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Course Title : Morphology -II

Class ID : 14538

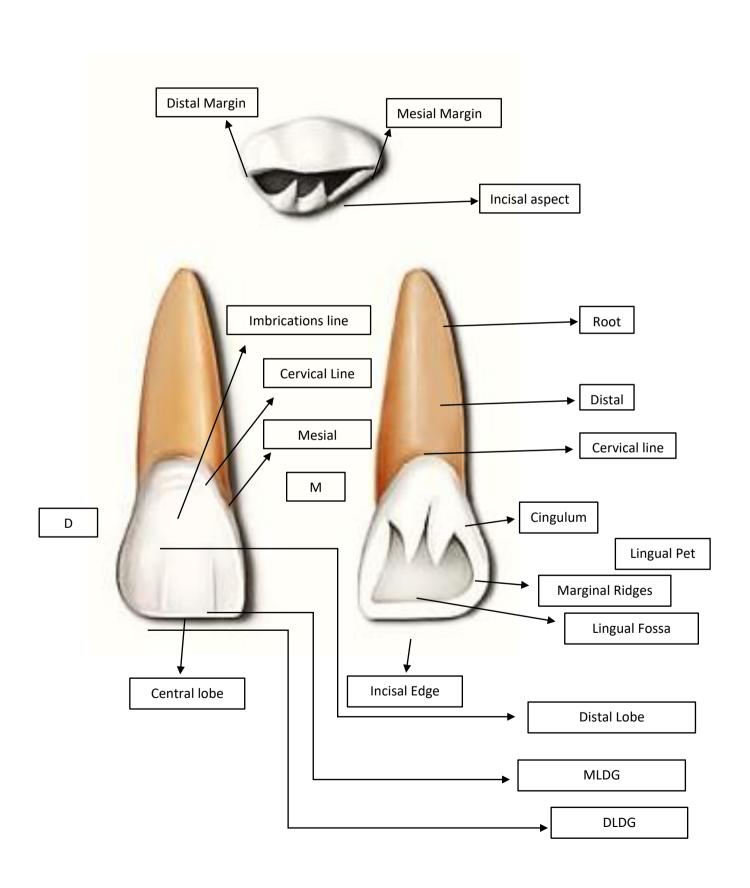
Submitted to : Dr. Salama Ishaq

Department : Allied Health Science

Programme : BS Dental

Semester : 4th

QNo1:Mark Down the labial, lingual, incisal aspect of the central inclsor?



QNo2: Following Basic Dental Terminologies Stands for? TBC, TLC, BTR, LTR, DBDG, DTF, MTF, CG

Ans:

- TBC → Tip of Buccal Cusp
- TLC → Tip of lingual Cusp
- BTR → Buccal Triangular ridge
- LTR → Lingual Triangular ridge
- DBDG → Distal-buccal developmental
- DTF → Distal Triangular Fossa
- MTF → Mesial Triangular Fossa
- CG → Central groove

QNo3: Simplify the variations and anomalies of Permanent maxillary incisors and permanent maxillary premolars?

Ans: Variations and Anomalies:

- a. The incisal portion of the cingulum may exhibit a tubercle.
- b. The previously described linguogingival fissure may extend all the way on to the root surface from the adjacent cingulum.
- c. Distorted crowns and unusual root curvatures are more commonly seen than with any other incisor.
- d. **Peg Lateral:** a diminutive peg-shaped crown form, which is relatively common, and is due to a lack for development of the mesial and distal portions of the crown.
- e. Maxillary laterals sometimes are congenitally missing, i.e.: tooth buds do not form (agenesis).
- f. 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 development aberrancy called dens in dente.

Variations and anomalies:

- Crown from generally does not differ widely, although the mesial con-cavity exhibits considerable variability in its area and depth.
- Root form is variable, as evidenced by the three common types. De-flected roots and abnormal curvatures are fairly common. Occasionally, a three rooted specimen is found, with two buccal branches, and one lingual branch.
- The root (s) may, on rare occasions, penetrate the anterior portion of the maxillary sinus, also known as the antrum.