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(i)

Q24. For missing upper central incisor due to trauma at young age. Which is more preferable implant or esthetic bridge?

Ans: For the young patient with upper central incisors missing we recommend implant because of the following reason.

- 1) Have best healing capacity
- 2) Have long life time
- 3) Esthetically perfect
- 4) Have good prognosis.
- 5) Have no cutting require
- 6) Need health bone and healthy tissue which the young patient already have.

(2)

(7) Implant are Comfortable

(8) Implant are Strong like natural teeth.

Q3:- illustrate the Periods of occlusal development?

Ans Pre-dental Period.

(2) The deciduous dentition

(3) The mixed Period.

(4) The Permanent dentition Period.

(i) Pre-Dental Period

(1) Dental groove:- Separates the labiobuccal and the lingual portion.

(2) Transverse groove:-

Divides the gum pad into ten segments

(3)

representing each deciduous tooth.

• Cingival groove:- Separate the gum pad from palate and the floor of the mouth.

• Lateral Sulci:- Present between the canine and the 1<sup>st</sup> molar.

(2) The deciduous dentition:

• 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-C-E

→ The Primary dentition is usually established the age of 3 years.

(3) The mixed Periodic

→ The mixed dentition period begins at around 6 yrs of age with the eruption of the 1<sup>st</sup> permanent molar.

→ This Period can be divided into the following 3 phases

(i) 1<sup>st</sup> transitional Period

(2) Inter transitional Period

(3) 2<sup>nd</sup> transitional Period.

## (i) 1st Transitional Period:-

\* The mandibular 1<sup>st</sup> molar is the first permanent tooth to erupt at around 6 yrs of age.

\* The location and relation of the 1<sup>st</sup> permanent molar depends on the distal lower 2<sup>nd</sup> deciduous molars.

## (ii) Inter transitional Period:-

\* In this period between the permanent incisors and the 1<sup>st</sup> permanent molar are the deciduous molars and Canines.

\* This phase is relatively stable and no change occurs.

(d)

## 2nd Transitional Period

(i) The Second transitional period is characterized by the replacement of deciduous molars and Canines by the Permanent premolars and cusps respectively.

\* The Combined mesio distal width of the Permanent Canines and premolars is less than that of the deciduous Canines and molars.

• This excess space is called Leeway space of Nance.

• 1.8mm - maxillary arch.

• 3.4mm - mandibular arch.

(i) The permanent dentition:

• The permanent dentition from within the jaw soon after birth except for the formation of the cusps of the 1<sup>st</sup> permanent molar which form before birth.

(ii) The permanent incisors develop lingual or palatal to the deciduous incisors and move labially as they erupt.

• The premolars develop below the diverging roots of deciduous molar.



(8)

Q2: Explain the Condition of upper and lower teeth & And How it effects on the jaw and shape of face

Ans The Condition is known as Class 3 molar occlusion or Cross bite.

=> Cross bite:-

Anterior Cross bite

=> anterior cross bite (under bite)

=> A cross bite that effects the front teeth is known

as an anterior cross bite

or perhaps more commonly

as an under bite.

Effects on the tooth and face

Facial profile look concave

Canine maxilla have crossbite

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## Features

### (1) Skeletal Features:-

-) Short Cranial base length

=> Decrease Cranial base angle  
resulting in forwards  
position of mandible.

The maxillary skeletal base width  
was (statistically) significantly  
smaller in the class 3 than  
in the class 1 group (Chen et al  
2007)

=> Reduced Cranial base angle

=> Increase Cranial Saddle  
angle

=> Reduced ANB

=> Increased mand. length

=> Reduced maxillary length

=> Orbital rim hypoplasia and  
increase lateral skew

- => Reduced maxillary length
- => Maxillary hypoplasia midface deficiency
- => Paranasal hollowing
- => obtuse NLA and LMA
- => Reduce incisor show at smile
- => Increase buccal corridor dark space
- => Prominent Chin
- => Concave or Straight Profile.