

Visual Dictionary for Dental Anomalies

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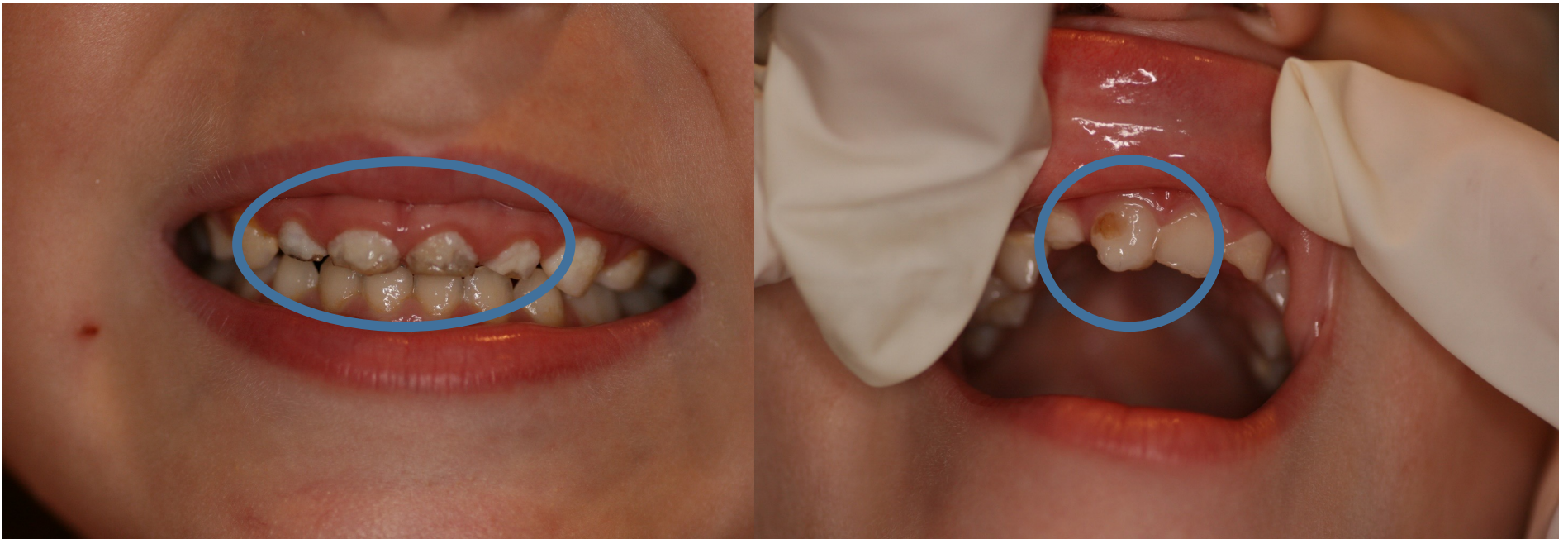
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General Rules for Scoring Photos

- When permanent tooth is erupting and remnants of primary tooth is still present = say that permanent tooth is present and not the primary tooth.
- If tooth is blurry, and unable to clearly see outline of tooth = not visible
- If teeth are not visible in photo = not visible
- If unable to tell what tooth is present (position of the tooth) = not visible, unable to tell position
- If root tips and unable to tell position of the tooth = not visible/unable to tell position, root tips
- If primary teeth present and permanent first molar and posterior have not erupted = not present – missing age appropriate
- If primary teeth present and permanent first molar erupted, but second permanent molar not erupted = not present – missing age appropriate
- If permanent second molar erupted and permanent canine not erupted = not present, impacted
- If 3rd molars are not present, with no history of 3rd molar extractions, = not visible

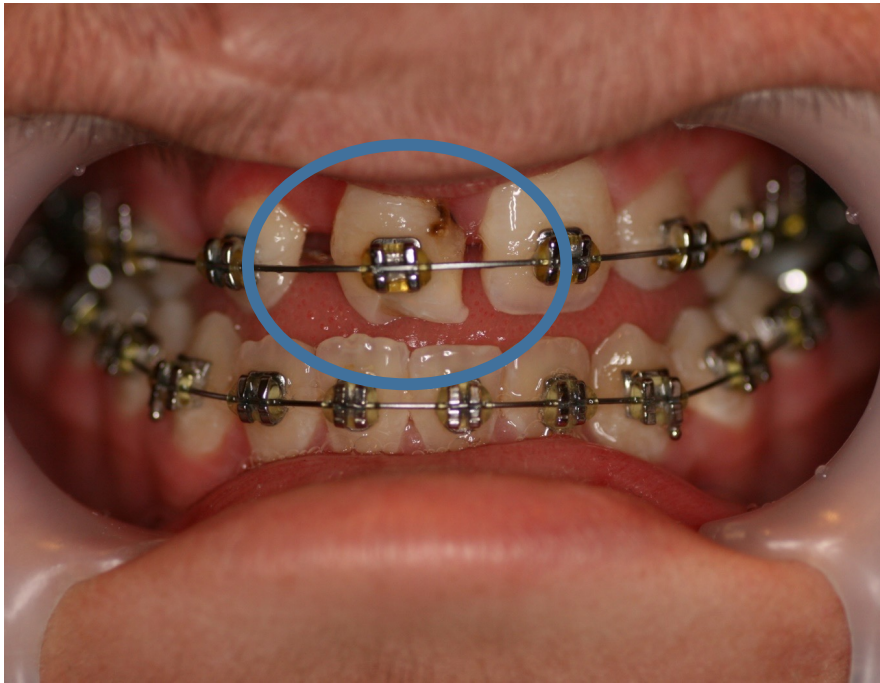
Hypoplasia

Pits, grooves, or larger areas of missing enamel



Hypoplasia: A defect involving the surface of the enamel associated with a reduced thickness of enamel. It can occur in the forms of pits, grooves, or large areas of missing enamel.

Hypoplasia

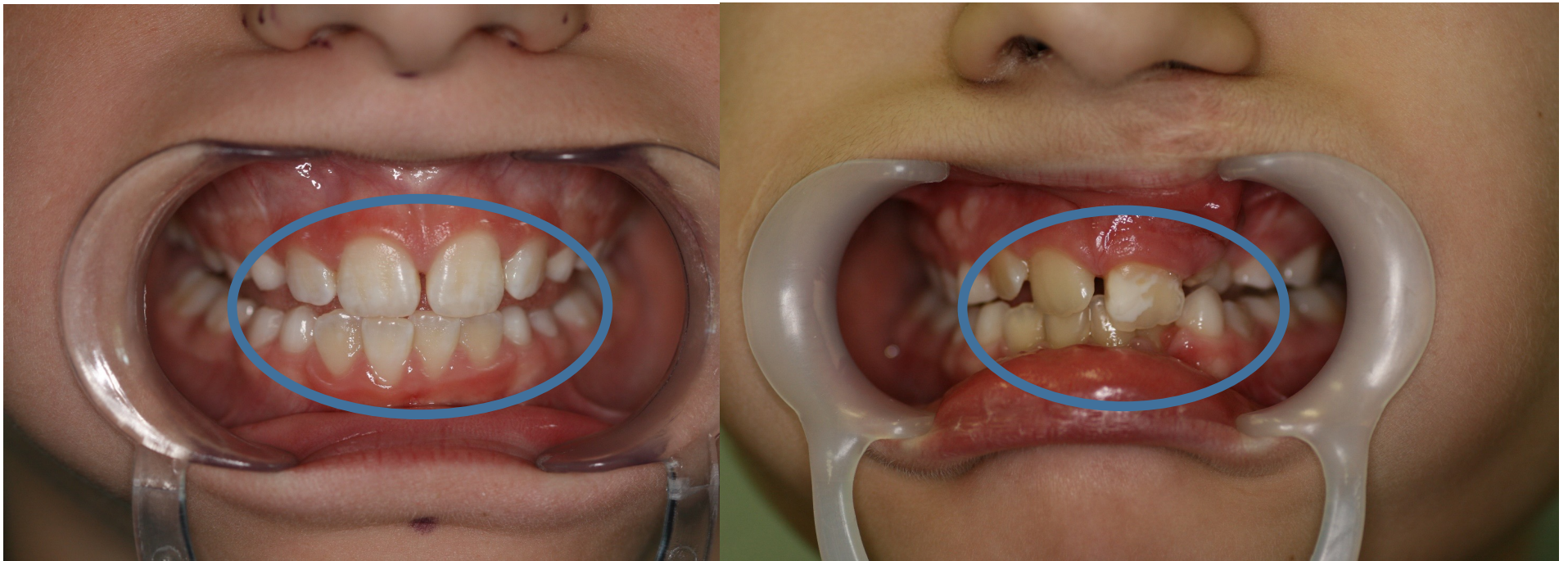


Hypoplasia



Hypocalcification

Areas of white opacity on the tooth, not associated or directly adjacent to areas of decay



Hypocalcification: defect in enamel characterized by reduced calcification

Hypocalcification



Hypocalcification

