**ASSIGNMENT FOR VIVA**

**General characteristics of deciduous teeth**

**Abbas**

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Ans.

**Introduction;**

Deciduous teeth is the official term for baby teeth, milk teeth, or primary teeth. Deciduous teeth start developing during the embryonic stage and then commonly begin to come in (that is, they become visible in the mouth) about 6 months after birth.They are usually lost and replaced by permanent teeth, but in the absence of permanent replacements, they can remain functional for many years. There are typically 20 primary teeth — 10 upper and 10 lower. Commonly, most of them erupt by the time the child is about 2½ years old.

**General characteristics of deciduous teeth**

The primary teeth are made up of central incisors, lateral incisors, canines, first molars, and secondary molars; there is one in each quadrant, making a total of four of each tooth. All of these are gradually replaced with a permanent counterpart except for the primary first and second molars; they are replaced by premolars.

* Stem Cells from Human Exfoliated Deciduous Teeth Sheds are isolated from dental pulp derived from exfoliated deciduous teeth.
* Will erupt in a typical pattern depending on the age of the child.
* Central incisors will erupt as early as 6–8 months of age with a full complement of primary teeth erupted by 3 years of age.
* Mandibular teeth tend to erupt earlier than their maxillary counterparts.
* A full complement of primary teeth consists of 10 mandibular and 10 maxillary teeth: 4 central incisors, 4 lateral incisors, 4 canines, and 8 molars.
* ALL teeth in children less than 5 years of age are primary.
* Children 6–12 years of age have mixed dentition.
* ALL teeth in children older than 13 years of age are permanent.
* Primary teeth are smaller compared to permanent teeth.
* The occlusive surface of primary teeth is smooth as opposed to ridged.
* Primary teeth have thinner enamel and dentin thickness than permanent teeth.
* The pulps of primary teeth are larger in relation to crown size than permanent pulps.
* The pulp horns of primary teeth are closer to the outer surface of the tooth than permanent pulps. The mesiobuccal pulp horn is the most prominent.
* Primary teeth demonstrate greater constriction of the crown and have a more prominent cervical contour than permanent teeth.
* Primary teeth have broad, flat proximal contact areas.
* Primary teeth are whiter than their permanent successors.
* Primary teeth have relatively narrow occlusal surfaces in comparison with their permanent successors.

**Teething age of primary teeth:**

**Central incisors: 6–12 months**

**Lateral incisors: 9–16 months**

**First molars: 13–19 months**

**Canine teeth: 16–23 months**

**Second molars: 22–33 months** 