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## FDI POLICY STATEMENT

### Bisphenol A in Dentistry

Revised version adopted by the FDI General Assembly: 2026, Prague,  
Czech Republic

Original version adopted by the FDI General Assembly: 2013, Istanbul,  
Turkey

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#### 3 **CONTEXT**

4 Bisphenol A (BPA) is a synthetic compound used in many consumer and industrial  
5 products and has drawn public concern for its potential endocrine-disrupting effects.  
6 In dentistry, BPA is not intentionally added to materials but may occur in trace  
7 amounts through certain monomers derived from BPA, such as bisphenol A-glycidyl  
8 methacrylate (Bis-GMA) and bisphenol A dimethacrylate (Bis-DMA), which are used  
9 in some resin-based dental materials including some fissure sealants, filling, luting,  
10 core build-up, and computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing  
11 (CAD/CAM) materials as well as bonding agents for orthodontic brackets and bands.  
12 Patients could be exposed to minute amounts of BPA occurring primarily during the  
13 first 24 hours after intraoral placement of a material. Lower-level exposure can occur  
14 through the breakdown of some materials over time, too. Other factors influencing  
15 the amount of BPA exposure include the quality of polymerization of the material as  
16 well as intraoral pH, temperature, and mechanical conditions.

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#### 18 **SCOPE**

19 BPA is a component of monomers in a variety of materials used in oral health care. Its  
20 use is becoming more regulated in certain countries and jurisdictions. This policy aims  
21 to provide recommendations for minimizing exposure to BPA and reducing or  
22 eliminating its presence when providing oral health care.

#### 23 **DEFINITIONS**

24 Bisphenol A: a synthetic organic compound used by various industries in resin  
25 materials<sup>1</sup>.

#### 26 **PRINCIPLES**

27 BPA is a known endocrine disruptor<sup>2</sup> that can be present in trace amounts in some  
28 dental materials. Health-based guidance values are under review and vary by  
29 jurisdiction. Prudence would support the ideal of eliminating exposure.

30 **Precaution and Proportionality**

31 Efforts to minimize unnecessary exposure to substances of concern, including  
32 Bisphenol A, should be guided by scientific evidence and applied proportionately,  
33 recognizing that resin-based materials are currently essential to oral health care.

34 **Patient Safety and Trust**

35 Patient safety and transparent communication about dental materials and associated  
36 risks are fundamental to maintaining professional and public confidence.

37 **Sustainability and Innovation**

38 Material development targeted at eliminating BPA exposure should improve patient  
39 outcomes while advancing environmental responsibility, consistent with Vision 2030  
40 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

41 **POLICY**

42 FDI urges all stakeholders – including regulators, manufacturers, researchers, and  
43 oral health professionals – to work collaboratively to eliminate BPA exposure from  
44 dental materials through:

- 45 • considering that BPA is an endocrine disruptor at low exposure levels with human  
46 exposure limits that are not fully understood.
- 47 • recognizing the current importance of resin materials in providing oral health care  
48 while promoting their safe and responsible use.
- 49 • ensuring maximum polymerization of intraoral materials is achieved through various  
50 methods including the appropriate use of intraoral curing lights.
- 51 • ensuring maximum polymerization of CAD/CAM materials, especially for printed  
52 resins.
- 53 • supporting research that pursues the development and adoption of alternative  
54 materials that do not contain BPA or related compounds.
- 55 • encouraging programmes and initiatives focused on the prevention of dental caries to  
56 reduce the need for the use of intraoral resin materials.

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58 **KEYWORDS**

59 Bisphenol A, dental materials, resin

60 **DISCLAIMER**

61 This policy statement reflects the best available evidence at the time of writing. It is  
62 intended to guide policy across diverse contexts and should be adapted to prevailing  
63 cultural and socio-economic conditions.

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