

(1)

Name

M. Tufail

ID

13837

Paper

Orthodontics

Teacher

Dr. Salma Ishaq

(2)

Q. 1 =

ANS: For this condition the good way to choose ovate pontic bridge.

→ If patient prefers a little bit surgery, if not then modified pontic in conventional bridge.

→ We can also use the Maryland bridge in this condition.

→ We cannot apply implant therapy in early young age because the early young age tooth is not completed and teeth is not matured.

→ The development of bone and jaw is completed in late young age.

→ Quality and quantity of the bone is complete in late young age.

→ For late young age patient the more good treatment is implant.

→ So we ~~at~~ have all these reasons for treatment.

(3)

Q. 2 =

ANS = This condition is called class III malocclusion.

→ Class III malocclusion is also called prognathism or under bite.

→ It can occur when the lower jaw protrude or go forward, causing the lower jaw and teeth to overlap the upper jaw and teeth.

→ In this condition the maxillary teeth go backward and mandibular teeth position become forward.

Effects on jaw and face of class III malocclusion:

→ It can effect both jaw and face esthetically and functionally.

→ Upper arch is become narrow and short while lower arch become long and broad.

→ In this condition the lower lip is often protruded than upper lip.

(4)

→ Most class III malocclusion are associated with underlying skeletal mal relationships.

→ In this condition anterior cross bite may occur due to edge relationship.

→ It is associated with the following features:

* A short retrognathic maxilla

* A long prognathic mandible

* Some cases with combination of a retrognathic maxilla and prognathic mandible.

Q. 3 =

(NEXT PAGE)

(5)

Q. 3 =

ANS:

→ Periods of occlusal development occur 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

Gum pads: → It is alveolar process at the time of birth.

→ It is a horse shoe shaped and development in two parts.

→ If it is two portion then separated by dental groove.

→ Gum pads are divided into 10 segments by certain grooves which is called transverse groove.

→ Transverse groove between canine and 1st deciduous

(6)

molar segment is called sulcus.

→ lateral sulci are very useful in judging the inter arch relationship at a very early stage.

Deciduous Dentition Period:

→ Starting of deciduous or primary tooth buds occur in 1st six weeks of intra uterine life.

→ The 1st teeth mandibular central incisors are erupted around 6-8 months of age.

→ Deciduous dentition begins at the age of 6 months.

→ A variation of 3 months from the mean age is accepted to be normal.

→ It can be established at the age of 3 years.

→ Sequence of eruption for deciduous dentition is A-B-C-D-E

(7)

Mixed Dentition Period:

When both dentition primary and permanent appear at the same time.

→ It begins at the age of 6 years

→ In mixed period both deciduous and permanent teeth are present in oral cavity.

→ It is classified into three phases.

* 1st transitional period

* ~~Inter~~ transitional period

* 2nd transitional period.

Permanent Dentition period:

→ When all of primary teeth are successor and secondary teeth are erupted its called permanent dentition period

→ Sequence of eruption is:
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8