

ASSIGNMENT FOR VIVA

General characteristics of deciduous teeth

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DECIDUOUS TEETH

1] MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISOR

They are wider mesiodistally as compared to incisocervically. There are no mamelones present on incisal edge. They have more prominent cingulum and marginal ridges as compared to permanent incisor.

2] MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISOR

They are longer incisocervically than mesiodistally. They are smaller in all dimensions as compared to central incisor.

3] MAXILLARY CANINE

The mesial cusp slope is longer than distal slope. They have well developed cingulum. Cusp offset to distal.

4] MAXILLARY FIRST MOLAR

They are resimilable with premolars. They have four cusps and mesiobuccal and mesiolingual cusps are longer than distobuccal and distolingual cusps. They have three roots and more prominent transverse ridges.

5] MAXILLARY SECOND MOLAR

They resemble with permanent maxillary first molar, but smaller in all dimensions. They have cusp of Carabelli. They are longer than primary maxillary first molar.

6] MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISOR

They are symmetrical and incisal edge centered over the root. They have smooth lingual surface.

7] MANDIBULAR LATERAL INCISOR

They are wider and longer as compared to mandibular central incisor. They have more

prominent cingulum. The incisal edge slope distally. The cingulum offset to the distal.

8) MANDIBULAR CANINE

They were more narrower tooth labiolingually. The mesiodistal width of mandibular canine less than that of maxillary canine. The incisocervical dimension of two deciduous canine is same.

9) MANDIBULAR FIRST MOLAR

It does not have two roots which are positioned similarly to those of the other primary and permanent mandibular molars. Its crown is wider mesiodistally than buccolingually.

10) MANDIBULAR SECOND MOLAR

The mesiobuccal and distobuccal and distal cusp are more nearly equal in size on the deciduous tooth. The occlusal table is narrower buccolingually and less pentagonal than that of permanent first molar. The mesial root is longer and wider than the distal root.