

Dentistry - Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity (ISO 3950:2016)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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| See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 3950:2016 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 3950:2016 ingliskeelset teksti. | This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 3950:2016 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 3950:2016. |
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English Version

Dentistry - Designation system for teeth and areas of the
oral cavity (ISO 3950:2016)

Médecine bucco-dentaire - Code de désignation des
dents et des régions de la cavité buccale (ISO
3950:2016)

Zahnheilkunde - Bezeichnungssystem für Zähne und
Mundhöhlenbereiche (ISO 3950:2016)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 3950:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106 “Dentistry” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 55 “Dentistry” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2016.

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

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3950:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 3950:2016 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword.....iv

Introduction.....v

1 Scope.....1

2 Principles.....1

3 Designation of areas of the oral cavity.....1

4 Designation of teeth.....2

Bibliography.....4

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Terminology*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3950:2009), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The increasing use of computers to store information, together with the increasing necessity for the communication of dental information by wire, printed documents and orally, has required that new basic elements be taken into consideration for drawing up a designation system for teeth. The system described in this International Standard was originally drawn up by the FDI World Dental Federation and approved by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Technical committee ISO/TC 106, Dentistry, to satisfy the following requirements:

- a) simple to understand and teach;
- b) easy to pronounce in conversation and dictation;
- c) readily communicable in print and by wire;
- d) easy to translate into computer “input”;
- e) easily adaptable to standard charts used in general dental practice.

Dentistry — Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity

1 Scope

This International Standard provides a system for designating teeth or areas of the oral cavity using two digits.

2 Principles

The anatomical arrangement of normal dental arches with respect to sagittal medial and occlusal planes allows for logical division of the oral cavity in quadrants and sextants.

A quadrant, in this context, means one of the fourths of the dental arches.

A sextant in this context means one of the sixths of the dental arches.

The areas of the oral cavity and teeth shall be designated by a two digit code.

Codes containing at least one zero (0) designate areas of the oral cavity.

Replacement of a zero (0) by a nine (9) identifies the presence of an anomaly in that specific area of the oral cavity.

Codes without a zero (0) identify individual teeth. The first digit of the code designates the quadrant and differentiates between deciduous and permanent teeth, and the second identifies the tooth itself.

Numerals used for designation of areas of the oral cavity, teeth, sextants or quadrants shall be expressed in letters and the corresponding number given in parenthesis. For example:

- Zero (0) one (1) designates the maxillary area;
- Three (3) zero (0) designates the lower left quadrant;
- One (1) one (1) designates the central incisor of the maxillary right;
- Nine (9) four (4) designates any anomaly in the upper anterior sextant.

3 Designation of areas of the oral cavity

| | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 00 | designates the entire oral cavity |
| 01 | designates the maxillary area |
| 02 | designates the mandibular area |
| 10 | designates the upper right quadrant |
| 20 | designates the upper left quadrant |
| 30 | designates the lower left quadrant |
| 40 | designates the lower right quadrant |
| 03 | designates the upper right sextant |
| 04 | designates the upper anterior sextant |
| 05 | designates the upper left sextant |