are found in longitudinal studies (5).

These fluctuations of drinking water fluoride concentrations may not have any effect either in the benefits or risks of systemic use of fluoride, since caries and

dental fluorosis are chronic diseases that take time to develop (13,14). Therefore, although in the present study we have classified the samples as having fluoride concentration below the minimum value (0.6 ppm F) regarding the anticaries benefits and above the maximum value (0.8 ppm F) with respect to fluorosis risks, it is relevant to know for how long these values persisted. For instance, the minimum value of <0.08 ppm F, found in the analysis made by the external control, was only observed at collection site F (Fig. 2) in October, but the average value in this site during the year was 0.7 ppm (data not shown). Thus, during most of the time the population was receiving optimally fluoridated water regarding caries control. The same rationale should be applied to the 1.8 ppm F observed at site/point CWPT (Fig. 1) in September because the average annual fluoride concentration was 0.8 ppm (data not shown). Therefore, during most of the time the children were receiving optimally fluoridated water regarding fluorosis risks and in fact these fluctuations are not responsible for higher prevalence of fluorosis (15,16). In fact, this classification of water fluoride concentration considering values below (<0.6 ppm F) and above (>0.8 ppm F) the optimal range (0.6-0.8) in terms of benefits and risks of drinking fluoridated water has been currently discussed in Brazil (3,17).

During the period that this study was conducted, no interruption of fluoridation was observed. Also, only 0.55% of data from the operational control were not found in the records made, indicating that the operational control has been effective, but the maintenance of levels of fluoride in optimal concentrations is still a challenge, especially in the rural areas, where wells are fluoridated, because each one of them should be under control.

Conclusions

This study shows the relevance to have independent quality control of fluoride concentration in drinking water because the percentage of the population that would receive water with fluoride concentrations below the minimum or above the maximum in terms of benefits/risks are different, based on analysis found by the operational or the external control.

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