1. Record Nr. UNINA9910786623503321 Autore Baez Ramon J. **Titolo** Basic methods for assessment of renal fluoride excretion in community prevention programmes for oral health // R. J. Baez, P. E. Petersen, and T. M. Marthaler Pubbl/distr/stampa Geneva, Switzerland:,: World Health Organization,, [2014] ©2014 ISBN 92-4-069211-8 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (91 p.) Collana Nonserial Publications Disciplina 613.2/87 Soggetti Water - Fluoridation - Health aspects Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (pages [79]-83). Nota di contenuto Cover; Contents; Acronyms and abbreviations; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1 Introduction; 1.1 Background; 1.2 Sources of fluoride intake in humans; 1.3 Fluoride metabolism and excretion; 1.4 Biomarkers of fluoride exposure; 1.5 Urinary fluoride assessments in population oral health; 1.6 Areas of uncertainty; 2 General design of study; 2.1 Background; 2.2 Identification of participants; 2.3 Sampling; Location; Number of subjects; Age groups; Frequency; Time of study and number of days; 2.4 Methods of monitoring; 2.4.1 24-hour urine collection 2.4.2 Timed collections of urine obtained from defined periods of a day3 Methods for collecting urine, and for handling and evaluating results; 3.1 Recording of information; 3.1.1 General information; Figures: Figure 3.1 Example of daytime label used in time-controlled collections, to be attached to the urine collecting jar (WHO Form No. 96392, modified); Figure 3.2 Overnight urine collection label used in time-controlled collections (WHO Form No. 96393); Figure 3.3 Summary record form of urine collection from a group of children in time-controlled collections (WHO Form No. 96391)

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Sommario/riassunto

This manual informs about practical procedures inassessment of renal fluoride excretion based on experience from existing national fluoridation programmes. The assessment tools will primarily be useful inassisting countries in achieving an effective fluoride exposure. It is a hope that the manual will stimulate oral health personnel and public health administrators to use a systematic approach formanaging and analysing data obtained from different levels of fluoride exposure. Finally the manual encourages inter-country collaboration on surveillance systems for community programmes using fluoride for pr