Tooth designation for dental purposes — Two-digit system

Désignation des dents en art dentaire — Code à deux chiffres

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3950 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, and was circulated to the member bodies in August 1975.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Mexico	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Thailand
France	New Zealand	Turkey
Germany	Norway	U.S.A.
India	Romania	U.S.S.R.

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

United Kingdom

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0 INTRODUCTION

Over the years since dentistry first required a method of tooth designation, various systems have been used. These have included multiple-digit systems giving quadrants and an indication of the teeth, of the type set out in this International Standard, and those using an angular/grid representation for the quadrant with a 1 to 8 single-digit system for the teeth.

The wider use of computers for information storage and the increasing need for simple communication on dental matters by word of mouth, in print and by wire, has resulted in fresh thought being given to the basic requirements of a tooth designation system. The two-digit system detailed in this International Standard has been compiled and endorsed by the Fédération dentaire internationale (FDI) 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 practice.

Details of the factors relating to the decision of the FDI to adopt the two-digit system are recorded in appendix 1 of the FDI chronicle of the 58th Annual Session.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard establishes a tooth designation system for dental purposes using two digits to designate each tooth.

2 PRINCIPLE

The first digit indicates the quadrant and the second digit the tooth within the quadrant. Quadrants are allotted the digits 1 to 4 for the permanent and 5 to 8 for the deciduous teeth in a clockwise sequence starting at the upper right side; teeth within the same quadrant are allotted the digits 1 to 8 (deciduous teeth : 1 to 5) from the midline backwards. The digits shall be pronounced separately; thus the permanent canines are teeth one-three, two-three, and four-three.

3 DESIGNATION SYSTEM

The designation system is illustrated below.

PERMANENT TEETH

(upper right)   (upper left)

18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

(lower right)   (lower left)

DECIDUOUS TEETH

(upper right)   (upper left)

55	54	53	52	51		61	62	63	64	65
85	84	83	82	81		71	72	73	74	75

(lower right)   (lower left)