

Course Title: Morphology II
Ishaq

Instructor: Ms. Salma

Max Marks: 50

NOTE:

Final term

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Each question carry (10) marks

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

ANS, PALATAL ASPECT OF MAXILLARY FIRST MOLAR

Outlines reversed from buffalo aspect still trapezoidal. Mesiopalatal cusp is a largest cusp, but distopalatal is a smallest cusp. There is a PALATAL pit at end of distopalatal groove. There may be found cusp on PALATAL surface of mesiopalatal cusp. There found extra cusp known as cusp of cerebellum which is visible on occusal surface. Cervical lines convex to apex. Distolingual groove originates on occusal surface and cross onto the lingual surface distal to midpoint of occusal outlines.

Q2, Specify the function of permanent MAXILLARY canine and first premolar.

ANSWER, FUNCTION OF PERMANENT MAXILLARY CANINE

It shows more help in esthetic and phonetic. Canine takes part in cutting, mastication and tearing. The general crown is pentagonal, that is why it shows more help in tearing. The crown exhibits one sharp cusp incisally which has two biting edges that are used for mastication. The crown is bulky and shows more help in esthetic.

B., FUNCTION OF PERMANENT OF MAXILLARY FIRST PREMOLAR.

Acclusal aspects outlines are hexagonal and create easy way in mastication. The first premolar has two cusps that show help in cutting and esthetic. They make the face beautiful from buffalo aspects. In mastication the first permanent MAXILLARY

premolar function basically as a grinding tooth, and contribute phonetic and esthetic role as well.

Q,3..What is chronology of mandibular central incisor ?

Answer,.. 1] First Evidence of Calcification...3 to 4 month.

2] Crown Completion..4 to 5 years.

3] Eruption... 6 to 8 years

Root completion...10 years.

Q,4..Simplify the geometrical outlines of occusal aspects of mandibular second premolar ?

Answer,..GEOMETRICAL OUTLINES OF OCCUSAL ASPECTS OF MANDIBULAR SECOND PREMOLAR

General shape of occusal aspects is show three cusp as compared to first premolar.

The main groove pattern on three cusp type take the form of „Y,,and name consider as Y type.The main groove pattern on two cusp resemble „U,,or „H,,shape.

A]THREE CUSP TYPE,,Y,, SHAPE

The „Y,,pattern is formed on occusal surface by combination of central and lingual groove.

- 1] Fosseae,.. There are two fossae named medial and distal triangular fossae. Both are shallow and irregular, but are more linear in form than fossae of MAXILLARY premolar.
- 2] pits and Grooves,,,, Three pits are found named mesial, distal and central pits.
- 3] Central Groove,,,, it extends from medial pit to distal pit.
- 4] Mesial Groove,,,, it extends distolingually from medial to central pit.
- 5] Distal groove.... it extends mesiolingually from distal to central pit.

B] TWO CUSP TYPE,,U,,SHAPE

The „U,, pattern is formed by central groove, portion of buccal triangular groove, and second distal groove of buccal groove. The buccal cusp is large as compared to lingual cusp. Two cusp type have two fossae named medial and lingual fossae.

C]„H,,TYPE SHAPE

The „H,, pattern is formed by central groove, portion of four triangular groove and secondary groove of buccal and lingual cusps.

Q.,,5,, Why we have molars ?

Answer, MOLARS

They formed more the occlusal surface by combination of groove to provide easy way in mastication. Permanent molars are largest and more posterior located. They are more strong than other teeth. They have little esthetic role but show more help in mastication. They erupt distal to deciduous dentition. In function the first MOLAR act as a cornerstone. Grinding is a more popular function of the molars. They are ideally designed and situated to accomplish this role. Their contributions to esthetic through support and maintenance of the vertical dimension is important. Their crown are larger and more complex. They exhibit three cusp but more of which at least two are buccal cusps. They are multirooted.