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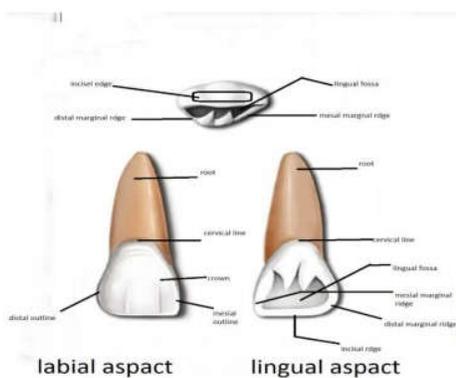
Class ID : 14657

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Q1: Mark Down the labial, Lingual , incisal aspect of the central incisor?

Ans:



Q2: Following basic dental terminologies stands for?

Ans: Basic dental terminologies stands for are as given below.

1. **TBC (tip of buccal aspect)**
2. **TLC (tip of lingual cusp)**
3. **LTR (lingual triangular ridge)**
4. **CG (central groove)**
5. **BTR (buccal triangular ridge)**
6. **DBDG (disto-buccal developmental groove)**
7. **DTF (distal triangular fossa)**
8. **MTF (mesial triangular fossa)**

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

Ans: variations and anomalies of permanent maxillary central incisors:

1: The lingual exhibit the largest variation. A pit or hole may occasionally be present and depth of fossa has a considerable range.

2: The mesial and distal surface toward the cervical when there is a bit convergence the outline of the surface resemble but when a great convergence is present it is round about triangular.

3: The bending of the root comparatively is not common. When the root is peculiarly short in conjunction with an abnormal encounter of the crown. This anomalous condition is referred to a dwarfed (Short) root.

4: Hutchinson incisors : Congenital syphilis sometimes manifests itself in the central incisor by producing a screwdriver shaped crown, when it is seen from the labial aspect.

5 : The alveolar root between the root of the two central incisor is occasionally the site of the supernumerary teeth known as mesiodenscysts may also be found in this area.

6: Talon cusp; An large accessory cusp on the lingual surface of maxillary central incisors is characterizes this anomaly. Involved the teeth often bear a resemblance to a Philips screwdriver.

variations and anomalies of permanent maxillary lateral

Incisor:

1: The incisal portion of the cingulum may exhibit a tubercle.

2: Lingual gingival fissure may extend all the way onto the root surface from the adjacent cingulum.

3: The lingual pit of the maxillary lateral may be entrance site where enamel and dentin have become invaginated in the tooth.

4: Peg lateral : A diminutive peg shaped crown form which is relatively common and is due to lack of development of the mesial and distal portion of the crown.

5: Maxillary lateral sometimes are congenitally missing.

variations and anomalies of permanent maxillary first premolar .

1: Diverted roots and abnormal bending are fairly common. A three rooted sample is found with two buccal branches and one lingual branch.

2: The root may on rare occasions, penetrate the anterior portion of the maxillary sinus or hole also known as the antrum.

3 : The crown form generally does not differ widely although the mesial concavity exhibit considerable variability in its area depth.