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Course Title: Morphology II

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Max Marks: 50

NOTE:

Final term

Each question carry (10) marks

Q1: Briefly explain the palatal aspect of maxillary 1st molar.

Q2: Specify the function of permanent maxillary canine and 1st pre-molar?

Q3: what is the chronology of mandibular central incisor?

Q4: simplify the geometrical outline of occlusal aspect of mandibular 2nd pre-molar?

Q5: Why we have molars?

GOOD LUCK.

QUESTION.01:

ANS: **MAXILLARY 1ST MOLAR**

- 6th from mid line
- Mesial contact with the permanent second premolar and distal contact with second molar
- Have four cusps
- Largest tooth in mouth
- Three roots
- Eruption 6-7 years
- Notation universal 3-14 FDI 16-26 palmer 6-6
- They are also be fifth smaller cusp on the palatal side known as the cusp of carabelli
- From the buccal and palatal trapezoidal, from occlusal rhomboidal, from proximal(mesial, distal) trapezoidal
- Have four lobes (mesiobuccal , distobuccal , mesiolingua, distolingual lobes)

PALATAL ASPECT OF MAXILLARY 1ST MOLAR

Outlines reversed from the buccal aspect, still trapezoidal.

- Mesiopalatal largest cusp
- Distopalatal smallest cusp
Almost spheroidal.

Has a palatal pit at the end of the distopalatal groove.

There may be a cusp on the palatal surface of the mesiopalatal cusp.

This is a fifth cusp called the cusp of carabelli, which is visible in addition to the four cusps on the occlusal surface.

Palatal Aspect



QUESTION.02:

ANS: PERMANENT MAXILLARY CANINE

Located laterally (away from the midline of the face) from both maxillary lateral incisors of the mouth.

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 midline and separate the premolars from the incisors .

There is a single cuspid on canines a.k.a cuspid

- Eruption 11 to 12 years
- Contain one root
- It is the longest tooth in total length (from the root to the incisal edge) in the mouth.
- Canines are also the only anterior teeth with a cusp.
- Two in number (right max canine and left max canine)
- Notation universal #6 #11 FDI #13 #23 Palmer #3 #3
- From mesial and distal aspect it is triangular in shape and from labial ,lingual aspect the crown is pentagonal in shape

FUNCTION OF MAXILLARY CANINE:

- Esthetic
- Phonetic
- Cutting
- Biting
- Mastication
- Shearing
- Tearing
- Grinding
- Support for lips

FUNCTION OF MAXILLARY 1ST PRE_MOLARS:

- Esthetic
- Phonetic
- Cutting
- Biting
- Mastication
- Support for lips

QUESTION.03:

ANS: MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISORS:

- Mandibular central incisor are two number
- Mandibular central incisor and lateral are similar in anatomy and complement each other in function
- They are smaller than the maxillary central incisor
- Mandibular central incisor erupts between the age of 7 and 8 years.

CHRONOLOGY OF MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISOR:

First evidence of classification 3_4 months

Crown completion 4_6 years

Eruption 6_8 years

Root completion 10 years.

QUESTION.04:

ANS: GEOMETRICAL OUTLINE OF MANDIBULAR 2ND PRE_MOLARS

Occlusal aspect of mandibular 2nd pre-molar

General considerations

The general shape of the crown from this aspect is more nearly square especial in the three cusp type, when compared to the first pre-molar. The convergence of the mesial and distal surface toward the lingual is not nearly so severe.

General Groove pattern

The occlusal groove pattern is responsible for the name of second premolar type.

For example, the main groove pattern on the three cusp types take from the “Y” thus the name is Y type the main groove pattern on two cusp type is “U” OR “H”

General occlusal form

The outline of the Y type from the occlusal aspect is roughly square lingual to the buccal line angles, which are quite distinct. On an occlusional specimen, the mesiodistal dimension of the crown is even greater through the lingual line angle area than it is through buccal portion. The Y pattern of the occlusal table is formed by a combination of the central and lingual groove.

CUSPS

The three cusps vary in height and size from largest to smallest

Buccal compared, mesiolingual cusp, distolingual cusp, each cusp exhibits four cusp ridges and four inclined planes posterior teeth.

FOSSAE

There are two fossae, the mesial and distal triangular fossae, both are relatively shallow and irregular, but are more linear in form than the triangular fossae of the maxillary premolars.

PITS AND GROOVE

Three pits present on occlusal tables.

MESIAL PIT

Located of the triangular fossa, about midway buccal to lingual inside the marginal ridge

CENTRAL PIT

Mesial to distal pit shallow V form.

- Mesiolingual triangular groove.
- Mesio Buccal triangular groove
- Mesial marginal groove

DISTAL PIT

Located distal triangular fossa is similar mesial pit.

CENTRAL PIT

- Distolingual triangular groove
- Distobuccal triangular groove
- Distal marginal groove

QUESTION.05:

ANS: WHY WE HAVE MOLARS?

The sharper teeth can tear food into smallest pieces and the flatter teeth grind food down. Wisdom teeth are the kind of teeth called molars.

Molars are all the way in the back of your mouth.

An molars play a major roles in our mouth

Molars are primary teeth because with the start its main function is biting

An molars have 4 roots

Two roots are buccal

Two roots are lingual

So also we said that about all molars its very important in our mouth.

Its main function cutting, biting, mastication, grinding, phonetic, esthetic etc.