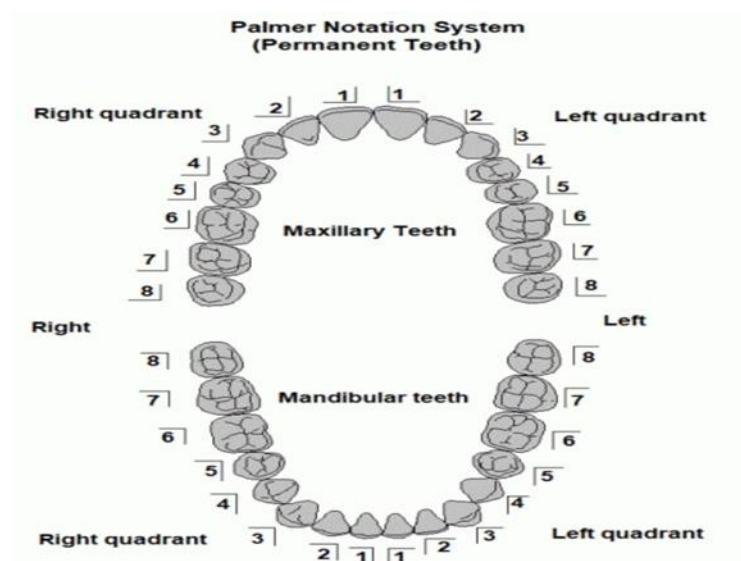
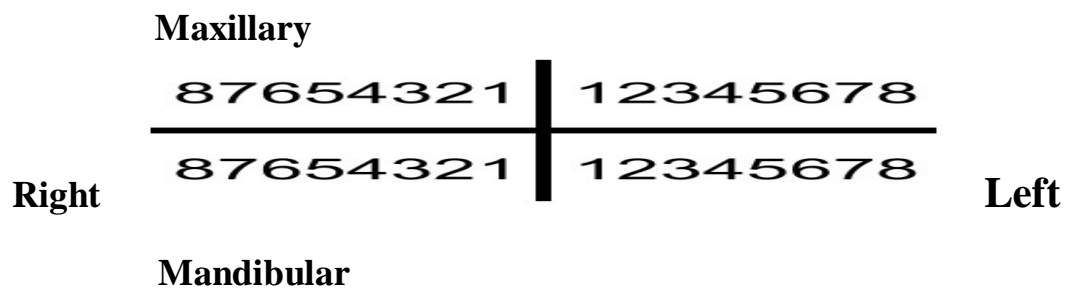


Numbering system :

1. The Palmer Notation System divides the mouth into four quadrants using a symbol to indicate each of the quadrants

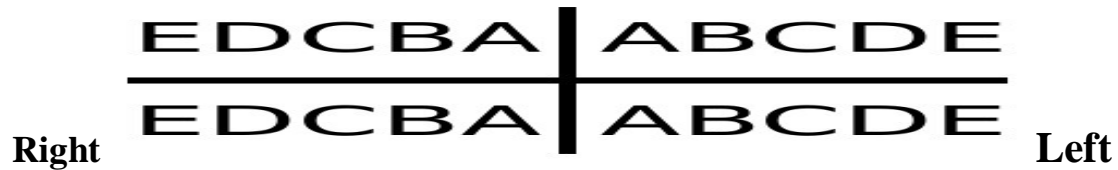
The Palmer notation consists of a symbol (\lrcorner \llcorner \ulcorner \lrcorner) designating in which quadrant the tooth is found and a number indicating the position from the midline.

A-Permanent teeth

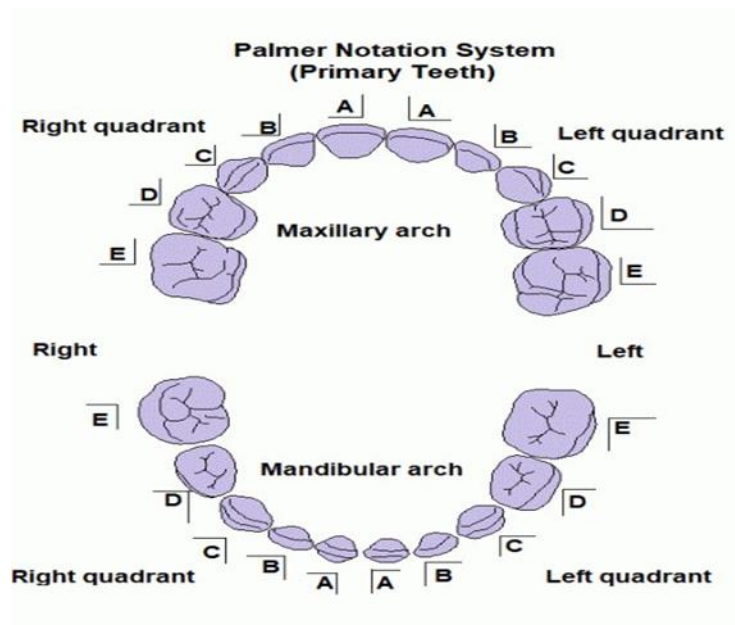


A- Deciduous teeth :

Maxillary



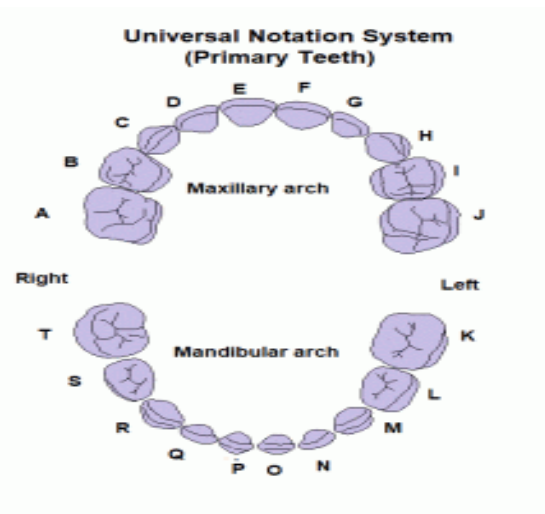
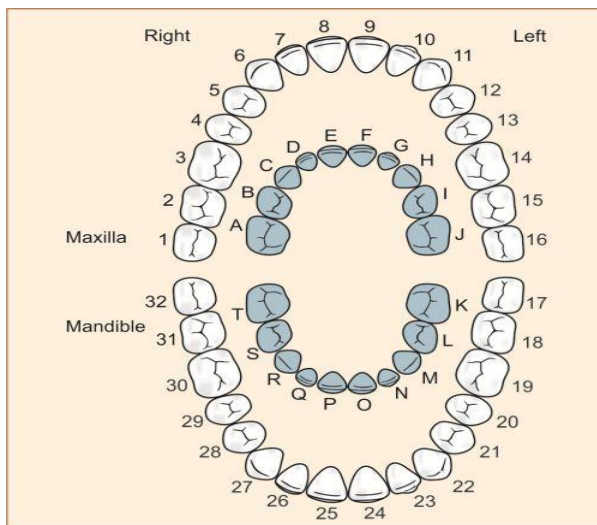
Mandibular



2. Universal numbering system: it is the official tooth designation system in the USA .Adopted by the American Dental Association since 1975. It includes a sequence of Arabic numbers (1-32) for Permanent and the alphabet system (A-T) for Deciduous teeth.

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							

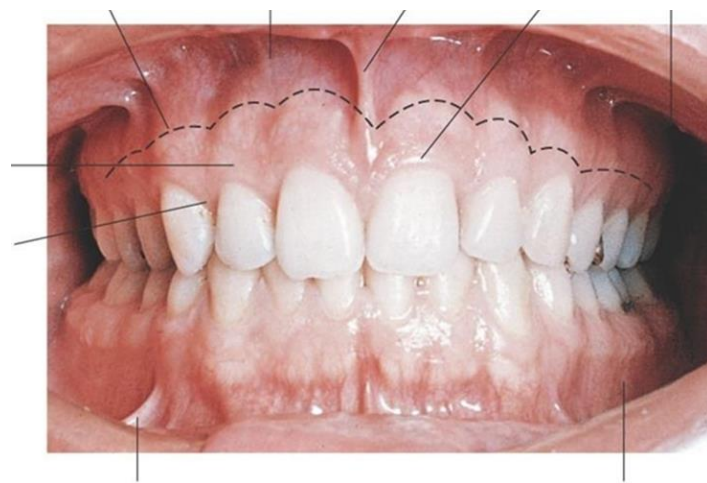
Primary teeth									
Upper Right					Upper Left				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
T	S	R	Q	P	O	N	M	L	K
Lower Right					Lower Left				



The main fundamentals of the tooth form:

1-Inter proximal surface spaces accommodate by inter proximal gingival tissue.

2-Each tooth crowns in the dental arches must be in contact at some points with its neighbors to protect the inter proximal gingival tissue from trauma during mastication



3- Each tooth in the dental arch has two antagonists in the opposite dental arch, except the mandibular central incisor and the maxillary third molar.

