**Course Title: Morphology ll Instructor: Ms. Salma Ishaq Name; Tauseef Anwar ID# 14453**

 **Max Marks: 30**

**NOTE:**

 **Midterm assignment**

 Q1: Mark down the labial, lingual, incisal aspect of the central incisor?

MESIAL ASPECT

DISTAL ASPECT



INCISAL ASPECT

LINGUAL ASPECT

DISTAL DEVELPMENTAL GROOVE

LABIAL ASPECT

MAMELONS

Q2: Following basic dental terminologies stands for?

 TBC, TLC, BTR, LTR, DBDG, DTF, MTF, CG.

**Answer:**

 **TBC:** Tip of Buccal Cusp.

 **TLC:** Tip of Lingual Cusp.

 **BTR:** Buccal Triangular Ridge.

 **LTR:** Lingual Triangular Ridge.

 **DBDG:** Disto-Buccal Developmental Groove.

 **DTF:** Distal Triangular Fossa.

 **MTF:** Mesial Triangular Fossa.

 **CG:** Central Groove.

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Q3: Simplify the variations and anomalies of permanent maxillary incisors and permanent maxillary premolars?

**Answer**: **Variation & Anomalies of Central Incisor :**

1. All the crown surfaces, the lingual exhibit the greatest variation. A pit may occasionally be present, and the depth of the fossa has a considerable range.
2. When view from the labial or lingual aspects, a wide variation occur in the amount of convergence of the mesial ad distal surfaces toward the cervical. When there is a little convergence, the outline of the surfaces resembles a rectangle, but when great convergence is present, it is more nearly triangular.
3. Root length may vary considerably, but deflection of the root are relatively rare. When the root is exceptionally short, in conjunction with an abnormal contour of the crown, this anomalous condition s referred to as dwarfed root, and the lack of root support may endanger the tooth longevity in the mouth.
4. Hutchinson’s incisors - Congenital syphilis sometimes manifests itself in the central incisor by producing a screwdriver shaped crown, when it is viewed from the labial aspect.
5. Talon cusp-A large accessory cusp on the lingual surface of maxillary incisor characterizes this anomaly. involved teeth often bear a resemblance to a Philips screwdriver.
6. The alveolar bone between the two roots of the central incisors is occasionally the site of supernumerary teeth or extra teeth, known as mesiodens.

Cyst may also be found in this area.

**Variation and Anomalies of Lateral Incisor:**

1. The incisal portion of the cingulum may exhibit a tubercle.
2. The previously described linguogingival fissure may extend all the way onto the root surface from the adjacent cingulum.
3. Distorted crowns and unusual root curvatures are more commonly seen than with any other incisor.
4. Peg lateral – A diminutive peg-shaped crown form, which is relatively common, and is due to lack of development of the mesial and distal portion of the crown.
5. Maxillary laterals sometimes are congenitally missing, i.e; tooth buds do not form.
6. The lingual pit of the maxillary lateral may be the entrance site where enamel and dentin have become invaginated in the tooth’s pulp cavity, due to a developmental aberrancy called dens in dente.

**Variation and Anomalies of Permanent Maxillary First Premolar:**

1. Crown form generally does not differ widely, although the mesial concavity exhibits considerable variability in its area and depth.
2. Root form is variable, as evidenced by the three common types. Deflected roots and abnormal curvatures are fairly common. Occasionally, a three rooted specimen is found, with two buccal branches, and one lingual branch.
3. Thee root may, on rare occasions, penetrate the anterior portion of the maxillary sinus, also known as the antrum.

**Variation and Anomalies of Permanent Maxillary Second Premolar:**

1. Crown form varies more than in the first premolar. A central groove may be absent, so that only one centrally located pit is present on the occlusal surface.
2. Root variation occur, and distal deflections of the apical third are not uncommon. On occasion, there are two roots, buccally and lingually positioned, similar to those of the type II first premolar.
3. As with the other maxillary posterior teeth, the root occasionally penetrates the antrum.

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