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Q1: For missing upper central incisor due to trauma at young age, which is more preferable implant or esthetic bridge?

Ans:- * Implant is more preferable according to my clinical experience and study.

Reasons :-

* The locations of the missing tooth is important when deciding between a bridge or implant as a replacement.

If you choose a bridge for posterior teeth its true. If you

choose a bridge for central

incisor missing tooth so the effect may not look natural. The

american dental association implants for

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* Implant ~~are~~ are ideal esthetic
as compare to bridge.

* Implant are ~~idea~~ immediate
treatment then bridge because
proper healing and No guidance
of the Gingival tissue with
Implant.

* When teeth fall out or extracted,
the jaw bone shrinks over time and
changes the face's appearance and
Smile. An implant is embedded
in the jaw bone, and using
the new tooth to bite and
Chew stimulates the bone,
helping to prevent it from shrinking.
However, the false tooth in a
dental bridge doesn't contact
the jaw bone, so there may be
bone loss.

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* Bridge require support for its fitting and support will taken from the adjacent teeth & and the adjacent are also may be loos on the other side if

Compare to implant so implant are overall different from bridge implant do not require any support simply fit in the extracted tooth socket so that's why implant is better than bridge.

* The crown may change the structure of teeth

* This is very important to asked from patient - If patient pay the cost of implant because implant is very high cost and longer time procedure than bridge - If patient not pay implant cost so provide a esthetic bridge

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Q2:-

Explain the Condition of upper and lower teeth? And how it effects on the jaw and shape of face?

Ans.: * The Condition of upper and lower teeth is Anterior cross bite (Under bite)

Definition: (Form of Teeth Misalignment)

* A cross bite that affects the front teeth is known as an anterior cross bite, or perhaps more commonly as an under bite

Effect on the jaw and shape of face:

① Cause wear of the tooth.

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② If your teeth are don't close in aligned bite the muscle of face are not equally engaged leadup to strain on muscle, neck pain and Headaches

③ Compromised Esthetic

④ Facial symmetry are change.

⑤ Styloid process are also

affected due to this

improper muscle movement.

⑥ Proper deposition and Absorption will not take place.

⑦ Cause Gingival Recession.

⑧ Cause dysfunctional chewing patterns.

⑨ Maxillary and mandibular discrepancy.

⑩ Cause gum disease including bone loss.

⑪ Overgrowth of mandible.

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Q3 :- Illustrate the periods of occlusal development?

Ans: Periods of Occlusal Development:

* There are four stages of occlusal development:

- ① Pre-dental period
- ② The Deciduous dentition
- ③ The mixed period
- ④ The permanent dentition period

① Pre-Dental period: (GUM PADS)

* In this period teeth has not erupted yet it might be in the jaw.

* Usually lost from 6 months.

Dental Groove: The 2 portion Labiobuccal and lingual portion is separated by a dental grooves.

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Transverse Groove : The gum pads divided into 10 segments - each of one these have a developing deciduous tooth that's why it is divided into 10 segments - There will be 10 teeth in each arch so $10+10=20$

Gingival Groove : Separates the gum pad from the palate and the floor of the mouth.

Lateral Sulci : Located between the canine and the 1st molar.

Infantile Open Bite :

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

* This infantile open bite is considered to be normal.

* It helps in sucking

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② The Deciduous Dentition :

Eruption Age and Sequence :

* The mandibular central 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 at the age of 3 years.

③ The Mixed Dentition :-

Eruption Age and Sequence :

* The mixed dentition period

begins at around 6 years of age

with the eruption of 1st permanent

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* This period can be divided into 3 phases:

① 1st transitional period.

② Inter transitional period.

③ 2nd transitional period.

① First Transitional period:

* The first transitional period is characterized by the emergency of the first permanent molars and the exchange of deciduous incisors with the permanent incisors.

Emergency of first permanent molars:

* The mandibular 1st molar is the first permanent tooth to erupt at around 6 years of age.

The location and relation of the 1st permanent molar depends on the distal relationship between the upper and lower 2nd deciduous molar.

Molars can be of 3 types: ① Flush

terminal plane ② Mesial step terminal plane

③ Distal step terminal plane.

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(2) Inter Transitional period

* In this period the maxillary and mandibular arches consist of sets of deciduous and permanent teeth.

* Between the permanent incisors and the first permanent molars are the deciduous molars and canines.

* This phase is relatively stable and no change occurs.

(3) 2nd Transitional Period

* The second transitional period is characterized by the replacement of deciduous molars and canines by the permanent premolars and cuspids respectively.

* The combined mesiodistal width of the permanent canines and premolars is less than that of the deciduous canines and molars.

* This excess space called leeway space of Name -

* 1.8mm - Maxillary and 3.4mm Mandibular Arch -

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④ The Permanent Dentition:

* The permanent dentition forms with in the jaws soon after birth except for the formation of the cusps of the 1st permanent molar which form before birth

The permanent ~~incisor~~ incisors develop lingual or palatal to the deciduous incisors and move labially as they erupt

The premolars develop below the diverging roots of deciduous molars
Eruption Sequence:

* In Maxillary arch : 6-1-2-3-4-5-7
or 6-1-2-3-4-5-7

* In Mandibular Arch : 6-1-2-3-4-5-7
or 6-1-2-3-4-5-7

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