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Dentistry - Vocabulary (ISO/DIS 1942:2019)

Zahnheilkunde - Vokabular (ISO/DIS 1942:2019)

Médecine bucco-dentaire - Vocabulaire (ISO/DIS 1942:2019)

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Dentistry — Vocabulary

Médecine bucco-dentaire — Vocabulaire

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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.

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <u>www.iso</u> .org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1942:2009), which has been technically revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

The content and format of this International Standard has been formulated according to guidelines published in the ISO Terminology Standards listed in the Bibliography.

ISO 1942 is cited as normative reference in most ISO Standards thus, its content is fundamental for the proper understanding of concepts defined which may be contemplated to be included in new standards or which can be considered applicable for the revision of existing standards within ISO TC106. A mixed systematic arrangement has been used to present terminological entries basically following TC 106 structure as regards to the scope of work of each subcommittee. Following recommendations in ISO Directives Part 2, the systematic order of terminological entries related to general concepts precedes those more specific or less general.

Considering that concepts included in the standard refer to several groupings that correspond to responsibilities assigned to each subcommittee, a mixed order of concepts has been used. Except for the category of general concepts that includes, anatomical, branches of dentistry, clinical and occupational, sub categorization of terminological entries essentially follows the scope of work of each working group within the corresponding subcommittee. Not included are subordinate working groups for which no terminological entries were identified in the second edition of ISO 1942:2009. Information provided in <u>Annex A</u> has been designed to help explain how those guidelines apply.

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Dentistry — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document provides a selective vocabulary of terminological concepts used for the development of dental product standards in the interest of facilitating the standard development process and comprehension of standards, and to improve communication with the FDI World Dental Federation, the World Health Organization and other organizations interested in the field of standardization.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>http://www.electropedia.org/</u>

3.1 Dental Terminology and General Terms

3.1.1 Anatomical concepts

3.1.1.1

dental organ

tissue complex comprising the tooth and its supporting structures

3.1.1.2

anterior teeth mandibular and maxillary centrals, laterals and canines

3.1.1.3

posterior teeth mandibular and maxillary molars and premolars

3.1.1.4 clinical crown

that part of a tooth not covered by soft or supporting hard tissue

3.1.1.5

anatomical crown

crown <natural tooth> portion of a tooth normally covered by, and including, the enamel

3.1.1.6

visible crown

that part of the *anatomical crown* which is accessible to visual examination without manipulation of the surrounding gingival tissues

3.1.1.7

macrodontia

genetic condition resulting in the formation of abnormally large teeth

3.1.1.8

mesial

<tooth> surface nearest the midline along the dental arch

3.1.1.9

distal

<tooth> surface furthest from the midline along the dental arch

3.1.1.10

proximal

<tooth> pertaining to the *mesial* or *distal* surface of a tooth

3.1.1.11

predentine

immature fibrillar matrix produce by odontoblasts

3.1.1.12

primary dentine

dentine formed during tooth development prior to completion of root formation

3.1.1.13

odontogenesis imperfecta

generalized genetic disturbance in the formation of enamel and dentine

3.1.1.14

enamel

highly mineralized outermost layer of the normally exposed tooth consisting primarily of hydroxyapatite in orderly crystal structures

Ì

3.1.1.15

cementum

calcified outermost layer covering the dentin in the root of a tooth and which attaches to surrounding tissue

3.1.1.16

dentine GB

dentin US

mineralized hard tissue that forms the bulk of the tooth and develops from the dental papilla and dental *pulp*

3.1.1.17

mantle dentine

most peripheral part of the *dentine* adjacent to enamel, characterized by coarsely bundled fibres running parallel to the branching ends of the tubules

3.1.1.18

circumpulpal dentine

inner part of the *dentine* adjacent to the *pulp*, characterized by the inclusion of fine collagen fibres running approximately at right-angles to the tubules

3.1.1.19

peritubular dentine

orthodentine that constitutes the highly-mineralized matrix immediately around the dentinal tubules

3.1.1.20

intratubular dentine

mineralized matrix that is found in the tubules of orthodentine

3.1.1.21

secondary dentine

dentine that is formed after complete formation of a tooth as result of normal or slightly abnormal stimuli

3.1.1.22

tertiary dentine

irregular dentine deposited at sites of the pulpal aspects of primary or secondary dentine, corresponding to areas of external irritation

3.1.1.23

endodontium pulpo-dental organ

that part of the *dental organ* that pertains to the tissues of the dental *pulp* and the dentine

3.1.1.24

odontium

part of the tooth consisting of enamel, *dentine* and *pulp* but not cementum

3.1.1.25

pulp

<tooth> soft tissue complex of mesenchymal origin which occupies the pulp chamber and the root canal(s) of a tooth and which provides for dentinogenic, nutritive, neurosensory and defensive functions

3.1.1.26

apex

pertaining to, or in the direction towards, the root tip (apex)

3.1.1.27

periodontium

tissue complex comprising the gingivae, cementum, *periodontal ligament* and alveolar bone, and which dsite attaches, nourishes and supports the tooth

3.1.1.28

periodontal ligament alveolodental ligament

bundles of collagen fibres that suspend the tooth in the alveolus by connecting the cementum of the 25 Acealth root to the alveolar bone

3.1.1.29

desmodontium

tissue, including periodontal ligament, that normally occupies the space between cementum and alveolar bone

3.1.1.30

desmodontal pertaining to the *desmodontium*

3.1.1.31

periodontitis inflammation of the *periodontium*

3.1.1.32 periodontopathy equivalent of *periodontal* disease; any disease affecting the *periodontium*

3.1.1.33 periodontolysis process leading to advanced destruction of periodontium

3.1.1.34

osteogenesis formation of bone or development of bones

3.1.1.35

odontogenic cyst

primordial cyst

cyst, originated from epithelial cells, usually containing fluid or semi-solid material, and which develops during various stages of odontogenesis

3.1.1.36

emergence profile

contour of a tooth or *restoration*, such as a *crown* on a natural tooth or a *dental implant body*, as it relates to the emergence through the soft tissues and bone

3.1.1.37

masticatory system

organs and structures primarily functioning in mastication

Branches of dentistry 3.1.2

3.1.2.1

oral health

DEPRECATED: dental public health

branch of public general health that addresses matters pertaining to the health of the oral cavity and adjacent tissues of the cranio-facial complex

3.1.2.2

dentistrv¹⁾

science of preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases and malfunctions of, and injuries to, the teeth, mouth and jaws, and of replacing lost teeth and associated tissues and promoting oral health

3.1.2.3

dental education

all forms of education that contribute to the development of the knowledge and skills required for the practice of *dentistry* Aced

3.1.2.4

oral health programme

activity planned to improve the oral health of the community

3.1.2.5

oral status and intervention index

OSI index

index that classifies the oral status and the relating interventions needed, on a ten-point scale from 0 (good health, no need for treatment) to 9 (complicated, invasive and costly care needed)

3.1.2.6

preventive dentistry

that part of **dentistry** concerned with promoting *oral health* and function by preventing or reducing the onset and/or development of oral diseases or deformities and the occurrence of orofacial injuries

3.1.2.7

community dentistry

public health dentistry

that part of *dentistry* concerned with *oral health* in relation to the general health of the community

3.1.2.8

cariology

that part of *dentistry* concerned with aetiology, pathology, and prevention of dental caries

The designation of "dentistry" can vary according to the legal usage of the term in the country concerned. 11