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QUESTION No "1"

Q1:- Illustrate The Period of Occlusal development?

PERIODS OF OCCLUSAL:-

There are Four periods of occlusal development.

PRE DENTAL PERIOD:-

- The deciduous dentition period.
 - The mixed dentition period.
 - The permanent dentition period.
 - The pre dental period.
- pre dental means has teeth not erupted yet.

GUM PAD:-

The alveolar process at the time of birth are called gum pad. They are pink in colour and which is covered by a dense

layer from the fibrous periosteum.

HORSE SHOE:-

They are horse shoe in shape which are divided into two portion labio buccal portion. Lingual portion.

DENTAL GROOVE:-

These two portions are separated into a gum pads by a groove called dental groove.

LATERAL SULCUS:-

They are present b/w canine and 1st deciduous molar.

TRANSVERSE GROOVE:-

The gum pads are divided into ten

Segment by a certain grooves
Called transverse grooves.

GINGIVAL GROOVES

They are separated the maxillary and mandibular gum pads from the palate and floor of the mouth, respectively,

Infantile Open bite:-
Upper gum pads which will cover the lower gum pads completely. So we have a complete over. jet.

The infantile Open bite is to be normal and its help in sucking.

THE DECIDUOUS DENTITION

PERIODS:-

They are also called milk teeth, temporary teeth.

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They are developed during the embryonic stage of development and erupt at the age of 6 months.

1st teeth erupt at 6 months of age and that is mandibular central incisors.

It occurs from approximately 6 months to 3 years.

The sequence of eruption is A.B.C.D.E.

Mixed dentition periods-

The period during which both deciduous and permanent teeth are present and last from approximately 6 years to 12 years.

PHASE OF MIXED DENTITION

1:- 1st TRANSITIONAL PERIOD:-

Inter transitional periods.

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2nd TRANSITIONAL PERIODS

1st Transitional periods

The transition of incisors are usually at 6 years of age the 1st permanent molar emerge.

The primary incisor replaced by permanent incisor.

inter transitional periods.

this period started when 1st permanent molar and permanent incisor are erupted it is consist set of primary and permanent teeth.

2nd Transition Periods

the replacement of primary molars and canine by the permanent premolars and cuspids respectively the difference b/w

the Combined width of the deciduous Canine and 1st and 2nd molar and that of their Successors.

The Permanent dentition Periods-

that period when only permanent teeth are present, and it occurs approximately 12 of age and continues throughout the rest of life. permanent teeth that replace exfoliate deciduous teeth are called Succedaneous

teeth which simply means

Succeeding deciduous teeth.

• Normal eruption Sequence

• In maxillary arch

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8

• In mandibular arch.

1-2-3-4-5-6-8.

QUESTION No "2"

Q:- Explain the condition of upper and lower teeth? and how it effects on the jaw and shape of face?

The condition is called anterior cross bite. the upper maxillary is called hypoplasia. and lower mandibular is called hyperplasia. Anterior cross bite is a condition where one or more teeth are abnormal malposed buccal, or lingual or labial.

etiology of anterior cross bite is primary and mixed dentition

Genetic:-

Due to deficient of anterior growth of maxilla.
Excessive abnormal mandibular growth in anterior region.
trauma.

Effects on jaw and Shape of Faces-

it effects TMT disorder
(pain in jaw, Cracking or
pepping) trouble in Chewing
and Speaking.

Difficulty in mouth washing
Specially in brushing.
Effect asymmetrical development
of jaw.

make your Smile less
attractive.

Easily Caused gum disease
problem asymmetrical of facial.
The chin bone is outside
from the normal position
which make person face
ugly.

QUESTION No '3'

Q:- For missing upper central incisor due to trauma at young age, which is more preferable implant or esthetic bridge?

: Ans:-

That is actually age dependent. We cannot do implant therapy at a young age. What I prefer in younger individuals is resin bonded bridges. They are technique sensitive but offer retrievability and thus can be removed and implant can be placed at a later stage when the individual has reached the age of maturity.

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Replacing a Central incisor by implant always reach a problem due to the length of facial bones throughout of life. This entail a gap on incisive edges which could be compensated by the change of the prosthesis but also on the gingival feston much difficult to correct.