

**SODIUM FLUORIDE 5000 PLUS- sodium fluoride cream**  
**Westminster Pharmaceuticals, LLC**

*Disclaimer: This drug has not been found by FDA to be safe and effective, and this labeling has not been approved by FDA. For further information about unapproved drugs, click here.*

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**SF 5000 Plus 1.1% Sodium Fluoride - Prescription Dental Cream**

**DESCRIPTION**

Self-topical neutral fluoride dentifrice containing 1.1% (w/w) sodium fluoride for use as a dental caries preventive in adults and pediatric patients.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:** Sodium Fluoride USP 1.1% (w/w)

**INACTIVE INGREDIENTS:** FD&C Blue No. 1, glycerin, hydrated silica, purified water, sodium benzoate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sorbitol, spearmint flavor, titanium dioxide, xanthan gum, dicalcium phosphate, xylitol

**CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

Frequent topical applications to the teeth with preparations having a relatively high fluoride content increase tooth resistance to acid dissolution and enhance penetration of the fluoride ion into tooth enamel.

**INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

A dental caries preventive; for once daily self-applied topical use. It is well established that 1.1% sodium fluoride is safe and extraordinarily effective as a caries preventive when applied frequently with mouthpiece applicators.<sup>1-4</sup> SF 5000 Plus brand of 1.1% sodium fluoride in a squeeze-tube is easily applied onto a toothbrush. This prescription dental cream should be used once daily in place of your regular toothpaste unless otherwise instructed by your dental professional. May be used whether or not drinking water is fluoridated, since topical fluoride cannot produce fluorosis. (See WARNINGS for exception.)

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Do not use in pediatric patients under age 6 years unless recommended by a dentist or physician.

**WARNINGS**

Prolonged daily ingestion may result in various degrees of dental fluorosis in pediatric patients under age 6 years, especially if the water fluoridation exceeds 0.6 ppm, since younger pediatric patients frequently cannot perform the brushing process without significant swallowing. Use in pediatric patients under age 6 years requires special

supervision to prevent repeated swallowing of the dental cream which could cause dental fluorosis. Read directions carefully before using. If using a mouthpiece application, prolonged exposure (longer than 1 minute) may result in oral irritation, such as burning. **KEEP THIS PRODUCT OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL OVERDOSAGE, SEEK PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE OR CONTACT A POISON CONTROL CENTER IMMEDIATELY.**

## **PRECAUTIONS**

Not for systemic treatment. DO NOT SWALLOW.

### **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

In a study conducted in rodents, no carcinogenesis was found in male and female mice and female rats treated with fluoride at dose levels ranging from 4.1 to 9.1 mg/kg of body weight. Equivocal evidence of carcinogenesis was reported in male rats treated with 2.5 and 4.1 mg/kg of body weight. In a second study, no carcinogenesis was observed in rats, males or females, treated with fluoride up to 11.3 mg/kg of body weight. Epidemiological data provide no credible evidence for an association between fluoride, either naturally occurring or added to drinking water, and risk of human cancer.

Fluoride ion is not mutagenic in standard bacterial systems. It has been shown that fluoride ion has potential to induce chromosome aberrations in cultured human and rodent cells at doses much higher than those to which humans are exposed. In vivo data are conflicting. Some studies report chromosome damage in rodents, while other studies using similar protocols report negative results.

Potential adverse reproductive effects of fluoride exposure in humans have not been adequately evaluated. Adverse effects on reproduction were reported for rats, mice, fox, and cattle exposed to 100 ppm or greater concentrations of fluoride in their diet or drinking water. Other studies conducted in rats demonstrated that lower concentrations of fluoride (5 mg/kg of body weight) did not result in impaired fertility and reproductive capabilities.

### **Pregnancy**

Pregnancy Category B

It has been shown that fluoride crosses the placenta of rats, but only 0.01% of the amount administered is incorporated in fetal tissue. Animal studies (rats, mice, rabbits) have shown that fluoride is not a teratogen. Maternal exposure to 12.2 mg fluoride/kg of body weight (rats) or 13.1 mg/kg of body weight (rabbits) did not affect the litter size or fetal weight and did not increase the frequency of skeletal or visceral malformations. Epidemiological studies conducted in areas with high levels of naturally fluoridated water showed no increase in birth defects. Heavy exposure to fluoride during in utero development may result in skeletal fluorosis, which becomes evident in childhood.

### **Nursing Mothers**

It is not known if fluoride is excreted in human milk. However, many drugs are excreted in milk, and caution should be exercised when products containing fluoride are administered to a nursing woman. Reduced milk production was reported in farm-raised

fox when the animals were fed a diet containing a high concentration of fluoride (98-137 mg/kg of body weight). No adverse effects on parturition, lactation, or offspring were seen in rats administered fluoride up to 5 mg/kg of body weight.

## **Pediatric Use**

The use of SF 5000 Plus in pediatric age groups 6 to 16 years as a caries preventive is supported by pioneering clinical studies with 1.1% sodium fluoride gels in mouth trays in students age 11- 14 years conducted by Englander, et al.<sup>2,3,4</sup> Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients below the age of 6 years have not been established. Please refer to the CONTRAINDICATIONS and WARNINGS sections.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Allergic reactions and other idiosyncrasies have been rarely reported.

## **OVERDOSAGE**

Accidental ingestion of large amounts of fluoride may result in acute burning in the mouth and sore tongue. Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may occur soon after ingestion (within 30 minutes) and are accompanied by salivation, hematemesis, and epigastric cramping abdominal pain. These symptoms may persist for 24 hours. If less than 5 mg fluoride/kg body weight (i.e., 2.3 mg fluoride/lb body weight) have been ingested, give calcium (e.g., milk) orally to relieve gastrointestinal symptoms and observe for a few hours. If more than 5 mg fluoride/kg body weight (i.e., more than 2.3 mg fluoride/lb body weight) have been ingested, induce emesis, give orally soluble calcium (e.g., milk, calcium gluconate or calcium lactate solution) and immediately seek medical assistance. For accidental ingestion of more than 15 mg fluoride/kg of body weight (i.e., 6.9 mg fluoride/lb body weight), induce vomiting and admit immediately to a hospital facility.

A treatment dose (a thin ribbon) of SF 5000 Plus contains 2.5 mg fluoride. A 1.8 oz. tube contains 255 mg fluoride.

## **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

Follow these instructions unless otherwise instructed by your dental professional: 1. Adults and pediatric patients 6 years of age or older, apply a thin ribbon of SF 5000 Plus to a toothbrush. Brush thoroughly once daily for two minutes, preferably at bedtime. 2. After use, adults expectorate. For best results, do not eat, drink, or rinse for 30 minutes. Pediatric patients, age 6-16, expectorate after use and rinse mouth thoroughly.

## **HOW SUPPLIED**

1.8 oz. (51 g) net wt. tube

**Flavor:** Spearmint

NDC 69367-309-51

**You should call your doctor for medical advice about serious adverse events. To report a serious adverse event or obtain product information, contact**

**Westminster Pharmaceuticals, LLC at 1-844-221-7294 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 (Toll Free).**

**Rx Only**

## **REFERENCES**

1. American Dental Association, Council on Dental Therapeutics, Fluoride compounds, In: Accepted Dental Therapeutics, Ed. 40, Chicago, ADA, 405-407 (1984). 2. H.R. Englander et al., Clinical Anticaries Effect of Repeated Topical Sodium Fluoride Applications by Mouthpieces, JADA, 75, 638-644 (1967). 3. H.R. Englander, et al., Residual Anticaries Effect of Repeated Topical Sodium Fluoride Applications by Mouthpieces, JADA 78, 783-787 (1969). 4. H.R. Englander HR et al., Incremental Rates of Dental Caries After Repeated Topical Sodium Fluoride Applications in Children With Lifelong Consumption of Fluoridated Water, JADA, 82, 354-358, (1971).

### **Manufactured for:**

Westminster Pharmaceuticals, LLC  
Nashville, TN 37217

Rev. 5/23

## **PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL - 51 g Tube Carton**

SPEARMINT

NDC 69367-309-51

Rx Only

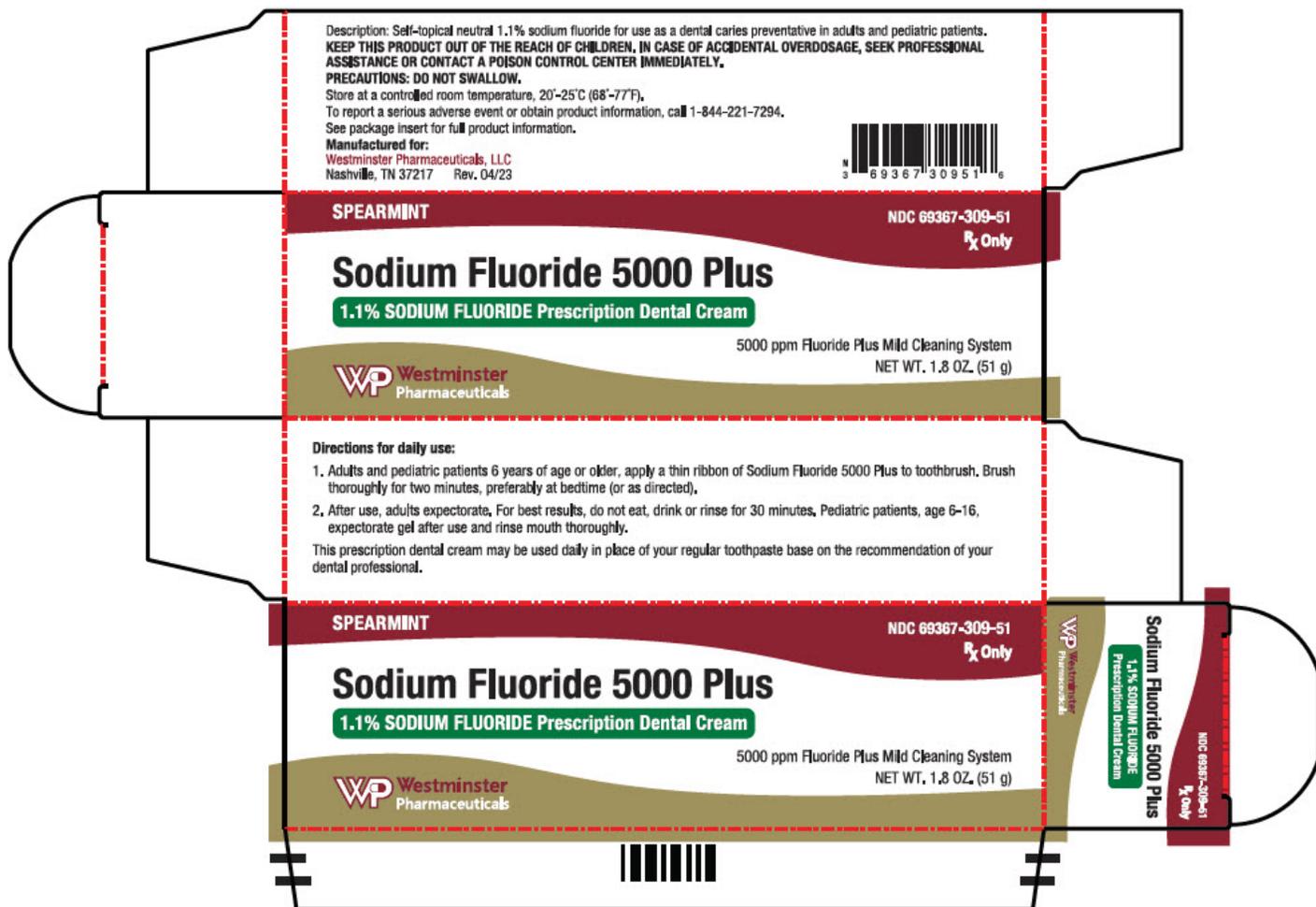
Sodium Fluoride 5000 Plus

1.1% SODIUM FLUORIDE Prescription Dental Cream

5000 ppm Fluoride Plus Mild Cleaning System

NET WT. 1.8 OZ. (51 g)

Westminster  
Pharmaceuticals



## SODIUM FLUORIDE 5000 PLUS

sodium fluoride cream

### Product Information

<b>Product Type</b>	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	<b>Item Code (Source)</b>	NDC:69367-309
<b>Route of Administration</b>	DENTAL		

### Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
<b>SODIUM FLUORIDE</b> (UNII: 8ZYQ1474W7) (FLUORIDE ION - UNII:Q80VPU4080)	FLUORIDE ION	5 mg in 1 g

### Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
<b>FD&amp;C BLUE NO. 1</b> (UNII: H3R47K3TBD)	
<b>GLYCERIN</b> (UNII: PDC6A3C0OX)	
<b>HYDRATED SILICA</b> (UNII: Y6O7T4G8P9)	
<b>WATER</b> (UNII: 059QF0KO0R)	
<b>SODIUM BENZOATE</b> (UNII: OJ245FE5EU)	
<b>SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE</b> (UNII: 368GB5141J)	

<b>SORBITOL</b> (UNII: 506T60A25R)	
<b>TITANIUM DIOXIDE</b> (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP)	
<b>XANTHAN GUM</b> (UNII: TTV12P4NEE)	

<b>Product Characteristics</b>			
<b>Color</b>		<b>Score</b>	
<b>Shape</b>		<b>Size</b>	
<b>Flavor</b>	SPEARMINT	<b>Imprint Code</b>	
<b>Contains</b>			

<b>Packaging</b>				
#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:69367-309-51	1 in 1 CARTON	03/09/2021	
1		51 g in 1 TUBE; Type 0: Not a Combination Product		

<b>Marketing Information</b>			
Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
UNAPPROVED DRUG OTHER		03/09/2021	

**Labeler** - Westminster Pharmaceuticals, LLC (079516651)

Revised: 7/2023

Westminster Pharmaceuticals, LLC