



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
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Teeth Numbering systems

Dr. Ahmed Al-Jobory

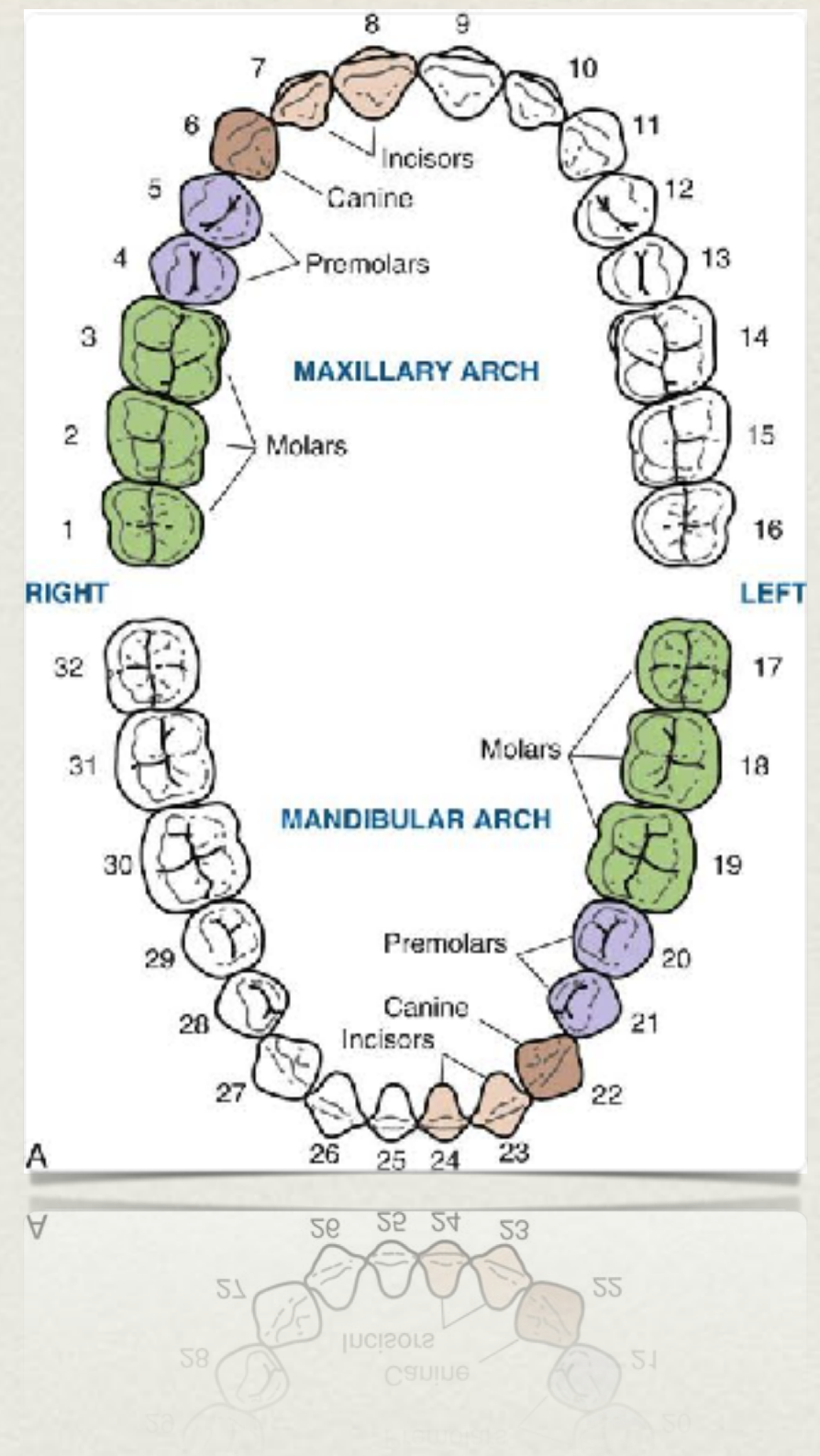
- The teeth numbering system is designed to develop the standard reference principle to each particular tooth.
- Three different methods have been employed throughout the teeth numbering history, and only two of them get commonly used nowadays.

1. Universal numbering system

2. Palmer notation system

3. Federation Dentaire Internationale Numbering System (FDI).

Universal numbering system



- The Universal Numbering System has been adopted by the ADA and is in use by most general dentists today.
- Tooth number 1 is the tooth farthest back on the right side of your mouth in the upper (maxillary) jaw.
- Numbering continues along your upper teeth toward the front and across to the tooth farthest back on the top left side number 16.
- The numbers continue by dropping down to the lower (mandibular) jaw.
- Number 17 is the tooth farthest back on the left side of your
- Mouth on the bottom. Numbering continues again toward the front and across to the tooth farthest back on the bottom right side of your mouth number 32.

- In this system, the teeth that should be there are numbered.
- If you are missing your third molars, your first number will be 2 instead of 1, acknowledging the missing tooth. If you've had teeth removed or teeth missing, the missing teeth will be numbered as well.

Permanent Teeth															
Upper Right								Upper Left							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
Lower Right								Lower Left							

Primary teeth									
Upper Right					Upper Left				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K
Lower Right					Lower Left				

A. Permanent teeth:

#11: Permanent maxillary left canine.

#29: Permanent mandibular right second premolar.

#8: Permanent maxillary right central incisor.

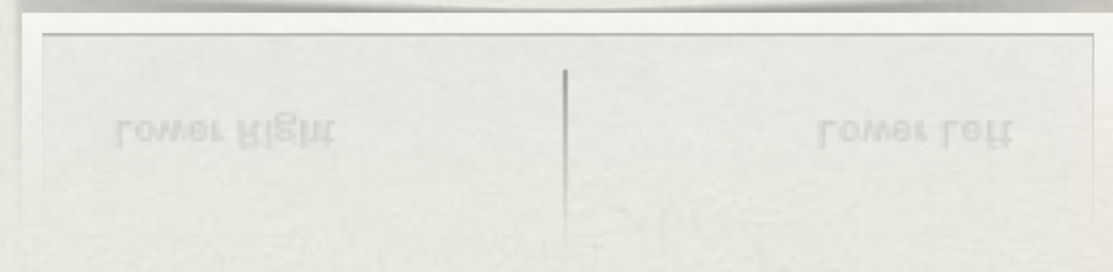
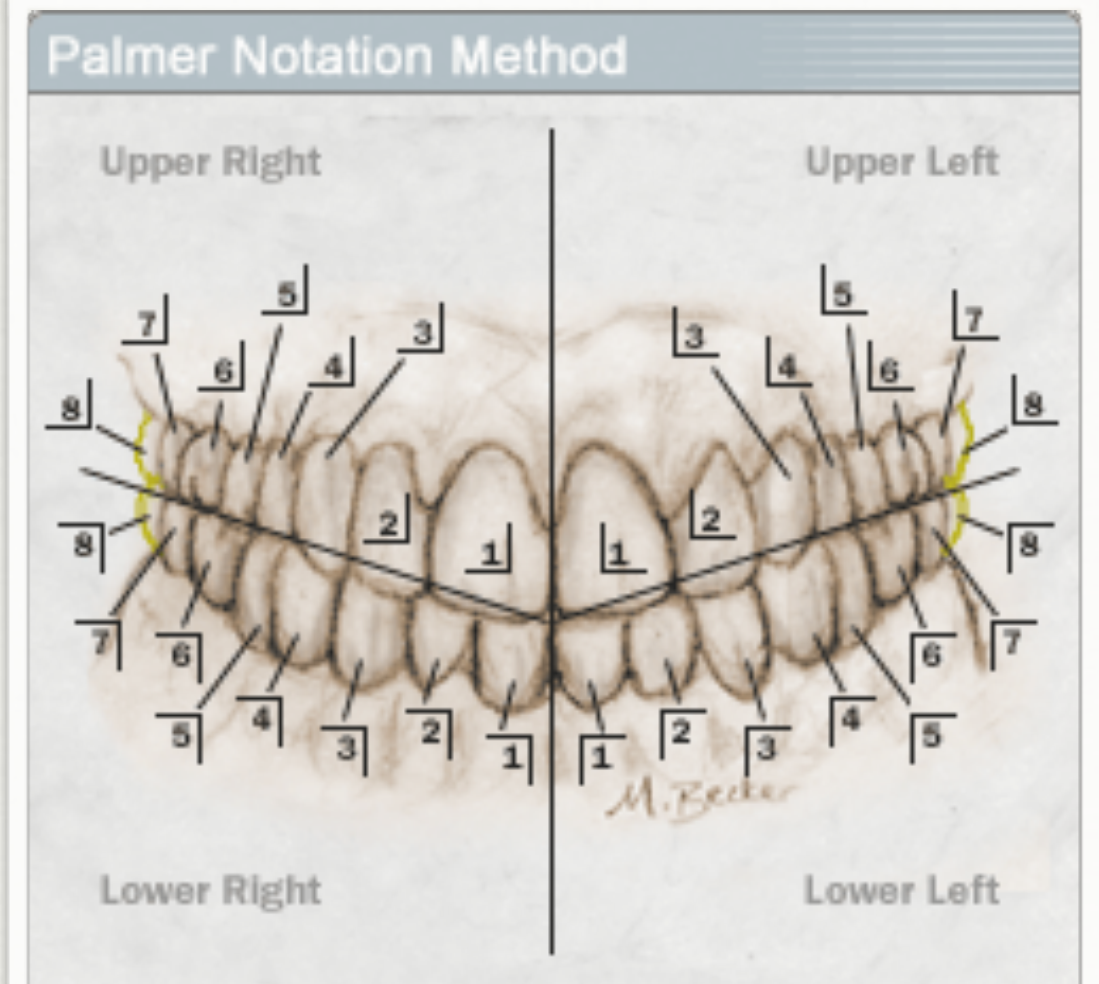
B. Deciduous teeth:

#B: Deciduous maxillary right first molar.

#O: Deciduous mandibular left central incisor.

#D: Deciduous maxillary right lateral incisor.

Palmer notation system



- Palmer Notation Numbering System is used by some orthodontists, pedodontists, and oral surgeons.
- Originally called the **Zsigmondy system** after an Austrian dentist of that name who developed the idea in 1861.
- The mouth is divided into four sections called quadrants.
- The numbers 1 through 8 and a unique symbol is used to identify the teeth in each quadrant.
- The numbering runs from the center of the mouth to the back.
- In the upper right quadrant tooth, number 1 is the incisor.
- The numbers continue to the right and back to tooth number 8, which is the third molar.

- The numbers sit inside an **L-shaped symbol** used to identify the quadrant.
- The **L** is **right side** up for the teeth in the **upper right quadrant**.
- The teeth in the **upper left** use a **backwards L**.
- For the **bottom quadrants**, the **L** is **upside down** following the same pattern from the uppers.
- letters such as **UR** or **URQ** for the upper right or upper right quadrant may also identify the quadrants .

lower left

A. Permanent teeth:

D Deciduous maxillary right
first molar.

C Deciduous mandibular
left canine.

E Deciduous maxillary right
second molar.

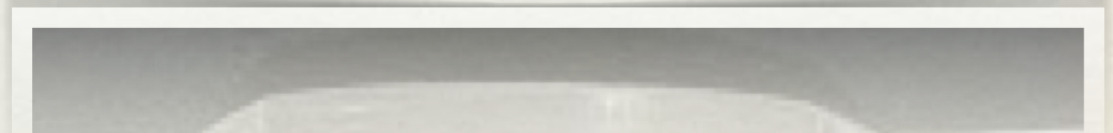
6 Permanent maxillary right
first molar.

3 Permanent mandibular
left canine.

8 Permanent maxillary right
third molar.

B. Deciduous teeth:

Federation Dentaire Internationale Numbering System (FDI).



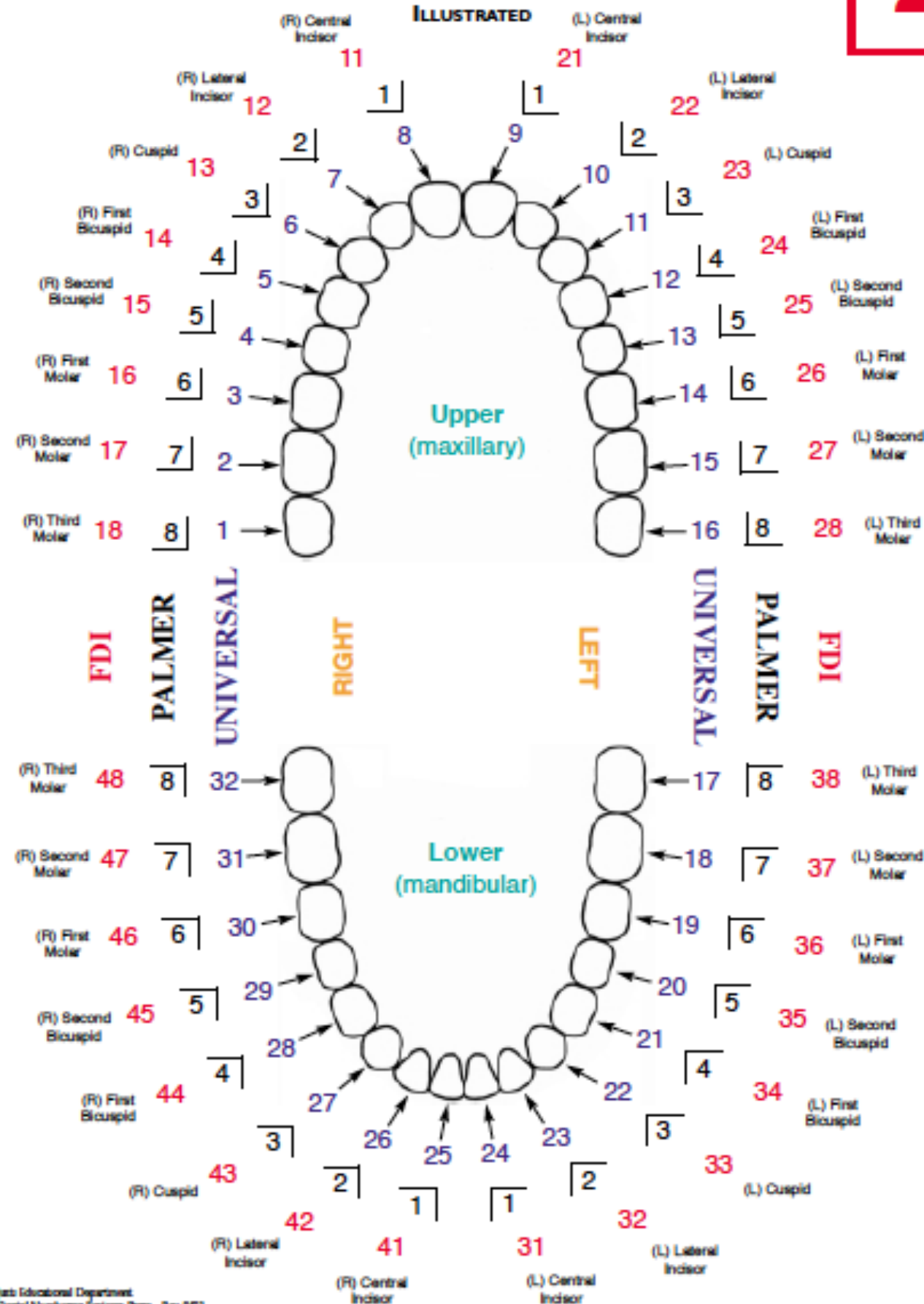
- Internationally the two- digit system is used worldwide.
- Every branch of dentistry uses this system.
- Each quadrant is assigned a number.
- The maxillary right quadrant is assigned the number 1, the maxillary left quadrant is assigned the number 2, the mandibular left quadrant is assigned the number 3, and the mandibular right quadrant is assigned the number 4.
- The teeth within each quadrant are assigned a number from 1 through 8, with 1 being the central incisor and 8 being the third molar.

Permanent Teeth															
Upper Right								Upper Left							
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Lower Right								Lower Left							

Primary teeth									
Upper Right					Upper Left				
55	54	53	52	51	61	62	63	64	65
85	84	83	82	81	71	72	73	74	75
Lower Right					Lower Left				

DENTAL NUMBERING SYSTEMS

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ERUPTION TIME

Dr. Ahmed Al-Jobory

Temporary Teeth Chart

Names / Groups

Eruption

Shedding

Central Incisor

Lateral Incisor

Canine

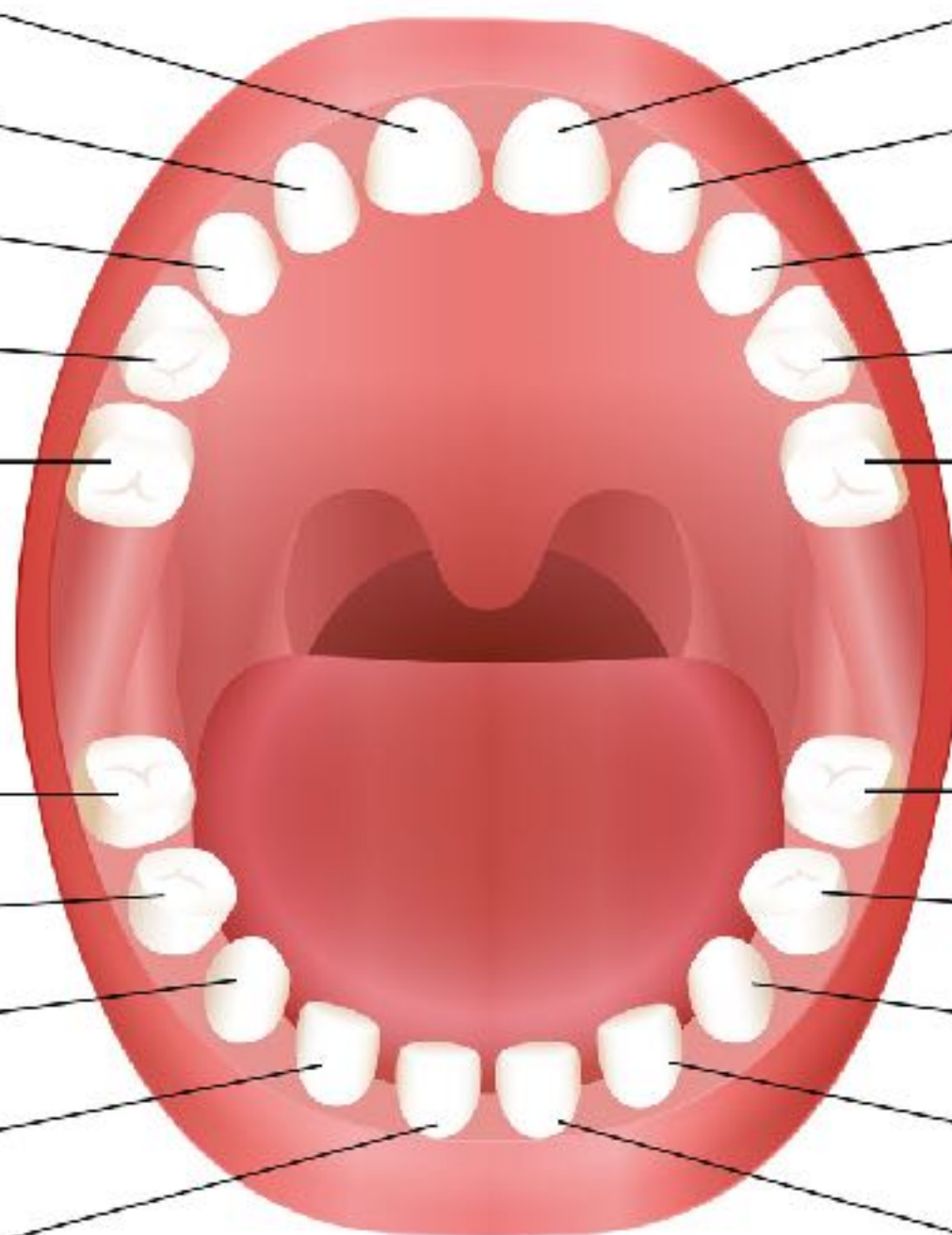
First Molar

Second Molar

Molars

Canine

Incisors



8 - 12 mos. — 6 - 7 yrs.

9 - 13 mos. — 7 - 8 yrs.

16 - 22 mos. — 10 - 12 yrs.

13 - 19 mos. — 9 - 11 yrs.

25 - 33 mos. — 10 - 12 yrs.

23 - 31 mos. — 10 - 12 yrs.

14 - 18 mos. — 9 - 11 yrs.

17 - 23 mos. — 9 - 12 yrs.

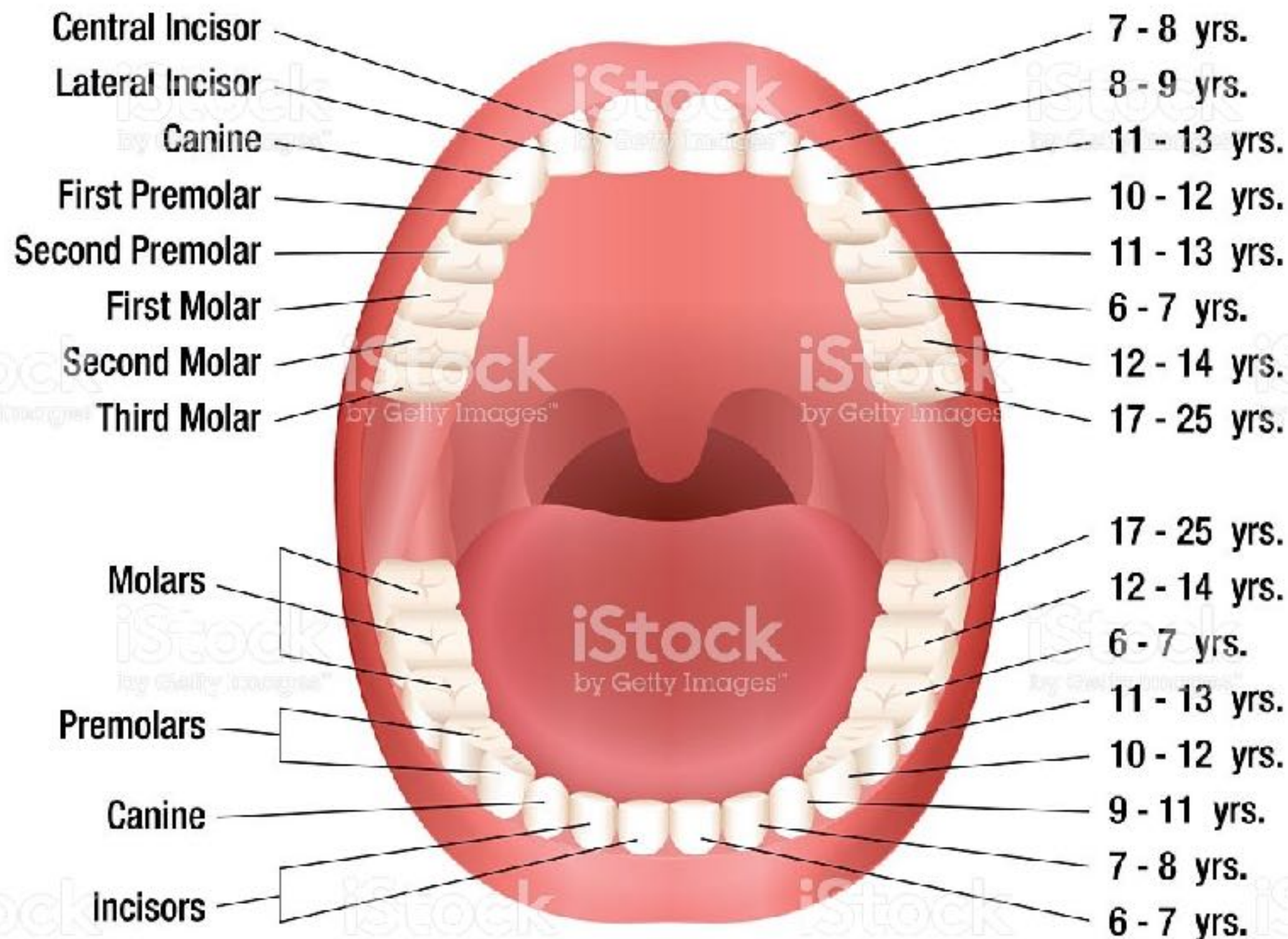
10 - 16 mos. — 7 - 8 yrs.

6 - 10 mos. — 6 - 7 yrs.

Permanent Teeth Chart

Names / Groups

Tooth Eruption



Have a nice day

