





# A world with optimal oral health

**FDI World Dental Federation** 

Dr Greg Chadwick – PresidentMr Enzo Bondioni – Executive Director

ERO Plenary 27 April 2024

## **Overview**



- FDI Strategic Plan 2024–2027
- Position on Free Sugars
- Global Health Agenda
- Amalgam Ban in the European Union



## FDI Strategy 2024–2027

## FDI Strategic Plan 2024-2027: at a glance







#### **OUR MISSION**

FDI is the leading global voice of the dental profession, working with members to improve oral health worldwide.



Commitment to members | Integrity Culture of inclusiveness | Service Ethical behaviour







**ADVOCACY** 













## Strategic pillars and goals



## KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE



Goal: Build a robust community of skilled engaged, and informed dental professionals and partners

#### ADVOCACY



Goal: Mobilize advocacy efforts to increase oral health literacy and achieve political commitment and action on oral health for all

#### **INNOVATION**



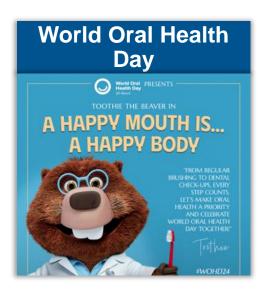
Goal:
Position the oral health community to ensure the dental profession is responsible, sustainable, and responsive to emerging and evolving technologies in dentistry

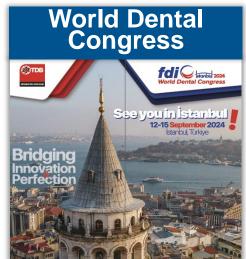
### Implementation vehicles: main activities



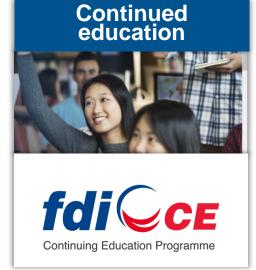


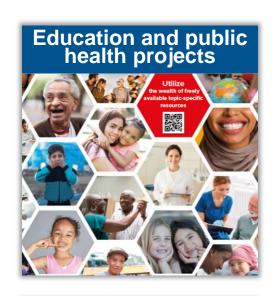












Outcomes help deliver on FDI's goals

## FDI World Dental Congress 2024



- Scientific Programme is now available at: <a href="https://2024.world-dental-congress.org/en/scientific-programme">https://2024.world-dental-congress.org/en/scientific-programme</a>
- Received a record-breaking 1500 abstract submissions

• Early-bird registration deadline: 27th May





## Position on Free Sugars

### Position on Free Sugars





LEADING THE WORLD TO OPTIMAL ORAL HEALTH

#### **FDI Position on Free Sugars**

#### Background

Oral diseases affect some 3.5 billion people worldwide and have an estimated prevalence of 45% the highest of any noncommunicable disease (NCD)1. They include a range of conditions such as dental caries, periodontal disease, edentulism, oral cancer, trauma, noma and congenital differences including cleft lip and/or palate2. Among the major oral diseases, untreated caries is the most prevalent with 2 billion cases affecting permanent teeth and 510 million cases affecting

Oral diseases are increasingly associated with chronic NCDs and share risk factors including unhealthy diets high in free sugars, alcohol consumption, tobacco use and exposure to environmental pollution3. They also have common social and commercial determinants of health which include the political, social and economic conditions and strategies employed by the private sector that influence unhealthy choices4

Excessive consumption of sugars from snacks, processed foods and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) is one of the major factors causing worldwide increases in oral disease, cardiovascular disease5-9, cancer10-14, obesity 15-21 and diabetes22-27.

Free sugars offer little nutritional value and many countries have implemented public health strategies and taxes and/or levies to reduce their consumption<sup>28</sup>. FDI published a policy statement in 2015 to emphasize the urgent need to reduce dietary sugars to prevent dental caries<sup>29</sup>. Further to that, FDI's Vision 2030 recognizes the importance of policies addressing free sugar consumption as an indicator for monitoring progress in improving oral health30. The draft WHO Global Oral Health Action Plan (2023-2030), which aligns with Vision 2030, also recommends that, by 2030, at least 50% of countries should have policy measures aiming to reduce free sugars

#### Defining free sugars

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines "free sugars" as monosaccharides (e.g. glucose, fructose) and disaccharides (e.g. sucrose) added to foods and drinks by the manufacturer, cook or consumer and sugars naturally present in honey, syrups, fruit juices and fruit juice concentrates 32. It does not include naturally occurring sugars in fruits, vegetables and dairy products. Free sugars cause tooth decay and have increasingly been recognized as causes for major NCDs such as diabetes and obesity32

The WHO guideline recommends that the daily intake of free sugars be limited to less than 10% of total energy intake, which equates to 12 teaspoons for adults and 6 teaspoons for children. A further reduction to below 5% of total energy intake (6 teaspoons for adults and 3 teaspoons for children) would provide additional health benefits and help minimize the risk of dental caries throughout the life course. Worldwide consumption has tripled over the past 50 years, and this

 Adopted by FDI General Assembly in September 2023

- Time to tackle the main risk factor for the most prevalent disease worldwide - dental caries
- Highlight impact on general health and wellbeing

## Sugar: one target, six goals



Global target:
Policies to reduce
sugars intake

By 2030 every FDI member country implements policy measures aiming to reduce free sugars intake

Goal 1: Lead capacity-building and knowledge sharing workshops to support the implementation of national sugar policy measures.

Goal 2: Provide FDI members with the evidence, tools, and momentum to advocate for the implementation of taxes/levies on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs).

Goal 3: Support the global adoption of the No Sugar November campaign to improve health literacy and raise awareness of how low sugar diets can positively impact overall quality of life and general well-being.

Goal 4: Champion policies that discourage the consumption of free sugars and SSBs in public settings.

Goal 5: Promote action on the commercial determinants of health.

Goal 6: Leverage World Oral Health Day to spotlight sugar as the main risk factor for dental caries.



## Global health agenda

## Key highlights: global health agenda



- **February:** WHO Global High-level Technical meeting on Noncommunicable Diseases in Humanitarian Settings.
- March: World Economic Forum meeting
- March: intel on WHO's 14<sup>th</sup> General Programme of Work
- May: WHO World Health Assembly
- September: UNHLM on AMR
- September: WDC24
- December: WHO Global Oral Health Meeting







## WHO 14th General Programme of Work



- WHO 14th General Programme of Work (GPW14) frames the organization's work over the next 4 years.
- FDI provided input into draft.
- Oral health indicators included for the first time:
  - 1. Proportion of countries that implement policy measures aimed at reducing free sugars intake.
  - 2. Number of dentists per 10,000 population.
  - 3. Proportion of population entitled to essential oral health interventions as part of the UHC health benefit packages.
  - 4. Prevalence of the main oral diseases and conditions.



### WHO Oral Health Country Profiles





- National Dental Associations expressed concerns about data collection for the WHO Oral Health Country Profiles
- WHO Oral Health Team is working with Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) to address
  the concerns raised
- IHME will publish their criteria for data collection and methodology to ensure a sound understanding of their approach



# Amalgam Ban in the European Union

## Dental amalgam ban in the EU





- July 2023: European Commission adopted a proposal to revise the Mercury Regulation in EU
- February 2024: The Council and European Parliament reached a provisional political agreement on the proposal to phase out the use of dental amalgam
- April 2024: The legislation was voted upon at the European Parliament plenary

## Thank you!



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