

27. FURTHER DATA ON CHEMICAL FACTORS OF SALIVA RELATED TO IMMUNITY AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DENTAL CARIES

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The author's further studies⁴ have included 960 individual chemical analyses of salivas for persons living in 105 different places distributed through 14 countries. The new data support those previously reported. The treatment consisted of reinforcing nutrition, as previously outlined, with fat-soluble activators and foods having high content of minerals. Before treatment, addition of bone to saliva increased the inorganic P, 3.07 percent; after treatment, addition of bone decreased the reading 13.1 percent, a change of 16.17 percent. In no case has active caries progressed as determined by clinical and roentgenographic study. In practically all cases there was physical improvement with increase of energy.