

Actual Disclaimer and Safety Warning from a Mercury Amalgam Manufacturer

DENTSPLY - Amalgam Company **CE**
 CAULK 0120
 Directions for use

Dispersalloy®

Dr. Ostler's Notes

1. Mercury is the #1 ingredient in Dental Amalgam - 50% by volume.
2. Composite and porcelain bonded restorations are indicated for fillings on teeth (except teeth that need crowns).
3. Dissimilar metals in the mouth create a galvanic current (battery).
4. Should we wait for kidney failure before we stop using Mercury fillings?

A dispensed phase admix amalgam, containing lathe-cut particles and silver/copper eutectic spheres. Caution: U.S. Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a dentist. For dental use only.

5. If they are harmful to our children, pregnant mothers and their developing babies, how can they be safe for teenagers, grown men or non-pregnant women?
6. Given the degree of concern expressed by governmental, regulatory health and environmental agencies, Why use mercury fillings in the first place?

Composition:

Cap size	1 spill	2 spill	3 spill
Alloy powder			
Silver	277.2 mg	415.8 mg	554.4 mg
Tin	71.6 mg	107.4 mg	143.2 mg
Copper	47.2 mg	70.8 mg	94.4 mg
Zinc	4.0 mg	6.0 mg	8.0 mg
Sub Total:	400 mg	600 mg	800 mg
Mercury 1	396 mg	596 mg	796 mg

7. Mercury is toxic to biologic systems. It can damage your skin, lungs, kidneys, and can cross the blood-brain barrier and permanently damage your brain and nervous system. (Remember "Mad Hatters" Disease?)
8. Dr. Ostler hasn't used mercury for 20 years!
9. Even without moisture contamination, Silver Mercury Amalgam fillings slowly expand over time increasing stress within the tooth structure. This stress is relieved or released as the tooth cracks and breaks. This can lead to the unnecessary need for crowns, root canals, gum surgery, crowns, temperature sensitive teeth, painful biting, and worst of all—extraction of a tooth. Metallurgists call this slow expansion of an amalgamated metal "creep and flow."

Indication for use **2**

Dispersalloy® should be used in stress bearing restorations (Class 1 and 2), when other restorative materials or restoration techniques are not indicated.

Contraindication

The use of amalgam is contraindicated;

- In proximal or occlusal contact to dissimilar metal restorations, **3**
- In patients with severe renal deficiency, **4**
- In patients with known allergies to amalgams,

Editorial Note: The ADA has long been a strong advocate for using mercury amalgam fillings. It is cheap, quick, and requires minimal training. It has been used since the early 1800's when barber/dentists filled holes in teeth. The ADA claims that its long track record is safe, strong, and not harmful medically. These points are hotly debated today with a very strong lobby of dental,

- For retrograde or endodontic filling,
- As a filling material for cast crown,
- In children 6 and under,
- In expectant mothers. **5**

medical, environmental, and toxicology groups opposing its use. While technically “the jury” may still be out, the defense of mercury in dentistry is highly questionable especially with the many much more bio-compatible materials available now which make its use obsolete.

Side Effects / Warning 6

- This product contains mercury, which is known by the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. Prior to use, read the MSDS information and product instructions for this item.
- Exposure to mercury may cause irritation to skin, eyes, respiratory tract and mucous membrane. In individual cases, hypersensitivity reactions, allergies, or electrochemically caused local reactions have been observed. Due to electrochemical processes, the lichen planus of the mucosa may develop.
- Mercury may also be a skin sensitizer, pulmonary sensitizer, nephrotoxin and neurotoxin. **7**
- After placement or removal of amalgam restorations, there is a temporary increase of the mercury concentration in the blood and urine.
- Mercury expressed during condensation and unset amalgam may cause amalgamation or galvanic effect if in contact with other metal restorations. If symptoms persist, the amalgam should be replaced by a different material.
- Removal of clinically acceptable amalgam restorations should be avoided to minimize mercury exposure, especially in expectant mothers.
- The number of amalgam restorations for one patient should be kept to a minimum.
- Inhalation of mercury vapor by dental staff may be avoided by proper handling of the amalgam, the use of masks, along with adequate ventilation.
- Avoid contact with skin and wear safety glasses and gloves. **8**
- Store amalgam scrap in well sealed containers. Regulations for disposal must be observed..

DISPERSALLOY® CONTAINS ZINC; THE AMALGAM MADE THEREFROM MAY SHOW EXCESSIVE EXPANSION IF MOISTURE IS INTRODUCED DURING MIXING, CONDENSING AND COMPACTING. **9**