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SUBJECT—Dental Morphology II

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**Q.1. Briefly explain the palatal aspect of maxillary 1<sup>st</sup> molar.**

Ans. **MAXILLARY FIRST MOLAR:-**

Palatal aspect 1- Only palatal cusps can be seen. The mesiolingual cusp is the largest cusp of in the tooth, and accounts to 3/5 of the mesiodistal width of the tooth, the distolingual cusp accounts to 2/5. 2- The lingual developmental groove starts approx. at the center mesiodistally, and curves sharply distally, then continues on

the occlusal surface.

MAXILLARY FIRST MOLAR palatal aspect 3-

The fifth cusp (cusp of Carrabelle) is 1.5

mm cervical to the mesioling. Cusp tip. An

irregular dev. groove separates the cusp

from the mesiolingual cusp. 4- There are 3

roots visible, the lingual root makes most of

the aspect.

**Q.2. Specify the function of permanent maxillary canine and 1<sup>st</sup> pre molar?**

Ans.

**MAXILLARY CANINE:-**

In human dentistry, the maxillary canine is

the tooth located laterally (away from the

midline of the face) from both maxillary

lateral incisors of the mouth but mesial

(toward the midline of the face) from both

maxillary first premolars. Both the maxillary and mandibular canines are called the "cornerstone" of the mouth because they are all located three teeth away from the midline, and separate the premolars from the incisors.

### **FUNCTION:-**

The location of the canines reflect their dual function as they complement both the premolars and incisors during mastication, commonly known as chewing.

Nonetheless, the most common action of the canines is tearing of food. The canines often erupt in the upper gums several millimeters above the gum line. The canine teeth are able to withstand the tremendous lateral pressure caused by chewing.

## MAXILLARY 1<sup>ST</sup> PRE-MOLAR:-

Premolar teeth are between the canine front teeth and the molars. These are transitional teeth; teeth that transition between the tearing function of the canines and the grinding function of the molars. In other words, the primary functions of these teeth during chewing overlap with the functions of both molars and canines.

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overlap with the functions of both molars and canines.

Premolar teeth are named first premolar and second premolar and there are two per quadrant, or eight per adult mouth. These quadrants split the upper and lower areas of the mouth in half and are referred to as lower left, lower right, upper left, and upper right.

**Q.3. what is the chronology of mandibular central incisor?**

Ans.

**Introduction:-**

It developed from four lobes (three mamelons and one cingulum). Shortly after

eruption, mamelons are usually worn away by attrition and the incisal edges of all incisors are straight. The mesiodistal and labiolingual measurements for mandibular permanent central incisor (mm) are shown in

Crown length	9.0
Root length	12.5
MD at contact area	5.0
MD at cervical line	3.5
LL at crest of curvature	6.0
LL at cervical line	5.3
Curvature of CL	

## CHRONOLOGY:-

First evidence of calcification	3-4 months
Crown completion	4-5 years
Eruption	6-8 years
Root completion	10years

**Q.4. Simplify the geometrical outline of occlusal aspect of mandibular second pre-molar?**

Ans.

**MANDIBULAR 2<sup>nd</sup> PRE-MOLAR:-**

**CHRONOLOGY:-**

- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Appearance of the dental organ  | 8 m.i.u.    |
| 2) First evidence of calcification | 21/4-21/2   |
| 3) Enamel completed                | 6-7 years   |
| 4) Eruption                        | 11-12 years |
| 5) Root completed                  | 13-15 year  |

**RELATION:-**



The lower second premolar makes contact mesially with the distal surface of the lower 1<sup>st</sup> premolar and distally with the mesial surface of 1<sup>st</sup> permanent molar.

NO. OF SURFACES: \_

It has four surface and occlusal aspect.

1) Buccal

2) Lingual

3) Mesial

4) Distal

5) occlusal

it has one root

**GEOMETRICAL OUTLINE:-**

Trapizoid in shape

The short side cervically

The long side occlusally

**THE OCCLUSAL ASPECT:-**

1) The three cusp type:

The geometrical outline is square.

It has one buccal cusp and two lingual cusp.

the arrangement of the cusp according to the size is: the buccal the mesiolingual then the distolingual.

every cusp has triangular ridges.

Y shape developmental groove separating the cusp.

there is central fossa.

central pit.

mesial and distal triangular fossa.

Mesial and distal marginal ridges.

2) The two cusp type:-

The geometrical outline is round.

there is lingual convergence.

There is one buccal and one lingual

cuspid.

There may be transverse ridges.

The central developmental groove may be H or U shape.

The surface has supplemental groove.

The mesial and distal fossa are round.

### **Q.5. why we have molars?**

Ans.

Some of our favorite activities, like eating and speaking, are made possible by our teeth. Despite their importance and the daily habits, we go through to ensure they remain healthy and strong, we don't always think about why we really have them.

Each person can have up to 12 molars in total. This number may vary if tooth

extraction procedures were involved. There are two main types of molars: premolars, or bicuspids, and wisdom teeth. Our premolars are our regular molars, which are the first molars to come in when we're around 12 years old.

Without molars, chewing would be a lot more difficult. Because molars are flat and larger than our other teeth, they make it easier for us to chew, especially when it comes to tough foods. Otherwise, we would have only our incisors, which are thin and flat-bottomed. So, when you find yourself thinking about chewing your favorite foods, say a silent "thank you" to your molars.

