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## Dentistry — Required elements for codification used in data exchange

*Art dentaire — Éléments requis pour la codification utilisée dans  
l'échange de données*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 16059 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Terminology*.

## Introduction

One of the purposes of codification is to facilitate information exchange regardless of language. Therefore, it is necessary to have precise and universal standard terminology that uses a coding system for already accepted standardized definitions; this terminology must be comprehensible and applicable in all languages worldwide.

Communication can be enhanced by the use of standardized abbreviations or codes, allowing the interpretation and transmission of a message. (According to Webster's dictionary, "a code is a system of symbols (as letters, numbers or words) used to represent assigned meaning".)

These codes can take different forms such as digital codes, alphanumeric codes. However, as Arabic numerals are used worldwide, digital terminology minimizes the unwanted effects of linguistic barriers and facilitates direct communication, thus avoiding the need for, and risks of, translation.

Moreover, existing documents, dealing with codification, require harmonization in accordance with a normative reference document and in turn they should serve as a model for the elaboration of future codification documents.

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# Dentistry — Required elements for codification used in data exchange

## 1 Scope

This International Standard defines the elements of syntax, including the structure and associated content, for the purpose of coded data exchange and the need for harmonizing existing and future dentistry codification documents.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1942, *Dentistry — Vocabulary* <sup>1)</sup>

ISO 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO 3950 <sup>2)</sup>, *Dentistry — Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity*

ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*

ISO 80000-3 <sup>3)</sup>, *Quantities and units — Part 3: Space and time*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions concerning units of time (day, hour, minute, month, second, year) and calendars (date, day, month, year) given in ISO 80000-3 and ISO 8601 apply.

Elsewhere, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942 and the following apply.

### 3.1

#### basic format

format of a representation comprising the minimum number of components necessary for the precision required

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 1942, Parts 1 to 5, published in 1989)

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 3950:1984)

3) Revises ISO 31-1:1992 and ISO 31-2:1992.