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Course Orthodontic.

Q3: Illustrate the periods of occlusal development.

Ans: periods of occlusal development occurs in the following.

- pre dental period
- Deciduous dentition period.
- Mixed dentition period
- permanent dentition period.

1) pre dental period:-

In pre dental period teeth might not be erupted.

Group ADS:-

- The alveolar processes at the time of birth

- pink, firm and covered by a dense layer of fibrous periosteum. (1)
- it is a horse shoe shaped and developed in two parts Labio-buccal and lingual portion.
- The two portions of gum pads are separated by dental groove.
- Gum pad are divided into 10 segments by certain grooves is called transverse grooves.
- Each of these segments consist of developing deciduous tooth sac.
- The gingival groove separate gum pads from palate and floor of the mouth.
- Transverse groove between canine and first deciduous molar segment is called lateral sulcus.
- Lateral sulci are useful in judging the inter arch relationship at a very early stage.
- The lateral sulcus of the mandibular arch is normally more distal to the that of maxillary arch.

- The upper and lower gum pads are almost same to each other.
- The upper gum pad is wider and longer than mandibular gum pad so thus when upper and lower gum pads are approximated, there is a complete crevice all around.
- Contact occurs between upper and lower gum pads in the region of first molar and a space exists there in anterior region.
- This infantile open bite is considered normal and help in sucking.

Deciduous Dentition periods.

- Initiation of primary teeth buds occurs during first six weeks of intra uterine life.
- Primary teeth begin to erupt at age of about 6 months.
- The first teeth mandibular central incisor are erupted around of 6-8 months of age.

- A variation of 3 months from the mean age is accepted to be normal. (2)
- The sequence of eruption is A, B, C, D, E.
- The primary dentition is usually established at the age of 3 years.

Mixed dentition periods :-

- When both dentition primary and permanent teeth present in mouth is called mixed dentition.
- Mixed dentition period begins at approximately at the 6 years of age with 1st permanent molars.
- In mixed dentition period deciduous and permanent teeth are present in oral cavity.
- Mixed dentition period are classified into three phase.

Q2: Explain the condition of upper and lower teeth? (5)

And how it effects on the jaw and shape of face?

Ans its condition is class III malocclusion

- We defined class III malocclusion as a skeletal facial deformity characterized by a forward mandibular position with respect to the cranial base of or maxilla.

- Class III malocclusion is also called prognathism or under bites, occur when the lower jaw protrude or just forward, causing the lower jaw and teeth to overlap the upper jaw and teeth.

- In this condition the maxillary teeth go to back ward and forward of mandibular teeth position.

Effect on jaw and face of class III malocclusion.

- it can effect both jaw and face functionally and esthetically

- In class III malocclusion anterior cross bite may occur due to edge to edge relationship. (6)
- Upper arch is narrow and short while lower arch is long and broad.
- In some cases upper teeth are crowded due to a narrow upper arch while the lower teeth have a spaced dentition due to a broad arch.
- Effect on the jaw protrusive mandible.
- In class II malocclusion patient have concave facial profile, a retrusive naso maxillary area and prominent lower third of face.
- The lower lip is often protruded than the upper lip.
- Most case III malocclusion are associated with underlying skeletal mal relationship.
- Commonly skeletal feature are
- Class III malocclusion with anterior crossbite.
- Effect on shape long face.

- A short retrognathic
- A long prognathic mandible
- In some cases with combination of a retrognathic maxilla and prognathic mandible.

(7)

Q.1:- For missing upper central incisor due to trauma at young age, which is more preferable Implant or esthetic bridge?

Ans For this condition good option we should go for fixed prosthesis (resin bonded bridge) as we can remove it later on when the patient's growth ceases avoid placement of Implant in such a (growing) young patient.

- The dental Implant is success in this age stage because the gums tissue and bone are healthy
- The development of bone and jaw is completed in late age young age.
- If the teeth reached at the age of maturity than we can remove the bridge and can be placed with Implants.

- The young age patient maintain their oral hygiene easily. (E)
- The quality and quantity of bone is available in this late young age.
- The dental implant is esthetically better than prosthetic bridge.
- Any young patient who is esthetically concerned about their smile can get from the dental implant.
- The dental implant required a healthy bone so the younger patient have also healthy bone.
- Healthy gums tissues and bone are more successful in this condition for dental implants.