Global Progress in Phasing Out Dental Amalgam

Florian Schulze



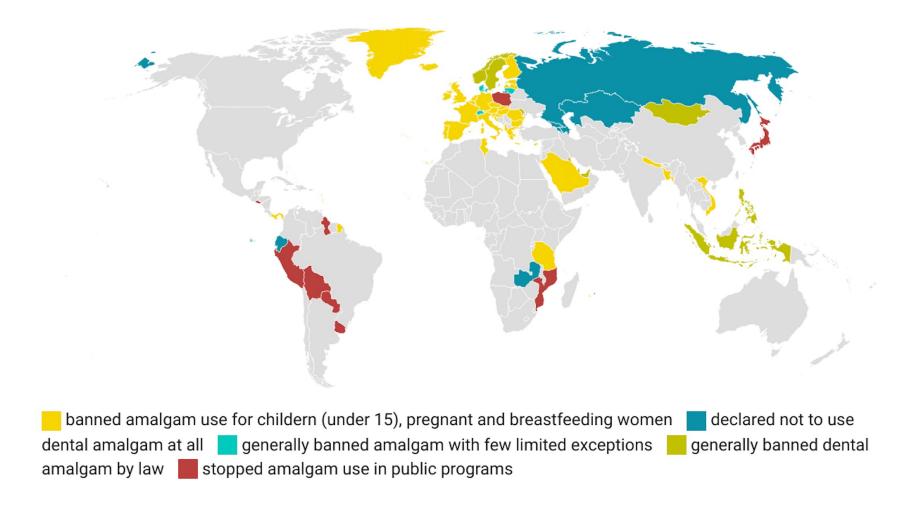
Managing Director
European Network for Environmental Medicine
www.environmentalmedicine.eu
florian.schulze@envmed.org



Vice President for Europe World Alliance for Mercury-Free Dentistry www.mercuryfreedentistry.net

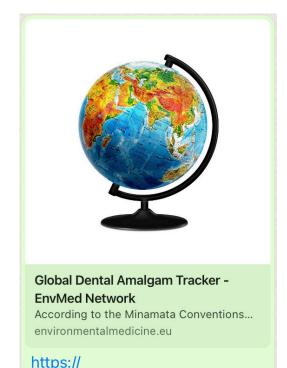


Global Overview of Countries Phasing Out Dental Amalgam





Global Overview of Countries Phasing Out Dental Amalgam



<u>environmentalmedicine.eu/</u> mercury-free-dentistry-for-

planet-earth/

- **39** Countries have phased out Dental Amalgam for Children up to 15 years (2 for less), pregnant and breastfeeding Women
- ✓ 18 Countries generally ban Dental Amalgam by law
 (4 with narrow exceptions, for 4 countries the ban still enters into force)
- The European Union (further 24 Countries) is working on a phase out regulation. 6 European Countries have set up national phase out plans.
- 8 Countries declared not to use Dental Amalgam at all
- At least 10 Countries have withdrawn Dental Amalgam from public programs (1 by 2025)



Implementation of Children's Regulations

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL.

on the reviews required under Article 19 (1) of Regulation 2017/852 on the use of mercury in dental amalgam and products

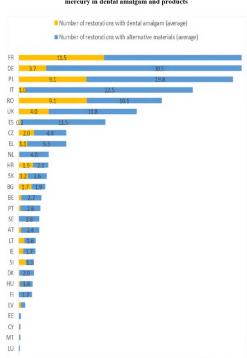


Figure 1: Number of restorations per filling material per Member State with an average use of dental amalgam (million, 2018)

Soviet Union:

Dental Amalgam was not allowed for children since 1982 and

hardly used at all (due to direct health risks)

Sweden:

Phase out of dental amalgam from children and adolescent

dental care in 1995

27 EU:

July 2018 (1 year announcement + Phase Out Plans)

Bangladesh: Ju

July 2018 (4 month)

Vietnam:

April 2019 (6 days + Phase Out Plan)

Iceland:

July 2019 (3 weeks + Phase Out Plan)

▶ Nepal:

August 2019 (immediate + Phase Out: 21 August 2024)

Philippines:

June 2020 (2 weeks + Import Stop + Phase Out: June 2023)

Saudi Arabia:

2021 according to first full Reports

Albania:

July 2021 (2 years + Phase Out Plan)

Tanzania:

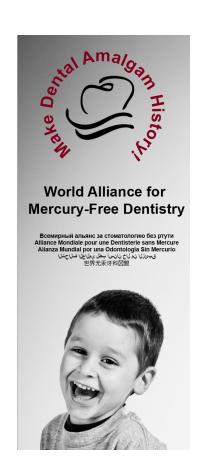
September 2021 (20 month + Phase Out: December 2029)

Panama*:

January 2021 (immediate + Phase Out: January 2025)



Reasons to implement the Children's Amendment



- **Children are particularly vulnerable to mercury:** Children's developing brains and neurological systems are especially susceptible to the neurotoxic effects of mercury.
- Mercury-free Alternatives are available, effective and affordable (world wide)
- Dentists know how to work with alternatives (front teeth)
- There is no need for dental amalgam (mercury-free dentists proof)
- Glass Ionomers are indicated in deciduous teeth
- Minimal invasive dentistry is indicated for first cavities



Countries generally banning Dental Amalgam



Norway: 2008 with limited exemption period for 3 years

Sweden: **2009** (exemptions ceased in 2018)

Mongolia: 2011

New Caledonia: **September 2019** (immediate implementation)

Moldova: February 2020 (15 month after announcement)

► Kuwait: January 2020 (11 month)

Qatar: July 2021 (9 days)

Bahrain: Reported without specification (Ban on use of mercury 2002)

☐ UAE: Reported without specification (UAE Cosmetics Control System)

Indonesia: December 2021 (14 month, Medical Devices Regulation)

Philippines: June 2023 (3 Years)

► Nepal: August 2024 (5 Years)

Panama: January 2025 (4 Years)

Tanzania: December 2029 (8 Years)

Slovakia: **December 2030 (11 Years)**



Switzerland: September 2015 (with narrow exemptions)
Liechtenstein: September 2015 (with narrow exemptions)

Denmark: July 2018 (with narrow exemptions)

Lithuania: May 2021 (with narrow exemptions)

Countries withdrawing Dental Amalgam from Public Programs

Sweden: 1999

Paraguay: 2009

Mozambique: **2011**

Japan: April 2016

Saint Lucia: **2017/2018**

Uruguay: 2018

Peru: **2019**

El Salvador: 2019

■ Bolivia: July 2019

Guyana: 2021 (Report)

Mauritius: Jan 2023

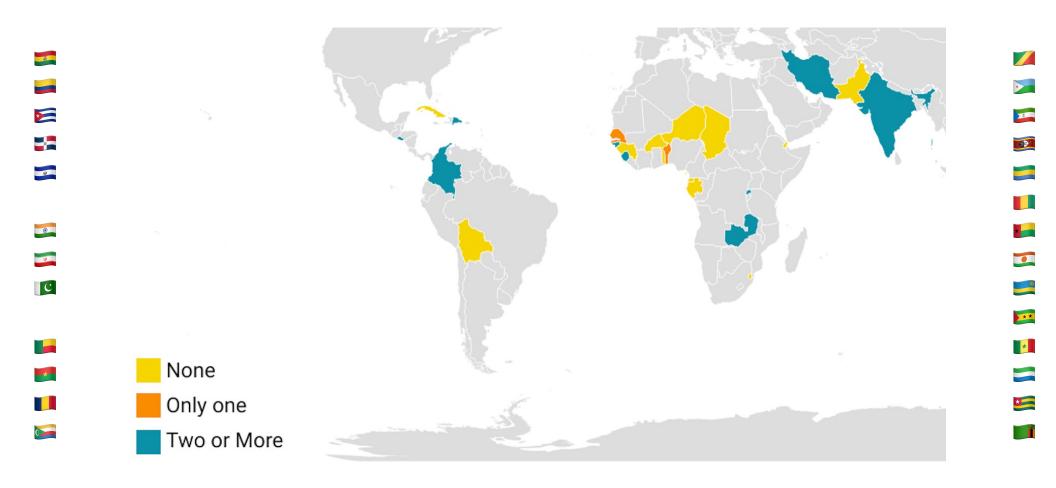
Poland: October 2022

- 33 % of Dentists with public contract
- Full Reimbursement of
 - Glass ionomer cements,
 - high density glass ionomer cements and
 - resin-reinforced glass ionomer cements.



Workshop Parties

Dental Amalgam Phase Down Measures





Consider the African Proposal and the Children's Amendment

Proposal by the Africa region to amend Part I and Part II of Annex A to the Minamata Convention on Mercury on dental amalgam at COP-5

The Africa region proposes to include in Part I, Annex A dental amalgam as mercury-added product with the following text:

Part I: Products subject to Article 4, paragraph 3

Mercury-added products	Date after which the manufacture, import or export of the product not be allowed (phase-out date)
Dental amalgam	2030

Furthermore, the Africa region proposes to add the following text below the two existing mandatory requirements in Part II of the Annex A as follows:

Part II: Products subject to Article 4, paragraph 3

Mercury-added products	Provisions
Dental amalgam	In addition, Parties shall:
	(iii) Submit to the Secretariat a national plan concerning the measures it intends to implement to phase out the use of dental amalgam
	(iv) Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of dental amalgam in government insurance policies and programmes

Decision adopted by the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

MC-4/3: Review and amendment of annexes A and B to the Minamata Convention on Mercury

COP-4 also agreed to amend part II of Annex A by adding the following provisions for dental amalgam;

- In addition. Parties shall:
 - (i) Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, the use of mercury in bulk form by dental practitioners:
 - (ii) Exclude or not allow, by taking measures as appropriate, or recommend against the use of dental
 amalgam for the dental treatment of deciduous teeth, of patients under 15 years and of pregnant and
 breastfeeding women, except when considered necessary by the dental practitioner based on the needs
 of the patient.

Pursuant to Articles 26 and 27 of the Convention, the Secretary General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as Depositary, has issued a communication following the adoption of **decision MC-4/3** "Review and amendment of annexes A and B to the Minamata Convention on Mercury". The communication, including the texts of the amended Annex A in the six UN official languages, was issued on 28 September 2022 and posted on the UN Treaty Collection website.

The entry into force date set in paragraph 3 (c) of Article 27 of the Convertion will be 28 September 2023.



Use financial support for phasing out Dental Amalgam

- 10. The Committee agreed on the following recommendations to the Conference of the Parties:
 - to amend the reporting format as follows:
 - to include in question 4.4 an additional option to the existing options "Yes" and "No", on "No - not applicable (do not have facilities assembling products using mercury-added products)".
 - to take into account, in its consideration of the financial mechanism of the Convention, that some Parties that have not met their obligations under Article 4, in particular the deadline for phasing out mercury-added products and taking measures to phase down dental amalgam, cited lack of resources and the need for further attention and action by the Global Environment Facility and its respective implementing agencies, and the Specific International Programme to support Parties in implementing the provisions of Article 4;
- Developing countries with less infrastructure to collect, transport, and store even the
 insubstantial amounts caught in separators are particularly burdened by this toxic product.
- The only way to prevent mercury exposure and pollution from this significant source is to phase out dental amalgam use.

Before investing in Separators, turn off the Amalgam tap!

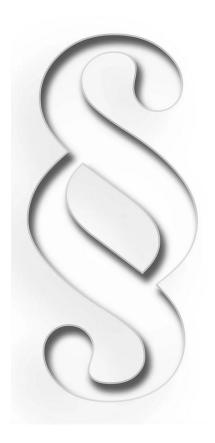


Mercury-free fillings have substantial advantages

- 1. **Effective:** Studies show mercury-free composite fillings can last as long as and even longer than amalgam (although this fact is not relevant for children's short-lived baby teeth).
- 2. Health and cost-saving: Mercury-free fillings also offer both health and cost-saving advantages over amalgam.
 - a) First, mercury-free fillings preserve tooth structure that must be removed to place an amalgam filling, which can increase the longevity of the tooth itself.
 - b) Second, mercury-free fillings can help prevent future caries.
 - c) Third, composite can be easier to repair than amalgam.
- 3. **Environment-friendly:** Mercury-free alternatives eliminate the high environmental costs of amalgam (studies show that after environmental costs are factored in, amalgam is more expensive than composite).
- 4. **More accessible:** Glass ionomers, used in atraumatic restorative treatment (ART), have proven valuable in certain clinical situations where they can be more accessible and less expensive than amalgam (for example, in communities without electricity).



Key Messages

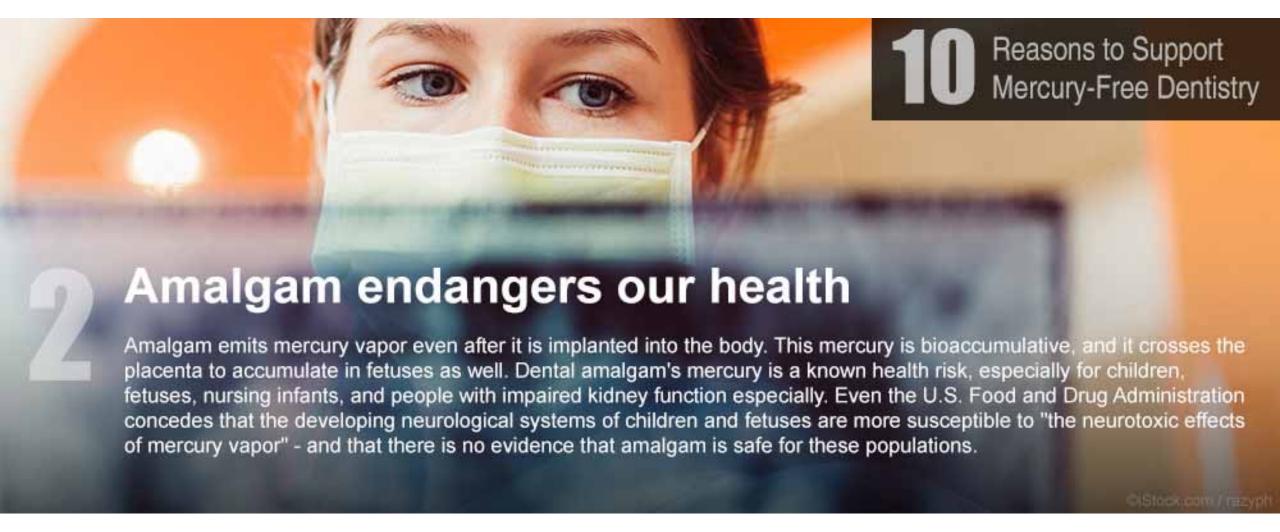


- Dentistry is in transition: There is no more need for Dental Amalgam
- Mercury-free Alternatives are available, effective and affordable
- Focus on the Children's Amendment which shall be implemented in just 3 month
- When drafting your regulation for the Children's Amendment, include a general Phase out date as proposed by the African Region or phase out dental amalgam directly.
- Stop the Import: Examples show that there is no need for long transition periods
- Withdraw Dental Amalgam from government insurance policies and programs
- The Minamata Convention is not about Caries Prevention









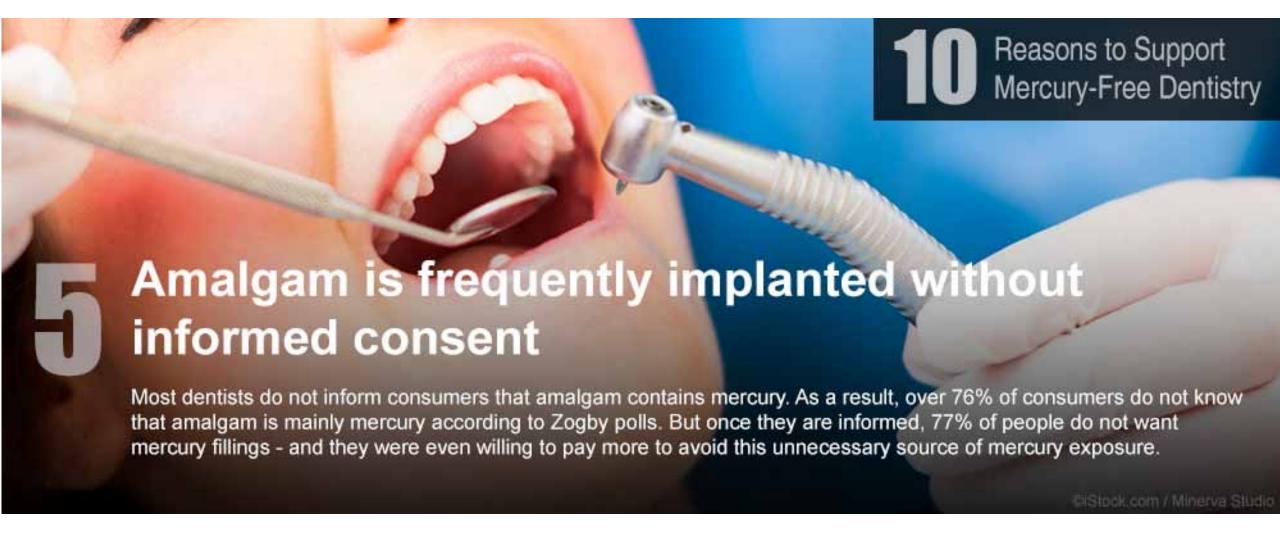




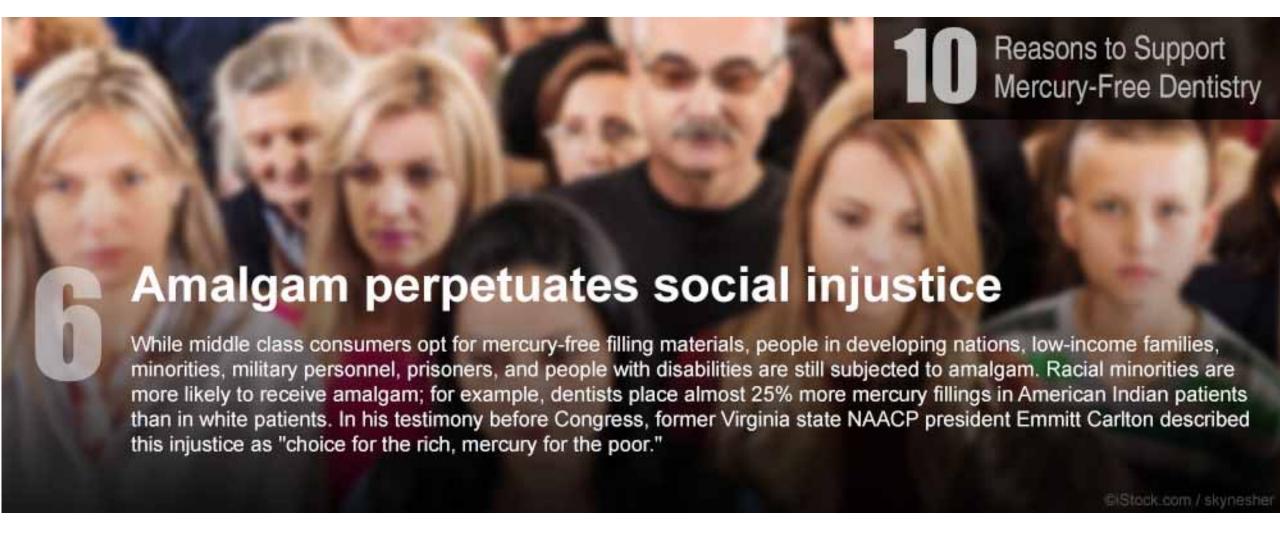






















Amalgam is interchangeable with mercury-free filling materials

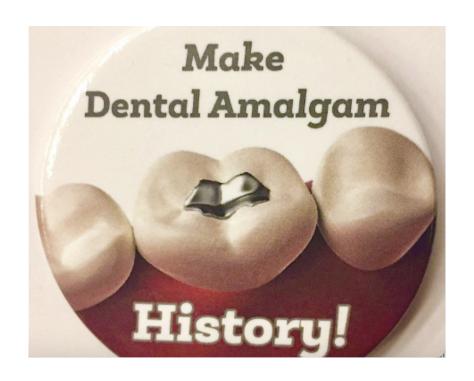
Amalgam is interchangeable with numerous other filling materials – including resin composites, compomers, and glass ionomers - that have rendered amalgam completely unnecessary for any clinical situation. In fact, the mercury-free alternatives have made amalgam so non-essential that entire nations, such as the Scandinavian countries, have banned the use of amalgam. Developing nations have benefitted from modern mercury-free techniques, such as atraumatic restorative treatment (ART), that only cost half as much as amalgam and make dental care more accessible.

@IStock.com / LuckyBusines









Thank you!