

Name:- M - Faizan

ID :- 13636

Paper :- Orthodontic.

Q10)-1

Ans:-

A maxillary lateral incisor or central incisor may be missing unilaterally or bilaterally.

A unilateral absence of maxillary lateral is associated with small or microdontic contralateral lateral incisor.

Bilateral microdontic lateral incisor are often encountered in clinical practice.

⇒ that is actually age dependent. We cannot do implant therapy at a young age. What I prefer in younger individuals is resin bonded bridges. They are technique sensitive but offer retrievability and thus can be removed and implant can placed at a later stage when the individual has reached the age of maturity.

Q NO:-2

Ans:-

⇒ Anterior Cross bite:-

- ① anterior cross bite (under bite)
- ② A cross bite that affects the front teeth is known as anterior cross bite, or perhaps more commonly as an under bite.

= Effect on jaw:-

- ① Genetic.
- ② Due to deficient anterior growth of Maxilla.
- ③ Excessive abnormal mandibular growth in anteriorly.
- ④ Combination of both ② and ③
- ⑤ Maxillary retrognathism
- ⑥ ~~Discrepancy in the~~ Mandible Prognathism.

⇒ Shape of face.

① Discrepancy in the size of maxilla and mandible.

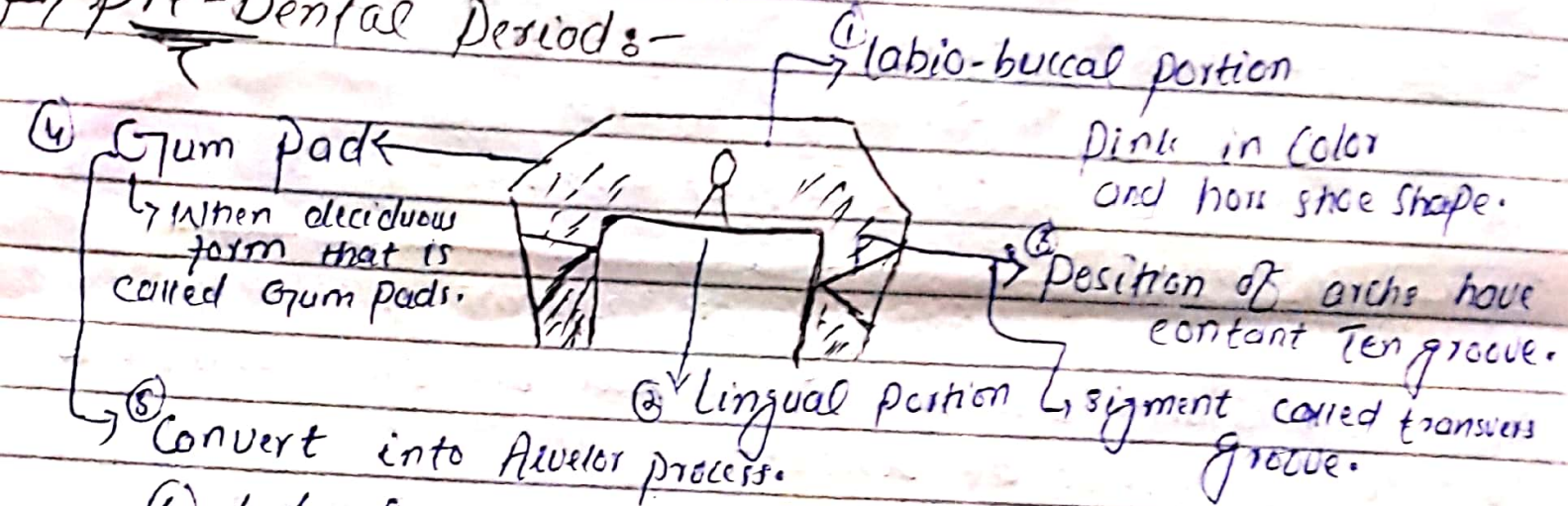
② inherited

③ Defective embryological development.

⇒ Periods of occlusal Development - NO:-3

- Ans:-
① Pre-dental period. ② The deciduous dentition ③ The mixed period
④ The permanent dentition period.

⇒ Pre-Dental Period:-



⑥ Lateral sulci → that divided the arches and also divided the canine give arches.

⑦ Some baby have not normal the lateral sulci and proper feeding the milk.

⑧ Lateral sulci is present b/w the canine and 1st molars. The baby can sucking the milk normal.

① Dental groove → Separates the labio-buccal and the lingual portion.

② Transverse groove → divide the gum pad into ten segments representing each deciduous tooth.

③ Gingival groove → separate the gum pad from the palate and the floor of the mouth.

④ When the upper and the lower gum pad are complet overjet.

⑤ This infantile open bite is considered to be normal. It help in sucking.

② ⇒ The Deciduous Dentitions-

① Eruption Ages- The mandibular central incisors are the first to erupt around 6-8 ~~week~~ months.

② A variation of 3 months from the mean age is to be normal.

Eruption → A, B, C, D, C, E.

The Primary dentition is established the age of 3 years.

③ ⇒ The Mixed Dentitions

① Eruption Age and Sequences-

The mixed dentition period begins at around 6 years of age with the eruption of the 1st permanent molar.

⇒ Three phases-

① 1st transitional period (a) inter transitional period.

② 2nd transitional period.

⇒ 1st Transitional Periods-

→ Emergence of 1st permanent molars-

→ The mandibular 1st molar is the first permanent tooth is erupt around 6 years of age.

→ The location and relation of the 1st permanent molar depend on the distal relationship b/w the upper and lower and deciduous molars.

⇒ Inter Transitional Periods-

→ In this period b/w the permanent incisors and the 1st permanent molar are the deciduous molar and canine.

→ This phase is relatively stable and no change occurs.

⇒ 2nd Transitional Periods-

→ Leeway space of nance-

→ The replacement of deciduous molar and canines by the permanent premolar and cuspid.

This excess space is called leeway space of nance.

① 1.8 mm - maxillary arch.

② 3.4 mm - mandibular arch.

⇒ Features- The permanent dentition forms within the jaws soon after birth except for the formation of cusps of the 1st permanent molar before birth. The permanent incisors develop lingual or palatal to the deciduous incisors and move labially erupt. The permanent develop below the diverging roots of deciduous molars.