Bisphenol A and Related Compounds in Dental Materials

abstract

CONTEXT: Dental sealants and composite filling materials containing bisphenol A (BPA) derivatives are increasingly used in childhood dentistry. Evidence is accumulating that BPA and some BPA derivatives can pose health risks attributable to their endocrine-disrupting, estrogenic properties.

OBJECTIVES: To systematically compile and critically evaluate the literature characterizing BPA content of dental materials; to assess BPA exposures from dental materials and potential health risks; and to develop evidence-based guidance for reducing BPA exposures while promoting oral health.

METHODS: The extant toxicological literature and material safety data sheets were used as data sources.

RESULTS: BPA is released from dental resins through salivary enzymatic hydrolysis of BPA derivatives, and BPA is detectable in saliva for up to 3 hours after resin placement. The quantity and duration of systemic BPA absorption is not clear from the available data. Dental products containing the bisphenol A derivative glycidyl dimethacrylate (bis-GMA) are less likely to be hydrolyzed to BPA and have less estrogenicity than those containing bisphenol A dimethacrylate (bis-DMA). Most other BPA derivatives used in dental materials have not been evaluated for estrogenicity. BPA exposure can be reduced by cleaning and rinsing surfaces of sealants and composites immediately after placement.

CONCLUSIONS: On the basis of the proven benefits of resin-based dental materials and the brevity of BPA exposure, we recommend continued use with strict adherence to precautionary application techniques. Use of these materials should be minimized during pregnancy whenever possible. Manufacturers should be required to report complete information on the chemical composition of dental products and encouraged to develop materials with less estrogenic potential. Pediatrics 2010;126:760–768

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KEY WORDS
pit and fissure sealants, dental sealants, dental composites, bisphenol A, endocrine disruptors, oral health, pediatric dentistry, children’s environmental health

ABBREVIATIONS
BPA—bisphenol A
bis-GMA—bisphenol A glycidyl dimethacrylate
bis-DMA—bisphenol A dimethacrylate
TEGDMA—triethylene glycol dimethacrylate
MSDS—material safety data sheet

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Bisphenol A (BPA) is a synthetic chemical resin used worldwide in the production of plastic products, notably polycarbonate plastic food-storage containers, some water bottles, bottle tops, and epoxy resin lacquer linings of metal food cans. More than 2 million tons of BPA are currently produced per year, and there is an anticipated 6% to 10% annual growth in future demand.

BPA derivatives are components of resin-based dental sealants and composites that are increasingly used in both preventive and restorative oral health care. Use of composite resin dental materials for fillings was stimulated by demand for aesthetic restorations and by concern about potential neurotoxic and nephrotoxic effects of mercury-containing amalgam fillings. Although exposure to elemental mercury from amalgams has been documented, the level of exposure has proven to be low, and several careful prospective epidemiologic studies using resin-based dental materials as a control group have found no adverse effects on neurodevelopment or kidney function.

Resin-based dental sealants, the protective coating applied most often to permanent molars, have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing cavities (evidentiary level 1a) and arresting progression of caries. Stimulated in part by federal programs at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, a steadily increasing number of children are receiving sealants during routine pediatric dental care and through school-based dental programs. Increasing sealant prevalence is included in Healthy People objectives 21-8a and 21-8b, the target of which is to reach 50% of 8–year-old and 14-year-old children by 2010. In the United States during the period 1999–2004, the percentage of children with sealants varied with age from 20.3% to 41.0%. The average number of sealed permanent teeth per child was 3 for 6- to 11-year-olds and 5 for 12- to 19-year-olds.

BPA was synthesized 100 years ago and recognized to have estrogenic properties as early as the 1930s. However, only recently have data begun to emerge to indicate that BPA exposures, even those in the range generally experienced by the US population, may have adverse effects on human health and especially on infant development.

The failure to test BPA for toxic potential is part of a larger problem, in that many of the 3000 high-volume synthetic chemicals currently in commerce in the United States have been subject to little toxicological examination. Even today, most toxicological research on BPA has been conducted in experimental systems, and there is debate within the literature regarding the extent to which rodent study results can be extrapolated to humans because of different toxicokinetics between species. Although comprehensive reports such as the European Union risk assessment and US National Toxicology Program Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction expert panel report have documented these data and estimated minimal to some human risk potential, there has been relatively little primary research on patterns of human exposure or potential effects on human health.

In this review we examine the benefits and potential risks to health, especially to child health, of dental materials that contain BPA derivatives. We present information on the BPA content of dental sealants and composites, on patterns of human exposure to BPA and its derivatives from dental materials, and on the potential estrogenicity of BPA derivatives. The goal is to develop evidence-based guidance for reducing BPA exposures while promoting oral health.

RISE OF RESIN-BASED DENTAL MATERIALS

Modern resin-based dental sealants for preventing tooth decay on the biting surfaces of teeth were first marketed in the mid-1960s. They are introduced into occlusal pits and fissures of high-risk teeth and create a protective layer that denies cariogenic bacteria access to nutrients necessary for continued progression of tooth decay. A review of sealant clinical trials revealed repair, replacement, or restoration rates to be between 5% and 10% each year. Before the advent of resin-based sealants, dentistry had much less satisfactory methods of preventing biting-surface cavities in molar teeth that are critical to function and tooth alignment. Earlier efforts to address this issue either failed outright or damaged the tooth irreparably.

Dental composite resins are also used routinely for restoration of decayed, fractured, and poorly formed teeth. The fact that dental composite materials continue to improve in strength, resistance, ease of application, translucency, and polishability rapidly increased their use in the first decade after being introduced and continues to increase their popularity.

BPA IN DENTAL SEALANTS AND COMPOSITES

Dental resins are composed primarily of BPA derivatives rather than pure BPA. These derivatives are liquid monomers that polymerize into a solid after either chemical or light curing. BPA may be found as an impurity in dental resins but is not used in their formulation because moisture from saliva inhibits its polymerization by causing hydrolysis of the 2 end hydroxyl groups. Thus, BPA glycidyl dimethacrylate (bis-GMA), the derivative used most frequently as the base of the resin, has methyl methacrylate groups added to the hydroxyl groups of
BPA via a glycidyl spacer. Other BPA derivatives traditionally used in dental resins include BPA dimethacrylate (bis-DMA) and BPA diglycidylether (BADGE) (Fig 1) as well as BPA ethoxylate dimethacrylate (bis-EMA) and urethane-modified bis-GMA. Other monomers such as triethylene glycol dimethacrylate (TEGDMA) and urethane dimethacrylate (UDMA) are frequently added to the resin to maximize viscosity.24

Although pure BPA is not a component of dental resin, it has been detected in saliva after resin placement as a result of hydrolysis of bis-DMA by salivary esterases.26,27 Although bis-DMA has been shown to hydrolyze into BPA, bis-GMA does not undergo this reaction, presumably because the chemical structure prevents hydrolysis at the ester linkage.24,26,27 To our knowledge, no studies have addressed the potential for other BPA derivatives used in dental materials to hydrolyze to BPA.

**BPA-DERIVATIVE COMPOSITION OF DENTAL MATERIALS**

Several top-selling sealants and composites in the United States do not disclose the specific monomer composition of their resins in their material safety data sheets (MSDSs) (Tables 1 and 2).28 Manufacturers who do provide data on product composition often use unique monomer structures (eg, urethane modified) that have not been tested for estrogenicity or use generic descriptions of their monomer contents. Furthermore, although other dental material monomers TEGDMA and urethane dimethacrylate are not BPA-based and may not be estrogenic, limited toxicological testing results have suggested that these 2 compounds are cytotoxic.29–31

**EXPOSURE TO BPA AND DERIVATIVES AFTER DENTAL RESIN PLACEMENT**

Over the past decade, results of studies that evaluated the content of BPA, bis-GMA, and bis-DMA in saliva after application of dental sealants and composites have been mixed. In some studies, both in vitro and in vivo BPA or BPA derivatives were detected, whereas in other in vitro studies there was no detection over observation periods as long as 10 days after sealant placement.37–39

This variability in findings seems to reflect differences in methodologies and in limits of analytical detection. Some studies assayed BPA and BPA derivatives by using gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy, whereas others used high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). HPLC studies have varied according to medium (aqueous versus acetonitrile), which influenced whether monomers could be separated for reliable identification.24,40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Sealants Representing &gt;90% of the US Market Share in 2008 and Corresponding MSDS Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Sealant Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultradent</td>
<td>Ultraseal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M ESPE</td>
<td>Clinpro Sealant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentsply Preventive Care</td>
<td>Delton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulpdent Corporation</td>
<td>Embrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier Dental Products Company</td>
<td>Enamel Loc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentsply Preventive Care</td>
<td>Delton Plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentsply Gaulk</td>
<td>FluroShield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr Corporation</td>
<td>OptiShield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivoclar North America</td>
<td>Helioseal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulpdent Corporation</td>
<td>Seal-Rite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generic terms in the MSDSs indicate the presence of nonspecific monomer blends. CAS indicates Chemical Abstracts Service.

* Privately sold but estimated by Strategic Marketing, Inc to comprise the largest portion (~30%) of the total market share.
different products.26,27,35,41,42 Several studies revealed leaching of BPA and bis-DMA but not of bis-GMA,26,27,32–36,41,42 which is likely a reflection of varying bis-DMA composition in different products, because bis-GMA has not been shown to hydrolyze to BPA.26,27

Among the in vivo studies in which BPA was found to leach from polymerized dental sealants, 3 studies measured trends in BPA and BPA-derivative levels over time after sealant placement.26,34,35 Salivary BPA levels decreased over time across studies; the highest exposures (range: 0.3–2.8 ppm) occurred immediately after sealant placement35 and lower exposures (range: 5.8–105.6 ppb) occurred 1 hour after placement.33 The longest duration of salivary detection in any of the studies was 3 hours after sealant placement,34 although none of the studies took measurements at time points between 3 and 24 hours.26,34,35 Joskow et al35 found that in sealants containing bis-DMA, salivary BPA levels increased to 88 times baseline (mean: 26.5 ng/mL) immediately after treatment and were 17 times baseline (mean: 5.12 ng/mL) 1 hour after treatment, although there were no salivary measurements beyond 1 hour after sealant placement. Thus, BPA exposure after sealant placement is most likely an acute event. Presumably, at a certain time after application, the unpolymerized monomer is completely absorbed into saliva, posing little risk of chronic low-dose BPA exposure. It is possible, however, that these studies were not sufficiently sensitive to detect extremely low doses of BPA that could chronically leach from the resin over longer periods of time.

Two studies measured systemic absorption of BPA after dental resin placement. Fung et al34 found BPA in saliva but not in blood when they took measurements up to 5 days after sealant placement. Joskow et al35 found that urinary BPA levels peaked to 6.4 times baseline 1 hour after sealant placement and then decreased significantly by 24 hours. Without measurement of other urinary metabolites such as those of bis-DMA, findings from this study may represent an underestimate of the total systemic absorption of compounds with estrogenic activity.43

### PRIMARY SOURCES OF BPA EXPOSURE TO THE US POPULATION

National surveys conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have revealed measurable levels of BPA metabolites in the urine of >95% of US residents, despite the short half-life of the compound.43,44 These findings indicate that population exposure is repeated and frequent.

Contaminated food has conventionally been thought to account for a majority of BPA intake. However, recent data from adults who did not have a substantial change in urinary BPA levels after fasting indicate that other sources of BPA, such as drinking water from polyvinyl chloride pipes, copy paper, and dental materials, may account for more exposure than previously realized.45 However, to our knowledge, there have been no studies that have directly quantified the contribution of dental sealants and resin-based composites to total BPA intake.

### ESTROGENIC ACTIVITY OF BPA AND BPA DERIVATIVES

Compared with estradiol, BPA binds weakly to nuclear estrogen receptors,46 but there is evidence to suggest more potent activity at nonclassical membrane receptors.47 However, this

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**TABLE 2** Composites Representing >60% of the US Market Share in 200828 and Corresponding MSDS Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Composite Name</th>
<th>Market Share, %</th>
<th>MSDS Monomer Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3M ESPE</td>
<td>Filtek Supreme Plus</td>
<td>16.60</td>
<td>BPA ethoxylate dimethacrylate (CAS No. 41567-38-1); diurethane dimethacrylate (CAS No. 72889-86-4); bis-GMA (CAS No. 1565-94-2); TEGDMA (CAS No. 109-16-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentsply Caulk</td>
<td>TPH 3</td>
<td>9.70</td>
<td>Urethane-modified bis-GMA dimethacrylate (CAS No. 126646-17-1); “polymerizable dimethacrylate resin” (CAS-109-16-0 and 24488-20-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentsply Caulk</td>
<td>Esthet-X</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>Urethane-modified bis-GMA dimethacrylate (CAS No. 126646-17-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr Corporation</td>
<td>Premise Indirect</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>“Uncured methacrylate ester monomers” (CAS No. 109-16-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr Corporation</td>
<td>Herculite XR</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>“Uncured methacrylate ester monomers” (CAS No. 109-16-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M ESPE</td>
<td>Filtek Z250</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>BPA ethoxylate dimethacrylate (CAS No. 41567-38-1); diurethane dimethacrylate (CAS No. 72889-86-4); bis-GMA (CAS No. 1565-94-2); TEGDMA (CAS No. 109-16-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M ESPE</td>
<td>Z100</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>Bis-GMA (CAS No. 1565-94-2); TEGDMA (CAS No. 109-16-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraeus</td>
<td>VENUS</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>“Methacrylates”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M ESPE</td>
<td>Filtek Supreme Plus flowable restorative</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>BPA ethoxylate dimethacrylate (CAS No. 41567-38-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr Corporation</td>
<td>Point 4</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>“Uncured methacrylate ester monomers” (CAS No. 109-16-0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Generic terms in the MSDSs indicate the presence of nonspecific monomer blends. CAS indicates Chemical Abstracts Service.
includes the majority of data currently available. Animal studies have revealed increased uterine weight, premature vaginal opening, and increased differentiation and proliferation of mammary epithelial cells in female rats exposed to BPA. Increased prostate weight was seen in male rats exposed prenatally. Other animal studies have revealed effects directly related to hormonal disruption, including decreased number of offspring and decreased birth weight after high concentration prenatal exposure. Delayed onset of puberty, and increased aggression. There has been some debate in the literature regarding the extractability of BPA-exposure data from rodents to humans because of different toxicokinetics between species.

Although the estrogenicity of BPA has been demonstrated in vitro and in vivo, only a few studies have examined the estrogenicity of BPA derivatives. These studies have primarily been performed in vitro and have found bis-DMA but not bis-GMA (the more common ingredient of most dental resins) to be estrogenic. For instance, BPA, bis-DMA, and high-concentration BPA diglycidylether, but not bis-GMA, induced proliferation of a breast cancer cell line. In another study, BPA, bis-DMA, and low-concentration BPA diglycidylether, but not bis-GMA, showed estrogenic activity. Other studies have revealed that only BPA and bis-DMA, but not bis-GMA, interacted with the estrogen receptor. More recently, BPA and bis-DMA were shown to be estrogen agonists, androgen antagonists, and inhibitors of aromatase activity at the receptor level.

To our knowledge, only 1 study has examined the estrogenic activity of a BPA-derivative in vivo. Mariotti et al found that high-dose, but not low-dose, bis-GMA injected subcutaneously into mice increased uterine weight and collagen content. No other BPA derivatives were tested in this study. There was no change in uterine cell size or number. Thus, the increased uterine weight may have resulted from a trophic rather than estrogenic effect. Even if there was a true estrogenic effect, the formulation of bis-GMA used in this study is known to contain BPA as an impurity, and the subcutaneous doses were thought to be supraphysiologic. This study’s results contradict the in vitro data in which bis-GMA was not shown to be estrogenic, which highlights the need for additional in vivo studies examining the estrogenicity of bis-GMA and other BPA derivatives.

**HUMAN HEALTH RISKS OF BPA**

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reference range for acceptable daily BPA exposure is set at ≈50 μg/kg body weight per day. This level was extrapolated from studies that revealed high-dose BPA in animals (50–500 μg/kg body weight per day) to be associated with adverse effects such as reduced number of offspring, reduced birth weight, and delayed puberty. However, since this reference level was established, low-dose BPA levels on the order of 10 μg/kg body weight per day have been associated with changes in behavior and prostate and urinary tract development and with early-onset puberty. Therefore, the EPA reference dose for BPA may need to be revised downward.

There is a paucity of direct human epidemiologic studies examining clinical effects of BPA exposure. Some studies have revealed an association between BPA and low follicle-stimulating hormone level in occupationally exposed men, high testosterone levels in men and women, polycystic ovary syndrome in women, and recurrent miscarriage in women. The latter study has been criticized because the 2 cohorts (n = 77) had similar median BPA levels, but the average BPA level of those with recurrent miscarriages was significantly higher on the basis of a few individuals with extremely high levels. Prenatal exposure to BPA has been associated with chromosomal defects and increased externalizing behaviors. There has also been suggestion of a gender-specific effect toward lower birth weights in boys exposed to certain phenols prenatally. The only large (n = 1455) cross-sectional study to date of human exposure to BPA took into account a number of potentially confounding variables, including BMI, and revealed an association between BPA and cardiovascular disease, elevated liver enzyme levels, and diabetes but not between BPA and insulin, glucose, cholesterol, or triglyceride levels. However, the underlying mechanistic explanation for these findings is not yet clear. Also, this study has been challenged because of a large number of potential confounders and because it analyzed a discrete amount of data from a large data set, which allowed for errors in modeling that could have increased the possibility of false-positive results.

To assess possible risks to human health in relation to widespread population exposures, the US National Toxicology Program Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction risk analysis for BPA, based largely on extrapolation from the animal literature, concluded that there is “some” concern for neural and behavioral effects in fetuses, infants, and children at current human exposures. The authors concluded further that “there is negligible concern that exposure to BPA causes reproductive effects in nonoccupationally exposed adults and minimal concern for workers exposed to higher levels in occupational settings.”
**EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES OF DENTAL MATERIALS**

A randomized controlled trial of dental amalgam versus resin-based materials in US children found that children with resin-based composites had worse psychosocial outcomes on some measures of neurodevelopment 5 years after placement than those with amalgam as assessed by the parent-completed Child Behavior Checklist. This finding was not replicated in a similar randomized controlled trial in Portugal that assessed outcomes 7 years after composite placement via specific neurobehavioral tests of memory, attention/concentration, and motor function.

**RECOMMENDED APPLICATION TECHNIQUES**

Three randomized controlled trials have examined techniques to limit BPA and derivative exposure from dental resins. These studies noted that 20% to 45% of monomer remains unpolymerized after curing and has potential to leach into saliva. This unreacted monomer is typically found in a liquid layer on the outer surface of the material, where exposure to oxygen inhibits polymerization. Immediate removal of this unpolymerized layer after sealant placement dramatically reduces the levels of available monomer. Gargling water for 30 seconds after composite placement has been shown to decrease salivary BPA levels to nearly baseline for 9 different composite resins. In another study, pumice on a cotton ball or in a rotating rubber dental prophylaxis cup was highly effective in eliminating absorption of bis-DMA, bis-GMA, and TEGDMA compared with rubbing the layer with dry cotton or wet cotton or using an air/water spray.

**DISCUSSION**

We acknowledge the benefits in preventive and restorative dentistry of plastic resins that contain BPA derivatives, and we discuss the potential risks to health associated with BPA exposure.

The evidence is strong that resin-based dental sealants improve children’s oral health. Also, BPA exposure from dental materials seems transient and can potentially be controlled. However, BPA has been shown to be estrogenic in vitro, in animal models, and in preliminary human studies. These findings provide an incentive to minimize human exposure to BPA in dental materials as a health precaution.

Until recently, little information was available on possible human health consequences of exposure to BPA. Recently emerging data suggest that BPA and other phenols have potential to negatively affect infant development, especially when exposures to these compounds occur during prenatal and early postnatal life.

It is important, therefore, to reduce these exposures to the greatest extent possible. Particular efforts to minimize exposures may be warranted during pregnancy.

A fundamental legal and policy problem that underlies the questions about BPA exposure is a profound lack of toxicological and exposure information on BPA and BPA derivatives. This lack of information reflects the fact that the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976, the major federal law that pertains to the evaluation and regulation of chemicals for potential toxicity, has been a substantial failure; more than one-third of high-production-volume chemicals have no toxicity data publicly available. In the past 30 years, only 5 of the 80 000 chemicals currently in commerce have been removed from the market because of their documented toxicity under the provisions of the TSCA. The TSCA does not require companies to release information on ingredients of synthetic products to the public if these ingredients are claimed to be trade secrets, and it does not require companies to perform biomonitoring to understand patterns of exposure or health effects of product components. The US Congress is currently planning to consider legislation entitled the Kids, Worker, and Consumer Safe Chemicals Act (HR 6100, S 3040), which is expected to be more forceful than the TSCA in requiring industry to undertake more rigorous toxicity testing of chemical products.

In the absence of complete toxicological information on the potential adverse effects of dental materials made from BPA derivatives, we offer the following recommendations for prudent practice. Note that these recommendations come from our multidisciplinary team of authors and have not been specifically endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics. Revisions to these recommendations may be needed as new data on BPA emerge.

**Recommendations for Product Choice**

Although the literature is sparse, evidence-based recommendations for choice of dental resin products can begin to be made on the basis of the available data on monomer estrogenicity. Bis-GMA–based resins, which seem to be used most commonly on the basis of current MSDSs, are preferable to bis-DMA–based resins in terms of estrogenicity. Also, studies have consistently shown that bis-DMA, but not bis-GMA, hydrolyzes to BPA on contact with salivary esterases. However, product choice remains difficult, because many products combine bis-GMA with other potentially estrogenic monomers (eg, bisphenol A ethoxylate dimethacrylate and urethane-modified...
nate exposure to BPA. Resin place-
verse developmental effects after pre-
and the emerging data indicating ad-
disrupting compounds including BPA
sensitivity of the fetus to endocrine-
materials during pregnancy, given the
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field would further limit potential
rubber dam to control the operative
be a suitable substitute. As with all
rinsing with an air-water syringe may
stumbling for many children, thorough
rinsing with an air-water syringe may
cause rinsing and spitting can be chal-
lenging for many children, thorough
rinsing with an air-water syringe may
be a suitable substitute. As with all
dental operative procedures, use of a
rubber dam to control the operative
field would further limit potential
exposures.
It is prudent to control and limit expo-
sure to unpolymerized dental resin
materials during pregnancy, given the
sensitivity of the fetus to endocrine-
disrupting compounds including BPA
and the emerging data indicating ad-
verse developmental effects after pre-
natal exposure to BPA. Resin place-
ment during pregnancy should therefore be minimized, and in cases of necessary application, there should be scrupulous control of the operative field and adherence to all other proce-
dures that have been shown to mini-
mize exposure.

Recommendations for Additional Study
An initial research need is to assess all of
the dental resins in current or con-
templated use for estrogenicity, sali-
vary absorption, and tendency for hy-
drolysis to BPA. Additional studies are
also needed to further assess the po-
tential systemic absorption of BPA and
BPA derivatives from saliva at concen-
trations released by dental materials
and the potential to control these expo-
sures through clinical techniques.
Large-scale studies could also deter-
mine if there is chronic, low-level
leaching of BPA from dental materials
as they wear over time, because no
current in vivo study has tested for
leaching >5 days after polymeriza-
tion. Additional epidemiologic stud-
ies may also determine if there is a
correlation between sealant exposure
and clinical and subclinical end points
associated with BPA exposure, such as
cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or
neurodevelopmental effects.

Recommendation for Product Development
Although there has been a recent in-
crease in government funding toward
BPA research and there are several on-
going studies under supervision of the
US Food and Drug Administration, the
dental-materials industry will continue
to benefit from exploring alternative
materials for use in sealants and com-
posites. BPA- and BPA-derivative–free
dental materials should be a priority
for development. Furthermore, thor-
ough toxicological testing should be
performed to ensure safety of these
alternatives as they are developed.

Overall Recommendation
On the basis of the substantiated pre-
ventive benefits of resin-based dental
sealants and given the brevity of
exposed to BPA after sealant
application, we recommend continu-
ing application of resin-based sealants
in dental practice and in school-
based/school-linked dental-sealant
programs. Adherence to the precau-
tory recommendations described above
on product choice and application tech-
niques should be a high priority, because
it can reduce avoidable exposures. Elec-
tive use of resin-containing dental
sealants and composite restorations
during pregnancy should be mini-
mized, and nonelective use should be
carefully managed to prevent expo-
sure to unpolymerized monomer. Man-
facturers should provide specific in-
formation on the chemical structures
of monomers in resin dental products
and should be encouraged to develop
alternatives.

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ing, Inc, which provided a list of seal-
ants and composites comprising the
top US market share.
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