

EFFERVESCENT COMPOSITIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of United States Patent Application Serial No. 61/027,430 filed February 8, 2008, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to effervescent oral care compositions comprising a basic amino acid.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Effervescent powders and tablets are well known in the art, and generally “fizz” when added to water. Such effervescent materials have been utilized in various arts for multiple purposes. For example, ALKA-SELTZER from Bayer Corporation may be used to deliver any number of medicaments for various indications, such as headache, indigestion, gas, stomach cramps, and heartburn. The use of effervescent products to orally deliver medicaments orally is advantageous in that there is no need to swallow capsules or capsules, which is a problem for the elderly and young children. Effervescent products may also include flavorings, which can mask the taste of many medicaments. Some studies have also indicated that the use of effervescent powders in the administration of medicaments also results in enhanced absorption of actives.

[0004] Effervescence is usually produced by the reaction of an acid with a carbonate salt, to release carbon dioxide. For example, citric acid may react with sodium bicarbonate to form carbon dioxide, water and sodium citrate. Considering the benefits of effervescent products in the delivery of medicaments, it is desirable to develop improvements in such formulations. As existing effervescent formulations may contribute to dental decay, it is desirable to develop effervescent compositions which do not only avoid decay, but may treat or reverse such effects, and treat disorders of the mouth.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention includes effervescent compositions comprising a physiologically acceptable salt of a basic amino acid, an acid source, and a soluble carbonate salt, wherein when the composition is dissolved in a solvent, e.g., water, carbon dioxide is released, and the amino acid salt is substantially solubilized.

[0006] By “soluble carbonate salt” is meant any salt formed by carbonic acid or dissolved carbon dioxide which is sufficiently soluble to react with the acid in the concentrations provided. In aqueous solution, the carbonate ion, bicarbonate ion, carbon dioxide, and carbonic acid form a dynamic equilibrium. The term “carbonate” as used herein thus

generally encompasses the bicarbonate (HCO_3^-) and carbonate (CO_3^{2-}) forms and mixtures thereof, unless otherwise specified. Soluble carbonate salts thus include, e.g., potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, and sodium bicarbonate. The present invention includes solid effervescent forms, such as tablets, powders and granulates, as well as effervescent compositions comprising single tube non-aqueous or low water toothpastes and alternatively dual tube or sequestered compositions, wherein the acid and carbonate are kept separate until use.

[0007] The invention thus provides in one embodiment, an effervescent product (Composition 1.0) comprising a basic amino acid in free or physiologically acceptable salt form, an acid source, and a soluble carbonate salt.

[0008] In some embodiments, the basic amino acid may be in carbonate or bicarbonate salt form, in which case it can also serve as all or part of the soluble carbonate salt component of the invention.

[0009] The invention further includes the following Compositions:

- 1.1 Composition 1.0 wherein the basic amino acid is arginine, lysine, citrulline, ornithine, creatine, histidine, diaminobutanoic acid, diaminopropionic acid, salts thereof and/or combinations thereof.
- 1.2 Composition 1.0 or 1.1 wherein the basic amino acid has the L-configuration.
- 1.3 Any of the preceding compositions is provided in the form of a salt of a di- or tri-peptide comprising the basic amino acid.
- 1.4 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the basic amino acid is arginine.
- 1.5 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the basic amino acid is L-arginine.
- 1.6 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the salt of the basic amino acid is a carbonate.
- 1.7 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the salt of the basic amino acid is a bicarbonate.
- 1.8 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the basic amino acid salt is arginine bicarbonate.
- 1.9 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the basic amino acid is present in an amount corresponding to about 1 wt. % to about 10 wt. % of the total

composition weight, the weight of the basic amino acid being calculated as free base form.

- 1.10 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the acidic salt is selected from citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, adipic acid, and fumaric acid.
- 1.11 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the acidic salt is citric acid.
- 1.12 Any of the preceding compositions further comprising a second basic salt basic salt is selected from sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, and potassium carbonate.
- 1.13 Any of the preceding compositions wherein the basic salt is potassium bicarbonate.
- 1.14 Any of the preceding compositions which produces carbon dioxide when dissolved in a solvent, e.g., water.
- 1.15 Any of the preceding compositions which is edible following dissolution in a solvent, e.g., water.
- 1.16 Any of the preceding compositions which dissolves in saliva to form carbon dioxide.
- 1.17 Any of the preceding compositions which dissolves in the oral cavity.
- 1.18 Any of the preceding compositions further comprising fluoride, or a fluoride ion source.
- 1.19 Any of the preceding compositions comprising a fluoride ion source selected from stannous fluoride, sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, sodium fluorosilicate, ammonium fluorosilicate, amine fluoride, ammonium fluoride, and combinations thereof.
- 1.20 Any of the preceding compositions further comprising an antiseptic or antimicrobial.
- 1.21 Any of the preceding compositions comprising an antiseptic or antimicrobial selected from triclosan, herbal extracts and essential oils (e.g., rosemary extract, thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, methyl salicylate), bisguanide antiseptics (e.g., chlorhexidine, alexidine or octenidine), quaternary ammonium compounds (e.g., cetylpyridinium chloride), phenolic antiseptics, hexetidine, povidone iodine, delmopinol, salifluor, metal ions (e.g., zinc salts, for example, zinc citrate), sanguinarine, propolis, and antibiotics
- 1.22 Any of the preceding compositions which is a mouth wash.
- 1.23 Any of the preceding compositions which is consumable, e.g., edible.

- 1.24 Any of the preceding compositions which neutralizes stomach acid, e.g., an antacid.
- 1.25 Any of the preceding compositions further comprising additional ingredients selected from analgesic agents, antipyretic agents, anti-inflammatory agents, opioids, and vitamins.
- 1.26 Any of the preceding compositions comprising acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen, acetaminophen, and medications which are psychotropic, anti-hypertensive, anti-seizure, amphetamine, anti-microbial, antibiotic, anti-viral, anti-retroviral, anti-fungal, anti-depressant, stimulants, anti-histamine, anti-anxiety, tricyclics, tranquilizers, benzodiazepines, hypnotics, mood stabilizers, codeine, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, anti-allergy, phenothiazine, chemotherapeutics, amines, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, anti-carcinogens, analgesics, muscle relaxants, ergot preparations, anti-cholinergic, anti-inflammatory, anti-gout preparations, soporific, hormonal preparations, appetite suppressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, opioids, and combinations thereof.
- 1.27 Any of the preceding compositions in the form of a powder or granulate.
- 1.28 Any of the preceding compositions 1.0-1.26 in the form of a dentifrice wherein the acid source is sequestered from the soluble carbonate salt prior to use.
- 1.29 Composition 1.28 which is a dual component product, such that the component comprising the acid source and the component comprising the soluble carbonate salt are packaged in separate compartments but dispensed together.
- 1.30 Composition 1.28 which is a low water or water free composition.

[0010] Composition 1.28 wherein either the acid source or the soluble carbonate salt is encapsulated such that upon use the encapsulate will break and the acid source and soluble carbonate salt will react to release carbon dioxide. In another embodiment of the present invention, Composition 2.0 is provided comprising any of compositions 1.0 – 1.26 in the form of a tablet.

[0011] The present invention also includes the following compositions:

- 2.1 Of composition 2.0 further comprising a lubricant

2.2 Of composition 2.0 or 2.1 comprising a lubricant selected from magnesium stearate, sodium benzoate, polyethylene glycol, adipic acid, and combinations thereof.

2.3 Of composition 2.0 – 2.2 further comprising a binder.

2.4 Of composition 2.0 – 2.3 comprising a binder selected from dextrose, sorbitol, xylitol, lactose, and combinations thereof.

[0012] The present invention also encompasses method 3.0, a method to (i) reduce or inhibit formation of dental caries, (ii) reduce, repair or inhibit pre-carious lesions of the enamel, e.g., as detected by quantitative light-induced fluorescence (QLF) or electrical conductance measurement (ECM), (iii) reduce or inhibit demineralization and promote remineralization of the teeth, (iv) reduce hypersensitivity of the teeth, (v) reduce or inhibit gingivitis, (vi) promote healing of sores or cuts in the mouth, (vii) reduce levels of acid producing bacteria, (viii) to increase relative levels of arginolytic bacteria, (ix) inhibit microbial biofilm formation in the oral cavity, (x) raise and/or maintain plaque pH at levels of at least pH 5.5, (xi) reduce plaque accumulation, (xii) clean the teeth and oral cavity, (xiii) immunize the teeth against cariogenic bacteria, (xiv) reduce erosion, (xv) enhance systemic health, and/or (xvi) treat or inhibit dry mouth., comprising applying a Composition of the Invention to the oral cavity, e.g., by applying a Composition of the Invention to the oral cavity of a patient in need thereof.

[0013] The invention also comprises the following methods:

3.1 Method 3.0 wherein the composition of 1.0 – 2.4 is dissolved in a solvent prior to applying to the oral cavity.

3.2 Of any of the preceding methods wherein the composition of 1.0 – 2.4 is dissolved in water.

3.3 Of any of the preceding methods wherein the composition of 1.0 – 2.4 is dissolved in saliva in the oral cavity.

3.4 Of any of the preceding methods wherein the composition of 1.0 – 2.4 is held in the oral cavity for at least 5 seconds and then expelled.

3.5 Of any of the preceding methods wherein the composition of 1.0 – 2.4 is swallowed.

[0014] Other embodiments of the present invention will be apparent to one of skill in the art.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Effervescence generally results from the reaction of an acid and a carbonate in

water to produce carbon dioxide. The acid may, for example, be selected from organic acids such as citric, malic, tartaric, adipic, and fumaric acid and mixtures thereof.

Carbonates include carbonates of amino acids, e.g., arginine bicarbonate, as well as alkali carbonates, e.g., such as sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, and potassium bicarbonate. It has been surprisingly found that basic amino acids salts may not only be used as a basic salt, but such basic amino acid salts also impart benefits to the oral cavity.

[0016] Without intending to be bound by a particular theory, it is believed that basic amino acids in the oral cavity are metabolized by certain types of bacteria, e.g., *S. sanguis* which are not cariogenic and which compete with cariogenic bacteria such as *S. mutans*, for position on the teeth and in the oral cavity. The arginolytic bacteria can use arginine and other basic amino acids to produce ammonia, thereby raising the pH of their environment, while cariogenic bacteria metabolize sugar to produce lactic acid, which tends to lower the plaque pH and demineralize the teeth, ultimately leading to cavities. It is believed that use of a Composition of the Invention may lead to a relative increase in the arginolytic bacteria and a relative decrease in the cariogenic bacteria, resulting in a higher plaque pH.

[0017] The basic amino acids which can be used in the compositions and methods of the invention include not only naturally occurring basic amino acids, such as arginine, lysine, and histidine, but also any basic amino acids having a carboxyl group and an amino group in the molecule, which are water-soluble and provide an aqueous solution with a pH of about 7 or greater. Accordingly, basic amino acids include, but are not limited to, arginine, lysine, citrulline, ornithine, creatine, histidine, diaminobutanoic acid, diaminopropionic acid, salts thereof or combinations thereof. In a particular embodiment, the basic amino acids are selected from arginine, citrulline, and ornithine, preferably, arginine, for example, L-arginine.

[0018] The compositions of the invention are used in the mouth, and optionally may be ingested, and so salts for use in the present invention should be safe for such use, in the amounts and concentrations provided. Suitable salts include salts known in the art to be pharmaceutically acceptable salts are generally considered to be physiologically acceptable in the amounts and concentrations provided. Physiologically acceptable salts include those derived from pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acids or bases, for example acid addition salts formed by acids which form a physiological

acceptable anion, e.g., hydrochloride or bromide salt, and base addition salts formed by bases which form a physiologically acceptable cation, for example those derived from alkali metals such as potassium and sodium or alkaline earth metals such as calcium and magnesium. Physiologically acceptable salts may be obtained using standard procedures known in the art, for example, by reacting a sufficiently basic compound such as an amine with a suitable acid affording a physiologically acceptable anion. A preferred salt is a bicarbonate, e.g., arginine bicarbonate.

[0019] In various embodiments, the basic amino acid is present in an amount of about 0.5 wt. % to about 50 wt. % of the total composition weight, about 1 wt. % to about 10 wt. % of the total composition weight, for example about 1.5 wt. %, about 3.75 wt. %, about 5 wt. %, or about 7.5 wt. % of the total composition weight.

[0020] If the effervescent powders of the present invention may optionally include fluoride, or a fluoride ion source e.g., when formulated to be dissolved in a solvent to be used as a mouthwash. A wide variety of fluoride ion-yielding materials can be employed as sources of soluble fluoride in the present compositions. Examples of suitable fluoride ion-yielding materials are found in U.S. Pat. No. 3,535,421, to Briner et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,155, to Parran, Jr. et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 3,678,154, to Widder et al., incorporated herein by reference. Representative fluoride ion sources include, but are not limited to, stannous fluoride, sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate, sodium fluorosilicate, ammonium fluorosilicate, amine fluoride, ammonium fluoride, and combinations thereof. In certain embodiments the fluoride ion source includes stannous fluoride, sodium fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate as well as mixtures thereof. Thus, such effervescence powders may also contain a source of fluoride ions or fluoride-providing ingredient in amounts sufficient to supply about 25 ppm to about 25,000 ppm of fluoride ions, generally at least about 500 ppm, e.g., about 500 to about 2000 ppm, e.g., about 1000 to about 1600 ppm, e.g., about 1450 ppm. Fluoride ion sources may be added to the compositions of the invention at a level of about 0.01 wt. % to about 10 wt. % in one embodiment or about 0.03 wt. % to about 5 wt. %, and in another embodiment about 0.1 wt. % to about 1 wt. % by weight of the composition in another embodiment. Weights of fluoride salts to provide the appropriate level of fluoride ion will obviously vary based on the weight of the counter ion in the salt.

[0021] The effervescent powders of the present invention may also comprise antiseptics and antimicrobial compounds, e.g., triclosan, herbal extracts and essential oils (e.g., rosemary extract, thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, methyl salicylate), bisguanide antiseptics

(e.g., chlorhexidine, alexidine or octenidine), quaternary ammonium compounds (e.g., cetylpyridinium chloride), phenolic antiseptics, hexetidine, povidone iodine, delmopinol, salifluor, metal ions (e.g., zinc salts, for example, zinc citrate), sanguinarine, propolis, and antibiotics. Such antiseptics and antimicrobial compounds are desirable when the effervescent powers of the present invention are formulated to dissolve in a solvent to form a mouthwash.

[0022] The effervescent powders of the present invention may also include one or more medicaments or other active, e.g., acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen, vitamins, and medications which are psychotropic, anti-hypertensive, anti-seizure, amphetamine, anti-microbial, antibiotic, anti-viral, anti-retroviral, anti-fungal, anti-depressant, stimulants, anti-histamine, anti-anxiety, tricyclics, tranquilizers, benzodiazepines, hypnotics, mood stabilizers, codeine, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, anti-allergy, phenothiazine, chemotherapeutics, amines, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, anti-carcinogens, analgesics, muscle relaxants, ergot preparations, anti-cholinergic, anti-inflammatory, anti-gout preparations, soporific, hormonal preparations, appetite suppressants, analgesics, muscle relaxants, and opioids

[0023] The effervescent powders of the present invention may also include one or more flavoring agents. Flavoring agents which are used in the practice of the present invention include, but are not limited to, essential oils as well as various flavoring aldehydes, esters, alcohols, and similar materials. Examples of the essential oils include oils of spearmint, peppermint, wintergreen, sassafras, clove, sage, eucalyptus, marjoram, cinnamon, lemon, lime, grapefruit, and orange. Also useful are such chemicals as menthol, carvone, and anethole. Certain embodiments employ the oils of peppermint and spearmint. Various acids and bases to produce effervescence may also be flavoring agents, such as citric acid and malic acid.

[0024] The flavoring agent is incorporated in the oral composition at a concentration of about 0.1 to about 5% by weight and about 0.5 to about 1.5% by weight. The dosage of flavoring agent in the individual oral care composition dosage (i.e., a single dose) is about 0.001 to 0.05% by weight and in another embodiment about 0.005 to 0.015 % by weight

[0025] The effervescent powers of the present invention may be compressed into a tablet form, e.g., to create a single dose format to be added to a solvent. Methods of producing tablets, and general tablet compositions are well known in the art. Tablets generally contain a binder, which are known by those of skill in the art. Preferably, the binders are soluble, and include, e.g., dextrose, sorbitol, xylitol, and lactose. Preferably, the amount of

binder allows for the tablet to be hard enough to handle, soft enough to disintegrate when introduced into a solvent, and dry enough to be stable.

[0026] Tablets may also comprise a lubricant to aid in expulsion of the table from a press. Such lubricants are known by those of skill in the art, and include magnesium stearate, sodium benzoate, polyethylene glycol, and adipic acid.

[0027] In one embodiment of the present invention, an effervescent tablet may be placed directly into the mouth to dissolve and form a mouth wash.

EXAMPLE 1

[0028] A powder composition is formulated in accordance with the following:

Arginine bicarbonate – 50% wt.

Citric Acid – 50% wt.

EXAMPLE 2

[0029] A powder composition is formulated in accordance with the following:

Arginine bicarbonate – 40% wt.

Citric Acid – 50% wt.

Sodium carbonate – 10% wt.

EXAMPLE 3

[0030] .5 grams of acetylsalicylic acid is added to 10 grams of the compositions of Examples 1 or 2, and compressed into a tablet.

EXAMPLE 4

[0031] A tablet prepared in accordance with EXAMPLE 2 is allowed to dissolve and effervesce in 20 ml of cold water. The tablet disintegrates within 2 minutes and is consumed by a person.

EXAMPLE 5

[0032] Powder compositions are prepared according to the formulations listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Ingredient	5-A	5-B	5-C	5-D	5-E	5-E
Sodium bicarbonate	10%	10.5%				
Arginine	10.3	20.8		10%	15.3	10.1

bicarbona te	%	%			%	%
L- Arginine			20.0 %	10.3 %	20%	30%
Sodium carbonate	30.8 %	20%				
Potassiu m			26.3 %	26%	10.2 %	5.4 %
Carbonat e						
Sucralose	0.7%	.6%	.8%	.6%	.8%	.6%
SLS	.3%	.2%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%
CPC	.1%	.1%			.1%	
Triclosan					.1%	0.2 %
Sodium fluoride	2.2%	2.2 %	.7%	.7%		.7%
Citric Acid	38%	38%	43.7 %	43.9 %	43.9 %	43.4 %
Flavoring , color and solvent	7.6	7.6 %	8.2 %	8.2 %	9.3 %	9.3 %

EXAMPLE 6

[0033] 1 gram of the compositions of EXAMPLE 5 is added to 15 to 30 ml of water. The powders effervesce and dissolve in water within 2 minutes. A person uses the resulting solution as a mouthwash.

EXAMPLE 7

[0034] The powders of EXAMPLE 5 are compressed into tablets 3 grams each, with a diameter of 20 mm.

EXAMPLE 8

[0035] A tablet of EXAMPLE 7 is dissolved in from about 15 – 30 ml of water and allowed to effervesce and dissolve. Insoluble particles are allowed to precipitate. A person agitates the solution to suspend insoluble particles to form a mouthwash, and then takes the solution into the oral cavity for 30 seconds before expelling the solution. The person repeats the procedure daily for one month and finds the mouthwash reduces hypersensitivity of the teeth, and treats dry mouth.

EXAMPLE 9

[0036] A powder composition having the following formulation is prepared:

Potassium carbonate – 20.5%
 Citric acid – 45.5%
 Flavor, color and solvent – 3%
 SLS - 0.5%
 Sweetener - 0.5%
 Basic Amino Acid - 30%

EXAMPLE 10

[0037] The compositions of EXAMPLE 8 are compressed into a tablets weighing 3 grams each.

EXAMPLE 11

[0038] The tablets of EXAMPLE 8 are taken into a person's mouth and allowed to effervesce with liquid, e.g., saliva, in the oral cavity. The person swishes the resultant solution in the mouth for 30 seconds and then expels the solution from the oral cavity.

EXAMPLE 12

[0039] An effervescent dual dentifrice composition having the following formulation is prepared:

Components Ingredients	A Weight %	B Weight %
Glycerine (95%)	13	10
Sorbitol	-	8
Sodium lauryl sulfate	3	-
Betaine (30% soln.)	2	-
Pluronic F-127	-	1.5
Xanthan gum	0.7	0.6
Laponite D	-	0.6
Flavor	1.15	1.15
Sodium fluoride	0.486	-
Sodium hexafluorosilicate	-	0.239
Titanium dioxide	0.3	-
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	0.6	-
Sodium saccharin	0.3	-
Arginine bicarbonate	10	-
Silica thickener	2	2.5
Capsaicin (1.0% Soln.)	2	-
Silica abrasive	23	35

o-Phosphoric acid (70%)	-	3.4
Sodium acid pyrophosphate	-	1.5
Blue pigment	-	0.0125
Deionized water	QS	QS

Components A and B are packaged so that the phosphoric acid in B does not react with the arginine bicarbonate in A prior to use. When the product is dispensed and used, A and B combined, and carbon dioxide is released.

CLAIMS

1. An effervescent composition comprising a basic amino acid in free or physiologically acceptable salt form, an acid source, and a soluble carbonate salt; wherein the basic amino acid is in the form of a carbonate.
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2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the basic amino acid is selected from arginine, lysine, citrulline, ornithine, creatine, histidine, diaminobutanoic acid, diaminopropionic acid, salts thereof and combinations thereof.
- 10 3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the basic amino acid has the L-configuration.
4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the basic amino acid is arginine.
- 15 5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the basic amino acid is arginine bicarbonate.
6. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the acid source is selected from the group consisting of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, adipic acid, and fumaric acid.
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7. The composition of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the acid source is citric acid.
- 25 8. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the soluble carbonate salt is selected from sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, arginine bicarbonate, and combinations thereof.
9. The composition of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the soluble carbonate salt is potassium bicarbonate.
30
10. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein carbon dioxide is produced when the composition is dissolved in a solvent.
- 35 11. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the composition is edible.

12. The composition of claim 10, wherein the solvent is saliva.
13. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the composition is
5 in the form of a tablet.
14. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a fluoride ion source.
- 10 15. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising an antiseptic or antimicrobial compound.
16. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the composition is in the form of a mouth wash.
- 15 17. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising an additional ingredient selected from analgesic agents, antipyretic agents, anti-inflammatory agents, opioids, and vitamins.
- 20 18. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the tablet is an orally dissolvable effervescent tablet.
19. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the composition is in the form of a powder or granulate.
- 25 20. The composition of any one of the preceding claims, in the form of a dentifrice wherein the acid source is sequestered from the soluble carbonate salt prior to use.
21. The composition of claim 20 which is a dual component product, such that the
30 component comprising the acid source and the component comprising the soluble carbonate salt are packaged in separate compartments but dispensed together.
22. The composition of claim 20, which is a low water or water free composition.

23. The composition of claim 20, wherein either the acid source or the soluble carbonate salt is encapsulated such that upon use the encapsulate will break and the acid source and soluble carbonate salt will react to release carbon dioxide.
- 5 24. Use of the composition of any one of the preceding claims in the manufacture of a medicament for
- (i) reducing or inhibiting formation of dental caries,
 - (ii) reducing, repairing or inhibiting pre-carious lesions of the enamel, e.g.,
- 10 as detected by quantitative light-induced fluorescence (QLF) or electrical conductance measurement (ECM), (iii) reducing or inhibiting demineralization and promoting remineralization of the teeth,
- (iv) reducing hypersensitivity of the teeth,
 - (v) reducing or inhibiting gingivitis,
- 15 (vi) promoting healing of sores or cuts in the mouth,
- (vii) reducing levels of acid producing bacteria,
 - (viii) increasing relative levels of arginolytic bacteria,
 - (ix) inhibiting microbial biofilm formation in the oral cavity,
- 20 (x) raising and/or maintaining plaque pH at levels of at least pH 5.5,
- (xi) reducing plaque accumulation,
 - (xii) cleaning the teeth and oral cavity,
 - (xiii) immunizing the teeth against cariogenic bacteria,
- 25 (xiv) reducing erosion,
- (xv) neutralizing stomach acid,
 - (xvi) promoting systemic health, and/or
 - (xvii) treating or inhibiting dry mouth.