BS EN ISO 20888:2020

BSI Standards Publication

Dentistry — Vocabulary and designation system for forensic oro-dental data

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National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CH/106, Dentistry.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 20888

November 2020

ICS 11.060.01

English Version

Dentistry - Vocabulary and designation system for forensic oro-dental data (ISO 20888:2020)

Médecine bucco-dentaire - Vocabulaire et code de désignation des données bucco-dentaires médico-légales (ISO 20888:2020)

Zahnheilkunde - Terminologie für forensische orodentale Daten (ISO 20888:2020)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 20888:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106 "Dentistry" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 55 “Dentistry” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2021.

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Terminology,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 55, *Dentistry,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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Introduction

0.1 Background

The establishment of a positive identification of an unidentified individual by the comparative dental analysis of a forensic odontologist requires submission of supporting documentation from the dental professionals who treated the patient. This information includes dental treatment records, radiographs, photographs, and dental casts; this information is then submitted to the appropriate authority and referred to as antemortem dental data (AM). Currently, the vast majority of antemortem dental data and associated attachments are submitted on paper and by radiographic film, however, the goal is to create a standardized electronic format for the transfer of this data. Due to varying methods of documentation and recording systems, an organized list of standardized dental terminology would be useful. Submission of ambiguous information due to a lack of harmonization can increase the time required to establish the identification through dental means.

The disaster victim identification (DVI) community, due to the number of victims and the number of countries of origin of the victims, will benefit from this internationally standardized forensic oro-dental data, by using standardized terminology of useful concepts.

Current odontological comparison software is based on the concept of restoration comparison. Utilizing each tooth as a field, comparison and/or elimination queries and advance sorting algorithms creates a ranking of possible matches to aid the forensic odontologist in the initial records comparison. Biometric, familial, radiographic, and visual information support the likelihood of a match. By standardizing the descriptors used to describe this information, the likelihood of identifying an individual based on the forensic odontologist's data increases.

0.2 Principle

Many descriptors of a tooth are determined from radiographic interpretation; specific “similar” radiographic attributes are grouped together into single unified descriptors. This should allow for the unambiguous interpretation of a tooth attribute and ensure that a radiographic attribute can be described by a single unified attribute. Generally, consistency of assigning a unique attribute to a radiographic feature is utilized in this document in order to create unambiguous descriptors even at the expense of combining similar, but not identical, attributes.

The permanent dentition takes priority when both the primary and permanent teeth are present if both are concurrently visible in the mouth; however, the presence of the primary tooth should also be noted.

The pertinence of these descriptors should be weighted with the time differences between the date of the records and the presumptive date of recording of the current data.

If a descriptor involves multiple teeth, then that descriptor shall be utilized for all the teeth involved.

0.3 Rationale

A significant volume of information is gathered during dental evaluation and treatment. Forensic odontologists charged with the task of identifying individuals need comprehensive information in order to prove or disprove identification. While much of the information gathered by the dentist might not aid in claims adjudication, it is not possible to predict in advance what item or items in the dental record might be conclusive in identification. This document is designed to fill a void by establishing documentation requirements for the submission of antemortem dental information for identification.

Terms and definitions describing teeth, pathology or anomaly of teeth or tooth restorations are limited to ISO 3950 oro-dental codes that map to individual teeth.

Terms and definitions describing multiple teeth, jaw or mouth conditions, pathologies, relationships, or prostheses are limited to ISO 3950 oro-dental codes that map those entities.

Terms and definitions which are limited to other specific ISO 3950 oro-dental locations are annotated accordingly in the notes to entry and related annexes.

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Terms and definitions describing dental devices, pathologies, or entities that do not have a specific location are limited to ISO 3950 code 00, 01, 02 and the notes to entry and related annexes.

An entry with a "(by report)" notation indicates that optional free-form text can be included with the term to further characterize the entity being described. See Figure 1.

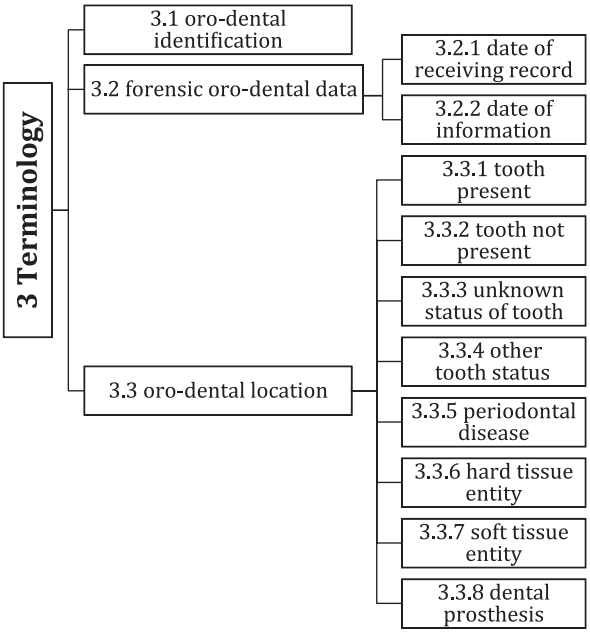

Figure 1 — Overview of the main elements of Clause 3

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Dentistry — Vocabulary and designation system for forensic oro-dental data

1 Scope

This document defines the terms used to describe the distinctive characteristics of an individual's mouth by dentists and forensic dental experts. These terms are organized by concepts based on a forensic approach to the characteristics of a mouth, with many concepts specific to the identification domain that are not defined elsewhere in ISO dentistry vocabularies (e.g. "*present tooth*").

The hierarchical structure of this document is designed to describe attributes of a tooth, the mouth and a prosthesis/orthosis with increasing levels of discriminative characteristics (e.g. material characteristics, *restored tooth* surface) and the possibility to connect any level of description of an attribute with the most comprehensive concept.

This document is intended to be used for data exchange between antemortem and postmortem files and remove ambiguity on the terms used to describe an individual's mouth.

This document is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 1942 and ISO 3950.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all 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*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942 and the following 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/

3.1
oro-dental identification
science and art of comparing *antemortem dental data* (3.2.2.1) with *postmortem dental data* (3.2.2.2) to help determine the identity of an individual

3.2
forensic oro-dental data
recorded information describing the oral cavity and surrounding tissues for legal purposes

3.2.1
date of receiving record
date when the forensic information is recorded in the forensic record

Note 1 to entry: The date of receiving record is determined using ISO 8601-1.

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3.2.2
date of information
date when the forensic information was created

Note 1 to entry: The date of information is determined using ISO 8601-1.

3.2.2.1
antemortem dental data
historical *forensic oro-dental data* (3.2)

3.2.2.2
postmortem dental data
current *forensic oro-dental data* (3.2)

3.3
oro-dental location
designation code for tooth, teeth or area of the oral cavity of the forensic information

Note 1 to entry: The oro-dental location shall be determined in accordance with ISO 3950.

3.3.1
tooth present
tooth or substantial part of a tooth visible in clinical or in radiologic examination, or reported present in the dental record

Note 1 to entry: If only a portion of the root remains and the coronal portion of the tooth has been replaced by a dental prosthesis (whether fixed or removable) that is not anchored by the remaining root, the tooth is not considered present. See Figure 2.

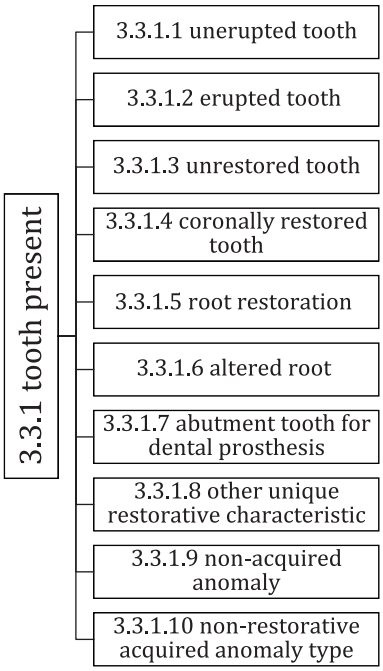

Figure 2 — Overview of the main elements of a tooth present

3.3.1.1
unerupted tooth
tooth present (3.3.1) that is not visible in the oral cavity

Note 1 to entry: If the erupted tooth is also abnormally angulated it can be described under malpositioned angulation.

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3.3.1.2
erupted tooth
tooth present (3.3.1) that is partially or completely visible in the oral cavity

Note 1 to entry: If the erupted tooth is also abnormally angulated, it can be described under malpositioned angulation.

3.3.1.2.1
overerupted tooth
hypererupted tooth
tooth whose occlusal plane is significantly occlusal to the normal plane of occlusion

Note 1 to entry: This term is used regardless of the aetiology of the overeruption.

3.3.1.2.2
undererupted tooth
hypoerupted tooth
tooth whose occlusal plane is significantly apical to the normal plane of occlusion

Note 1 to entry: A tooth is considered hypoerupted versus impacted only when a substantial portion of the coronal portion of the tooth is in the oral cavity, the path of eruption is unobstructed, and the root apices are fully closed.

Note 2 to entry: This term is used regardless of the aetiology of the undereruption.

3.3.1.2.3
malpositioned tooth
tooth that is not in the normal position or angulation relative to the dental arch

Note 1 to entry: The malpositioned tooth shall be an *erupted tooth* (3.3.1.2).

3.3.1.2.3.1
drifted tooth
tooth that has migrated into an edentulous space previously occupied by a different tooth

Note 1 to entry: The type of tooth drift shall be as specified in Annex A.

Note 2 to entry: The drifted tooth shall be an *erupted tooth* (3.3.1.2).

3.3.1.2.3.2
angulated tooth
tooth that has an inclination that deviates from the norm

Note 1 to entry: The type of tooth that is visible at clinical examination and is at the plane of occlusion shall be as specified in Annex B.

Note 2 to entry: The angulated tooth shall be an *erupted tooth* (3.3.1.2).

3.3.1.3
unrestored tooth
tooth that does not have any visible or radiographic evidence of a *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1)

Note 1 to entry: The unrestored tooth shall be an *erupted tooth* (3.3.1.2).

Note 2 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 20, 30, 40.

Note 3 to entry: Pit and fissure sealant is not a dental restoration.

3.3.1.4
coronally restored tooth
tooth that has any type of *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1)

Note 1 to entry: A pit and fissure sealant is not a dental restoration.

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3.3.1.4.1
dental restoration
dental device that restores or replaces lost tooth structure

Note 1 to entry: This definition differs from ISO 1942 in that lost tooth and oral tissues are excluded so that there is no ambiguity with the definition of a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8).

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.4.1.1
direct dental restoration
dental restoration (3.3.1.4.1) that is placed directly onto or within a tooth

Note 1 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.4.1.2
indirect dental restoration
dental restoration (3.3.1.4.1) that is fabricated outside the mouth

Note 1 to entry: The dental restoration fabricated outside the mouth shall be as specified in Annex C.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.4.1.3
other dental restoration type
dental restoration (3.3.1.4.1) whose origin is known and not covered by any of the other categories (by report)

Note 1 to entry: Optional free-form text can be included to further characterize the entity being described.

3.3.1.4.1.4
number of dental restorations
number of parts of the tooth that have been replaced by a restoration

3.3.1.4.1.5
dental surface restored by dental restoration
part of the tooth that has been replaced by the *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1)

Note 1 to entry: The parts of the tooth that have been replaced by the dental restoration shall be as specified in Annex D.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.4.1.6
dental restoration material
constituent elements utilized in a *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1)

Note 1 to entry: The material utilized in the dental restoration shall be as specified in Annex E.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.4.1.7
dental restoration colour
predominant hue of the *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1) that is affixed to the *dental implant* (3.3.2.6.1)

Note 1 to entry: The colour utilized in the dental restoration shall be as specified in Annex F.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.4.1.8
fracture of dental restoration
tooth that exhibits a *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1) that has a substantial portion of material missing due to factors other than normal wear

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3.3.1.4.2
endodontically treated tooth
tooth with therapy performed on the endodontium

Note 1 to entry: This term can be used if there is definitive evidence of treatment regardless of the extent of treatment and the presence or absence of endodontic obturation material.

3.3.1.4.3
coronally endodontically treated tooth
pulpotomized tooth
endodontically treated tooth (3.3.1.4.2) limited to the pulp chamber

3.3.1.4.3.1
coronally endodontically treated tooth obturation material
constituent element used in sealing the *coronally endodontically treated tooth* (3.3.1.4.3)

Note 1 to entry: The type of material utilized in obturating the coronally endodontically treated tooth shall be as specified in Annex G.

3.3.1.4.4
fully endodontically treated tooth
pulpectomized tooth
endodontically treated tooth (3.3.1.4.2) in both the pulp chamber and the radicular portion of the tooth

3.3.1.4.4.1
obturating material in fully endodontically treated tooth
constituent element used in sealing the *fully endodontically treated tooth* (3.3.1.4.4)

Note 1 to entry: The type of material utilized in obturating the fully endodontically treated tooth shall be as specified in Annex G.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.4.4.2
number of canals obturated in fully endodontically treated tooth
number of canals with the presence of an endodontic obturation material

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used even if lateral canals are present or the root canal system separates into additional distinct canals through small portions of the root.

3.3.1.4.5
retrograde endodontically treated tooth
endodontically treated tooth (3.3.1.4.2) resulting from an apical approach

3.3.1.4.5.1
obturating material in retrograde endodontically treated tooth
constituent element used in sealing the *retrograde endodontically treated tooth* (3.3.1.4.5)

Note 1 to entry: The material utilized in obturating the apices shall be as specified in Annex G.

3.3.1.4.5.2
number of apices treated with obturation of the retrograde endodontically treated tooth
number of canal apices with the presence of an endodontic obturation material

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used even if lateral canals are present or the root canal system separates into additional distinct canals through small portions of the root.

3.3.1.4.6
other endodontic entity
endodontic entity not described by other descriptors

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3.3.1.5
root restoration
root post
tooth that has a *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1) that fills the root canal system of the tooth to serve as a restoration or aid in the retention of another dental device

3.3.1.5.1
number of canals which retain the root restoration
number of canals that the *root restoration* (3.3.1.5) substantially extends into

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used even if the tooth has not had endodontic treatment.

Note 2 to entry: This term may be used even if the tooth does not have a core restoration as part of the post system.

3.3.1.5.2
root restoration material
constituent element used in a *root restoration* (3.3.1.5)

Note 1 to entry: The material utilized in the root restoration shall be as specified in Annex H.

3.3.1.6
altered root
tooth whose root system has been altered either by pathology or treatment intervention

3.3.1.6.1
root amputation
multi-rooted tooth whose root system has been intentionally sectioned with at least one of the roots removed for therapeutic purposes

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used even if definitive restorations are not present on the tooth.

3.3.1.6.2
sectioned tooth
tooth that has been intentionally separated into multiple sections with none of the roots removed for therapeutic purposes

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used even if definitive restorations are not present on the tooth.

3.3.1.6.3
retained instrument
root canal instrument present in one or more canals

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used regardless of where any additional obturation materials coexist in the same or other canals of the tooth.

3.3.1.6.4
other-altered root
tooth whose root has been intentionally altered for therapeutic purposes and not covered by other descriptors (by report)

Note 1 to entry: Optional free-form text can be included to further characterize the entity being described.

3.3.1.7
abutment tooth for a dental prosthesis
tooth code that supports a part of a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8)

3.3.1.7.1
abutment device affixed to a tooth
device on a tooth that supports part of a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8)

Note 1 to entry: The tooth supported component that supports the prosthesis shall be as specified in Annex I.

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3.3.1.7.2
retainer on a dental prosthesis
device that supports part of a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8)

Note 1 to entry: The prosthesis supported component that supports the prosthesis shall be as specified in Annex J.

3.3.1.7.3
splinted to adjacent teeth
tooth with a *dental restoration* (3.3.1.4.1) connected to adjacent tooth

3.3.1.8
other unique restorative characteristic
unique restorative characteristic not covered by other descriptors

3.3.1.9
non-acquired anomaly
congenital abnormality of a tooth

Note 1 to entry: The type of tooth with a congenital abnormality shall be as specified in Annex K.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.1.10
non-restorative acquired anomaly
non-congenital abnormality of a tooth whose causative action is not due to the repair of a tooth

Note 1 to entry: The type of non-acquired anomaly of the tooth shall be as specified in Annex L.

Note 2 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes that map to individual teeth.

Note 3 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

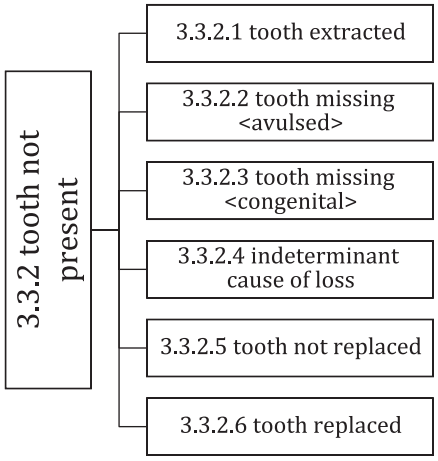

Figure 3 — Overview of the main elements of a tooth not present

3.3.2
tooth not present
tooth not visible both in clinical and in a radiologic examination or reported as not present in the dental record

Note 1 to entry: This term is used if the tooth has been replaced by a prosthesis.

Note 2 to entry: A tooth may be considered not present even if it is replaced by a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8).

Note 3 to entry: This term may be used alone or with a descriptor below. If no descriptor is found that describes the prosthesis, then the "other- (by report)" descriptor shall be used. See Figure 3.

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3.3.2.1
tooth extracted
area of the jaw previously occupied by a tooth when both the coronal portion and root portion of the both the deciduous and permanent tooth are not visible intraorally or radiographically

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used in combination with a restorative descriptor.

Note 2 to entry: This term is used when the tooth has been therapeutically lost or the loss is of unknown origin.

3.3.2.2
tooth missing
<avulsed> missing tooth whose socket exhibits no healing

Note 1 to entry: This term is only to be used if there is substantial evidence that the loss was traumatic and not therapeutic or through natural causes.

3.3.2.3
tooth missing
<congenital> tooth that has never been formed and without documentation that it ever existed in the dental treatment records

Note 1 to entry: This term is only used if there is documented evidence that the tooth bud never existed.

Note 2 to entry: Qualifying a tooth as congenitally missing should be done according to the age of the individual whose tooth is being examined.

3.3.2.4
indeterminant cause of loss
tooth with an insufficient amount of data to determine the status of the tooth

3.3.2.5
tooth not replaced
area of the jaw previously occupied by a tooth when both the coronal portion and root portion of the both the deciduous and permanent tooth are not visible intraorally or radiographically, and no fixed or removable *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8) is present to replace the tooth

3.3.2.6
tooth replaced
area of the jaw previously occupied by a tooth when both the coronal portion and root portion of the both the deciduous and permanent tooth are not visible intraorally or radiographically, and a fixed or removable *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8) is present to replace the tooth

3.3.2.6.1
dental implant
device specifically designed to be placed within, through or upon the bones of the cranio-facial complex, the primary purposes of which are to support or to resist displacement of a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8)

Note 1 to entry: The dental implant shape utilized to replace the root portion of a tooth shall be as specified in Annex M.

[SOURCE: ISO 16443:2014, 3.1.1 modified — “and/” has been deleted after the word "support".]

3.3.2.6.1.1
dental implant material
constituent element of a *dental implant* (3.3.2.6.1)

Note 1 to entry: The composition of a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8) which duplicates the tooth and is attached directly or indirectly (via an implant abutment) to the implant based on the restorative dental material shall be as specified in Annex E.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

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3.3.2.6.1.2
dental implant colour
predominant hue of the *dental implant* (3.3.2.6.1)

Note 1 to entry: The colour of a dental prosthesis which duplicates the tooth and is attached directly or indirectly (via an implant abutment) to the implant based on the restorative dental material shall be as specified in Annex L.

Note 2 to entry: In a dental record, multiple iterations are allowed.

3.3.2.6.1.3
dental implant-supported dental device
implant-supported dental device that supports the *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8)

Note 1 to entry: The type of dental device for replacement of a tooth or to support a *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8) shall be as specified in Annex I.

3.3.2.6.1.3.1
dental implant-supported abutment
connector between the *dental implant* (3.3.2.6.1) to the *dental prosthesis* (3.3.8)

Note 1 to entry: The method to attach the indirect restoration to the implant shall be as specified in Annex N.

3.3.2.6.2
indirect support-fixed prosthesis pontic
artificial tooth attached to a *fixed dental prosthesis* (3.3.8.2) that is supported by adjacent *dental restorations* (3.3.1.4.1) rather than an underlying natural root or *dental implant* (3.3.2.6.1)

Note 1 to entry: This term may be used even if a root or implant exists apically to the replacement tooth if there is no physical connection between the pontic and the structures below.

3.3.2.6.2.1
indirect support-fixed prosthesis material
constituent elements in an indirect support-fixed prosthesis

Note 1 to entry: The material in an artificial tooth attached to a *fixed dental prosthesis* (3.3.8.2) that is supported by adjacent abutment shall be as specified in Annex E.

3.3.2.6.2.2
indirect support-fixed prosthesis colour
predominant hue of the dental device affixed to the *dental implant* (3.3.2.6.1)

Note 1 to entry: The colour of an artificial tooth attached to a *fixed dental prosthesis* (3.3.8.2) that is supported by adjacent abutment shall be as specified in Annex F.

3.3.2.6.2.3
tooth-supported fixed dental prosthesis retained pontic
artificial tooth attached to a *fixed dental prosthesis* (3.3.8.2) that is supported by adjacent fixed or partial coverage *dental restorations* (3.3.1.4.1) that are affixed to natural teeth

3.3.2.6.2.4
implant-supported fixed dental prosthesis retained pontic
artificial tooth attached to a *fixed dental prosthesis* (3.3.8.2) that is supported by an adjacent *dental implant* (3.3.2.6.1) abutment

3.3.2.6.2.5
tooth/implant fixed dental prosthesis retained pontic
pontic whose abutment is attached to an adjacent tooth on one side and a dental implant on the other side

3.3.2.6.2.6
other tooth/implant fixed dental prosthesis retained pontic
pontic not covered by any of the other descriptors (by report)

Note 1 to entry: Optional free-form text can be included to further characterize the entity being described.

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3.3.2.6.3
tooth replaced with a removable prosthesis
artificial tooth attached to a *removable dental prosthesis* (3.3.8.1)

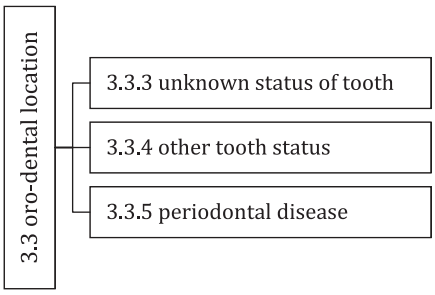

Figure 4 — Overview of the main elements of the remaining tooth status

3.3.3
unknown status of tooth
tooth that has no data to determine the current condition of the tooth

3.3.4
other tooth status
tooth whose status is not covered by other descriptors (by report)

Note 1 to entry: Optional free-form text can be included to further characterize the entity being described. See Figure 4.

3.3.5
periodontal disease
presence of a disease state of the gingival tissues and/or periodontal tissue of any severity

Note 1 to entry: This entry is based on ISO 3950 codes and can map to individual teeth, quadrants, sextants, jaws, or the entire mouth.

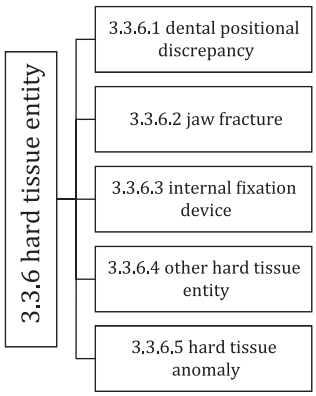

Figure 5 — Overview of the main elements of a hard tissue entity

3.3.6
hard tissue entity
non-dental oral characteristic of the skeletal tissue which can aid in forensic identification

Note 1 to entry: This entry is based on ISO 3950 codes and is limited to hard tissues other than teeth.

Note 2 to entry: ISO 3950 tooth code may be used to describe hard tissue entries that juxtapose teeth. See Figure 5.

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3.3.6.1
dental positional discrepancy
data relating to the abnormality of the position of teeth or jaws relative to other dental structures

Note 1 to entry: A single malpositioned tooth is described as a *malpositioned tooth* (3.3.1.2.3).

3.3.6.1.1
malocclusion
misalignment between the teeth of the two dental arches when the jaws are closed

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to 00 to designate the relationship of the maxilla and the mandible.

3.3.6.1.1.1
Angle Class II division 1
subcategory that refers to the posterior relationship of the mandible to the maxilla with the labioversion of the maxillary central incisor teeth

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to 00 to designate the relationship of the maxilla and the mandible.

3.3.6.1.1.2
Angle Class II division 2
subcategory that refers to the posterior relationship of the mandible to the maxilla with the linguoversion of the maxillary central incisor teeth

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to 00 to designate the relationship of both the maxilla and the mandible.

3.3.6.1.1.3
Angle Class III
subcategory that refers to the anterior relationship of the mandible to the maxilla

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to 00 to designate the relationship of both the maxilla and the mandible.

3.3.6.1.1.4
other malocclusion
malocclusion (3.3.6.1.1) not covered by other descriptors

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to 00 to designate the relationship of both the maxilla and the mandible.

Note 2 to entry: This includes crossbite, scissor bite, deep bite and open bite.

3.3.6.1.2
crowding
condition in which the teeth assume altered positions due to discrepancies in the size of the teeth and the area allocated for their position

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 20, 30 and 40.

Note 2 to entry: Multiple iterations allowed in cases of non-contiguous areas.

3.3.6.1.2.1
crowding beginning tooth
ISO 3950 tooth code of the first tooth involved

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes that designate the beginning tooth code is the tooth with the lower numeric value of the ISO 3950 tooth code designation.

3.3.6.1.2.2
crowding ending tooth
ISO 3950 tooth code of the last tooth involved

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes that designate the ending tooth code is the tooth with the higher numeric value of the ISO 3950 tooth code designation.

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3.3.6.1.3
diastema
space separating teeth

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 20, 30, 40.

3.3.6.1.3.1
diastema beginning tooth
ISO 3950 tooth code of the first tooth involved

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes that designates the beginning tooth code is the tooth with the lower numeric value of the ISO 3950 tooth code designation.

3.3.6.1.3.2
diastema ending tooth
ISO 3950 tooth code of the last tooth involved

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes that designates the ending tooth code is the tooth with the higher numeric value of the ISO 3950 tooth code designation.

3.3.6.1.4
other positional dental discrepancy
significant positional discrepancy between two adjacent teeth in the same dental arch not covered by other descriptors

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 20, 30 and 40.

3.3.6.1.4.1
other dental discrepancy beginning tooth
ISO 3950 tooth code of the first tooth involved

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes that designates the beginning tooth code is the tooth with the lower numeric value of the ISO 3950 tooth code designation.

3.3.6.1.4.2
other dental discrepancy ending tooth
ISO 3950 tooth code of the last tooth involved

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes that designates the ending tooth code is the tooth with the higher numeric value of the ISO 3950 tooth code designation.

3.3.6.2
jaw fracture
radiographic or clinical evidence of a cracked or broken bone

Note 1 to entry: This entry is based on ISO 3950 codes and can map to individual teeth, quadrants, sextants, jaws, or the entire mouth.

Note 2 to entry: This term can be used if the fracture is currently present or there is radiographically visible evidence of a history of a previously cracked or broken bone.

3.3.6.2.1
maxillary jaw fracture
radiographic or clinical evidence of a cracked or broken bone of the maxilla

Note 1 to entry: This entry is limited to ISO 3950 codes 01.

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