## Abstract
Dental caries is one of the most common disorders that have afflicted humans. It affected almost all humans except some isolated populations like Eskimos, some African natives and Indians.

Dental caries is a microbial disease of the calcified tissues of the teeth characterized by demineralization of the inorganic portion and destruction of the organic substance of the tooth. All clinical changes in dental caries are accompanied by histopathologic features. Here we discuss these figures which the most important aspects classified as below:

### Caries of Enamel:
- The loss of inter-rod substance of enamel with increased prominence of the rods (white spots)
- Presence of transverse striation of the enamel rods.
- Loss of enamel structure, which gets roughened due to demineralization, and disintegration of enamel prisms.

### Caries of Dentin:
- Zone 1: Zone of fatty Degeneration of Tomes Fibers (next to pulp)
- Zone 2: Zone of dental sclerosis
- Zone 3: Zone of decalcification of dentin
- Zone 4: Zone of bacterial invasion
- Zone 5: Zone of decomposed dentin due to acids and enzymes

### Conclusion
All clinical changes in dental caries are accompanied by histopathologic features. Here we discuss these figures.

### Key words
Histopathology, dental caries, demineralization, remineralization.

### Presentation
Poster