

NOTE:

Midterm assignment

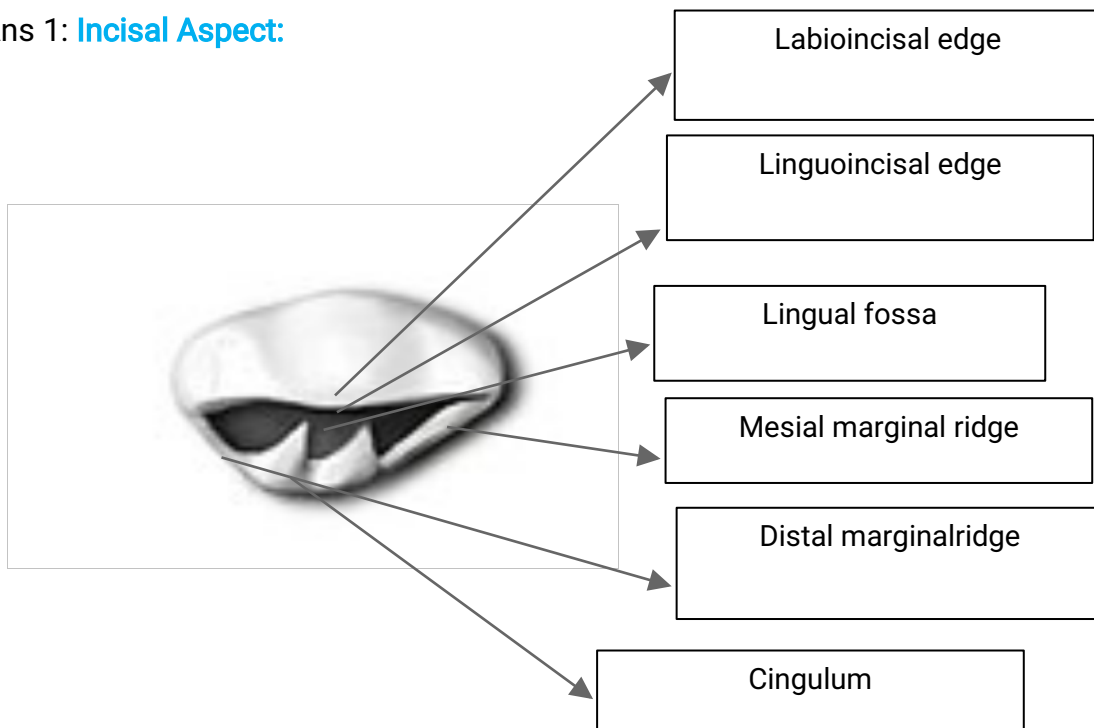
Q1: Mark down the labial, lingual, incisal aspect of the central incisor?

Q2: Following basic dental terminologies stands for?

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

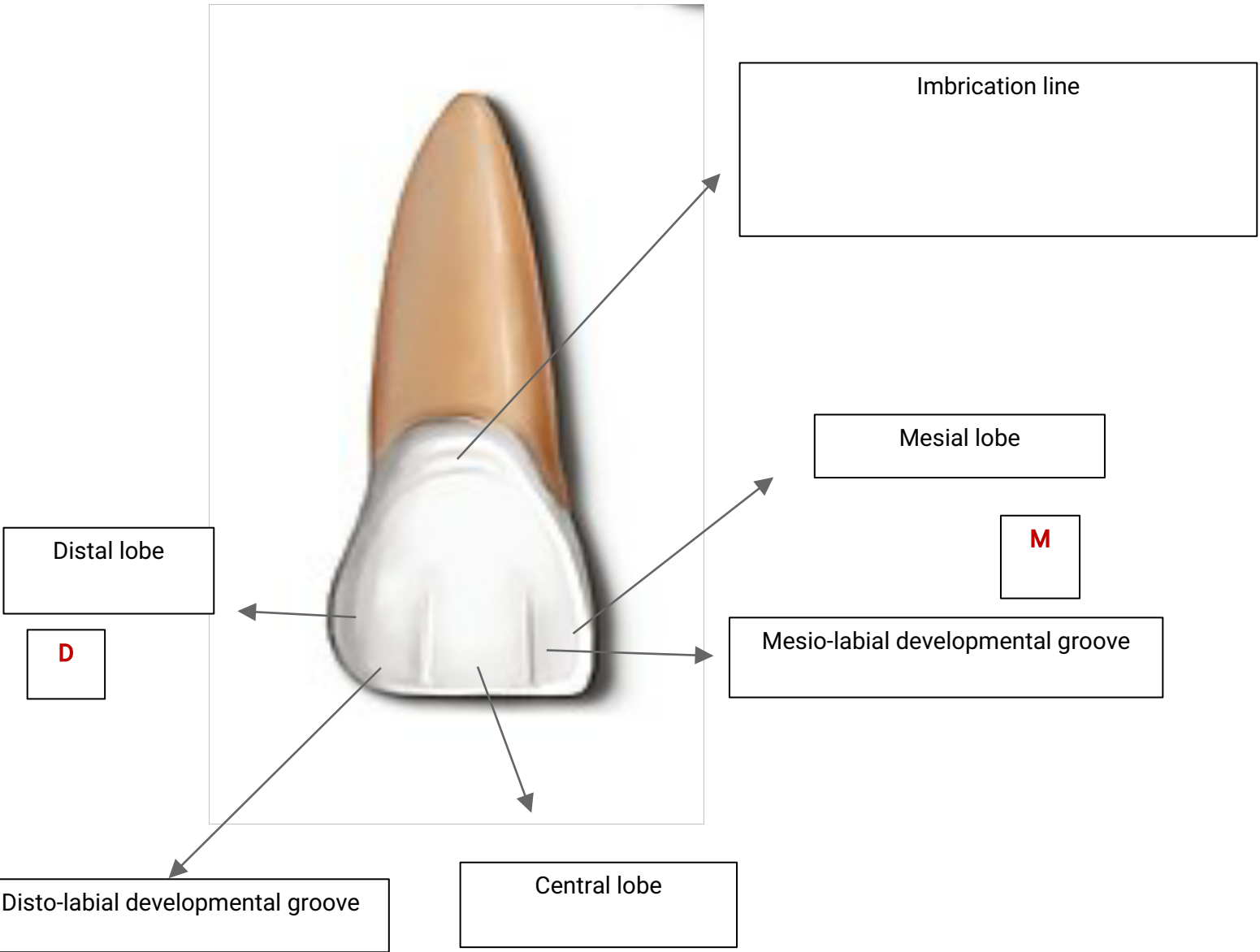
Q3: Simplify the variations and anomalies of permanent maxillary incisors and permanent maxillary premolars?

Ans 1: **Incisal Aspect:**

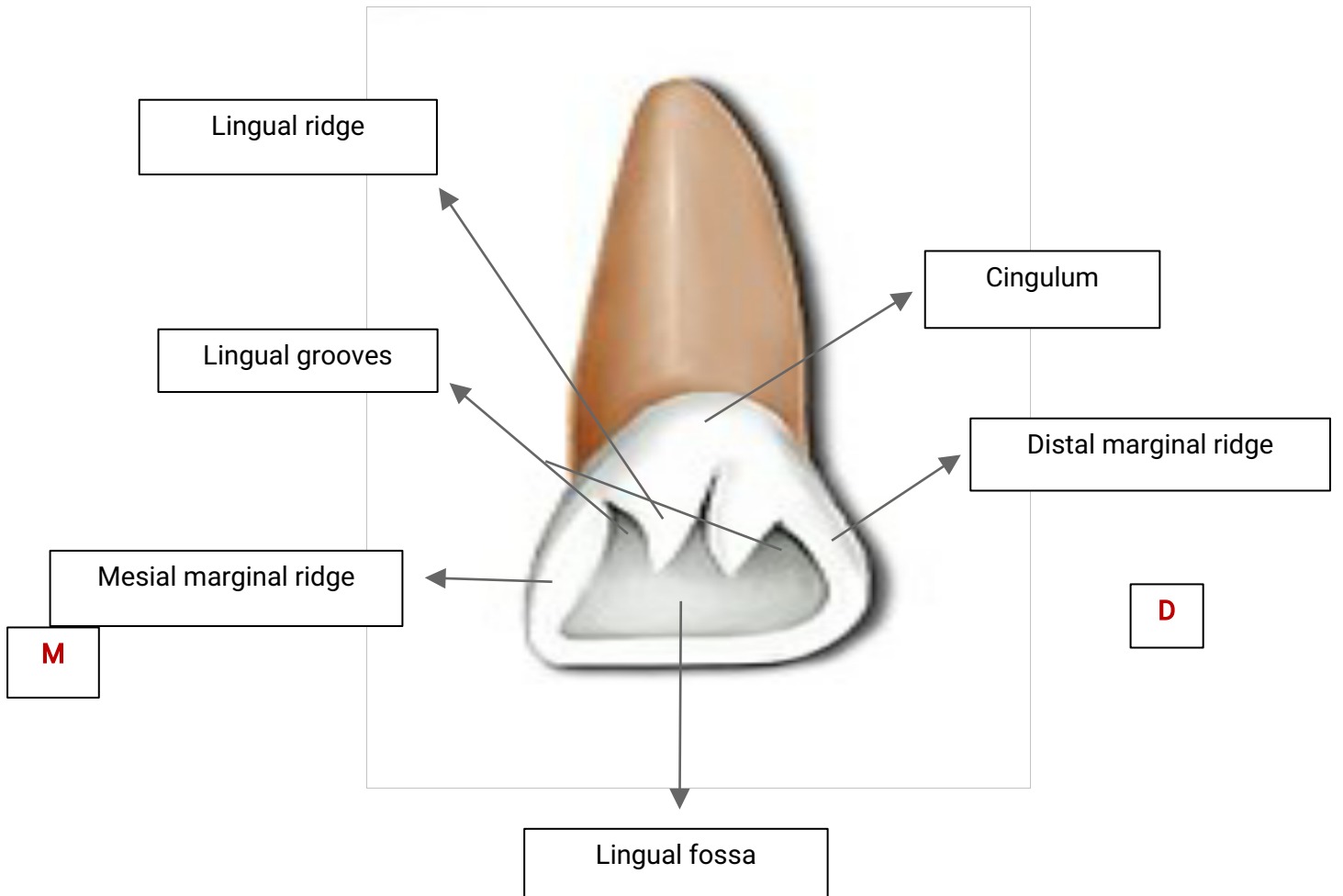


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Labial Aspect:



Lingual Aspect:



Ans 3:

Variations and Anomalies of Maxillary central incisor:

- a. Of all the crown surfaces, the lingual exhibits the greatest variation. As previously mentioned, a pit may occasionally be present, and the depth of the fossa has a considerable range.
- b. When viewed from the labial or lingual aspects, a wide variation occurs in the amount of convergence of the mesial and distal surfaces toward the cervical. When there is little convergence, the outline of the surface resembles a rectangle, but when great convergence is present, it is more nearly triangular.
- c. Root length may vary considerably, but deflections of the root are relatively rare. When the root is exceptionally short, in conjunction with an abnormal contour of the crown, this anomalous condition is referred to as dwarfed root, and the lack of root support may endanger the tooth's longevity in the mouth.
- d. 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.

e. Talon cusp - A large accessory cusp on the lingual surface of maxillary

incisors characterizes this anomaly. Involved teeth often bear a resemblance to a Phillips screwdriver.

f. The alveolar bone between the roots of the two central incisors is occasionally the site of supernumerary teeth, or extra teeth, known as mesiodens.

Cysts may also be found in this area.

Variations and Anomalies of Permanent Maxillary 1st Premolar

a. Crown form generally does not

differ widely, although the mesial concavity exhibits considerable variability in its area and depth.

b. 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.

c. The root may, on rare occasions, penetrate the anterior portion of the maxillary sinus, also known as the antrum.

Permanent maxillary 2nd Premolar

Variations and anomalies:

- a. 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.
- b. Root variations occur, and distal deflections of the apical third are not uncommon.
- c. As with the other maxillary posterior teeth, the root occasionally penetrates the antrum.

Ans 2: **Dental Terminologies.**

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