

Course Title: Histology II

Instructor: Ms. Salma Ishaq

Max Marks: 50

NOTE: Final term

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Each question carries 10 marks.

Q1: Distinguish the fibrous capsule and articular disc?

Ans 1 :

Fibrous capsule :

- * Above to the interior edge of the preglenoid plane
- * Posteriorly to the squamo tympanic fissure , between these to edges of the articular fossa .
- * Below to the periphery of the neck of mandible .

Articular disc :

- * Fibro cartilaginous disc dividing joint cavity upper and lower component .
- * Shape : Oval
- * Its make articular surface .

Q2: Write a short note on the clinical consideration of salivary glands.

Ans 2 :

Clinical consideration of salivary glands :

Careful examination of a patient's medical history and profile can lend clues to dysfunction of the salivary glands because they are often associated with other systemic disorders such as hormonal imbalances , diabetes mellitus , arteriosclerosis , and neurological disorders .

For example :

Xerostomia (dry mouth) , Sialorrhea (increase salivary flows) , both could result from dysfunction of the madullary salivary center,

autonomic innervations to the glands , damage to the gland itself , or imbalances in fluid and electrolyte .

Q3: Describe the factors that play a role in shedding?

Ans 3:

Factors that play role in shedding :

- 1) Odontoclast
- 2) Pressure

Odontoclast :

- * When root resorption is almost complete, these odontoclasts degenerate , and mononuclear cells emerge from pulp vessels and migrate to the predentin surface .
- * Less is known about the resorption of soft tissues as it sheds .
- * Just before exfoliation , resorption ceases as the odontoclasts migrate away from the dentin surface .
- * The tooth sheds with some pulpal tissues intact .

Pressure :

- * The pressure exerted by the erupting permanent teeth seem to play an important role in resorption of deciduous teeth .
- * The local pressure is responsible for initiation of resorption .
- * In addition to this local pressure , heavy masticatory and muscular forces play a role in resorption .

Q4: Explain the classification of tooth movement?

Ans 4:

Classification of tooth movement :

- i) Physiologic tooth movement :
 - * Eruption
 - * Drifting
- ii) Pathologic tooth movement :

- * Periodontal pathology
- * Oral pathologies (Cysts , Tumors etc)

iii) Orthodontic tooth movement :

- * Tooth movement under external clinical forces

I) Physiological tooth movement :

- * Naturally occurring tooth movements that take place during and after tooth eruption .

This include :

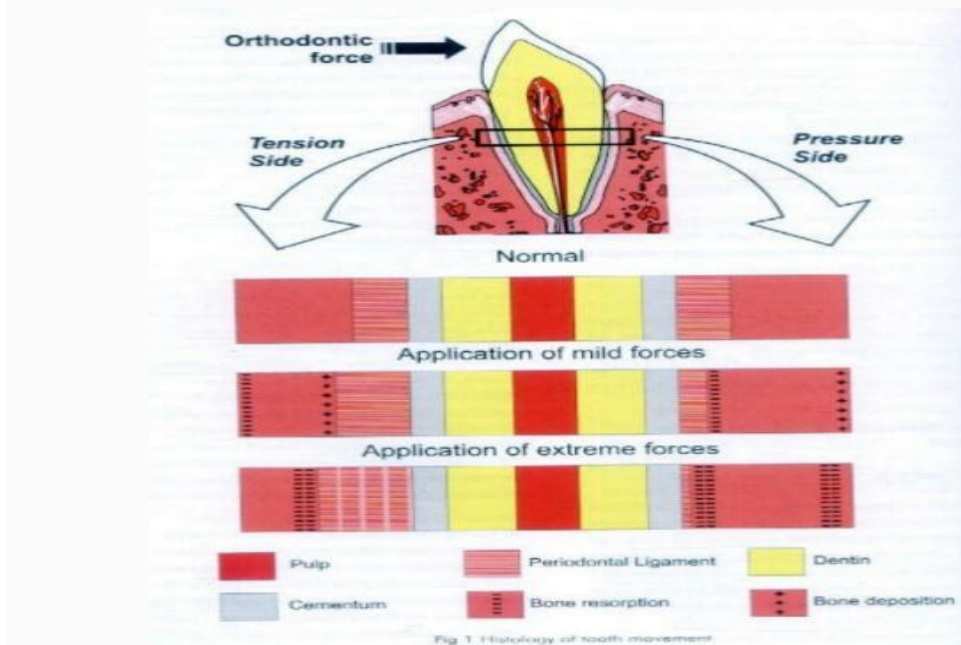
- A) Tooth Eruption .
- B) Migration or drift of tooth .
- C) Changes in tooth position during mastication.

II) Orthodontic tooth movement :

- * It is a pathological process from which the tissue recovers .

Histology of tooth movement :

- * Orthodontic movement bring about areas of pressure and tension around the tooth . The histologic changes seen during tooth movement vary according to the amount and duration of force applied .



Q5: Enlist the function and component of TMJ.

Ans 5 :

Function of TMJ :

- * Speech and mastication
- * Ligaments;

The main components of the TMJ are as follow .

Components of TMJ :

- * ligaments
- * Fibrous capsule
- * Articular disc
- * Lateral ligament of jaw
- * Sphenomandibular ligament
- * Stylomandibular ligament .

GOOD LUCK.