Infraorbital foramen conveys infraorbital nerve and vessel, and knowledge about is mandatory. The present study was designed to assess the infraorbital foramen location in Kurdistan population in relation to side and gender. Fortycone beams computed tomographies of adult Kurdistan patients were selected. Axial, sagittal, coronal views and three dimensional reconstruction models were analyzed to achieve all informations. The distances of infraorbital foramen from facial midline, infraorbital rim, and piriform aperture were assessed. The locational relationship to upper teeth and supraorbital foramen was also recorded. The mean distance of medial margin of infraorbital foramen from facial midline was 24.09±2.62mm, and the mean distance of its superior margin from infraorbital rim was 7.53±1.46mm. Non-significant difference present between the sides and between gender son right side, but it was significant on left side. The mean distance between its medial border and the piriform aperture of the nose was 17.83±2.28mm. No significant difference present between sides, but it was significant between genders on both sides. The most common position of the infraorbital foramen was found in position between the upper first and second premolars(40%), and the most common position in relation to the supraorbital foramen/notch was lateral to its lateral margin(55%). No statistically significant difference was noted between sides and genders. The results of the present study may assist dentists and surgeons to localize infraorbital foramen to facilitate local anesthetic and surgical procedure.