

Name

Zahid Ullah Khan

I.D

6993

Subject

Orthodontics.

Q3:-

Answer:- Occlusal development can be divided into following developmental periods-

- 1) Neo-natal period or pre-dental period
- 2) Primary dentition period.
- 3) Mixed Dentition period.
- 4) Permanent Dentition period.

① Neo-natal period:-

→ The period after birth during which

the neonates do not have teeth.

It last upto 6 months.

- Dental grooves:-
Separates the labio buccal & the lingual portion.
- Transverse grooves:-
Divides the gum pad into ten segments representing each deciduous tooth.
- Gingival grooves:-
Separates the gum pad from the palate & the floor of the mouth.
- Lateral Sulci:-
present b/w the Canine & the 1st molar.
- Infantile open bite:-
* when the upper & the lower gum pad are approximated there is a complete overjet all around.
- * This infantile open bite is considered to be normal.
- * It helps in sucking.

② Primary dentition period:-

It last from Six months to Six years -

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

The primary dentition is usually established at the age of 3 years.

③ Mixed Dentition period:-

It last from Six years to 12 years -

It consist of both dentitions.

It can be divided into 3 following stages.

- 1st transitional period.
- Inter transitional period.
- 2nd transitional period.

① 1st transitional period:-

* Emergence of 1st permanent Molar.

* The mandibular 1st molar is the first permanent tooth to erupt at around 6 yrs of age.

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- * The location and relation of the 1st permanent molar depends on the distal relationship b/w the upper & lower 2nd deciduous molars.

(b) Inter-Transitional period:-

- * In this period b/w the permanent incisors & the 1st permanent molars are the deciduous molars & canines.
- * This place is relatively stable and no change occurs.

(c) 2nd Transitional period:-
LEEWAY SPACE OF NANCE.....

- * The second transitional period is characterised by the replacement of deciduous molars & canines by the permanent premolars & cuspids respectively.
- * The combined mesiodistal ~~width~~ width of the permanent canines & premolars is less than that of the deciduous canines & molars.

* This excess space is called Leeway Space of Nance.

* 1.8 mm — Maxillary arch.

* 3.4 mm — Mandibular arch.

④ — The permanent Dentition Period:-

Features:

* The permanent dentition forms within the jaws soon after birth except for the formation of the cusps of the 1st permanent molar which form before birth.

— The permanent incisors develop lingual or palatal to the deciduous incisor & move labially as they erupt.

— The premolars develop below the diverging roots of deciduous molars.

→ Eruption Sequence:

* In Maxillary arch :- 6-1-2-4-3-5-7

* In Mandibular arch :- 6-1-2-3-4-5-7

Q2:-

Answer:- The picture show anterior cross bite. A cross bite is a type of Malocclusion or a misalignment of teeth where upper teeth fit inside of lower teeth.

If the anterior teeth are in crossbite, one or more upper teeth sit behind the lower teeth, which is due to occlusal interference or premature contact.

A cross bite can occur from genetics, delayed loss of baby teeth or abnormal eruption of permanent teeth, even prolonged actions like thumb sucking or swallowing.

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possible consequences if not

corrected include ;

The Jaw shifting to one side

• Oposided Jaw growth and if

This Condition is persistent

it will lead to class 3 malocclusion

Q1:

Answer: The more preferable treatment

plane is IMPLANT - BUT the

Treatment option depends upon

patient criteria like

- * Socio-economic Status.
- * Age.
- * Medical History.

If the patient can't afford implant

then best option is minimal

preparation aesthetic bridge.

Implant don't need cutting of

adjacent teeth.