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PAPER: DENTAL MORPHOLOGY

SEMESTER: 4TH

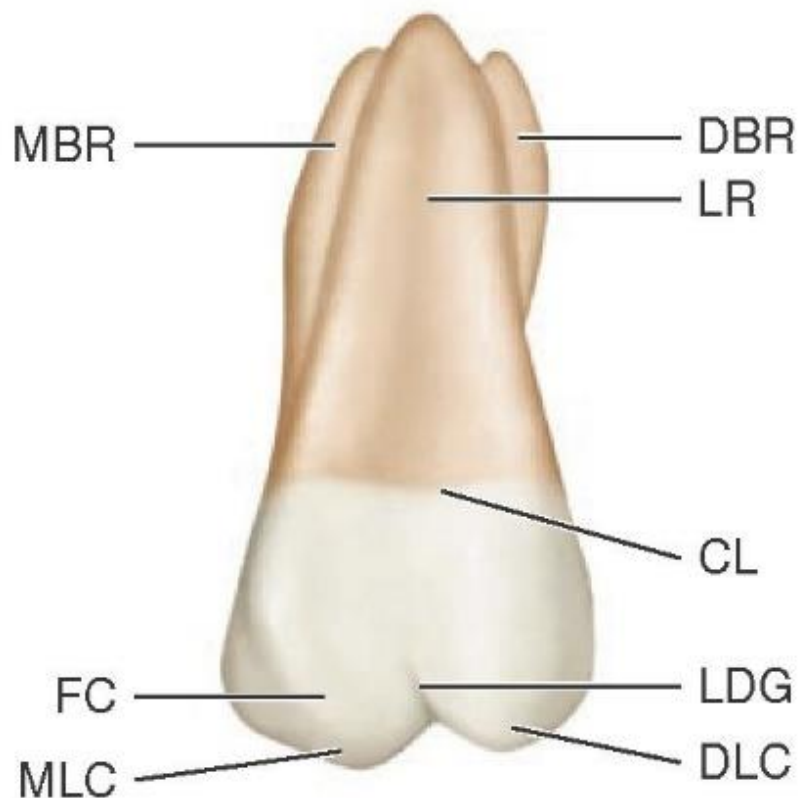
Discipline: BS DENTAL

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Question 1: BRIEFLY EXPLAIN THE PALATAL ASPECT OF MAXILLARY 1ST MOLAR.

Answer:

- : PALATAL ASPECT
- Outline reversed from the buccal aspect, still trapezoidal.
- Mesiopalatal largest cusp
- Distopalatal smallest cusp, almost spheroidal
- Has a palatal pit at the end of the distopalatal groove
- There may be a cusp on the palatal surface of the mesiopalatal cusp.
- This is a fifth cusp called the cusp called the cusp carabelli, which is visible in addition to the four cusps on the occlusal surface



Question 2: SPECIFY THE FUNCTION OF PERMNET MAXILLARY CANINE AND 1ST PRE-MOLAR?

Answer: MAXILLARY FIRST PRE MOLAR

- The maxillary first pre molar is one of two teeth located in the upper jaw, laterally from both the maxillary canines of the mouth but mesial from both the maxillary canines of the mouth but mesial. The function of this molar is similar to that of canines in regard to tearing being the principal action during mastication, commonly known as chewing. And the buccal (closest to the cheek) cusp is sharp enough to resemble the prehensile teeth found in carnivorous animals. There are no deciduous maxillary premolars. Around 10-11 years of age, the primary molars are shed and the permanent premolars erupt in their place. It takes about 3 years for the adult premolar and its root to fully calcify.

PERMANENT MAXILLARY CANINE:

- The location of the canines reflects their dual function as they complement both the premolars and incisors during mastication, commonly known as chewing. Nonetheless, the most common action of the canines is tearing of food. The canines often erupt in the upper gums several millimeters above the gum line. The most common action of the canines is tearing of food. The canines often erupt in the upper gums several millimeters above the gum line. The canine teeth are able to withstand the tremendous lateral pressure caused by chewing. There are single cusps on canines, though relatively the same. There are some minor differences between the deciduous maxillary canine and that of the permanent maxillary canine.

Question 3: WHAT IS THE CHRONOLOGY OF MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISOR?

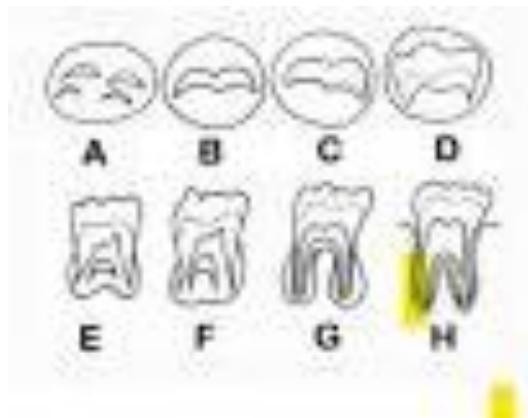
Answer:

INTRODUCTION OF MCI:

- MCI tow in number.
- MCI and lateral incisor have similar anatomy and function.
- MCI erupt at the age of 7 and 8

CHRONOLOGY:

- first evidence of calcification 3-4 months
- crown completion 4-5 years
- eruption 6-8 years
- root completion 10 years



Question 4: SIMPLIFY THE GEOMETRICAL OUTLINE OF OCCLUSAL ASPECT OF MANDIBULAR 2ND PRE-MOLAR?

Answer:

- The geometrical outline is square.
- It has one buccal cusp and tow lingual cusp.

- The arrangement of the cusps according to the size of buccal, the mesiolingual then the distolingual.
- Every cusp has triangular ridge.

OCCLUSAL ASPECT:

- (1) The three cusp type.
- The geometrical outline is square.
- It has one buccal cusp and two lingual cusps.
- The arrangement of the cusps according to the size is, the buccal the mesiolingual than the distolingual
- Every cusp has triangular ridge.
- Y shape developmental groove separating the cusps.
- There is central fossa -----→ central pit.
- The mesial and distal triangular fossa -----→ Mesial and distal marginal ridged.

(2) THE TWO CUSP TYP:

- The geometrical outline is round.
- There is lingual convergence.
- There is one buccal and one lingual cusp.
- There may be transverse ridge.
- The central developmental groove may be H or U shape.
- The surface has supplemental groove.
- The mesial and distal fossa are round.

Question 5: WHY WE HAVE MOLARS?

Answer:

- Without molars we cannot eat food properly.
- It convert tear food into smaller pieces.
- Flatter in shape also called wisdom teeth.
- Present back of the mouth.