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**Q.1 General Characteristics of deciduous teeth**

**Ans. Primary Dentition**

These are the first teeth to erupt into the oral cavity. The primary dentition is comprised of 20 teeth. Often these teeth will be referred to as deciduous teeth. These teeth will be exfoliated lost as the permanent teeth erupt. In each arch of the mouth there are two central incisors two lateral incisors two canines recognized by a letter of the alphabet beginning with A Maxillary right second molar and ending with T mandibular right second molar there are no premolars or third molars in the primary dentition.

1. Primary teeth have thinner enamel and dentin thickness than permanent teeth

2. The pulps of primary teeth are larger in relation to crown size than permanent pulps.

3. The pulp horns f primary teeth are closer to the outer surface of the tooth than permanent pulps. The mesiobuccal pulp horn is the most prominent.

4. Primary teeth demonstrate greater constriction of the crown and have a more prominent cervical contour than permanent teeth.

5. Primary teeth have broad flat proximal contact areas.

6. Primary teeth are whiter than their permanent successors.

7. Primary teeth have relatively narrow occlusal surfaces in comparison with their permanent successors.

**Primary Dentition**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Tooth | Eruption Date(Avg) | Exfoliation Date(Avg) |
| Maxillary  |
| Central incisor  | 8-12 Months  | 6-7 Years |
| Lateral incisor  | 9-13Months  | 7-8 Years  |
| Canine  | 16-22 Months  | 10-12 Years |
| 1st Molar  | 13-19 Months  | 9-11 Years  |
| 2nd Molar  | 25-33 Months  | 10-12 Years  |
| Mandibular  |
| Central incisor  | 6-10 Months | 6-7 Years |
| Lateral Incisor  | 10-16 Months  | 7-8 Years  |
| Canine  | 17-23 Months  | 9-12 Years |
| 1 st Molar  | 14-31 Months  | 9-11 Years  |
| 2 nd Molar  | 22-31 Months  | 10-12 Years  |