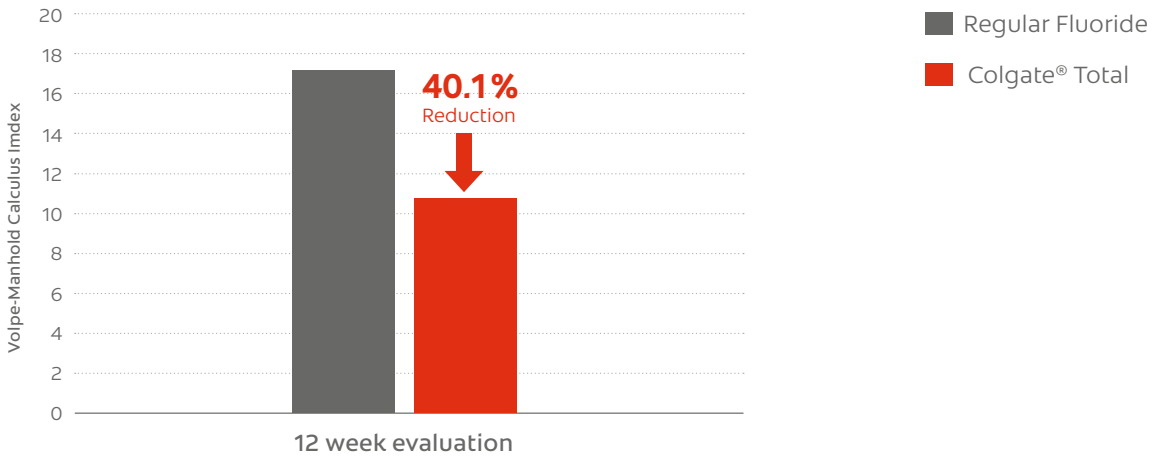
Colgate® Total with Dual Zinc plus Arginine is effective in Controlling Supragingival Calculus Formation

Results

12 weeks calculus reduction



- After 12 weeks of product use, Colgate® Total users had 40.1% less supragingival calculus formation compared to the subjects using a regular fluoride toothpaste

Clinical study essentials

- Randomized, double-blind, parallel, clinical study
- 100 participants completed the study
- 20 week study duration consisting of 8 week wash-in phase and 12 week test phase
- Performed at Mahidol University, International Oral Science Research, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Data on file, Seriwatanachai D et al, Colgate Palmolive Technology Center, Piscataway, USA, Sep 2016

Implication for practice

Colgate® Total provides patients with significant reduction in calculus formation after 12 weeks of continuous use.

Supplementary Study Information

Products under Investigation

- Test toothpaste: zinc (zinc oxide, zinc citrate) 0.96%, 1.5% Arginine and 1450 ppm fluoride (Colgate® Total; Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, NY)
- Control toothpaste : regular fluoride toothpaste containing 1450 ppm fluoride (MaxFresh Tea; Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, NY)

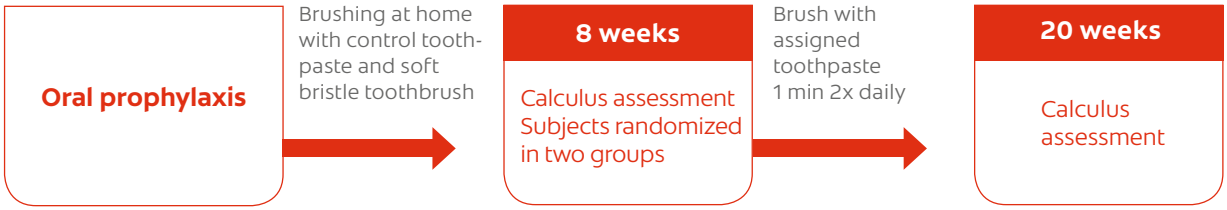
Study participants

100 adult subjects were enrolled with an initial Volpe-Manhold Calculus Index score of at least 7.0.

Methods

In this 20 weeks clinical study the clinical efficacy of Colgate® Total with Dual Zinc plus Arginine was compared to regular fluoride toothpaste in controlling supragingival calculus formation over a 12-week period.

Trial Procedure



Conclusion

Colgate® Total with Dual Zinc plus Arginine provides significantly greater control of supragingival calculus formation as compared to a regular fluoride toothpaste.

Further published studies with these products:

1. Delgado et al, J Clin Dent, accepted for publication 2018
2. Prasad K et al, J Clin Dent, accepted for publication 2018
3. Manus L et al, J Clin Dent, accepted for publication 2018
4. Lee C et al, J Clin Dent, accepted for publication 2018
5. Hu D et. al, J Clin Dent, accepted for publication 2018