**Course Title: Morphology ll Instructor: Ms. Salma Ishaq**

**Max Marks: 30**

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**NOTE:**

**Midterm assignment**

Q1: Mark down the labial, lingual, incisal aspect of the central incisor?

Ans (1).



**INCISAL**

 

**LABIAL LINGUAL**

**Q2: Following basic dental terminologies stands for?**

**TBC, TLC, BTR, LTR, DBDG, DTF, MTF, CG.**

Ans (2). The above terminologies stands for:

**TBC**: Tip of Buccal Cusp

**TLC**: Tip of Lingual Cusp

**BTR**: Buccal and lingual Triangular Ridge

**DBCG**: Disto-Buccal Cusp Groove

**DTF**: Distal Triangular Fossa

**MTF**: Mesial Triangular Fossa

**CG**: Central Grooves

**Q3: Simplify the variations and anomalies of permanent maxillary incisors and permanent maxillary premolars?**

Ans (3). Variations and anomalies of incisor:

**1. Central incisors:**

1. Of all the crown surfaces, the lingual exhibits the greatest variation. As previously mentioned, a pit may occasionally be present, and the depth of the fossa has a considerable range.
2. When viewed from the labial or lingual aspects, a wide variation occurs in the amount of convergence of the mesial and distal surfaces toward the cervical .when there is little convergence the outline of the surface resembles a rectangle, but when great convergence is present, it is more nearly triangular.
3. Root length may vary considerably, but deflections of the root are relatively rare when the root is exceptionally short, in conjunction with an abnormal contour of the crown, this anomalous condition is referred to as dwarfed root, support may endanger the tooth's longevity in the mouth.

**2. Htchinson's incisors:**

Congenital syphilis sometime a manifests itself in the central incisor by producing a screwdriver shaped crown, when it is viewed from the labial aspect.

**3. Ralon cusp:**

A large accessory cusp on the lingual surface of maxillary incisors characterizes the normally. Involved tooth often bear a resemblance to a Philips screwdriver.

1. The alveolar bone between the roots of the two central incisors is occasionally the site of supernumerary teeth or extra teeth, known as mesiodens. Cysts may also be found in this area.

**4. Lateral Incisors:**

1. The incisal portion of the cingulum may exhibit a tubercle.
2. The previously described linguogingival fissure may extend all the way onto the root surface from the adjacent cingulum.
3. Distorted crowns and unusual root curvatures are more commonly seen than with any other incisor.
4. Peg-leteral: A diminture peg-shaped crown form, which is relatively common, and is due to a lack of development of the mesial and distal portions of the crown.
5. Maxillary letrals sometimes are congenitall missing, i.e: tooth buds do not form (agenesis).
6. The lingual pit of the maxillary leteral may be the entrance site where enamel and dentin have become invaginated in the tooth's pulp cavity due to a developmental aberrance called dens in dente.

**Variations and anomalies of premolars:**

**1. First premolar:**

A crown form is variable, as evidenced by the three common type’s .deflected roots and abnormal curvatures are fairly common. Occasionally, a three rooted specimen is found, with two buccal branches, and one lingual branch.

1. The root(s) may, on rare occasions, penetrate the anterior portion of the maxillary sinus, also known as the anturm.

**2. Second premolar:**

1. Crown form varies more than in the first premolar. A central groove may be absent, so that only one centrally located pit is present on the occlusal surface.
2. Root variations occur, and distal deflections of the apical third are not uncommon. On occasion, there are two roots, buccally and lingually positioned, similar to those of the type II first premolar.
3. As with the other maxillary posterior teeth, the root occasionally penetrated the anturm.

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Good luck.