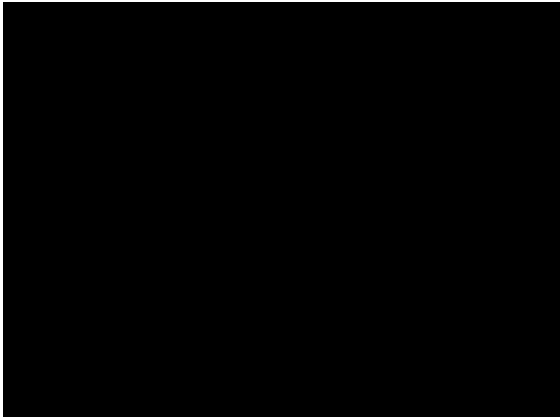


**Mercury/Silver Amalgam Fillings
&
Neurotoxicity**
David Kennedy, DDS
Past President
International Academy of Oral Medicine and Toxicology

ACAM
November 2-4 2006

Necessary Elements for Harm

1. Exposure
2. Intake
3. Body Burden



Necessary Elements for Harm

1. Exposure >100 papers

a) **The Dangerousness of Mercury Vapor**

Alfred Stock, Zeitschrift fuer angewandte Chemie, 29. Jahrgang, Vol. 15, No.15, pp 461-466 1926

b) ADA/NIDR National Institute of Dental Research
JADA (169-171) Vol.109, 1984

Workshop on the biocompatibility of metals in dentistry

c) Vimy MJ, Lorscheider FL: J Dent Res 64(8):1072-5, 1985.

**Serial measurements of intra-oral air mercury;
Estimation of daily dose from dental amalgam.**

Necessary Elements for Harm

1. Exposure

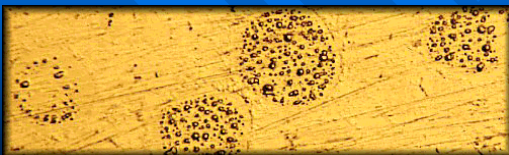
d) Masi, J. V.: Status Quo and Perspectives of Amalgam and other Dental Materials International Symposium Proceedings (Friberg, L., Schrauzer, G. N., eds) Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart ISBN 3-13-102471-2 1994

**Corrosion of amalgams in restorative materials:
the problem and the promise.**

Necessary Elements for Harm

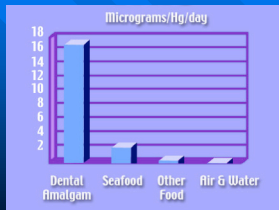
1. Exposure

Liquid droplets of mercury



Necessary Elements for Harm

1. Exposure



Necessary Elements for Harm

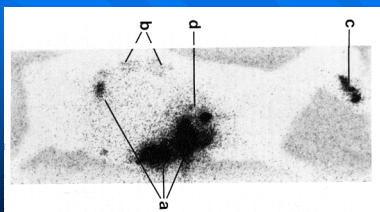
2. Intake

Hahn L.J.; Kloiber R.; Vimy M.J.; Takahashi Y.; Lorscheider F; FASEB J. 3:2641-2646; 1989

Dental "silver" tooth fillings: a source of mercury exposure revealed by whole-body image scan and tissue analysis.

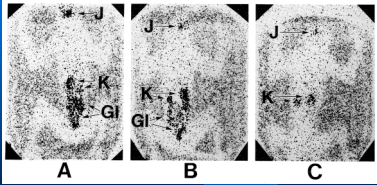
Necessary Elements for Harm

2. Intake



Necessary Elements for Harm

2. Intake



Necessary Elements for Harm

3. Body Brain Burden

Nylander M, Friberg L, Lind B. Swed Dent J 1987; 11; 179-187.

Mercury concentrations in the human brain in relation to exposure from dental amalgam fillings.

Schiele R. Statements - Discussion. Knolle G (Ed). Köln: Deutsche Ärzte-Verlag 1988; pp. 123-131. **Quecksilberabgabe aus Amalgam und Quecksilberablagerung in Organismus und Toxikologische Bewertung.** In: Amalgam - Pro und Contra.

Necessary Elements for Harm

3. Body Brain Burden

Nylander M. Doctoral Thesis, Karolinska Institute 1990.

Accumulation and Biotransformation of Mercury and its Relationship to Selenium after Exposure to Inorganic mercury and Methyl Mercury. A Study on Individuals with Amalgam Fillings, Dental Personnel,* and Monkeys.

Necessary Elements for Harm

3. Body Burden

Nylander M, Friberg L, Eggleston D W, Bjorkman L. Swed Dent J 1989; 13: 235-243.

Mercury accumulation in tissues from dental staff and controls in relation to exposure.

Eggleston D W, Nylander M. J Prosthet Dent 1987; 58: 704-707.

Correlation of dental amalgam with mercury in brain tissue.

Necessary Elements for Harm

3. Body Burden

Eggleston D W, Nylander M. J Prosthet Dent 1987; 58: 704-707.
Correlation of dental amalgam with mercury in brain tissue.

Dental amalgam contains inorganic mercury. In this study, however, total mercury was measured because of the bi-directional conversion between inorganic and organic mercury in humans.

Necessary Elements for Harm

3. Body Burden

Eggleston D W, Nylander M. J Prosthet Dent 1987; 58: 704-707.
Correlation of dental amalgam with mercury in brain tissue.

The overall results from neutron activation analysis averaged more than 3.7 times higher than the overall results from atomic absorption.

Necessary Elements for Harm

3. Body Burden

Eggleston D W, Nylander M. J Prosthet Dent 1987; 58: 704-707.
Correlation of dental amalgam with mercury
in brain tissue.

Data from this project demonstrate a positive
correlation between the number of occlusal surfaces
of dental amalgam and mercury levels in the brain
($p < .0025$ in white matter).

Necessary Elements for Harm

- 1. Exposure → YES
- 2. Intake → YES
- 3. Body Burden → YES

Evidence of Harm

- 1. Pathophysiology
- 2. Maternal fetal transfer
- 3. Vulnerable subsets

Evidence of Harm

1. Pathophysiology

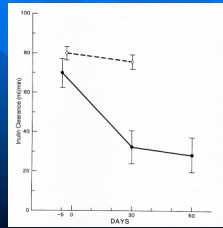
Boyd, N.D.; Benediktsson, H.; Vimy, M.J.; Hooper, D.E.; Lorscheider, F.L.

Mercury from dental silver tooth fillings impairs sheep kidney function

The American Physiological Society 0363-6119 P R1010-R1014 11/1991

Evidence of Harm

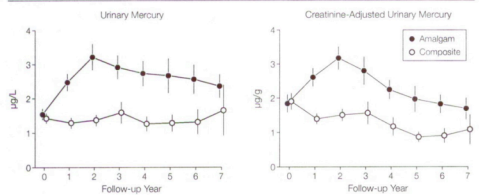
1. Pathophysiology



Evidence of Harm

1. Pathophysiology

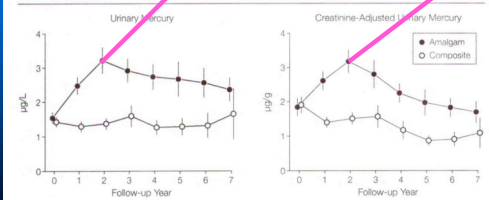
Figure 2. Mean Urinary and Creatinine-Adjusted Urinary Mercury Concentrations by Treatment Group and Follow-up Year



Evidence of Harm

1. Pathophysiology

Figure 2. Mean Urinary and Creatinine-Adjusted Urinary Mercury Concentrations by Treatment Group and Follow-up Year



Evidence of Harm

1. Pathophysiology

Summers, A.O., Wireman, J., Vimy, M.J., Lorscheider, F.L., Marshall, B., Levy, S.B., Bennett, S., and Billard, L. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, Vol. 37 pp. 825-834, 1993

Mercury released from dental "silver" fillings provokes an increase in mercury and antibiotic resistant bacteria in primates oral and intestinal flora.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

- a) Takahashi Y, Tsuruta S, Hasegawa J & Kameyama Y. J Dent Res. 71(SI):S71 A-445 (1992) **Number of Amalgam Fillings in Pregnant Rats and Mercury Concentration in Their Fetuses.**
- b) Drasch G, Schupp I, Reinke R & Roeder G. Eur J Pediatr 153:607-610 (1994) **Mercury burden of human fetal and infant tissues.**

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

C) Gelbier S, Ingram J. Public Health 103(1):35-40 1/1989

Possible fetotoxic effects of mercury vapor: a case report.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

d) Viny, M.J.; Takahashi, T.; Lorscheider, F.L.
Journal of American Physiological Society, April 1990

Maternal-Fetal Distribution of Mercury (203 Hg) Released from Dental Amalgam Fillings.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

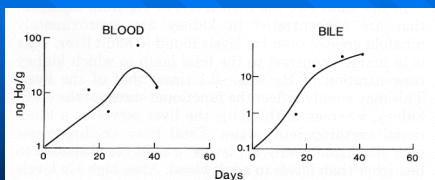


FIG. 11. Concentration of Hg from maternal dental amalgam in blood and bile of 3-5 fetal lambs exposed in utero for various times after amalgam placement.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

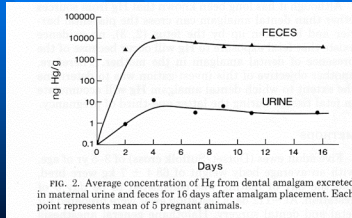


FIG. 2. Average concentration of Hg from dental amalgam excreted in maternal urine and feces for 16 days after amalgam placement. Each point represents mean of 5 pregnant animals.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

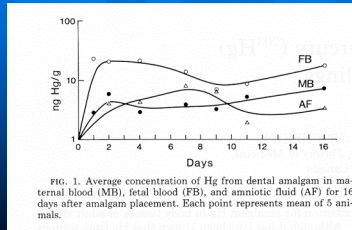


FIG. 1. Average concentration of Hg from dental amalgam in maternal blood (MB), fetal blood (FB), and amniotic fluid (AF) for 16 days after amalgam placement. Each point represents mean of 5 animals.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

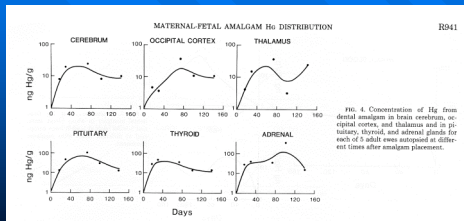


FIG. 4. Concentration of Hg from dental amalgam in brain cerebrum, occipital cortex, and thalamus and in pituitary, thyroid, and adrenal glands for each of 5 adult rhesus monkeys at different times after amalgam placement.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

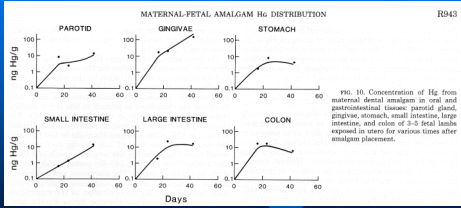


FIG. 10. Concentration of Hg from maternal dental amalgam in oral and gastrointestinal tissues: parotid gland, gingivae, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and colon of 26 dental lambe exposed in utero for various times after amalgam placement.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

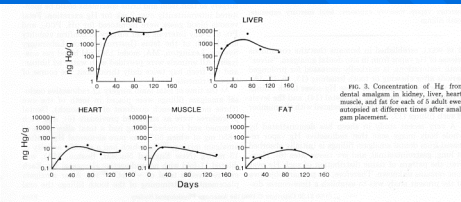


FIG. 11. Concentration of Hg from dental amalgam in kidney, liver, heart, muscle, and fat for each of 26 dental lambe autopsied at different times after amalgam placement.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

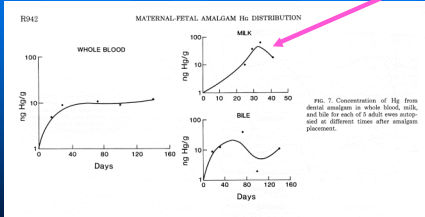


FIG. 12. Concentration of Hg from dental amalgam in whole blood, milk, and bile for each of 26 dental lambe autopsied at different times after amalgam placement.

Evidence of Harm

2. Maternal fetal transfer

f) Vimy MJ, Hooper DE, King WW, Lorscheider FL: Biological Trace Element Research Vol. 56, 1997

Mercury from Maternal "Silver" Tooth Fillings in Sheep and Human Breast Milk

Evidence of Harm

3. Vulnerable subsets

a) Haley, B. Mercury Toxicity: Medical Veritas 2 (2005) 1-8

Genetic Susceptibility and Synergistic Effects.

b) Amy S. Holmes, Mark F. Blaxill, Boyd E. Haley, International Journal of Toxicology 22:277-285, 2003

Reduced Levels of Mercury in First Baby Haircut of Autistic Children

Evidence of Harm

3. Vulnerable subsets

c) Esceverria, D. Woods, JS, et al. Neurotoxicol. Teratol. 2005 Dec 8

The association between a genetic polymorphism of coproporphyrinogen oxidase, dental mercury exposure and neurobehavioral response in humans.

Evidence of Harm

1. Pathophysiology → YES
2. Maternal fetal transfer → YES
3. Vulnerable subsets → YES

No Evidence of Benefit

1. Cost of filling vs. cost of damage
 - a) To the tooth
 - b) To the health
2. Cost of gum disease
3. Cost of Lichen Planus
4. Cost of Neurological impairment

Cost of Amalgam Use

1. Cost of filling vs. cost of damage
 - a) 75% ↓ Decrease in tooth strength
 - b) ↑ Fracture\$
 - c) ↑ Crown\$
 - d) ↑ Root canal\$
 - e) ↑ Future coSt of dental care

Cost of Amalgam Use

2. Amalgam linked to gum disease

90% of people have gum disease

66% Cause of tooth loss

3. Amalgam linked to Lichen Planus

A precancerous lesion

60% of lesions spontaneously resolve with amalgam removal

Cost of Harm

4. Cost of Neurological impairment

Leonardo Trasande, Philip J. Landrigan, and Clyde Schechter Public Health and Economic Consequences of Methyl Mercury Toxicity to the Developing Brain Vol. 113 #5 May 2005 Environmental Health Perspectives

As an example, about 4 percent of babies, or about 180,000, are born each year in the US with blood mercury levels between 7.13 and 15 micrograms per liter. That level of mercury, the group concluded, causes a loss of 1.6 IQ points.

Cost of Harm

4. Cost of Neurological impairment

Leonardo Trasande, Philip J. Landrigan, and Clyde Schechter Public Health and Economic Consequences of Methyl Mercury Toxicity to the Developing Brain Vol. 113 #5 May 2005 Environmental Health Perspectives

180,000 U.S. babies X \$31,800 for lost IQ

=

\$5,724,000,000

And total cost may exceed \$20 Billion Dollars

FDA Panel Questions

2. Does the draft FDA White Paper objectively and clearly present the current state of knowledge about the exposure and health effects related to dental amalgam?

Score: 13 voted NO to 7 voted YES

FDA Panel Questions

3. Given the amount and quality of the information available for the draft FDA White Paper, are the conclusions reasonable?

Score: 13 voted NO to 7 voted YES

IAOMT Print Submissions

1. An Evaluation of Dental Amalgam Mercury Release and Corresponding Toxicological Concerns Professor Boyd Haley
2. **Mercury and Neurotoxicology** David Kennedy
3. The Doctrine of Learned Intermediary and Dr. Barnes Robert Reeves Esq. and Jim Love Esq.
4. **Suitability of Mercury/Silver Amalgam Filling Implants**
5. A Scientific Case Against Amalgam
6. A Scientific Response to the ADA Position on Safety
7. Script of *Smoking Teeth* with references
8. *Smoking Teeth DVD*
9. *How Mercury Causes Brain Degeneration DVD*
10. Amalgam studies. Disregarding basic principles of mercury toxicity J. Mutter
11. Dental Personnel Mercury Injury
12. Material safety data sheet for Dispersalloy 1995
13. Testimony before the House Committee on Government Reform San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board Director Shah
14. Mercury in Dental Amalgam. A Neurotoxic Risk Herbert Needleman
15. Testimony by Philippe Grandjean, Mercury MACT Rule Hearing Augusta Maine 2004
16. Alzheimer Disease: Mercury as pathogenic factor and apolipoprotein E as a moderator J. Mutter

IAOMT Print Submissions

- Lorscheider, Fritz L., Ph.D., Murray J. Viny, D.M.D., Department of Physiology and Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Mercury exposure from "silver" fillings. The Lancet, Vol. 337, May 8, '91, p. 1103. Murray Viny <murray@calgary.ca> This article is a point by point review of mercury from amalgam exposure.
- Summers, A.O., Viny, M.J., Lorscheider, F. University of Georgia, Athens, GA, USA & University of Calgary Medical School, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. "Silver" dental fillings provide an increase in mercury and antibiotic resistant bacteria in the mouth and intestines of primates. The Atlantic for Prudent Use of Antibiotics Vol. 9, No. 3 Fall 1991. Murray Viny <murray@calgary.ca> Email: Ann Summers <annsummers@arches.upga.edu> Professor Summers reports her additional research into the antibiotic resistance in primates that amalgam produce.
- Boyd, N.D., Benediktsson, H., Viny, M.J., Hooper, D.E., Lorscheider, F.L. Mercury from dental "silver" tooth fillings impairs sheep kidney function. The American Physiological Society (1992-01-19) P4301H-R1014 (1/1992) <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1306266> The damage to the sheep's kidney from amalgam was given before the American Physiological Society.
- Datta, E., Pankajgagan, C., Kasarika, E., Sleva, J., Haley, B. Hg²⁺ induces GTP-Falasin Interaction in Rat Brain Similar to Those Observed in Alzheimer's Disease. Proceedings of American Society for Experimental Biology (FEBAR), 75th Annual Meeting, Atlanta, GA, 21-25 April 1991. Abstract #3 <http://www.aspb.org/abstracts/abstracts.html> Email: "Boyd E. Haley" <haley@calgary.ca> Cori Pankajgagan <cpankajgagan@calgary.ca> Dr. Haley's team found they could reproduce all of the 182 changes in labrunk signs of Alzheimer's Disease only by using labeled elemental mercury vapor. This is the form that comes off amalgam.
- Zell, MF. Documented Clinical Side Effects to Dental Amalgam. Adv Dent Res, 6:131-4, 1992. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1306266> Dr. Zell reported an extensive list of diseases that have been linked to amalgam in the past reviewed scientific literature including periodontal disease.

IAOMT Print Submissions

- Lorscheider, Fritz and Viny, Murray. Evaluation of the safety of mercury released from dental fillings. FASEB Journal Vol. 7, Dec. 1993. Murray Viny <murray@calgary.ca>
- This is the first editorial ever published in the prestigious journal FASEB. It was by invitation of the editor since the earlier animal research published in FASEB had raised so much invalid criticism from the dental organizations.
- Summers, A.O., Wireman, J., Viny, M.J., Lorscheider, F.L., Marshall, B., Levy, S.B., Bennett, S., and Billard, L. Mercury released from dental "silver" fillings provides an increase in mercury and antibiotic resistant bacteria in primates oral and intestinal flora. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, Vol. 37, pp. 825-834, 1993. Email: Ann Summers <annsummers@arches.upga.edu> Murray Viny <murray@calgary.ca> Dr. Summers continues to refine and define the findings of antibiotic resistance in animals and humans exposed to amalgam fillings.
- J. Wireman, GA Lisbat, T. Smith and AO Summers Association of mercury resistance with antibiotic resistance in the brain-negative fecal bacteria of primates. Appl. Environ. Microbiol., Nov 1997, 4494-4503, Vol 63, No. 11 <http://aem.asm.org/cgi/content/full/63/11/4494> Dr. Wireman confirms the earlier research of Dr. Summers.
- Palkiewicz, Pawel; Zwiers, Henk & Lorscheider, Fritz. ADP Ribosylation of Brain Neuronal Proteins Is Altered by In Vitro and In Vivo Exposure to Inorganic Mercury. Journal of Neurochemistry 62, 2049-2052 1994. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=8158153&doctop=Abstract Pawel Palkiewicz finds that mercury can produce the neurochemical lesions of Alzheimer's Disease both in the test tube and in live animals.
- Status Quo and Perspectives of amalgam and other Dental Materials, International Symposium Proceedings February 11-13, Schürz, C.N., ed. Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart - New York, 1995 ISBN 3-13-102471-2 1994

IAOMT Print Submissions

- The German Department of Health had banned amalgam use in women and children following the International Academy of Oral Medicine and Toxicology in Düsseldorf in 1992. Members of the dental profession protested that they hadn't been given an opportunity to present their evidence of safety. This conference, convened by Dr. Pankajgagan and I, in conjunction with an expert in mercury, The peer reviewed conclusions supported the German ban on exposure of children and women of childbearing age to mercury from amalgam. 6 members of the IAOMT participated in this historic conference.
- 1. D.C. Kennedy Biocompatible Restorative Dentistry Email: dckennedy@calgary.ca
- 2. B.E. Haley A.I.C. Pankajgagan Mercury 8218A Cysteine Specifically Blocks Brain to Falasin GTP Interactions: Similarity to Observations in Alzheimer's Disease Email: "Boyd E. Haley" <haley@calgary.ca>
- 3. F.L. Lorscheider Mercury Exposure from "Silver" dental Fillings, Current Research Findings about Uptake, Tissue Distribution, and Pathophysiology
- 4. M.F.Zell Dental amalgam: Status Quo, Political Aspects, International Situation
- 5. D.I. Price Mercury Release From Dental Amalgam
- 6. Missel, J. V. Corrosion of amalgams in restorative materials: the problem and the promise. James Missel <jmissel@calgary.ca>
- Toxic Teeth: Chronic Mercury Poisoning of Modern Man, Viny Chemistry and Industry p. 14-17 1995 Murray Viny <murray@calgary.ca>
- Echeverria, D.; Apostian, H.V.; Woods, J.S.; Heyer, N.F.; Apostian, M.M.; Bince, A.C.; Ji, M.; Mahrin, R.K.; Cianciolo, M. Neurochemical effects from exposure to dental amalgam Hg: New connections between recent exposure and Hg body burden. FASEB J., Vol. 12, pp. 971-980, 1998. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9562113> This research team in a series of experiments has measured significant neurological impairment in amalgam bearers and dental personnel as well as mercury-free dentists.
- Viny M.J., Hooper D.E., King W.W., Lorscheider F.L. Mercury from Maternal "Silver" Tooth Fillings in Sheep and Human Breast Milk. Biological Trace Element Research Vol. 56, 1997. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9249626> The Calgary research team demonstrated that mercury from amalgam enters both animal and human milk and, therefore, poses a significant risk to infants.

IAOMT Print Submissions

- Leong CCW, Syed NI, Lorscheider H. Retrograde Degeneration of Neurite Membrane Structural Integrity of Nerve Growth Cones Following *in vitro* Exposure to Mercury NeuroReport Vol. 12 #4, 2001. You can watch this video and animation on the IAOMT web site at www.iaomt.org. The video from this research shows that the introduction of 100 times less mercury than found in the cerebral spinal fluid of amalgam bearings into a cell culture of growing nerve cells immediately halts growth and produces neurofibrillary tangles similar to those seen in Alzheimer's Disease.
- WHO Environmental Health Criteria 118: Inorganic Mercury. World Health Organization, Geneva, 1991. <http://www.itschem.org/documents/ehc/ehc/ehc118.htm>
Dental amalgam is the predominant source of human exposure to mercury.
human daily dose of mercury from various sources is:
Dental amalgam = 3.0-17 µg/day (Hg vapour)
Fish and Seafood = 2.3 µg/day (methylmercury)
Other food = 0.3 µg/day (inorganic Hg)
Air & Water = Negligible traces
"A specific no-observed-effect level (NOEL) cannot be established"
- In 1991 Dr. Murray Viny our founder participated in the WHO assessment of the daily dose received from amalgam in Genoa, Italy. The conclusions of this expert ad hoc committee are now in the Criteria document 118. Email: Murray Viny <dr.viny@shaw.ca>
