

Waterpik® Water Flosser: Safe and Effective up to 100 psi.

Goyal CR, Lyle DM, Qaqish JG, Schuller R. Evaluation of the safety of a water flosser on gingival and epithelial tissue at different pressure settings. *Compend Contin Ed Dent* 2018; 39(Suppl. 2):8-13.

Objective

To evaluate Water Flosser safety on gingival and epithelial tissue at high pressure settings.

Methodology

One hundred and five (105) subjects were randomly assigned to one of three treatment groups in this 6-week, parallel clinical trial: Water Flosser + manual toothbrush (WF), string floss + manual toothbrush (SF), manual toothbrush only (MT). Data was collected on 6 designated teeth at baseline, 2-weeks, 4-weeks and 6-weeks for clinical attachment level (CAL), probing pocket depth (PPD) and oral soft tissue (OST). For CAL and PPD data was recorded at 6 sites per tooth. Subjects were instructed to brush twice a day with the toothbrush and tooth paste provided. Written and verbal instructions were given for the WF and SF groups. The WF group changed pressure settings as instructed: #4 – 8 for 2 weeks, #9 for two weeks and #10 for two weeks.

Results

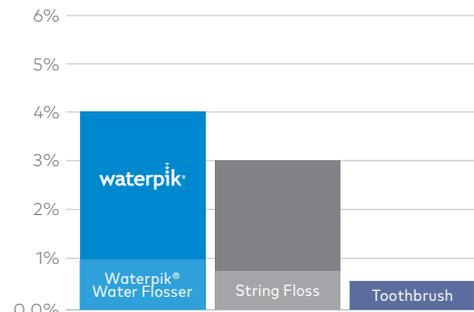
No adverse effects were reported. The Waterpik® Water Flosser exhibited stability in clinical attachment level and probing pocket depths.

The results compared favorably to string floss or manual brushing alone, demonstrating it is comparable, and in some sites, better than the SF and MT groups. No negative impact to Oral Soft Tissue occurred.

Conclusion

This study removes any concerns that the Waterpik® Water Flosser, regardless of pressure, is associated with a negative impact on the gingival tissue or epithelial attachment as measured by CAL and PPD. In fact, CAL and PPD improvements were observed for the Water Flossing group

Improvements in CAL
(6 weeks % change)



Improvements in PPD
(6 weeks % change)

