

Toothpaste Is Acidic Or Basic

Hydroxyapatite The OH[−] ion can be replaced by fluoride or chloride, producing fluorapatite or chlorapatite. Naturally occurring apatites can, however, also have brown, yellow, or green colorations, comparable to the discolorations of dental fluorosis. It is the hydroxyl endmember of the complex apatite group. It crystallizes in the hexagonal crystal system. process, either through water fluoridation or the use of fluoride-containing toothpaste, the stronger and more acid-resistant fluorapatite crystals form instead Hydroxyapatite (IMA name: hydroxylapatite) (Hap, HAp, or HA) is a naturally occurring mineral form of apatite with the formula Ca₅(PO₄)₃(OH), often written Ca₁₀(PO₄)₆(OH)₂ to denote that the crystal unit cell comprises two entities. Pure hydroxyapatite powder is white c4c499d19c

The United States was the first country to engage in water fluoridation, and 72% of its population... c4c499d19c == History == c4c499d19c Hydroxyapatite can be synthesized via several methods, such as wet chemical deposition, biomimetic... c4c499d19c Classically, alkylsulfonates can prepared by the Strecker sulfite alkylation, in which sulfite displaces a halide: c4c499d19c As the price of crude oil rose in the late 1970s, manufacturers switched from petrochemicals to oleochemicals because plant-based lauric oils processed from palm kernel oil were cheaper. Since then, palm kernel oil is predominantly used in the production of laundry detergent and personal care items like toothpaste, soap bars, shower cream and shampoo. c4c499d19c == Chemical synthesis == c4c499d19c To isolate sulfonate salts, these solutons are treated with base: c4c499d19c Fluoride came into use to prevent tooth decay in the 1940s. Fluoride is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines. In 2021, it was the 291st most commonly prescribed medication in the United States, with more than 600,000 prescriptions. c4c499d19c

Toothpaste Common colors for toothpaste include white (sometimes with colored stripes or green tint) and blue. The decline of tooth decay during the 20th century has been attributed to the introduction and regular use of fluoride-containing toothpastes worldwide. Toothpaste is used to promote oral hygiene: it is an abrasive that aids in removing dental plaque and food from the teeth, assists in suppressing halitosis, and delivers active ingredients (most commonly fluoride) to help prevent tooth decay (dental caries) and gum disease (gingivitis). Due to variations in composition and fluoride content, not all toothpastes are equally effective in maintaining oral health. Toothpaste is a paste or gel dentifrice that is used with a toothbrush to clean and maintain the aesthetics of teeth. Toothpaste is used to promote oral Toothpaste is a paste or gel dentifrice that is used with a toothbrush to clean and maintain the aesthetics of teeth. Large amounts of swallowed toothpaste can be poisonous c4c499d19c

Important process in oleochemical manufacturing... c4c499d19c == Processes == c4c499d19c The production of precipitated silica starts with the reaction of a basic silicate solution with a mineral acid. Sulfuric acid and sodium silicate solutions are added simultaneously with agitation to water. Precipitation is carried out under acidic or basic conditions. The choice of agitation, duration of precipitation, the addition rate of reactants, their temperature and concentration and pH can vary the properties of the resulting silica. The formation of a gel stage is avoided by stirring at elevated temperatures. The resulting white precipitate is filtered, washed and dried in the manufacturing process in order... c4c499d19c

Water fluoridation Bottled water often has unknown fluoride levels. Defluoridation is necessary when natural fluoride exceeds recommended limits. In the U. In the mouth, fluoride slows tooth enamel demineralization and enhances remineralization in early-stage cavities. 2 mg/L. 7 mg/L since 2015, lowered from 1. S. Fluoridated water maintains fluoride levels effective for cavity prevention, achieved naturally or through supplementation. fluoride are used, or if the toothbrushing is supervised. , the recommended level has been 0. 5 mg/L, depending on climate and other factors. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends fluoride levels of 0. 5–1. Fluoride mouthwash and gel are about as effective as fluoride toothpaste; fluoride varnish prevents Water fluoridation is the controlled addition of fluoride to public water supplies to reduce tooth decay c4c499d19c

Oleochemistry 9 million tons of which were produced in 1990. Since then, palm kernel oil is predominantly used in the production of laundry detergent and personal care items like toothpaste, soap bars, shower cream Oleochemistry is the study of vegetable oils and animal oils and fats, and oleochemicals derived from these fats and oils. The resulting product can be called oleochemicals (from Latin: oleum "olive oil"). The major product of this industry is soap, approximately 8. Intermediate chemical substances produced from these basic oleochemical substances include alcohol ethoxylates, alcohol sulfates, alcohol ether sulfates, quaternary ammonium salts, monoacylglycerols (MAG), diacylglycerols (DAG), structured triacylglycerols (TAG), sugar esters, and other oleochemical products. Other major oleochemicals include fatty acids, fatty acid methyl esters, fatty alcohols and fatty amines. Glycerol is a side product of all of these processes c4c499d19c

It exists as three crystalline polymorphs α , α' , and β . The α and α' states are stable at high temperatures. c4c499d19c $\text{RSO}_3\text{H} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{RSO}_3\text{Na} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ c4c499d19c Relatively high ingestion of fluoride by babies and children may result in white marks on the teeth known as fluorosis. Excessive ingestion by babies and children can result in severe dental fluorosis, indicated by a brown or yellow coloring, weakening and brittleness of the teeth, or in severe cases, acute toxicity. Fluoride therapy typically uses the sodium fluoride form, though stannous fluoride may also be used. Fluoride decreases breakdown of teeth by acids, promotes remineralisation, and decreases the activity of bacteria. Fluoride works primarily through direct contact with teeth. c4c499d19c Tooth decay affects 60–90% of schoolchildren worldwide. Fluoridation reduces cavities in children, with Cochrane reviews estimating reductions of 35% in baby teeth and 26% in permanent teeth when no other fluoride sources are available, though efficacy in adults is less clear. In Europe and other regions, declining decay rates are attributed to topical fluorides and alternatives like salt fluoridation and nano-hydroxyapatite. c4c499d19c == Allotropes and preparation == c4c499d19c == Nomenclature == c4c499d19c == Production == c4c499d19c $\text{RSO}_3\text{H} \rightarrow \text{RSO}-3 + \text{H}+$ c4c499d19c

Sulfonate Many useful compounds and even some biochemicals are sulfonates. The formula for this functional group is RSO[−]₃. These include alkylbenzene sulfonates, α -olefin sulfonates, and paraffin sulfonates. The formula for this functional group is RSO[−]₃. Sulfonates are generally stable in water, non-oxidizing, and colorless. Sulfonates are the conjugate bases of sulfonic acids. Sulfonates In organosulfur chemistry, a sulfonate is a salt or anion of a sulfonic acid. Most detergents and surfactants are sulfonates. sulfonate is a salt or anion of a sulfonic acid. Sulfonates are the conjugate bases of sulfonic acids c4c499d19c

Like pyrogenic silica, precipitated silica is essentially not microporous (unless prepared by the Stöber process). c4c499d19c == Medical uses... == c4c499d19c Up to 50% by volume and 70% by weight of human bone is a modified form of hydroxyapatite, known as bone mineral. Carbonated calcium-deficient hydroxyapatite is the main mineral of which dental enamel and dentin are composed. Hydroxyapatite crystals are also found in pathological calcifications such as those found in breast tumors, as well as calcifications within the pineal gland (and other structures of the brain) known as corpora arenacea or "brain sand". c4c499d19c

Fluoride therapy Fluoride supplements are recommended to prevent tooth decay in children older than six months in areas where the drinking water is low in fluoride. It is typically used as a liquid, pill, or paste by mouth. Fluoride has also been used to treat a number of bone diseases. increases and decreases in mineral content, depending upon how acidic or alkaline the mouth is, and depending upon the concentration of other substances in Fluoride therapy is the use of fluoride for medical purposes c4c499d19c

== Preparation == c4c499d19c

Precipitated silica The choice of agitation, duration of precipitation Precipitated silica is an amorphous form of silica (silicon dioxide, SiO2). It is a white, powdery material produced by precipitation from a solution containing silicate salts. Precipitation is carried out under acidic or basic conditions. added simultaneously with agitation to water c4c499d19c

Tricalcium phosphate It is also found in baby powder, antacids and toothpaste. Toothpastes with functionalized β-tricalcium phosphate Tricalcium phosphate (sometimes abbreviated TCP), more commonly known as Calcium phosphate, is a calcium salt of phosphoric acid with the chemical formula Ca3(PO4)2. Most commercial samples of "tricalcium phosphate" are in fact hydroxyapatite. It is a white solid of low solubility. It is also known as tribasic calcium phosphate and bone phosphate of lime (BPL). assigned European food additive number E341 c4c499d19c

Bismuth(III) oxide Bismuth oxide was used to develop a scalable colored surface high in Bismuth(III) oxide is a compound of bismuth, with the chemical formula Bi2O3. It has seen extensive study for its ionic conductivity, but its most mature use is as a colorant in pyrotechnics. the material under oxidative conditions similar to those produced by toothpaste c4c499d19c

Sulfonates are generally prepared by deprotonation (neutralization) of sulfonic acids. Because sulfonic acids are strong acids, they spontaneously convert to sulfonates when dissolved in water: c4c499d19c The three main classes of amorphous silica are pyrogenic silica, precipitated silica and silica gel. Among them, precipitated silica has the greatest commercial significance. In 1999, more than one million tons were produced, half of it is used in tires and shoe soles. c4c499d19c The cause of cavities is acid from bacteria dissolving the hard tissues of the teeth (enamel, dentin, and cementum). The acid is produced by the bacteria when they break down food debris or sugar on the tooth surface. Simple sugars in food are these bacteria's primary energy source, and thus a diet high in simple sugar is a risk factor. If tooth demineralization is greater than tooth remineralization from sources such as saliva, caries results. Risk factors include conditions that result in less saliva, such as diabetes mellitus, Sjögren syndrome, and some medications, including psychostimulants, antihistamines... c4c499d19c

Tooth decay Fluoride toothpaste or dental varnish Tooth decay, also known as caries (lit. 'rottenness', from Latin), is the breakdown of teeth due to acids produced by bacteria. The resulting dental cavities may be many different colors, from yellow to black. , inflammation of the tissue around the tooth), tooth loss, infection, or dental abscess formation. The process is dynamic, however, as remineralization can also occur if the acid is neutralized by saliva or mouthwash. Symptoms may include pain and difficulty eating. e. Complications may include periodontal disease (i. Tooth regeneration is a field of ongoing stem cell-based study that aims to find methods to reverse the effects of decay; current treatments are limited to symptom management c4c499d19c

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