
**Dentistry — Designation system for
supernumerary teeth**

*Médecine bucco-dentaire — Système de désignation des dents
surnuméraires*

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principles	1
5 Designation of supernumerary teeth	1
5.1 Supernumerary teeth located within one of the four quadrants of the mouth.....	1
5.1.1 First character.....	1
5.1.2 Second character.....	2
5.2 Supernumerary teeth located in the midline area.....	2
Bibliography	4

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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).

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

ISO 10394:2023

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.

Introduction

ISO 3950 has assigned a meaning to most of the available combinations of two digits. As a result, ISO 3950 cannot be expended to satisfactorily identify supernumerary teeth without introducing significant changes to its structure. Such changes are seen as undesirable as they would create significant implementation and data continuity issues. Meeting the need for a standard for the designation of supernumerary teeth while avoiding the need for undesirable modifications to ISO 3950 therefore requires the introduction of a standard that is independent of ISO 3950.

This designation system for supernumerary teeth retains the two-character format of ISO 3950 to maximize compatibility with existing forms, software and messaging systems while still satisfying the requirements identified as essential to the success of the designation system originally drawn up by the FDI World Dental Federation and approved by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Technical committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, i.e.:

- 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.

To ensure the designations of this document can be easily recognized and to avoid confusion with ISO 3950, a sixth requirement that must meet this designation system for supernumerary teeth is introduced:

- f) does not assign a new meaning to designations that exist in ISO 3950.

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Dentistry — Designation system for supernumerary teeth

1 Scope

This document establishes a system for the designation of supernumerary teeth in humans using two alphanumeric characters.

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*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942 apply.

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

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

4 Principles

Supernumerary teeth are designated by a two-character alphanumeric code as given in [Table 1](#).

The designation of a supernumerary tooth relates its location to that of the type of the tooth normally present in that location or immediately mesial to that location.

The designation system does not consider the bucco-lingual location of supernumerary teeth. In this document, the expression normal location means either in the normal location of a tooth or a location that is buccal or lingual to that normal location.

For supernumerary teeth whose location overlaps the normal location of more than one tooth the designation used is that of the mesial most extent of the supernumerary tooth.

Since supernumerary teeth are not part of the normal tooth sets, the designation system does not classify supernumerary teeth as deciduous or permanent.

When multiple supernumerary teeth are present in the same location, the same code is used for the designation of each of those supernumerary teeth.

5 Designation of supernumerary teeth

5.1 Supernumerary teeth located within one of the four quadrants of the mouth

5.1.1 First character

The first character in the designation of a supernumerary tooth identifies the quadrant of the mouth in which the supernumerary tooth is located.

The letter A indicates that a supernumerary tooth is in quadrant 10 (the upper right quadrant).

The letter B indicates that a supernumerary tooth is in quadrant 20 (the upper left quadrant).

The letter C indicates that a supernumerary tooth is in quadrant 30 (the lower left quadrant).

The letter D indicates that a supernumerary tooth is in quadrant 40 (the lower right quadrant).

5.1.2 Second character

The second character in the designation of a supernumerary tooth specifies the location of the supernumerary tooth within a quadrant.

The digit 1 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a central incisor or distal to that location but mesial to the normal location of the lateral incisor.

The digit 2 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a lateral incisor or distal to that location but mesial to the normal location of the canine.

The digit 3 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a canine or distal to that location but mesial to the normal location of the first premolar.

The digit 4 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a first premolar or distal to that location but mesial to the normal location of the second premolar.

The digit 5 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a second premolar or distal to that location but mesial to the normal location of the first molar.

The digit 6 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a first molar or distal to that location but mesial to the normal location of the second molar.

The digit 7 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a second molar or distal to that location but mesial to that of the normal location third molar.

The digit 8 indicates that a supernumerary tooth is either in the normal location of a third molar or distal to that location.

5.2 Supernumerary teeth located in the midline area

Supernumerary teeth located in the midline area are designated by two letters identifying their site.

The designation AB indicates that a supernumerary tooth is in the midline area of the maxilla.

The designation DC indicates that a supernumerary tooth is in the midline area of the mandible.

Table 1 — Designation of supernumerary teeth

A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	AB	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	Supernumerary teeth
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Permanent teeth
			55	54	53	52	51		61	62	63	64	65				Deciduous teeth
			85	84	83	82	81		71	72	73	74	75				Deciduous teeth
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	Permanent teeth
D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	DC	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	Supernumerary teeth

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

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