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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

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Foreword

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

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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.

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