Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”
Jawaharlal Nehru
“Step Out From the Old to the New”

Indian Standard
DENTAL VOCABULARY
PART 1 GENERAL AND CLINICAL TERMS

ICS 01.040.11; 11.060.01

© BIS 2003
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

March 2003

Price Group 6
a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and

b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

Only the English language text of the International Standard (including alphabetical index) has been adopted in this standard.

Amendments 1 and 2 of 1992 and Amendments 4 and 5 of 1993 have been issued to ISO 1942-1:1989, adding in numerical sequence certain terms which have been included in continuation of the existing text of this standard (from 1.133 onwards).
1 Scope

This part of ISO 1942 defines general and clinical terms used in dentistry; terms relating to dental materials, instruments and equipment, and terms associated with the testing of such products are incorporated in the four other parts of this International Standard.

This International Standard is intended to provide accepted definitions for a number of terms used in dentistry that could prove useful for the comprehension of documents aiming at the preparation and implementation of Standards, and to improve communication, through close cooperation with the Federation dentaire internationale, the World Health Organization and other national or international interested organizations.

2 Use of terms printed in italic typeface in definitions

A term printed in italic typeface in a definition, an example or a note has the meaning given to it in another entry of the Vocabulary, and may be found in any part of ISO 1942. The term is only printed in italic typeface the first time it occurs in each entry.

Other grammatical forms of the term, for example plurals of nouns and participles of verbs, are printed in the same way as the basic form.

1.001 dentistry\(^1\) : Science and art of preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases and malformations of and injuries to the teeth, mouth and jaws, and of replacing lost teeth and associated tissues.

1.002 dentist\(^2\) : Person who after completing secondary education, or equivalent, follows a prescribed course in dentistry, at a recognized ( or accredited ) university or dental school, at the successful completion of which, he ( or she ) is qualified to be legally licensed ( or registered ) to practise dentistry, by the responsible body in the country and is capable of undertaking the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of orodental conditions at the community and individual levels by exercising independent judgement without supervision.

1.003 dental education : All forms of education which embrace the profession or art of a dentist.

1.004 undergraduate dental education : That dental education leading to the achievement of the primary qualification for the practice of dentistry.

1.005 graduate dental education : That which follows undergraduate education and which is a planned sequence of advanced courses leading to a diploma granted by recognized or accredited institutions.

1.006 postgraduate dental education : All forms of dental education offered to the graduate dentist.

1.007 specialist graduate dental education : Process by which the graduate dentist completes the planned sequence of advanced courses and training given by a recognized accredited institution. It must be of sufficient length and content to qualify the candidate for formal recognition in the speciality by diploma, degree or certificate from a recognized examining body.

1.008 continuing dental education : Improvement of professional understanding which, while conferring no change in status, refreshes the dentist's knowledge, adds to his experience and expands the scope and depth of his training.

1.009 dental office; dental surgery : Location where dental patients are received and treated by the dentist.

---

\(^1\) The designation of "dentistry" may vary according to the usage of the term in the country concerned.

\(^2\) This definition is in accordance with the WHO, CIOMS definitions of a "physician" adopted by the World Health Assembly, Geneva, April 1972. The designation of dentist and dental schools may vary according to the usage of the terms in the country concerned.
1.010 working space of the dentist: Space organized around the dentist and equipped for the positioning and treatment of the patient.

1.011 dental group practice: Formally constituted organization of dentists, being either individuals, partnerships or corporations, who by means of the organization, share the cost of premises and equipment, and have agreed to observe recognized standards of ethical behaviour and procedures for joining and leaving the group.

1.012 dental laboratory: Workshop where technical procedures prescribed by the dentist, and not requiring the presence of the patient, are carried out.

1.013 dental technician\(^1\): Dental auxiliary competent to perform under the prescription of the dentist, the dental laboratory work.

1.014 controlled clinical trial: Evaluation in human beings of the preventive or therapeutic efficacy and safety of an agent or a method by intragroup, intergroup or intraperson comparison under controlled conditions.

1.015 orthodontics: Branch of dentistry concerned with the study of craniofacial growth and development, the treatment or prevention of malocclusion and other dentofacial anomalies.

1.016 periodontics; periodontia: That branch of dentistry concerned with the study, prevention and treatment of diseases affecting the periodontium.

1.017 restorative dentistry: Comprehensive term covering dental procedures in the dentulous or partially edentulous mouth; these may include operative, endodontic, periodontic, orthodontic and prosthetic procedures.

1.018 conservative dentistry: That part of dentistry which is concerned with the treatment and restoration of individual teeth.

1.019 ......: That part of conservative dentistry which is concerned with the functional restoration of the tooth.

1.020 paedodontics; pedodontics/USA/: That branch of dentistry which is concerned with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of oral anomalies, conditions and injuries in children.

1.021 endodontics: That branch of dentistry concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the pulp and the contiguous periapical tissues.

1.022 dental expert: Person who, by virtue of this dental knowledge and experience, is capable of giving an authoritative opinion in dental matters.

1.023 forensic dentistry: That branch of dentistry which deals with the professional handling, examination, interpretation and presentation of dental and oral evidence which may come before the legal authorities.

1.024 dental identification: Identification by means of dental characteristics.

1.025 forensic dental expert: Dental expert who, by virtue of his experience and knowledge in forensic dentistry is capable of giving an authoritative opinion in that field.

1.026 prosthodontics; prosthetic dentistry: That branch of dentistry which is concerned with the functional and aesthetic rehabilitation of the masticatory system by artificial replacement of missing teeth and associated tissues.

1.027 filling (1) Action

Obturation of a tooth cavity by suitable materials which may or may not restore the form and/or function of the tooth.

(2) Result

Material(s) which, when inserted into a tooth cavity, may or may not restore form and/or function.

1.028 dental material: Substance or combination of substances specially prepared and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of dentistry and/or its associated procedures.

1.029 filling material: Dental material specially prepared and/or presented for temporary or permanent filling of dental cavities without necessarily restoring the form and/or function of the tooth.

1.030 restoration (1) Action

Reconstruction of the form and function of a tooth.

(2) Result

Material(s) which restore form and/or function of a tooth.

\(^1\) The designation "dental technician" and his technical qualification may vary according to the countries concerned.
1.031 dental restorative material: Material specifically prepared and/or presented for restoring form and/or function of a tooth.

1.032 dental duplicating material: Material specifically prepared and/or presented for taking impressions of casts.

1.033 endodontic materials: Materials specifically prepared and/or presented for use in the pulp chamber and root canal in the course of endodontic treatment.

1.034 dental equipment: Furniture, machines, apparatus and accessories specially manufactured and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of dentistry and/or its associated procedures.

1.035 dental instruments: Small hand-tools specially designed for use in dentistry.

1.036 dental product: Any product specially manufactured, prepared and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of dentistry and/or its associated procedures.

1.037 dental device: Any article, instrument or appliance, specially manufactured and/or presented for the use of authorized persons in the practice of dentistry and/or its associated procedures, which is neither a dental material, nor an item of dental equipment, nor has been made specifically for an individual patient.

1.038 dental pharmacological materials: Those dental materials which carry out their intended function by actively affecting, either locally or systemically, the normal physiological behaviour of the tissues or any pathological changes taking place in them, or by modifying the normal metabolism of cells or of invading microorganisms.

( Such pharmacological action may also be a secondary function of certain other dental materials. )

1.039 dental anaesthetics: Dental pharmacological materials used to induce local or regional anaesthesia.

1.040 mouthwash: Solution which may be presented for a specific therapeutic effect, or obtained and used for its general cleansing and stimulating effect in aiding oral hygiene.

1.041 dental floss: Thread or tape, commonly synthetic fibre, used for the removal of plaque and/or debris from the approximal surfaces of teeth and the gingival surface of fixed prostheses.

1.042 tooth: Organ normally consisting of enamel, dentine, pulp and cementum.

1.043 anterior teeth: Maxillary and mandibular incisors and canines.

1.044 posterior teeth: Maxillary and mandibular premolars and molars.

NOTE — in the primary dentition, all posterior teeth are molars.

1.045 anatomical crown: That portion of a tooth normally covered by, and including, enamel.

1.046 visible crown: That part of the anatomical crown which is accessible to visual examination.

1.047 clinical crown: That portion of a tooth not covered by supporting tissues.

1.048 dental organ: Tissue complex comprising the tooth and its supporting structures.

1.049 odontium (rarely used in English as noun without a prefix): Part of the tooth consisting of enamel, dentine and pulp, but not the cementum.

1.050 endodontium: That part of the dental organ that pertains to the tissues of the dental pulp and the dentine.

1.051 dentine: Hard tissue which forms the bulk of the tooth and develops from the dental papilla and dental pulp, and in the mature state is mineralized.

1.052 orthodentine: (Regular) dentine organized around the mainly parallel tubuli containing odontoblastic processes.

1.053 dentine, mantle: Most peripheral part of the dentine adjacent to enamel, characterized by coarsely bundled fibres running parallel to the branching ends of the tubules.

1.054 peritubular dentine: Orthodentine which constitutes the highly mineralized matrix immediately around the dentinal tubules.

1.055 intratubular dentine: Mineralized matrix which is found in the tubules of orthodentine.

1.056 dentine, circumpulpal: Inner part of the dentine adjacent to the pulp, characterized by the inclusion of fine collagen fibres running approximately at right-angles to the tubules.

1.057 dentine, primary: Orthodentine formed prior to completion of root formation.
1.058 dentine, secondary: That portion of orthodentine which is continuously produced subsequent to primary dentine while the pulp remains vital.

1.059 dentine, tertiary: Irregular dentine deposited at sites of the pulpal aspects of primary or secondary dentine, corresponding to areas of external irritation.

1.060 predentine: Non-mineralized layer of orthodentine matrix formed at the surface of the pulp.

1.061 pulp, dental: Soft tissue complex of mesenchymal origin which occupies the pulp chamber and the root canal(s) of the tooth and is provided with dentinogenic, nutritive, neurosensory and defensive functions.

1.062 indirect pulp capping: Dressing, for conserving the vitality of the pulp, of a tooth affected with a penetrating carious lesion, the complete excision of which could result in pulp exposure.

1.063 direct pulp capping: Dressing of an exposed pulp with the aim of maintaining pulpal vitality.

1.064 pulpitis: Inflammation of the dental pulp.

1.065 pulpotomy; pulp amputation: Surgical removal of a portion of the pulp with the aim of maintaining the vitality of the remaining portion by means of an adequate dressing.

1.066 pulpectomy; vital pulp extirpation: Complete surgical removal of the pulp.

1.067 root canal enlargement: Operation of widening the pulpal cavity of a root by mechanical or mechanico-chemical means.

1.068 focal infection of dental origin: Infection occurring within or adjacent to teeth which may influence disease elsewhere.

1.069 periodontium: Tissue complex comprising gingivae, cementum, periodontal ligament and alveolar bone which attaches, nourishes and supports the tooth (odontium).

1.070 periodontal: Pertaining to the periodontium.

1.071 periodontopathy: Equivalent of periodontal disease: any disease affecting the periodontium.

1.072 periodontolysis: Process leading to advanced destruction of periodontium.

1.073 periodontosis: Non-inflammatory severe degeneration of the periodontium.

1.074 periodontitis: Inflammation of the periodontium.

1.075 desmodontium: Equivalent of periodontal ligament or alveodental ligament (membrane): the tissues that normally occupy the space between cementum and bone.

1.076 desmodontal: Pertaining to the periodontal ligament (membrane). (See desmodontium.)

1.077 cyst: Pathological cavity, usually lined with epithelium, containing fluid or soft matter or gas.

1.078 odontogenic [developmental] [primordial] cyst: Cyst derived from the epithelium of odontogenic tissue.

1.079 periapical [radicular periodontal] cyst: Cyst at the apex of a tooth with a non-vital pulp.

1.080 dental implant: Device specially designed to be placed surgically within or on the mandibular or maxillary bone as a means of providing resistance and retention to displacement of a dental prosthesis.

It can be either transgingival (with part of the implant emerging from gingiva for direct abutment), or fully embedded under the gingiva (only aiming at the support of a removable prosthesis).

1.081 transendodontic implant or transradicular implant: Rod specially designed and/or prepared to be inserted either through the root canal or through the root into the bone.

1.082 dental prosthesis: Any device or appliance replacing one or more missing teeth and/or, if required, associated structures. (This is a broad term which includes abutment crowns and abutment inlays, onlays, bridges, dentures, obturators, gingival prostheses.)

1.083 tooth-borne prosthesis: Dental prosthesis in which resistance to depression is provided entirely by the teeth or the implants on which it rests.

1.084 tissue-borne [removable] prosthesis: Dental prosthesis in which resistance to depression is entirely provided by the mucosa and underlying tissues.
1.085 **tooth-borne/tissue-borne prosthesis**: *Dental prosthesis*, usually removable, in which resistance to depression is provided partly by the teeth or the implants on which it rests, and partly by the mucosa and underlying tissue.

1.086 **fixed prosthesis**: Non-removable *tooth-borne dental prosthesis* which is solidly attached to abutment teeth or roots or implants.

1.087 **removable prosthesis**: *Dental prosthesis* designed to be removed and reinserted by the patient.

1.088 **combined prosthesis**: A *denture/prosthesis* in which a removable denture is combined with one or more fixed elements.

1.089 **fixed/removable prosthesis**: Combined *prosthesis*, one or more parts of which are fixed, and the other(s) attached by devices which allow their detachment, removal and reinsertion by the **dentist** only.

1.090 **anchorage**: That area which by its situation, configuration and/or preparation is suitable for the retention of a *prosthesis* or appliances.

1.091 **prosthetic attachment**: Part of a *removable prosthesis* which provides retention and/or stability by engaging an abutment.

1.092 **precision attachment; precision retainer**: Interlocking device, one component of which is fixed to an abutment or abutments and the other is integrated into a *removable prosthesis* in order to stabilize and/or retain it.

1.093 **resilient attachment**: Attachment designed to give a *tooth-borne/tissue-borne prosthesis* sufficient mechanical play to withstand the variations in the seating of the prosthesis due to deformations of the mucosa and underlying tissues, without placing excessive stress on the abutments.

1.094 **stress breaker**: That part of a *tooth-borne/tissue-borne prosthesis* designed to relieve the abutment teeth and their supporting tissues from harmful stresses.

1.095 **stress-breaking attachment**: (Term self-explanatory).

1.096 **impression**: Reproduction, in a negative form, of an area of the oral cavity or **model** from which positive reproductions may be made.

1.097 **duplicating impression**: Impression taken for duplicating a **model**.

1.098 (working) (study) **model; cast/USA/**: Dimensionally accurate reproduction, in a positive form, of areas of the oral cavity.

1.099 **working model**: Model made of a suitably wear resistant material intended for indirect work procedures.

1.100 **unit die**: Working model usually removable from the cast, made of a suitably hard and wear-resistant material and obtained from the impression of one tooth or preparations in one tooth.

1.101 **retention**: Resistance to removal or displacement.

1.102 **shoulder (in a preparation)**: Bearing surface, usually cervical or paracervical (in a preparation) made with the aim of increasing the support and/or thickness of a **restoration**.

1.103 **(to have a path of insertion/removal)**: To have a form which permits insertion and removal without deformation, following a predetermined path of movement.

1.104 **artificial crown**: *Restoration* covering or replacing the major part, or the whole of the clinical crown of a tooth.

1.105 **abutment crown**: Artificial crown serving for the retention or support of *dental prosthesis*.

1.106 (root) **post**: Rod designed to be inserted into a prepared root canal as a means of retention or reinforcement.

1.107 **root post flange**: Projecting ring on certain root posts, that demarcates the coronal portion from the part intended to fit into the root canal.

1.108 **post crown**: Artificial crown which is retained wholly or in part by one or more integral root posts.

1.109 **dental bridge**: Non-removable *tooth-borne prosthesis*, the vestibulo-lingual dimension of which should not exceed that of the portion of the natural dental arch it replaces.

1.110 **span**: Distance between supports.

1.111 **bridge span**: Portion of a bridge between two abutment-elements.

1.112 **beam**: That part of a bridge span intended to provide strength.

1.113 **continuous beam**: Beam which is intended to span three or more supporting abutments.

1.114 **cantilever extension**: Part of a fixed *prosthesis* that is supported at one end only.
1.115 **casting**: Object formed by the solidification of a liquid which has been poured or injected into a mould.

1.116 **articulator**: Hinged instrument to which maxillary and mandibular casts or models may be attached according to prerecorded intermaxillary relationship. It is designed to simulate all or part of the mandibular movements.

1.117 **plain line articulator**: Simple type of articulator which provides hinge-type movements only.

1.118 **platinum wire**: (Term self-explanatory).

1.119 **visual field [of the eye(s)]**: Angular extent of the space in which an object can be perceived when the head and eye (or eyes) are at rest. The field may be monocular or binocular.\(^1\)

1.120 **visual acuity; visual resolution**

(1) Qualitatively

Capacity for seeing distinctly fine details that have very small angular separation.

(2) Quantitatively

Any of a number of measures of spatial discrimination such as the reciprocal of the value of the angular separation in minutes of arc of two neighbouring objects (points or lines or other specified stimuli) which the observer can just perceive to be separate.\(^1\)

1.121 **accommodation**: Physiologically automatic adjustment of the dioptric power of the crystalline lens by which the image of an object, at a given distance, is focused on the retina.

1.122 **adjustment time**: Time necessary for the visual organ to adjust to a new level of illumination (this time is longer for strong illumination/weak illumination than for weak illumination/strong illumination).\(^1\)

1.123 **peripheral zone of visual field**: Portion of surrounding space which is perceived bordering the zone of sharp vision, in which objects can be perceived when the eyes are directed to the task.

1.124 **surrounding zone**: Total space which can be seen from the work position outside the peripheral zone when raising or turning the head.

1.125 **zone of sharp vision**: That portion of the visual field where maximum visual acuity is obtained when the eyes are directed towards the task.

1.126 **visual rest zone**: Zone which non-selectively absorbs most of the incident light rays and which occupies a solid angle equal at least to the clear angle of vision allowed for in the visual field, to enable the foveal cones to recover their properties.

NOTE — The purpose of introducing a visual rest zone is to provide a visual field which allows those optical components of the eyes responsible for colour appreciation to recover from previous colour contamination and, at the same time, to conserve energy in the lighting of the dental office (surgery) by the satisfactory use of acceptable lighting levels.

1.127 **glare**: Condition of vision in which there is discomfort or a reduction in the ability to see significant objects, or both, due to an unsuitable distribution or range of luminance or to extreme contrasts in space and time.\(^1\)

1.128 **direct glare**: Glare due to a luminous object situated in the same or nearly the same direction as the object viewed.\(^1\)

1.129 **indirect glare**: Glare due to a luminous object situated in a direction other than that of the object viewed.\(^1\)

1.130 **reflected glare**: Glare produced by specular reflections originating from luminous objects, particularly when the reflected images appear in the same or nearly the same direction as the object viewed.

NOTES

1 Commonly this concept also includes other ill-effects such as deterioration of contrasts.

2 Such reflections are also called "veiling reflection"/USAF/\(^1\)

1.131 **disability glare**: Glare which impairs vision without necessarily causing discomfort.

1.132 **luminosity contrast**: Subjective assessment of the difference in appearance of two parts of a field of view seen simultaneously or successively (hence luminosity contrast lightness contrast, colour contrast, simultaneous contrast, successive contrast)\(^1\).

1.133 **clinical trial**: Evaluation in human beings of the preventive or therapeutic efficacy and/or safety of an agent or a method, by intragroup, intergroup, or intraperson comparison.

---

\(^1\) Fourth issue of CIE Vocabulary.
1.134 **restorative dentistry**: Comprehensive term covering all dental procedures aimed at restoring the dentate mouth to health, form and function.

1.135 **conservative dentistry; operative dentistry**: That branch of **restorative dentistry** which is principally concerned with the restoration of diseased or injured tooth structures to proper form and function while preserving the healthy parts.

1.136 **dentisterie restauratrice** [This term is kept in ISO 1942 and given in English only as the following consensus definition]: That part of **dentistry** which is concerned with the treatment and restoration of individual teeth.

1.137 **paedodontics; paediatric dentistry; pedodontics; pediatric dentistry / USA**: That branch of **dentistry** concerned with the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of oral and dental diseases and/or injuries, and the interception of oral anomalies in children.

1.138 **visible crown**: That part of the **anatomical** crown which is accessible to visual examination.

1.139 **dental organ**: Tissue complex comprising the tooth and its supporting structures (**odontium**, **periodontium**, and alveolar bone).

1.140 **fixed prosthesis**: Non-removable prosthesis which is solidly attached to abutment teeth or roots or implants.

1.141 **duplicating impression**: Impression taken for duplicating a **model**.

1.142 **dentine; dentin/USA**: Tissue which forms the bulk of the tooth, develops from the dental papilla and the **dental pulp**, and in the mature state is mineralized.

1.143 **dentistry, community**: That branch of **dentistry** concerned with oral health in relation to the general health of the community.

1.144 **dentistry, preventive**: Those aspects of **dentistry** concerned with promoting good oral health and function by preventing or reducing the onset and/or development of oral diseases or deformities and the occurrence of oro-facial injuries.

1.145 **medicament; drug/USA**: Any substance or combination of substances intended to be pharmacologically active, specially prepared and/or presented to be prescribed by authorized personnel to prevent or treat diseases in humans or animals.

1.146 **medicament, topical dental**: Pharmacological **dental material** specially prepared and/or presented to be applied on the tissues of the oral cavity.

1.147 **health, dental public**: That part of public health that relates to **dental health**.

1.148 **project, dental health**: Implementation and evaluation of planned activity dealing with the **dental health** of a community.

1.149 **programme, dental health**: Activity planned to improve the **dental health** of a community.

1.150 **manpower, dental**: Personnel qualified and available to provide dental services.

1.151 **occlusion**: Any relationship of the teeth in the mandible to the teeth in the maxilla when in contact.

1.152 **mulberry molars**: Developmental defect affecting the first permanent molars, usually all four in an individual, and characterized by an occlusal surface composed of an aggregate of **enamel** nodules.

1.153 **odontogenesis imperfecta**: Generalized genetic disturbance in the formation of **enamel** and **dentine**.

1.154 **macrodontia**: Genetic condition resulting in the formation of abnormally large teeth.

1.155 **macrodontia, relative**: Dento-alveolar disharmony where the size of the teeth is too large, relative to the dental arches, to permit their regular arrangement.

1.156 **microdontia**: Genetic condition resulting in the formation of abnormally small teeth.

1.157 **microdontia, relative**: Dento-alveolar disharmony where the size of the teeth is too small relative to the dental arches.

1.158 **carcinogenicity**: Ability or tendency to produce **cancer**.

1.159 **cytotoxin**: Toxin or antibody that has a toxic action upon specific cells.

1.160 **cytotoxicity**: Ability or tendency to produce a toxic action upon specific cells.

1.161 **biological testing**: Evaluation of a test material for any effect on living organisms: the whole being, its systems, tissues or cells, or other components and sub-components.
1.162 teratogen: Agent that induces or produces defects in the developing embryo.

1.163 teratogenesis: Production of defects in the developing embryo.

1.164 teratogenic: Pertaining to, resulting from, or having the action of a teratogen.

1.165 teratogenicity: Ability or tendency to produce defects in the developing embryo.

1.166 acute systemic toxicity test: Short-term biological evaluation of any potential toxicity of a test material when administered to an animal by any route.

1.167 median lethal dose (accepted abbreviation; L.D. 50): Amount of a test material which is lethal to 50% of an infinite population of a test species.

1.168 L.D. 50 test: Acute toxicity test designed to assess the dosage of a test material required to produce 50% mortality in the test species.

1.169 pulp devitalization: Any action resulting in the necrosis of the dental pulp.

1.170 pulp devitalizing agent: Topical dental pharmacological material, the intended function of which is to produce the (mediate) necrosis of the pulpal tissues of the tooth in which it is placed.

1.171 dentist/population ratio: Number of practising dentists compared to the number of population.

1.172 population/dentist index: Number of population compared to one practising dentist.

1.173 oral rehabilitation: Comprehensive dental treatment programme that can involve all branches of dentistry, and is aimed at restoring oral health, function and aesthetics to the masticatory apparatus.

1.174 dental resources: Personnel, funds, materials and facilities available for the provision of dental health services.

1.175 fixed/removable prosthesis: Combined prosthesis, one or more parts of which are fixed and the others attached by devices which allow their detachment, removal and insertion by the dentist only.

1.176 dental technician: Dental auxiliary competent to perform dental laboratory work, under the prescription of the dentist.

1.177 cancer: Any of various malignant neoplasms that arise from the abnormal and uncontrolled division of cells, that then manifest invasiveness and a tendency to metastasize to new sites. (WHO definition.)

1.178 Ames test: Test of mutagenicity in which a strain of mutant Salmonella typhimurium characterized by its inability to synthesize histidine is submitted to a material to be tested in a culture medium not containing histidine. If some of the bacteria recover the ability to synthesize histidine, and consequently form colonies, the tested material is proved to have mutagenic properties. Stains of other bacteria (e.g. Escherichia coli) may be used.

1.179 histidine mutation test: Biological test for the mutagenic potential of a material by evaluating alkylation of protein residue (e.g. histidine in haemoglobin) in urine.

The Ames test (1.178) is an example of a histidine mutation test, based upon the induction of reverse mutation of histidine dependent bacteria to the original histidine independent type.

1.180 dominant lethal mutation: Genetic event that results in the death of the mutation carrier.

1.181 articulating paper: Strip or sheet of suitable material coated with pigment and used for marking areas of contact between opposing teeth, restorations or appliances.

1.182 baseplate:

(1) That part of a removable prosthesis or orthodontic appliance which fits to the mucosa and, as appropriate, holds in position the clasps, orthodontic springs, etc.

(2) Foundation on which an occlusal rim is built or a trial denture set up.

1.183 orthodontic appliance: Appliance used to carry out active or passive orthodontic treatment.

1.184 removable orthodontic appliance: Orthodontic appliance designed to be removed and reinserted by the patient after initial placing by the dentist.

1.185 fixed orthodontic appliance: Orthodontic appliance designed to be placed and removed by the dentist only.

1.186 dentifrice: Any substance or combination of substances specially prepared and/or presented for cleaning the accessible surfaces of teeth.
1.187 medicated dentifrice: Any dentifrice containing or claimed to contain ingredients having a beneficial, preventive or therapeutic action on oral tissues.

1.188 medicinal dentifrice: Medicated dentifrice containing identified and closed pharmacologically active materials, the nature and concentration of which classify the product as a medicament.

1.189 toothpaste; dentifrice paste: Any dentifrice presented as a paste or any other semi-solid form.

1.190 dentifrice powder: Any dentifrice presented in the form of a powder.

1.191 dentifrice soap; solid dentifrice: Any dentifrice presented in the form of a piece of solid material.

1.192 dentifrice liquid: Any dentifrice presented in the form of a liquid.

1.193 biodegradation: Process of decompositions by biological activity.

1.194 biodegradable: That which can be decomposed by biological activity.

1.195 bioacceptability: Quality of that which is tolerable in a specific living environment, in spite of some adverse or unwanted side effects.

1.196 bioacceptable: That which exhibits bioacceptability.

1.197 biocompatibility: Quality of being accepted in a specific living environment without adverse or unwanted side effects.

1.198 biocompatible: That which exhibits biocompatibility.

1.199 positive biocompatibility: Quality of a biocompatible substance or device to induce a desired, beneficial response in a specific living environment.

1.200 biopositive: That which exhibits positive biocompatibility.

1.201 biomaterial: Material specially prepared and/or presented to exhibit bioacceptability, biocompatibility or positive biocompatibility.

NOTE — The term has wide scope that should be made more precise whenever possible by adjectives such as "restorative", "implantable", "prosthetic".

1.202 dental biomaterial: Biomaterials specially prepared and/or presented for use in clinical dental procedures.

1.203 sterilization:

(1) Process of rendering unfit for production and/or reproduction.

(2) Process of destroying all forms of microorganic life, within a definite space.

1.204 disinfection: Process of destroying pathogenic microorganisms.

1.205 decontamination: Removal of contaminants.
### Alphabetical index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abutment crown</td>
<td>baseplate</td>
<td>cancer</td>
<td>decontamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accommodation</td>
<td>beam</td>
<td>cantilever extension</td>
<td>dental anaesthetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acute systemic toxicity</td>
<td>bioacceptability</td>
<td>cast</td>
<td>dental biomaterial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td>bioacceptable</td>
<td>casting</td>
<td>dental bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biocompatibility</td>
<td>carcinogenicity</td>
<td>dental device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biodegradable</td>
<td>circumpulpal dentine</td>
<td>dental duplicating material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biodegradation</td>
<td>clinical crown</td>
<td>dentin/USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biological testing</td>
<td>clinical trial</td>
<td>desmodontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biomaterial</td>
<td>combined prosthesis</td>
<td>desmodontium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biopositive</td>
<td>continuing dental education</td>
<td>direct glare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>continuous beam</td>
<td>direct pulp capping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>span</td>
<td>controlled clinical trial</td>
<td>disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dominant lethal mutation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>duplicating impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>endodontic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>endodontics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>endodontium; pulpodentinal organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Filling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>filling material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fixed orthodontic appliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fixed prosthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fixed/removable prosthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>focal infection of dental origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>forensic dentistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>forensic dental expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>glare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>graduate dental education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>health, dental public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>histidine mutation test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>indirect glare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>indirect pulp capping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>intrabutrabil dentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L.D. 50 test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>luminousity contrast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>macrodontia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>macrodontia, relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>manpower, dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mantle dentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>median lethal dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>medicament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>medicament, topical dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>medicated dentific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>medicinal dentific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>microdontia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>microdontia, relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>model (working or study)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mouthwash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mulberry molars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>occlusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>odontium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>odontogenesis imperfecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>odontogenic[developmental], [primordial] cyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>oral rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>orthodontic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>orthodontic appliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>orthodontics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E**

- endodonic materials
- endodontics
- endodontium; pulpodentinal organ

**F**

- filling
- filling material
- fixed orthodontic appliance
- fixed prosthesis

**G**

- graduation test

**H**

- health, dental public
- histidine mutation test

**I**

- impression
- indirect glare
- indirect pulp capping
- intrabutrabil dentine

**L**

- L.D. 50 test
- luminousity contrast

**M**

- macrodontia
- macrodontia, relative
- manpower, dental
- mantle dentine
- median lethal dose
- medicament
- medicament, topical dental
- medicated dentific
- medicinal dentific
- microdontia
- microdontia, relative
- model (working or study)
- mouthwash
- mulberry molars

**O**

- occlusion
- odontium
- odontogenesis imperfecta
- odontogenic [developmental], [primordial] cyst
- oral rehabilitation
- orthodontic
- orthodontic appliance
- orthodontics
pediatric dentistry 1.137
pedodontics 1.137
pediatric dentistry/USA 1.137
pedodontics/USA 1.137
periapical (radicular periodontal) cyst 1.079
periapical cyst 1.079
periapical periodontal cyst 1.079
periodontal 1.070
periodontia 1.069
periodontics 1.016
periodontitis 1.074
periodontolysis 1.072
periodontopathy 1.071
periodontosis 1.073
peripheral zone of visual field 1.123
peritubular dentine 1.054
plain line articulator 1.117
platinum wire 1.118
population/dentist index 1.172
positive biocompatibility 1.139
predentine 1.060
primary dentine 1.057
project, dental health 1.149
prosthodontics 1.148
prosthetic attachment 1.091
prosthetic dentistry 1.026
prosthodontics 1.026
pulp amputation 1.065
pulp, dental 1.061
pulp devitalization 1.169
precision attachment 1.092
precision retainer 1.092
post crown 1.108
post (root) 1.106
pulp devitalizing agent 1.170
pulpectomy 1.066
pulpitis 1.064
pulpotomy 1.065
posterior teeth 1.044
postgraduate dental education 1.006
reflected glare 1.130
removable prosthesis 1.087
removable orthodontic appliance 1.184
resilient attachment 1.093
restoration 1.030
restorative dentistry 1.134
root canal enlargement 1.067
root post flange 1.107
secondary dentine 1.058
shoulder (in a preparation) 1.102
solid dentifrice 1.191
span 1.110
specialist graduate dental education 1.007
stress breaker 1.094
stress-breaking attachment 1.095
sterilization 1.203
surrounding zone 1.124
teratogen 1.162
teratogenesis 1.163
teratogenic 1.164
teratogenicity 1.165
tertiary dentine 1.059
tooth 1.042
tooth-borne prosthesis 1.083
tooth-borne (removable) prosthesis 1.084
tooth-borne/tissue-borne prosthesis 1.085
toothpaste 1.189
transendodontic implant 1.081
transradicular implant 1.081
undergraduate dental education 1.004
unit die 1.100
visible crown 1.138
visual acuity 1.120
visual field (of the eye) 1.119
visual resolution 1.120
visual rest zone 1.126
vital pulp extirpation 1.066
working model 1.099
working space of the dentist 1.010
zone of sharp vision 1.125
Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

BIS has the copyright of all its publications. No part of these publications may be reproduced in any form without the prior permission in writing of BIS. This does not preclude the free use, in the course of implementing the standard, of necessary details, such as symbols and sizes, type or grade designations. Enquiries relating to copyright be addressed to the Director (Publications), BIS.

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of ‘BIS Catalogue’ and ‘Standards : Monthly Additions’.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. MHD 8(2313).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amend No.</th>
<th>Date of Issue</th>
<th>Text Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:
Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002
Telephones : 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402

Regional Offices:

Central: Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
NEW DELHI 110 002

Phone: 2323 7617, 2323 3841

Eastern: 1/14 C. I. T. Scheme VII M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi
KOLKATA 700 054

Phone: 2337 8499, 2337 8561, 2337 8626, 2337 9120

Northern: SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160 022

Phone: 60 3843, 60 9285

Southern: C. I. T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600 113

Phone: 2254 1216, 2254 1442, 2254 2519, 2254 2315

Western: Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East)
MUMBAI 400 093

Phone: 2832 9295, 2832 7858, 2832 7891, 2832 7892

Branches: AHMEDABAD, BANGALORE, BHOPAL, BUBANESHWAR, COIMBATORE, FARIDABAD, GHAZIABAD, GUWAHATI, HYDERABAD, JAIPUR, KANPUR, LUCKNOW, NAGPUR, NALAGARH, PATNA, PUNE, RAJKOT, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, VISAKHAPATNAM.

Printed at New India Printing Press, Khurja, India