



IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

(ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES)

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PROGRAM: BS DENTAL

SEMESTER: 4th

(FINAL TERM EXAM 2020)

SUBJECT: DENTAL MORPHOLOGY

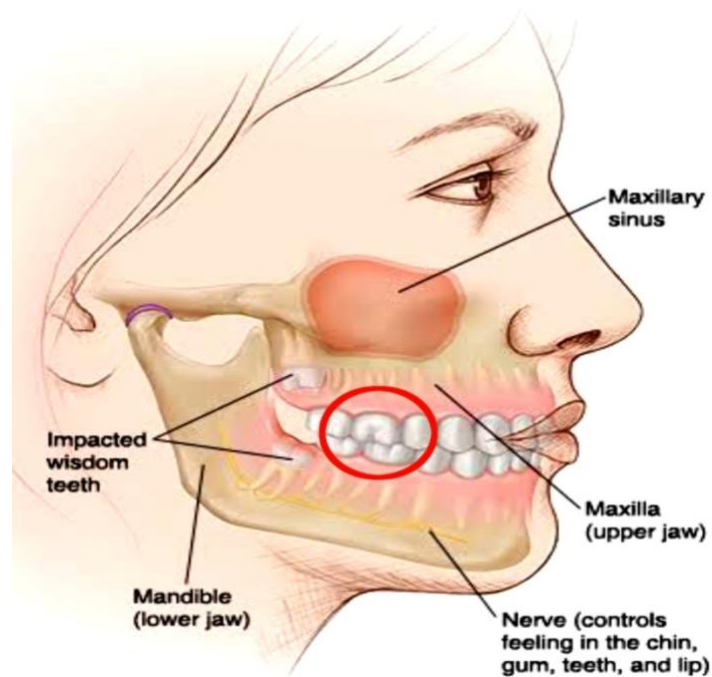
INSTRUCTOR: Ms. SALMA ISHAQ

DATE: 23 JUNE 2020

PAPER

QUESTION NO 1:

MAXILLARY 1ST MOLAR:



➤ PALATAL / LINGUAL ASPECT:

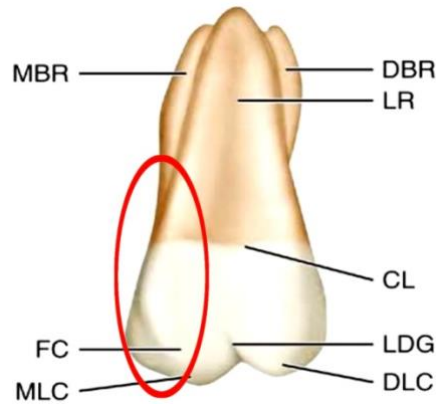
A. General considerations :

- The lingual surface is about as wide mesiodistally as the buccal surface
- it is also trapezoidal in shape
- The lingual surface shows a more general convexity occlusogingivally than does the buccal surface.

B. Mesial outline:

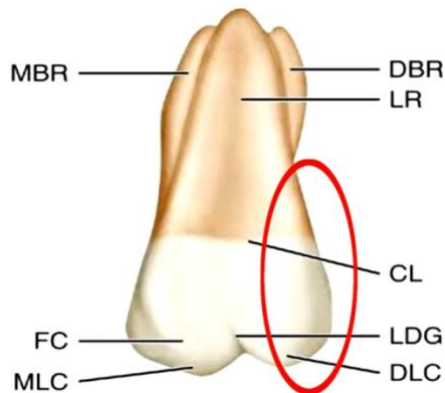
The mesial outline is similar to the buccal aspect > (The mesial outline is flat from the

cervical margin occlusally to the contact area, which is the height of contour, and is located at the junction of the occlusal and middle thirds. Occlusally from the contact area, the mesial margin is convex, and joins the occlusal margin in a "slightly rounded, but well defined mesio-occlusal angle)

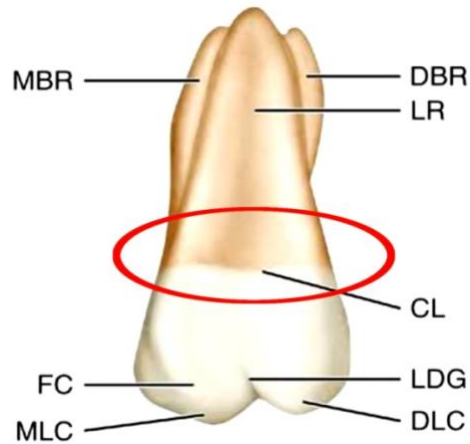


c. Distal outline:

The distal margin is also similar to the buccal aspect, except it is shorter and the disto-occlusal angle is more rounded, since the DL cusp is much smaller than the DB cusp.

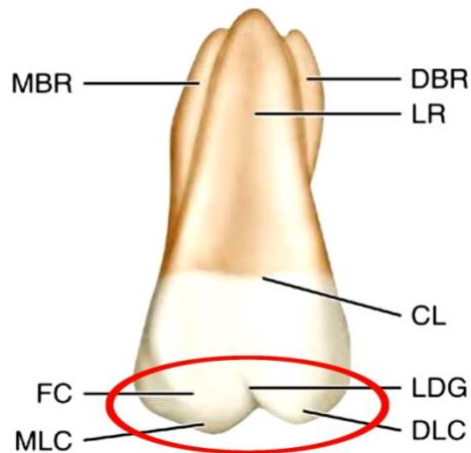


D. Cervical outline: -The CEJ is slightly and irregularly convex toward the apex.



E. Occlusal margin:

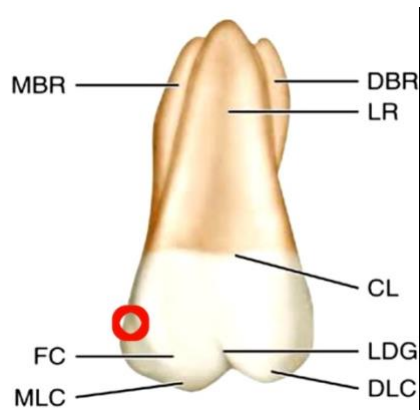
As on the buccal surface, a groove (the distolingual groove) separates the occlusal margin into two unequal portions. The mesiolingual cusp outline is much longer and larger, but blunter than the outline of the distolingual cusp. In fact, the mesiolingual cusp is normally the largest and longest cusp on this tooth.



F. Other considerations :

- The distolingual groove originates on the occlusal surface, and crosses onto the lingual surface distal to the midpoint of the occlusal outline. After slanting mesially and cervically, it normally terminates in a lingual pit but may simply fade out. The termination is at a point which is approximately the middle of the lingual surface. The lingual ridges of the two lingual cusps lie mesial and distal to the concavity containing the distolingual groove. The lingual ridge of the mesiolingual cusp is much the larger and bulkier of the two.

- Arising from the lingual portion of the mesiolingual cusp is a tubercle or minicusp that is known as the cusp of Carabelli.



A groove normally separates the cusp of Carabelli from the mesiolingual cusp, and is appropriately named the cusp of Carabelli groove. The prominence of the cusp of Carabelli and its accompanying groove varies greatly from tooth to tooth, but most specimens show at least a trace of the trait.

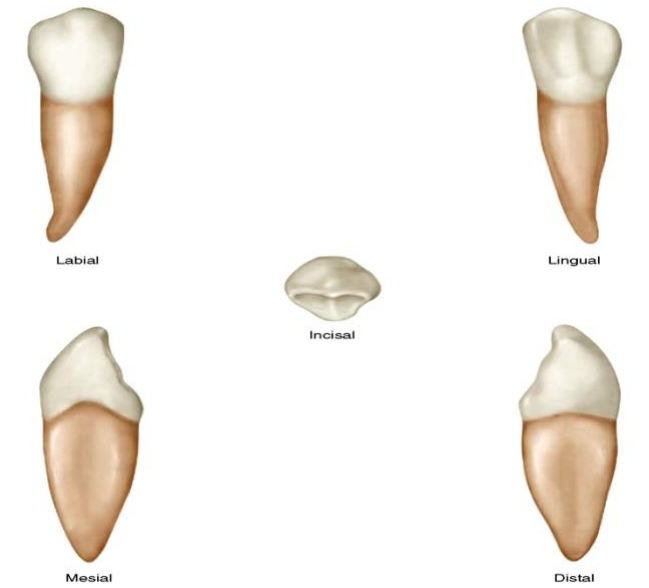
- The height of contour is located - in the middle third of the lingual surface.

QUESTION NO 2:

FUNCTION of PERMANENT MAXILLARY CANINE :

- ESTHETIC
- PHONETIC
- TEARING (main)
- SUPPORT FOR LIPS
- MASTICATION

- **BITING**
- **SHEARING**
- **GRINDING** etc



FUNCTION of MAXILLARY 1st PRE-MOLAR :

- **MASTICATION** (main)
- **GRINDING** (main)
- **BITING**
- **SUPPORT FOR LIPS**

- ESTHETIC (Less)

- PHONETIC (Less)



Buccal



Lingual



Occlusal



Mesial



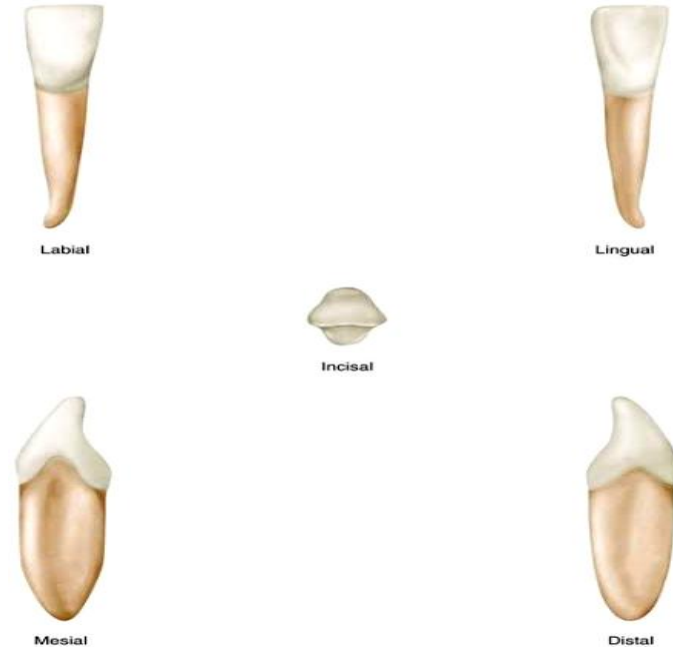
Distal

QUESTION NO 3:

CHRONOLOGY of MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISOR :

- Initiation of calcification 3 to 4 months
- Completion of enamel 4 to 5 years

- Eruption 6 to 7 years
- Completion of root 9 years



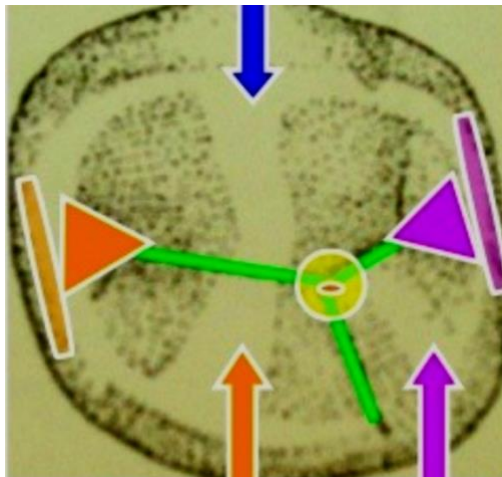
QUESTION NO 4:

GEOMETRICAL OUTLINES OF occlusal aspect of MANDIBULAR 2ND PREMOLAR :

MEASUREMENT TABLE							
CERVICO-OCCLUSAL LENGTH OF CROWN	LENGTH OF ROOT	MESIODISTAL DIAMETER OF CROWN	MESIODISTAL DIAMETER OF CROWN AT CERVIX	LABIO- OR BUCCOLINGUAL DIAMETER OF CROWN	LABIO- OR BUCCOLINGUAL DIAMETER OF CROWN AT CERVIX	CURVATURE OF CERVICAL LINE—MESIAL	CURVATURE OF CERVICAL LINE—DISTAL
8.5	14.0	7.0	5.0	9.0	8.0	1.0	0.0

➤ **The three cusp type:**

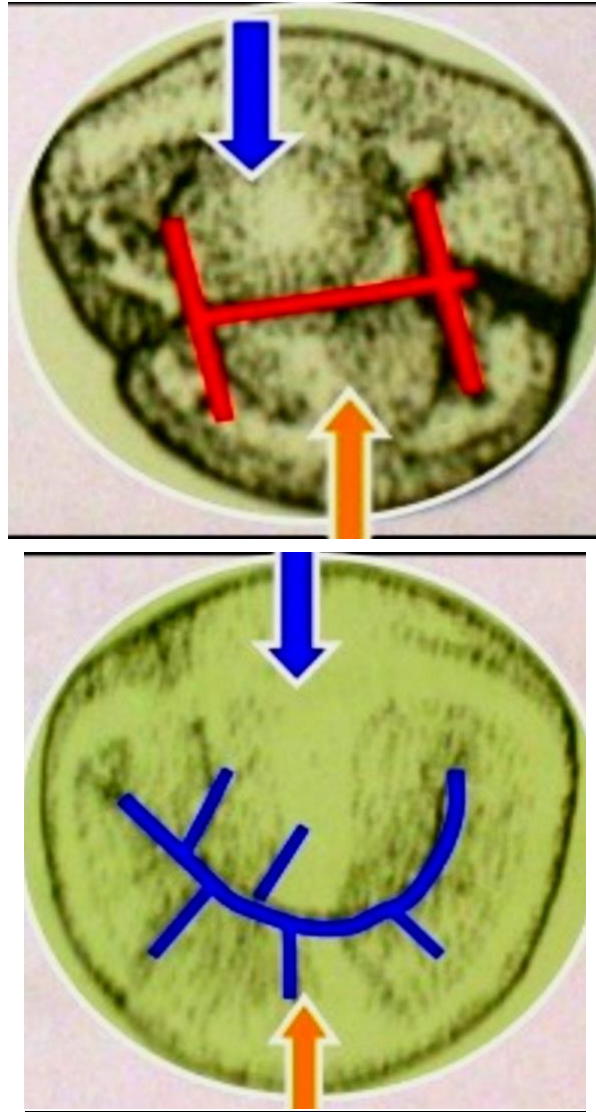
1. The geometrical outline is square
2. It has one buccal cusp and two lingual cusps.
3. The arrangement of the cusps according to the size is: the mesiolingual then the distolingual.
4. Every cusp has triangular ridge.
5. Y shape developmental groove separating the cusps.
6. There is central fossa.
7. Mesial and distal triangular fossae.
8. Central pit.
9. Mesial and distal marginal ridges.



➤ **The two cusp type:**

1. The geometrical outline is round.
2. There is lingual convergence.
3. There is one buccal and one lingual cusp.
4. There may be transverse ridge.
5. The central developmental groove may be H or U shape.

6. The surface has supplemental grooves.
7. The mesial and distal fossae are round.

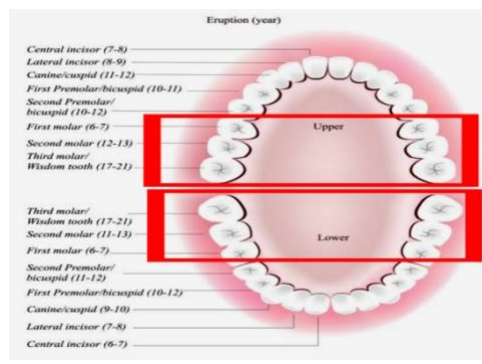


QUESTION NO 5:

ANSWER: We have molars in our mouth because it has a lot of

functions which is beneficially important for our life activity, few functions are the following.

- Widest, flattest teeth
- Adjacent to premolars
- Located posteriorly
 - Used for crushing and grinding food (main)
 - Maintaining the height & structure of face
 - Chewing the food
 - Provide supports for lips
 - Mastication
 - Cutting
 - Esthetic (less)
 - phonetic (less)



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THANK YOU SO MUCH

