
**Dentistry — Nomenclature of oral
anomalies —**

**Part 2:
Developmental anomalies of teeth**

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

Partie 2: Anomalies du développement dentaire

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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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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: 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.

Introduction

Other documents and ontologies were used to elaborate this document. See References [1] to [8].

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Dentistry — Nomenclature of oral anomalies —

Part 2: Developmental anomalies of teeth

1 Scope

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

This nomenclature covers the various developmental disturbances of teeth.

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 16202-1, *Dentistry — Classification and codification of oral anomalies Part I: Structure of the Classification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942 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 Nomenclature and codification of developmental disturbances of teeth

The information on the localization of the anomaly shall be added through the use of other codes such as the one described in ISO 3950.

Nomenclature and codification shall be based on the principles enunciated in ISO 16202-1.

11.10. Designates developmental disturbances in number of teeth

11.11. By default (excludes tooth loss resulting from trauma or extraction)

11.11.10. Hypodontia

11.11.20. Oligodontia

11.11.30. Anodontia

11.11.40. Solitary median maxillary central incisor SMMCI

11.12. By excess

11.12.10. Single supernumerary tooth

11.12.20. Multiple supernumerary teeth (in one location)

11.12.30. Multiple supernumerary teeth (in multiple locations)

11.20. Designates disturbances in morphology (size and shape)

11.21. Disturbances in size

11.21.10. Microdontia

11.21.20. Macrodontia

11.22. Disturbances in shape

11.22.10. Coronal disturbances

11.22.11. Incisors

11.22.11.10. Peg-shaped/conical

11.22.11.20. Talon-cusp

11.22.11.30. Shovel-shaped

11.22.11.40. Tapered

11.22.11.50. Double/fusion/gemination

11.22.11.60. Other

11.22.12. Canines

11.22.12.10. Premolarization

11.22.12.20. Other

11.22.13. Premolars

11.22.13.10. Tricuspidation

11.22.13.20. Dens evaginatus

11.22.13.30. Molarization

11.22.13.40. Other

11.22.14. Molars

11.22.14.10. Carabelli tubercle

11.22.14.20. Paramolar tubercle of bulk cusp

11.22.14.30. Supernumerary cusp(s)

11.22.14.40. Other

11.22.15. Non-tooth specific

11.22.15.10. Coronal dilaceration

11.22.20. Radicular disturbances

11.22.21. Supernumerary root(s)

11.22.22. Short root(s)

11.22.23. Absent root

11.22.24. Long root(s)

11.22.25. Taurodontism

11.22.25.10. Hypotaurodontism

11.22.25.20. Mesotaurodontism

11.22.25.30. Hypertaurodontism

11.22.26. Hypercementosis

11.22.27. Concrecence

11.22.28. Cementicle

11.22.29. Molar incisor malformation

11.22.30. Pulpal disturbances

11.22.31. Pulp calcifications/ Dentine

11.22.32. Flame shape pulp

11.22.40. Disturbances involving the crown, the cemento-enamel junction and the furcation

11.22.41. Enamel pearl

11.22.42. Enamel or dentine projection

11.22.50. Disturbances involving the crown, the pulp and the root

11.22.51. Dens invaginatus/dens in dente

11.22.51.10. Type I

11.22.51.20. Type II

11.22.51.30. Type III

11.22.52. Double

11.22.52.10. Fusion

11.22.52.20. Gemination

11.30. Designates disturbances in structure

11.31. Designates anomalies of the enamel

11.31.10. Amelogenesis imperfecta (Witkop classification)^[8]

11.31.11. Hypoplastic

11.31.11.10. Type IA

- 11.31.11.20. Type IB
- 11.31.11.30. Type IC
- 11.31.11.40. Type ID
- 11.31.11.50. Type IE
- 11.31.11.60. Type IF
- 11.31.11.70. Type IG
- 11.31.12. Hypomaturation
 - 11.31.12.10. Type IIA
 - 11.31.12.10.10. Type IIA1
 - 11.31.12.10.11. Type IIA2
 - 11.31.12.10.12. Type IIA3
 - 11.31.12.10.13. Type IIA4
 - 11.31.12.10.14. Type IIA5
 - 11.31.12.10.15. Type IIA6
 - 11.31.12.20. Type IIB
 - 11.31.12.30. Type IIC
 - 11.31.12.40. Type IID
- 11.31.13. Hypocalcified
 - 11.31.13.10. Type IIIA
 - 11.31.13.20. Type IIIB
- 11.31.14. Hypomaturation-hypoplastic with taurodontism
 - 11.31.14.10. Type IVA
 - 11.31.14.20. Type IVB
- 11.31.20. Enamel hypoplasia (chronological, localized...)
- 11.31.30. MIH Molar Incisor Hypomineralization
- 11.31.40. HSPM Hypomineralized Second Primary Molars
- 11.32. Anomalies of the dentine
 - 11.32.10. Dentinogenesis imperfecta
 - 11.32.11. Type I (with OI)
 - 11.32.12. Type II DGI1
 - 11.32.13. Type II DGI1 with deafness
 - 11.32.14. Type III DGIII
 - 11.32.20. Dentinal dysplasia

- 11.32.21. Type I (radicular) DTDP1
- 11.32.22. Type II (coronal) DTDP2
- 11.33. Anomalies of the enamel and the dentine
 - 11.33.10. Regional odontodysplasia
- 11.34. Anomalies of the cement
- 11.40. Designates anomalies of tooth eruption/position
 - 11.41. Eruption
 - 11.41.10. Natal or neonatal tooth
 - 11.41.20. Eruption or development delayed
 - 11.41.30. Eruption or development advanced
 - 11.41.40. Primary tooth exfoliation
 - 11.41.41. Early
 - 11.41.42. Late
 - 11.41.43. No = persistence of primary teeth
 - 11.41.50. Ankylosis
 - 11.41.60. Primary failure of tooth eruption
 - 11.41.70. Impacted teeth
 - 11.41.80. Premature loss of teeth
 - 11.41.81. Primary
 - 11.41.82. Permanent
 - 11.42. Position
 - 11.42.10. Transposition
 - 11.42.20. Rotation
 - 11.42.30. Malposition
 - 11.42.40. Malocclusion