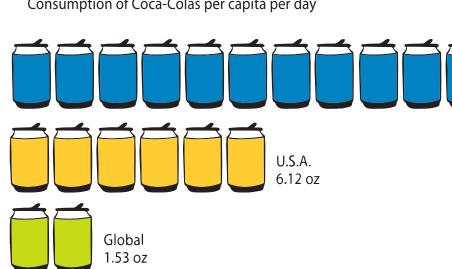
We already know that sugary drinks kill thousands across the globe each year... ...in part by contributing to diabetes and obesity.

Sugary Drinks Kill 24,000 Mexicans Each Year

Annual death rate from sugary drinks per million adults in selected countries

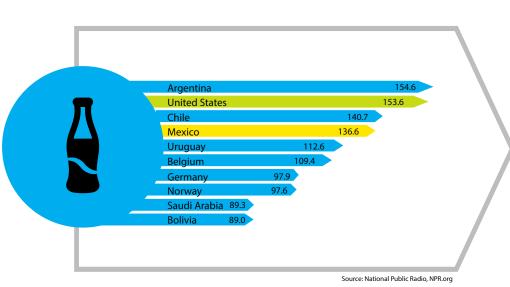
Sourve: Singh GM, Micha R, Khatibzadek S, Lim S, Ezzati M, and Mozaffarian, D. "Estimated global, regional, and national disease burd-

Mexico and the U.S. Remain Top Soda Consumers Consumption of Coca-Colas per capita per day



Top 10 Soda-Drinking Countries in 2014

Soft drink purchases per capita, in liters



The average Mexican drinks one 12-oz Coca Cola each day, which adds up to 32.3 gallons of soda and 67 cups of added sugar per year.



...equals 67 cups



...which adds 51,791 extra calories, or 15lbs of fat per year.

But soda consumption also causes tooth decay,

the #1 most prevalent disease in the world.



THE TRUTH ABOUT TOOTH DECAY

QQQQQQQQQ Worldwide, 100% of adults have dental cavities

60-90% of school children have dental cavities

15–20% of middle-aged (35-44 years) adults have severe periodontal (gum) disease 30% of people aged 65-74 have no natural teeth

Unlike diabetes and obesity, tooth decay can occur within a matter of months, especially in young children.

TOOTH DECAY (dental caries) is a multifactorial disease, caused by the interaction between the:

Tooth surface

Bacteria that make a biofilm on the tooth (dental plaque) Sugars in food







Sugar feeds bacteria on teeth, leading to acid production and tooth destruction.

and respiratory diseases.

Billion

Biofilm bacteria metabolize sugars to produce acids, which break down tooth enamel over time. In early stages, tooth decay can be reversed, but in later stages, a cavity forms. At this point, treatment is necessary to remove decay and repair the tooth. If left untreated, tooth decay can lead to extensive destruction of the tooth, pain, and infection. Serious infections can lead to abscess formation and septicaemia.

Tooth decay affects nearly everyone...

But is especially prevalent in low-income areas and among people with high sugar consumption and low access to fluoride.

