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Q: 1

For missing ~~upper~~ central

Answer

For the above mentioned condition of a young patient we prefer implant for the young patient because its best to avoid missing teeth if you can afford. Unfortunately, tooth loss sometimes shows reality of a person and you may find yourself faced with the question.

Reasons:

① Dental implants Look awesome:

Implants look nice and more natural than other tooth replacement, and they maintain the shape of the face and jaw. It means that your face appear to be flat because of missing teeth.

② Dental implant are comfortable.

These permanent teeth won't move or shift like other teeth. As you smile, speak, or eat, you can count your implant to remain in place.

It provides you confidence and comfort throughout the day and night.

③ Dental implants are strong.

Each implant is embedded into the jaw bone securely, and the dentist will ensure

that the jaw bone is strong enough to support the implant right from the start.

Implant just is strong as any natural tooth.

④ Have long Lives.

③

- Real teeth are supposed to last forever, and the life of a dental implant is no different.

⑤ Implants are low maintenance.

- the daily care of a dental implant is the same that of a natural tooth. normal brushing and flossing are essential for all of the teeth, but no special tools are required for normal implant maintenance.

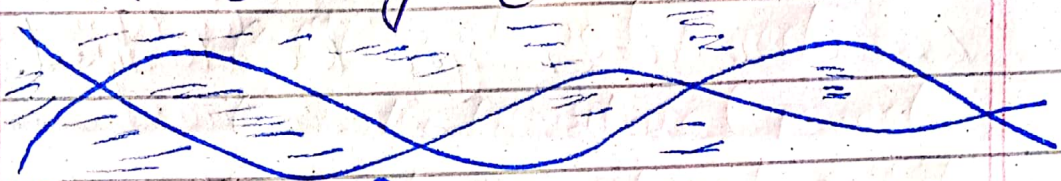
⑥ Implants are good neighbors.

When a dental implant is placed next to a natural tooth, it helps to the overall stability of the teeth. This prevents the teeth ^{from} shifting ~~from~~ out of the position.

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out of the position over into an empty space.

The implants also work together with adjacent and opposing teeth for optimal chewing and biting function.



Q: 3 PERIODS OF OCCLUSAL DEVELOPMENT:-

- ① prenatal period
- ② the deciduous dentition
- ③ the mixed period
- ④ the permanent dentition period.

① Prenatal period:

During this period of tooth movement the tooth moves from its position within the bone of the jaw to its functional position in occlusion.

- ⑤
- The pre-eruptal or pre-functional stage begins with the development of root.

② The deciduous dentition:

Deciduous dentition is defined as the first set of the teeth in the growth development of human. In this period will be no permanent teeth and it starts from 6 months to till 7-8 years and permanent teeth eruption will start the period called deciduous dentition. and the teeth are represented by alphabetical letters such as A, B, C, D, E and they 20 total in number.

③ The mixed dentition period.

The mixed dentition period as a period where the mixed (deciduous, permanent) teeth are

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present.

→ And the mixed dentition period is start from at the 6 year of age.

→ the mixed dentition period can be divided into 3 phases:

① 1st transitional period

② Inter transitional period

③ 2nd transitional period.

→ 1st Transitional period:

The mandibular 1st molar is the first permanent tooth to erupt during the 6 year of age.

• the relation of first permanent molar depend on the distal ~~sto~~ relationship between the upper and lower second deciduous molar.

→ Inter transitional period:

In this period between the permanent incisors and the 1st permanent molars are the

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deciduous molars and canines.

this phase is relatively stable and no change occurs.

⇒ 2nd Transitional period:

2nd transitional period is characterized by replacement of deciduous molars and canines by premolars and permanent cuspid teeth respectively.

The ^{combined} mesiodistal width of the permanent canines and premolars is less than that of the deciduous canines and molars.

The excess space is called leeway space of nance.

Maxillary arch = 1.8 mm

Mandibular arch = 3.4 mm

⇒ The permanent dentition.

The permanent dentition is the second set of teeth finally in the mouth. In this dentition the teeth are

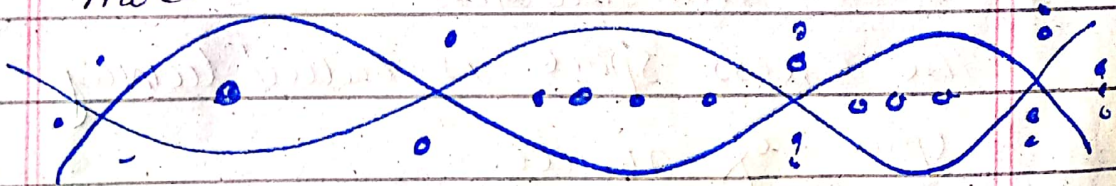
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Digits.

The permanent dentition forms within the jaw soon after birth except for the formation of the cusps of the 1st permanent molar which form before birth.

The permanent incisor develop lingual or palatal to the deciduous incisor and move labially as they erupt.

The premolars develop below the diverging root of deciduous molars.



Q:2

The condition which is given in the question is cross bite or class III malocclusion.

also known as underbite.

⇒ Class Three malocclusion.

underbite

occurs when the lower jaw

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just ~~forward~~ forward, causing the lower jaw teeth to overlap the upper jaw and teeth.

⇒ Effect on the face and teeth:-

- Facial profile look concave
- * Maxillary are small
- * Sometimes maxilla have crowding of teeth.
- * Lower midline deviation to the crossbite side
- * Class 2 subdivision relationship
- * Temporomandibular disorder
- * Tooth decay
- * Gum disease and stress on the jaw muscles, which lead to headaches and chronic jaw, neck, shoulder pain.
- * Teeth grinding and abnormal growth
- * The inclination of the condylar head.

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* Curvature of the mandibular canal.

* Shape of the mandible, width of the symphysis, interincisal angle, intermolar angle, and anterior lower face height.

* Reduced maxillary length.

* paranasal hollowing

* prominent chin

* Short cranial base length.

The End!

