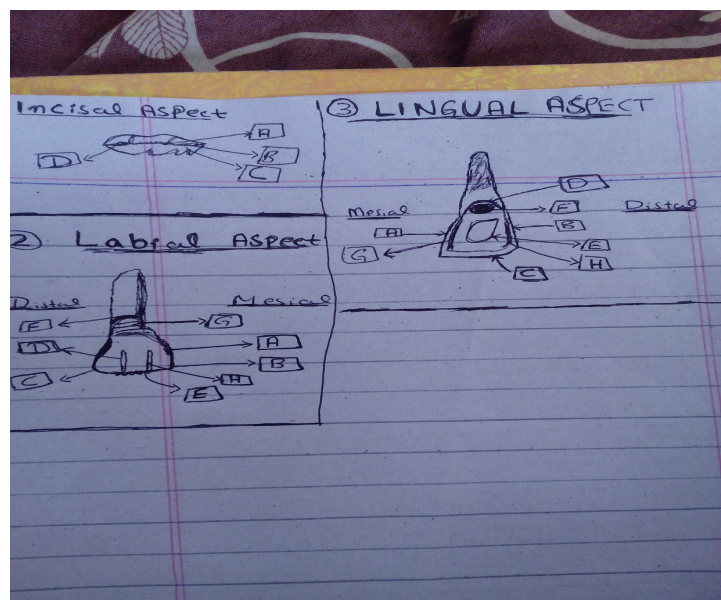
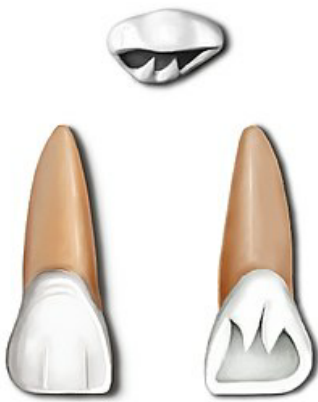


NOTE:

Midterm assignment

Muhammad Tahir .ID NO, 15083

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



1] LABIAL ASPECT OF CENTRAL INSISOR

- A] ...Mesial outline ,slightly convex and straight.
- B]..Mesioincisal angle,more sharp than distoincisal angle.
- C]..Distoincisal angle more rounded.
- D]..Dis tolabial developmental depression.
- E] ..Mamelons
- F]..Cervical line toward root.
- G]..Imbrication lines.
- H]..Mesiolabial developmental depression.

2] INCISAL ASPECT OF CENTRAL INCISOR

A] ..mamelons

B]..Labial outline convex in nature.

C] ..lingual outline

D] ...Incisal edge.

3] LINGUAL ASPECT OF CENTRAL INCISOR

A] ..Mesial outline, converge more gingival and convex.

B] ..Distal outline convex,converge more gingival.

C] ..Incisal margin similar to labial aspect.

D] ..Cervical margin.It has curvature apically.

F] ..Cingulum,located cervically.

G]..Mesial marginal ridge.

H]..Distal marginal ridge.

E]..Lingual fossa.

.Q.2.Following basic dental terminologies stands for?

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

Ans. A] TBC.....Tip of buccal cusp.

B]TLC.....Tip of lingual cusp.

C]BTR.....Buccal triangular ridge.

D]LTR.....Lingual triangular ridge.

E]DBDG.....Distobuccal developmental groove.

F]DTF.....Distal triangular fossa.

G]MTF.....Mesial triangular fossa.

H]CG.....Central groove.

.Q :3.Simplify the variations and anomalies of permanent maxillary incisors and permanent maxillary premolars ?

Ans : VARIATIONS AND ANOMALITIES OF PERMANENT MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISOR

A pit may be found and a depth of fossa is considerable range.We can see a greater variation from labial and lingual aspect because of the convergence of mesial and distal surface toward

cervical. Small convergence area outline resembles a rectangle, but great convergence acts like a triangular. Root length may vary considerably, but deflection of root are relatively rare. When root is short in length then conjunction with an abnormal contour of crown. This anomalous is known as dwarfed root.

HUTCHINSON INCISORS : Congenital syphilis sometimes manifests itself in the central incisor by producing screwdriver size crown, when this crown is viewed from labial aspect.

TALON CUSP : The large accessory cusp present on lingual surface of maxillary incisor. Teeth bear similarities with a Phillips screwdriver.

The alveolar bone found between roots of central incisor has sometimes act the site of supernumerary teeth. Cysts occasionally persist near that area.

VARIATIONS AND ANOMALIES OF PERMANENT MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISOR

1] The tubercle may exhibit by incisal portion of cingulum.

2] Unusual root curvatures as well as distorted crown are dominantly present as compared to other incisor.

3] **PEG LATERAL** : The form of crown is peg size due to improper development of mesial and distal portion of crown.

4] **AGENESIS** : Sometime maxillary laterals are missing congenitally.

5] **DENS IN DENTE** : Maxillary lateral have a lingual pit that may act the entrance site where dentine and enamel were make themselves invaginated in pulp cavity, because of the developmental aberrancy.

VARIATION AND ANOMALIES OF PERMANENT MAXILLARY FIRST PREMOLAR.

The shape of crown do not possess variation widely, but mesial concavity exhibit variation in area where depth take place. Root have three variable types, deflected roots and abnormal curvature is prominent. Sometime specimen of three rooted is present, that have two buccal branches and one lingual branch. Root penetrate the anterior portion of maxillary sinus are called antrum.

VARIATIONS AND ANOMALIES OF PERMANENT MAXILLARY SECOND PREMOLAR

Crown bears more variation as compared to first premolar, central groove absent but a centrally pit is sometime present. Root variation is more common but distal deflection of apical third are not uncommon. Sometime there are two roots buccally and lingually but they are pointed. Other maxillary posterior teeth, the root penetrate antrum.

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