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ASSin : oral Pathology

Sub to

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Q No 1,

## Microdontia:

① True Generalized Microdontia

② Relative Generalized Microdontia

③ Focal or Localized Microdontia

① True Generalized Microdontia

All teeth are smaller than normal  
Occur in some cases of Pituitary dwarfism

Exceedingly rare

Teeth are well formed

② Relative Generalized Microdontia

Normal or slightly smaller than normal teeth.

Are present in jaws that are somewhat larger than normal

### ③ Focd / Localized Microdontia:

Common Condition

Affects most often maxillary lateral incisor + 3rd molar

these 2 teeth are most often congenitally missing.

Common forms of localized microdontia is that which affects maxillary lateral incisor

Peg lateral

Instead of Parallel or diverging mesial + distal surfaces

Sides converge or taper together incisally

Forms Cone - Shape crown

Root is frequently shorter than usual

Q No 2,

## Gemination :

Fusion of 2 teeth from a single enamel organ

Partial cleavage

Appearance of 2 crowns

that share same root canal

Trauma has been suggested as possible cause the cause is still unknown.

# Q2: Amelogenesis imperfecta;

Also known as:

Hereditary Enamel Dysplasia

Hereditary Brown Enamel

Hereditary Brown opalescent teeth.

Group of conditions caused by defects in the genes encoding enamel matrix proteins.

Genes that encode for enamel proteins.

amelogenin } mutated in  
enamelin } in Patients  
others } with this  
Condition

Affects both dentition  
deciduous  
Permanent

Classified based on Pattern of inheritance: Hypoplasia, Hypomaturation  
Hypocalcified.

Bar Paper Product

Checked By:.....Parents:.....Excellent  Good  Need Improvement

No treatment except for improvement of cosmetic appearance

Hypoplastic Amelogenesis

(imperfect)

Inadequate formation of matrix

Enamel is randomly:

Pitted

grooved or very thin

Hard + translucent.

Defects become stained but teeth are not especially susceptible to caries unless enamel is scanty and easily damaged.

Dentin + Pulp Chambers appear normal

No treatment is necessary

## Hypomaturation Amelogenesis

Sis. imperfecta:

Enamel is normal is from an eruption but:

opaque

white to brownish-yellow

Softer than normal

tends to chip from underlying dentin.

## Hypocalcified Amelogenesis

imperfecta:

Enamel matrix is formed in normal quantity

Poorly calcified

when newly erupted

Enamel is normal is thickness

Normal form

But weals

opaque or chalky in appearance.

# Dentinogenesis

Imperfecta :

Also known as Hereditary  
opalescent dentin.

Due to clinical discoloration  
of teeth

Mutation in the dentin  
Sialophosphoprotein

Affects both Primary +

Permanent dentition.

Treatment:

Cast metal Crowns on  
Posterior.

Jacket Crowns on anterior  
teeth.



Q No 3,

Ans: Supernumerary teeth:

- The teeth that form in addition to the normal dental formula.
- Result from disturbances during the initiation and proliferation stages of dental development.
- If such teeth closely resemble the adjacent teeth they are classified as Supplemental.
- If they present abnormal shape and size they are termed rudimentary.
- Maxillary midline supernumeraries
- Maxillary fourth molars
- Maxillary Paramolars
- Mandibular Paramolars
- Maxillary lateral incisors
- Mandibular fourth molars
- Maxillary Premolars.

Figure:

orthopantomogram of Patient with cleidocranial dysplasia showing multiple supernumerary teeth.

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Q No. 4,

Ans: Severe marginal

Periodontitis:

Horizontal or vertical bone loss or a combination of gen. horizontal bone loss with localized vertical defects.

Bone level is in the apical  $1/3$  of the root.

Clinically the teeth may be mobile tipped or drifted.

Bone loss is usually more extensive than it is evident on the radio

vertical bone loss usually localized to one or two teeth.

Can be one, two or three walled based on loss of the cortical plates.

Furcation bone loss:

→ Bone loss from periodontal disease may extend into the furcation of multirrooted teeth.

→ A lesion progresses the bone loss progresses apically.

# Factors :-

The main cause of Periodontal (gum) disease is Plaque but other factors affect the health of your gums.

Age

Smoking

Genetics

Stress

Medications

Clenching or grinding your teeth

Other systemic diseases

Poor Nutrition and obesity.

## Q No (S)

Sometime things go wrong even in the healthiest people. If you have Pain bleeding or unusual symptoms in your mouth oral Pathology helps us find the answers you need.

According to the American dental Association, oral Pathology is the specialty of dental and disiplinary Pathology that deals with the nature identification and management of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions. In other words oral Pathology is the science that understands the causes and effects of these diseases.

Common Practices include clinical examination lab testing and taking the whole body health and chemistry into consideration. Pathology is important because if you have a certain problem, we want to know exactly what it is so that we can offer the right treatment.

## Examples:

Viruses and bacteria are completely different kinds of organisms. Both can make you sick, but in order to get the proper treatment, we want to know what exactly is causing the problem.

## Oral Diseases:

According to the World Health Organization, risk factors for oral diseases include an unhealthy diet, tobacco use, harmful alcohol use, and poor oral hygiene.

**Pain:** Any number of problems can cause pain in your mouth, jaw, and neck.

**Infections:** Can be caused by fungus, bacteria, or viruses.

A health mouth is a key  
to a health body and happy  
life. the best way to protect  
your oral health is through  
good oral hygiene and  
health lifestyle habits

Thank You Sir