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Sem # 6th

Subject # orthodontic

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Q No 7: ⁽¹⁾

Ans's

A maxillary lateral incisor or central incisor may be missing unilaterally or bilaterally.

A unilateral absence of maxillary lateral is associated with small or microdontic contralateral lateral incisor. Bilateral microdontic lateral incisor are often encountered in clinical.

Practice's

that is actually age dependant we cannot do implant therapy in young age. what I prefer in younger individuals is resin bonded bridge. they are technique sensitive but offer retrievability and thus can be removed and implant can be placed at a later stage when the individual has reached the age of maturity.

Q No 2:

Ans:

Anterior cross bite.

1) Anterior cross bite (under bite)

2) A cross bite that affects the front teeth is known as anterior cross bite, or perhaps more commonly as an under ~~bite~~ bite;

3) Effect on Jaw:

↳ Genetic
2) Due to deficient anterior growth of maxilla.

Excessive abnormal mandibular growth in anteriorly.

4) Combination of both 2 and 3

5) maxillary retrognathism

6) Mandible Prognathism.

Shape of face ⁽³⁾ is

- ① Discrepancy in the size of maxilla and mandible.
- ② Inherited
- ③ Defective embryological development

Q No 3:

Ans:

PERIODS of occlusal Development:

- ① Pre-dental Period
- ② The deciduous dentition
- ③ The mixed Period
- ④ The permanent dentition Period.

(4) PRE-Dental Period:

The alveolar Processes at the time of birth.

Dental groove: Separates the labiobuccal and the gum lingual portion.

Transverse groove: Divided the gum Pad into ten segments representing each deciduous tooth.

Oringival groove: Separates the gum Pad from the Palate and the floor of the mouth.

lateral sulci: Present between the Canine and the 1 molar.

(5)
Infantile open bite;

when the upper and the lower
gum pad are approximated
there is a complete overjet
all around.

It helps in suckling

Deciduous Dentition:

Eruption Age and Sequence:

The mandibular center incisors
are the first to erupt around
6-8 months of age.

A variation of 3 months from
the mean age is accepted to be
normal.

The sequence of eruption is
A - B - D - C - E

The primary dentition is usually
established by the age of 3 years

⑥

The mixed dentition is
Eruption age and Sequence;

The mixed dentition Period
begins at around 6 yrs of
age with the eruption of the
I Permanent molar.

This Period can be divided into
the following 3 Phase.

Transitional Period.

Inter transitional Period

Transitional Period.

Transitional Period is

The mandibular I molar is the first
Permanent tooth erupt at around
6 yrs of age.

⑦ Inter transitional Period:

In this Period between the Permanent incisors and the 1st Permanent molars are the deciduous molars and Canines.

2nd transitional Period:

The Second transitional Period is characterized by the replacement of deciduous molars and Canines by the Permanent Premolars and cuspids respectively.

This excess space is called leeway space of namee

1. 8mm - maxillary arch.

3. 4mm - mandibular arch.

~~Five~~ Permanent dentitions

FEATURES:

The Permanent dentition forms within the jaws soon after birth except for the formation of the cusps of the permanent molar which form before birth.

The Premolars develop below the diverging roots of deciduous molars.