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Considering the provisions of art. 35 lit. m) from the Regulation on organization and functioning of the College of Dentists in Romania adopted by the Decision of the National General Assembly no. 5/2007, as subsequently amended and supplemented, as well as the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 1102/2008, hereinafter also referred to as the Regulation, regarding the obligation of the Member States to elaborate until 1 July 2019 a national plan regarding the measures they intend to implement to gradually reduce the use of dental amalgam,

taking into account also the following aspects:

- The use of dental amalgam is no longer allowed for the treatment of children under 15, pregnant or breastfeeding women or temporary teeth, unless the dentist considers it strictly necessary, these restrictions on the use of dental amalgam will contribute to reducing the pollution of the environment and not being the result of safety problems regarding the amalgam restorations in

the context of dentistry; - the new regulations in the European Union that restrict the use of mercury do

part of a global agreement to reduce global environmental pollution caused by mercury released during the production, use and disposal of mercury products, including dental amalgam ;

- The Minamata Mercury Convention is a global treaty for the protection of human health and the environment against the adverse effects of mercury, among other provisions, the Convention requiring each country to "gradually eliminate and use dental amalgam";
- there is no evidence that dental amalgam presents a direct health risk to people who have amalgam restorations, but, however, when released into the environment, mercury that is stable in dental amalgam can be transformed by microorganisms into a form which can accumulate at toxic levels in fish and other marine life and can enter the human food chain; therefore, through contamination of the environment, dental amalgam may contribute indirectly to the risk to human health due to mercury, in this context reducing the production, use and disposal of dental amalgam will contribute to reducing this indirect risk;
- there is no evidence to show that existing dental amalgam restorations harm the patient's health, including for infants, unborn children or those who are breastfeeding and, therefore, there is no reason to replace existing amalgam restorations , with the exception of patients with allergy or with local adverse reactions to any of the

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components of the dental amalgam, under the conditions in that removal of the correct  
restorations of amalgam can lead to unnecessary loss of the dental substance,

regarding the provisions of art. art. 512 paragraph (1) lit. m) corroborated with those of art.  
538 para. (1) of Law no. 95/2006 regarding the reform in the field of health, republished, as  
subsequently amended and supplemented,

regretting, once again, the fact that, up to this moment, the Ministry of Health has not  
requested an official point of view of the professional body regarding the measures that  
should be considered in the elaboration of the national plan mentioned above, although at  
the level of the directions Territorial public health inspections are carried out in the dental  
medicine offices regarding the compliance with the provisions of the Regulation, and in the  
absence of the national adoption of concrete measures to implement the provisions of the  
Regulation,

taking into account the provisions of annex no. 1, point 2 of the Convention of October 10,  
2013 from Minamata regarding mercury ratified by Law no. 176/2014 for the ratification of  
the Minamata Convention on mercury, opened for signature and signed by Romania in  
Kumamoto on October 10, 2013,

pursuant to art. 534 of Law no. 95/2006 regarding the reform in the field of health,  
republished, with the subsequent modifications and completions, as well as of art. 33 of the  
Regulation on organization and functioning,

National Council of the College of Dentists of Romania

adopt the following

Decision

Art. 1. The motion provided in the annex, an integral part of the present decision, is  
approved.

Art. 2. The present decision is communicated to the Parliament of Romania, to the Ministry  
of Health and to the territorial colleges.

Bucharest, June 14, 2019 Nr. 10/2 CN / 14.06.2019

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vote

regarding the proposals for measures

which should be implemented to gradually reduce the use of dental amalgam

The National Council of the College of Dentists of Romania approves the following  
proposals for measures to be considered when developing the national plan on the  
measures that Romania intends to implement to gradually reduce the use of amalgam

dental: 1)

prohibiting the use / use of dense amalgam in the treatment of milk teeth, in children under 18 years and in pregnant or breastfeeding women, unless this is considered strictly necessary by the dentist, for reasons related to the specific medical needs of the patient;

Motivation: children, pregnant women and nursing groups are specified by the European Union (hereinafter and EU) for the current restrictions on the use of dental amalgam; also, developing fetuses, infants, and infants are generally considered to be at greater risk, so that, while there is no evidence that amalgam restorations harm patients' health, the precautionary principle is applied by avoidance when possible.

Explanation in situations exempted from this measure: Despite environmental concerns, for some patients in specific groups, the use of dental amalgam may be the only feasible treatment option that can best meet all clinical circumstances and patient needs. Examples include cases where there is an allergy or adverse reaction to alternative materials or when it is not possible to obtain adequate isolation or cooperation with the patient for the chosen treatment cannot be obtained. In these cases, the patient or parent / parent should be informed of the reasons for using the amalgam, reassuring them that there is no evidence that applying an amalgam restoration is harmful to the patient's health, including those in the restricted group. Amalgam restorations remain a treatment option for patients not specified in the new regulations, and are considered to be safe.

in case of emergency stomatological it is possible to remove the dental amalgam in all dental medicine offices;

complete elimination of the use of dental amalgam by July 1, 2025;

prohibition of the use by the dental practitioners of the amalgam in bulk;

use of the amalgam for dental purposes only in predapsulated encapsulated form; the legal representatives of the dental medicine offices in which dental amalgam is used, in which obturations are removed based on amalgam or teeth that contain such obturations are removed, ensure that the sanitary units are equipped with amalgam separators that refine and collect the particles. amalgam; Starting January 1, 2021, all amalgam separators in use must provide a retention level of at least 95% of the amalgam particles. Amalgam separators and capsules that comply with European or other national or international standards are considered

international, which provide an equivalent level of quality and retention meets the current requirements of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 1102/2008 - see art. 10 paragraph (5);

the adoption and implementation of policies at national and local level regarding the encouragement and support of equipping with amalgam separators of the public and private dental medicine offices, until January 1, 2021.

prohibiting the disposal of dental amalgam waste in the environment; medicine dentists ensure that dental amalgam waste is handled and collected by entities authorized to collect,

manage and neutralization. To increase the responsibility of dentists and in the collection of amalgam waste, the CMSR proposes to replace the full amalgam separators, for free, and not at a cost, by the authorized companies, for 2 years, respectively between July 1, 2019 - July 1, 2021; monitoring, at national level, the imports of amalgam, respectively the deterrence of the imports of amalgam, concretely the prohibition of the import of loose amalgam and the annual decrease of the import of pre-encapsulated amalgam. Customs agencies should adopt a system that allows the amalgam to be identified in order to track the reduction and subsequently to stop the amalgam imports and exports (from 2024);

activities to inform the public (through the press, television, radio, articles, brochures, posters, etc.) about the dental amalgam, in order to make the population aware of the environmental risks of mercury, as one of the most important measures to completely stop the use of amalgam;

measures to prevent dental caries and promote health by reducing the need for dental restoration and minimizing its use;

completing the model of the informed consent form provided in no. Order of the Minister of Health no. 1411/2016 regarding the modification and completion of the Order of the Minister of Public Health no. 482/2007 regarding the approval of the methodological Norms for the application of Title XV "Civil liability of the medical personnel 5 and of the provider of medical, health and pharmaceutical products and services" of Law no. 95/2006 regarding the reform in the field of health, concretely the need to obtain the patient's signature on the informed consent form before applying the dental amalgam; encouraging representative professional organizations and dental medicine faculties to prepare and train dentists and students to use mercury-free dental restoration materials and promote best management practices;

directing Continuing Medical Education programs to inform current and future dentists about the impact of dental amalgam on the environment, including how amalgam is a major source of mercury pollution in air, water and soil;

promoting the use of mercury-free therapeutic alternatives, both cost-effective and clinically effective, for dental restorations;

updating the curriculum of preparing students and residents for the proper education and training of future specialists regarding the use of alternatives for mercury-free dental restoration and the promotion of best dental management practices; elimination of the information regarding the dental amalgam from the competition and examination topics, requesting at these competitions and exams only the information about the dental restorations without amalgam; financing by the Romanian state of mercury-free dental care programs and discouraging programs that favor the use of dental amalgam, instead of mercury-free dental restorations; encouraging policies at the level of the National Health Insurance House that favors the use of mercury-free therapeutic alternatives instead of amalgam and reallocating financial support for mercury-free dental fillings; promoting minimally invasive therapeutic procedures and techniques, which involve the removal of the smallest amount of healthy dental tissue (the amalgam requires removal of healthy dental tissues in a larger proportion than mercury-free alternatives); promoting the use of best practices in dental medicine offices, in accordance with environmental issues, to

reduce the release of mercury and mercury compounds in water and soil; promoting the research and development of quality mercury-free materials for dental restorations ; providing detailed information for the public on the website of the Government of Romania / Ministry of Health, which must contain the following elements:

- the amalgam contains about 50% mercury;
- Mercury can have negative effects on human health and the environment;
- The European Union and the Minamata Convention on Mercury provide elimination of amalgam use; and
- patients should request mercury-free dental fillings. modification of the minimum endowment of the dental medicine cabinets (modification of the annex no. 2 to the WSF Order no. 153/2003 for approving the methodological norms regarding the establishment, organization and functioning of the medical cabinets regarding the endowment of the dental medicine cabinets; discouragement of the formation of a possible monopoly of some companies collecting amalgam separators.

With consideration,

Președintele Colegiului Medicilor Dentiști din România,

Prof. Ecaterina Ionescu