# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## ISO 16202-1

First edition
2019-05

# Dentistry — Nomenclature of oral anomalies —

## Part 1:
## Code for the representation of oral anomalies

*Médecine bucco-dentaire — Nomenclature des anomalies bucco-dentaires —*

*Partie 1: Code pour la représentation des anomalies bucco-dentaires*

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

# Contents

Page

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

ISO 16202-1:2019
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/33f774c1-af8c-4b35-bbf2-
8896754ac8e8/iso-16202-1-2019

# 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 03, *Terminology*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 16202 series can be found on the ISO website.

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 www.iso.org/members.html.

# Dentistry — Nomenclature of oral anomalies —

## Part 1:
## Code for the representation of oral anomalies

## 1 Scope

This document provides a nomenclature of oral anomalies and a code for their representation to facilitate data entry and support interoperability at the semantic level.

This nomenclature covers the various anomalies that can be found in the oral cavity. When needed, information on the localization of the anomaly can be added through the use of other codes such as ISO 3950.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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*

ISO 3950, *Dentistry — Designation system for teeth and areas of the oral cavity*

ISO/IEC/TR 9789, *Information technology — Guidelines for the organization and representation of data elements for data interchange — Coding methods and principles*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942, ISO 3950 and ISO/IEC TR 9789 apply.

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 http://www.electropedia.org/

## 4 Structure of the Code

In order to allow the use of a similar structure for the codification of all types of oral anomalies, a sequence of levels and sub-levels made of two digits and separated by a period are used.

**The first digit** of the first level designates anomalies as developmental or acquired.

1 as the first digit of the first level designates a developmental anomaly.

2 as the first digit of the first level designates an acquired anomaly.

**The second digit** of the first level designates the oral structure affected.

1 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the teeth.

2 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the periodontium [gingiva (marginal attached, interdental), periodontal ligament, cementum, alveolar bone….].

3 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the jaws.

4 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the oral mucosa (masticatory, lining, specialized …).

5 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the frenulum.

6 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the tongue.

7 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the salivary glands.

8 as the second digit of the first level designates an anomaly of the lips.

The second two-digit level identifies the class of the anomaly.

**Additional two digit levels** are used to increase the specificity of the designation.

The characteristics of the anomaly being classified determine the number of sublevels required. As a result, the length of the codes is variable.

The presence of a period after the last level in the code indicates that additional sub-levels have been defined.

If the second position of a level is left unused, a 0 is inserted to complete the level.

Other than for the 0, the meaning of the digits used after the first level is defined independently within each additional part of the ISO 16202 series.

NOTE    It could be specified whether the coded developmental anomaly is believed to be "isolated" or is associated to other symptoms in syndromes (to provide this additional information use the syndrome codification system provided by ORPHANET, OMIM, ICD-11...)[1][2][3]

# Bibliography

[1]  Rath  A., Olry  A., Dhombres  F., Brandt  MM., Urbero  B., Ayme  S. Representation of rare diseases in health information systems: the Orphanet approach to serve a wide range of end users.  2012, 33(5)pp 803-808. (Available from http://www.orpha.net)

[2]  Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man. OMIM (TM). In: McKusick-Nathans Institute of Genetic Medicine JHUB, MD) and National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, MD)(Available from http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/)

[3]  ICD10-ICD11. Available from http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd11/browse/f/en

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

**ICS  11.060.01**

Price based on 3 pages