

Yes do it! – switching from MIH to MH+HM is simple and wise

Making the "upgrade from MIH to MH+HM" is easy and wisely promotes **stronger science, better practice, and social good** (see [D3G's mission](#)). Based on D3G's **new paradigm** for [Molar Hypomin & Chalky Teeth](#), this 'D3 Click & Learn' resource is being developed in collaboration with academic publishers (authors/reviewers/editors) and other [D3 stakeholders](#) (healthcare professionals, scientists, industry) around the globe ([watch for updates & learn more](#)). We value feedback from Users of all sorts ([contact us](#)). To participate in this and other D3G community-building projects, please [JOIN D3G](#).

D3 GROUP	What was	Now is	Reasoning & comments
Abbreviation Case or tooth? Definition Classification	Molar-incisor hypomineralisation MIH (adult dentition only) Often used at both levels ("MIH kid", "MIH molar") Hypomin of systemic origin, 1st molars ± incisors [ref]	Molar hypomineralisation ("chalky molars") MH (any molar type in both dentitions, specified as below) Case-level only ("kid with MH") Demarcated opacity of idiopathic/systemic origin [ref] Demarcated opacity disorder [ref]	New "Chalky Teeth lingo" improves dialogue across the sector (lab/clinic/community). New restriction to molars avoids the <i>aetiological uncertainties surrounding incisors</i> . Old mixed-level terms (" MIH molar ", " MIH enamel ") contradict " <i>sporadic</i> " nature of MH. New D3G-NLM definition of MH augments the MeSH descriptor at NLM-MEDLINE . New DOD classification is a work in progress – feedback welcomed .
Abbreviation Case or tooth? Definition Classification		AND Hypomineralisation ("chalky tooth/enamel") HM-tooth/teeth (specified as below) Tooth-level only (e.g. "HM-canines") Demarcated opacity of idiopathic/systemic origin [ref] Idiopathic demarcated opacity	Sidesteps <i>old aetiological issues (incisors)</i> & embraces all other idiopathic HM-teeth . Enables accurate, individual reporting of affected (HM) teeth & enamel as below. For inclusion as MH , medical causation should appear likely (excludes Turner teeth). As distinct from "diffuse opacity" with fluoride-related (fluorosis) or idiopathic origins.
Abbreviation Case or tooth? Definition	Hypomineralised second primary molars HSPM or DMH (baby dentition only) Often used at both levels Equivalent to MIH [ref]	Hypomineralised or "chalky" 2-year molars HM-Es (see below) Case & tooth levels Idiopathic demarcated opacity as above	New naming (" 2-year molars " / Es) highlights the <i>developmental chronology of MH</i> . Old duplication of terms (HSPM & DMH/deciduous molar hypomin) was confusing. Accurate dialogue is now simplified with the same term applying across case & tooth levels. New approach holds for other molar types (1-year, 6-year, 12-year, 18-year/wisdom).
Abbreviation Case or tooth? Definition	Incisor hypomineralisation IH (adult dentition only) Case level only HM incisors + normal 6-year molars	Hypomineralised or "chalky" incisors HM-incisors (baby & adult dentitions) Case & tooth levels Includes systemic & local/Turner origins	New approach beneficially includes all incisors in both dentitions. Accurate dialogue is now simplified with the same term applying across case & tooth levels. New approach avoids <i>aetiological confounding surrounding adult incisors</i> .
Abbreviations Case or tooth?	Other hypomineralised teeth HPC, DMH, HOPT, MIHO etc [ref] Used mostly at case level	Hypomineralised or "chalky" canines/premolars HM-canines/premolars Case & tooth levels	New approach includes baby & adult canines, unlike " HPC " (<i>hypomin primary canines</i>). Accurate communication is now simplified with same term applying across case & tooth levels.
Baby teeth Adult teeth Molars		Specifying HM-tooth types Palmer notation (ABCDE) FDI/ISO notation (12345678) 1-year (D), 2-year (E), 6-year (6), 12-year (7), wisdom (8)	Can be applied in plural (HM-Es), by tooth type (HM-D), or individually (HM-55 ; below). Can be applied by tooth type (HM-6s), or individually (HM-16). These <i>classical terms</i> highlight MH's developmental chronology & medical origins.
Baby+adult teeth Adult teeth	Compound presentations HSPM+MIH MIH	Compound presentations MH (HM-Es+6s) e.g. MH (HM-6s+incisors) or MH (HM-16,36,46,11,21)	New approach offers unlimited compounding across both dentitions (e.g. HM-Es+6s+incisors). Other examples for common MH presentations are HM-Cs+Es , HM-6s+premolars , HM-6s+7s . Another common "MIH" presentation involving adult canines converts to MH (HM-6s+3s).



Bottom
Line

- (1) Use "**MH**" for idiopathic demarcated opacities at case level
- (2) Use "**HM**" for demarcated opacities (systemic or local causation) at tooth level

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