

جامعة جنوب الوادي
كلية طب الاسنان
الفرقة الاولى

Deciduous Teeth

By:

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إِنَّا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقْنَاهُ بِقَدَرٍ



Deciduous TEETH

Deciduous teeth are that teeth which function during childhood and then they are shed and replaced by permanent teeth.

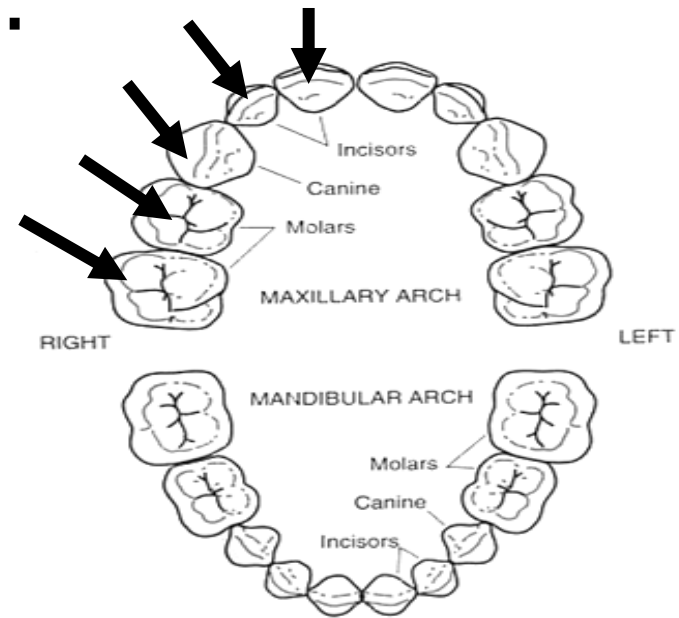


The word *deciduous* comes from a Latin word meaning to fall off.



These teeth emerge in children between the ages of 6 months and 2 years. There are 20 teeth in the deciduous dentition; Named:

- A) Central incisor.
- B) Lateral incisor
- C) Canine
- D) First molar
- E) Second molar

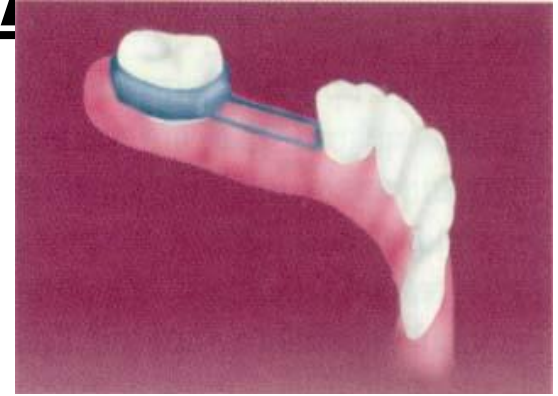


THERE ARE NO PREMOLARS.

Beginning at the age of 6 years, these teeth are gradually replaced by the teeth of the permanent dentition.

IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF SOUND

DECIDUOUS TEETH



*Efficient **mastication** of food.

*Maintenance of a normal facial **appearance** & Formulation of clear **speech**.

*Development & **growth of the jaws**.

*Maintenance of **space** for the emergence of permanent teeth. **Premature** loss of deciduous teeth--- ?

CHARACTERISTICS OF DECIDUOUS TEETH

1-Deciduous teeth are

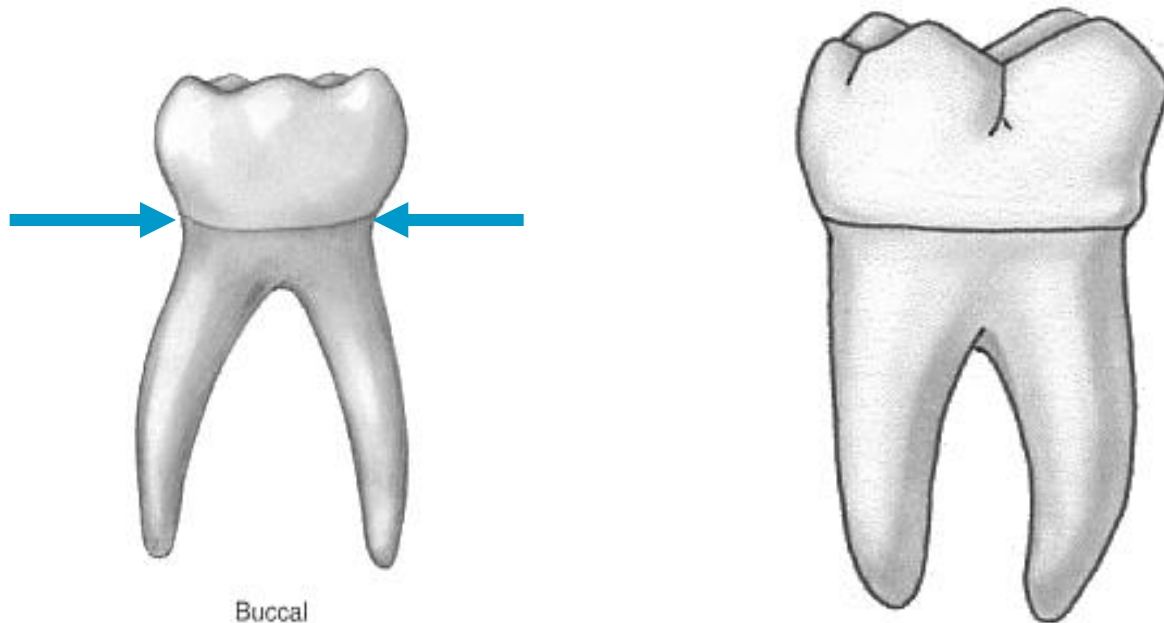
Smaller

whiter

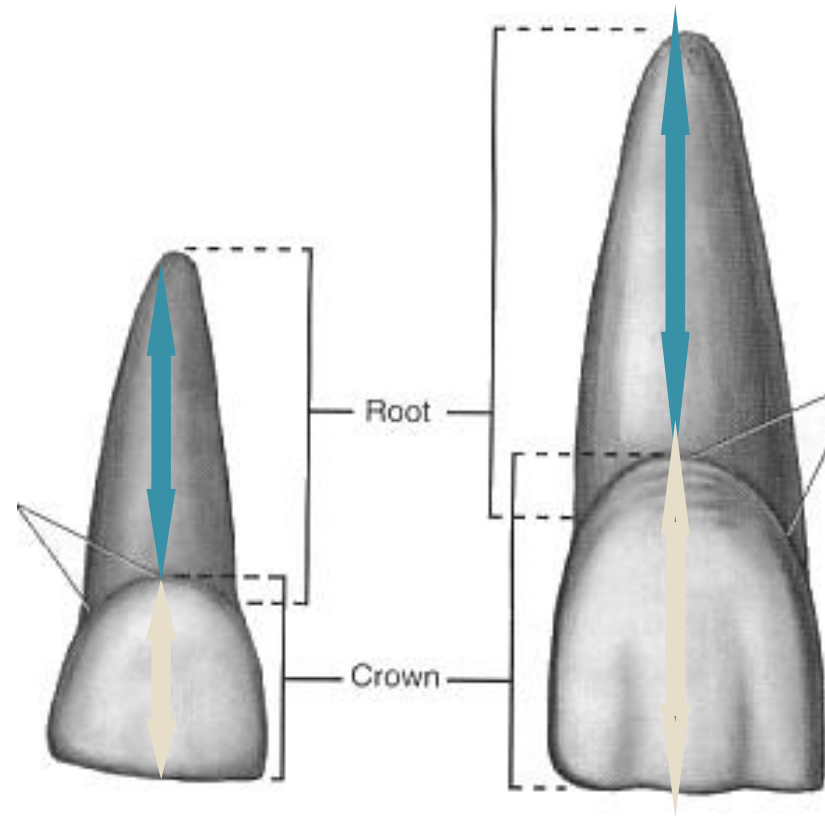
more bulbous
In appearance

than the permanent teeth.

The crowns have a **marked constriction** at the neck. The enamel seems to bulge close to the cervical lines rather than gradually tapering.

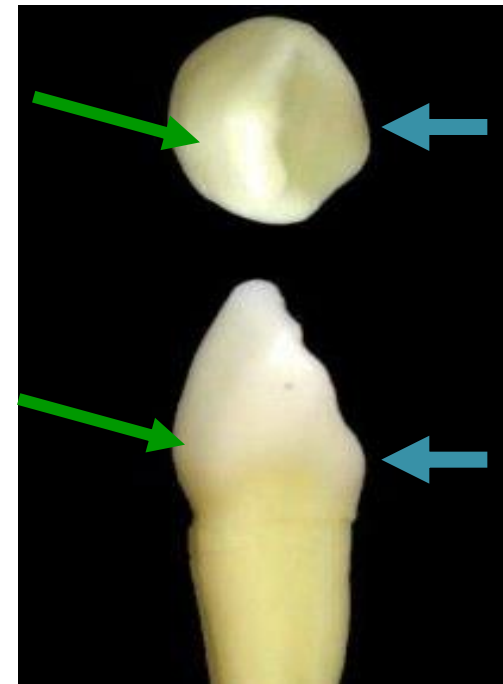
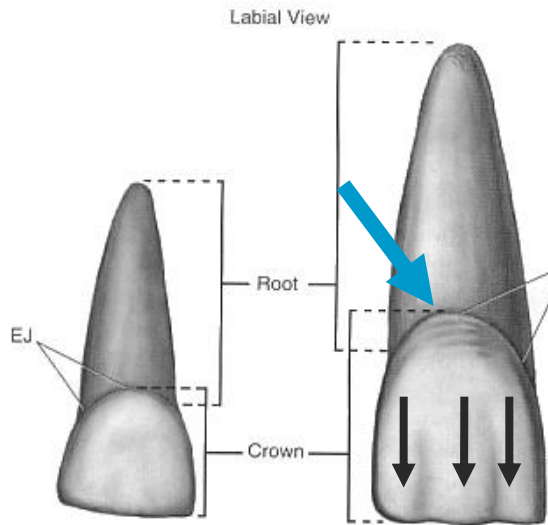


*They have shorter crowns with respect to their roots.



ON THE ANTERIOR TEETH

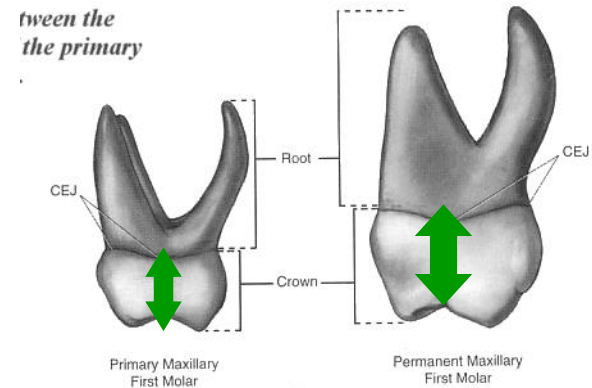
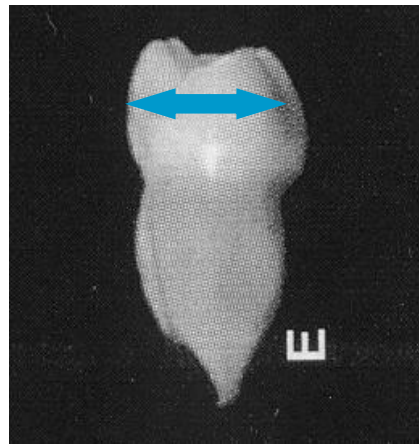
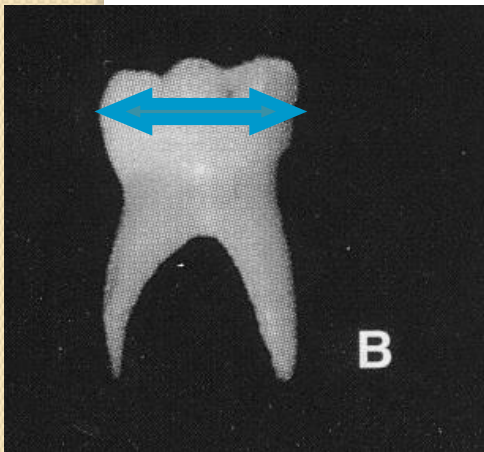
- * There are no depressions or **perikymata** on the labial surface of the crowns of the incisors.
- * There are **no mamelones** on the incisal edges.



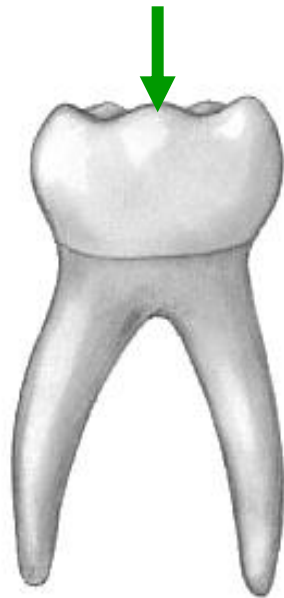
- * The cervical ridge on the facial surface is **prominent**.
- * The **cingulum** is prominent .

ON THE POSTERIOR TEETH

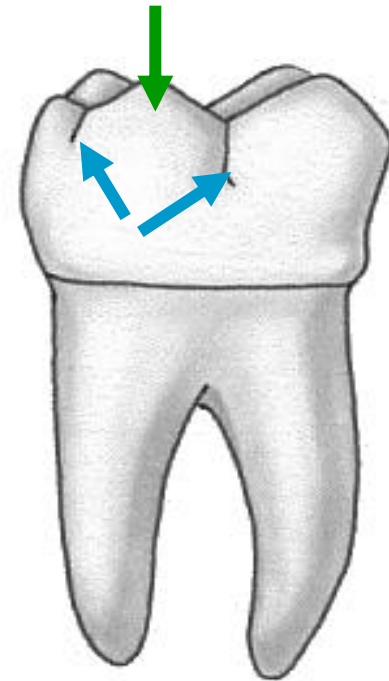
- * The molar crowns are **narrow** buccolingually **wide** mesiodistally.
- * The molar crowns **short** cervico occlusally.



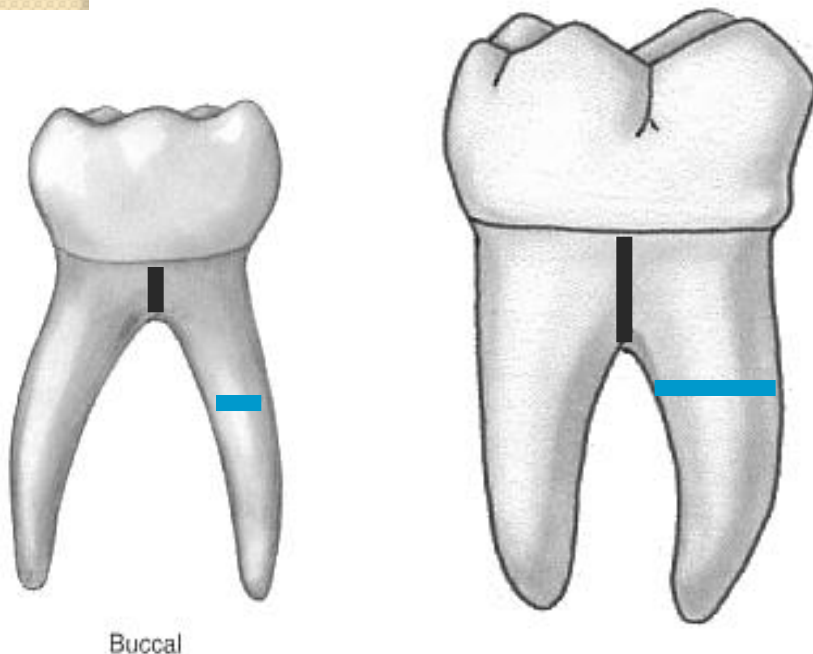
- * The molar occlusal surfaces are **shallow**.
- * The buccal cusps are **not pointed**.
- * There are **few grooves** or depressions in all surfaces of the crowns.



Buccal

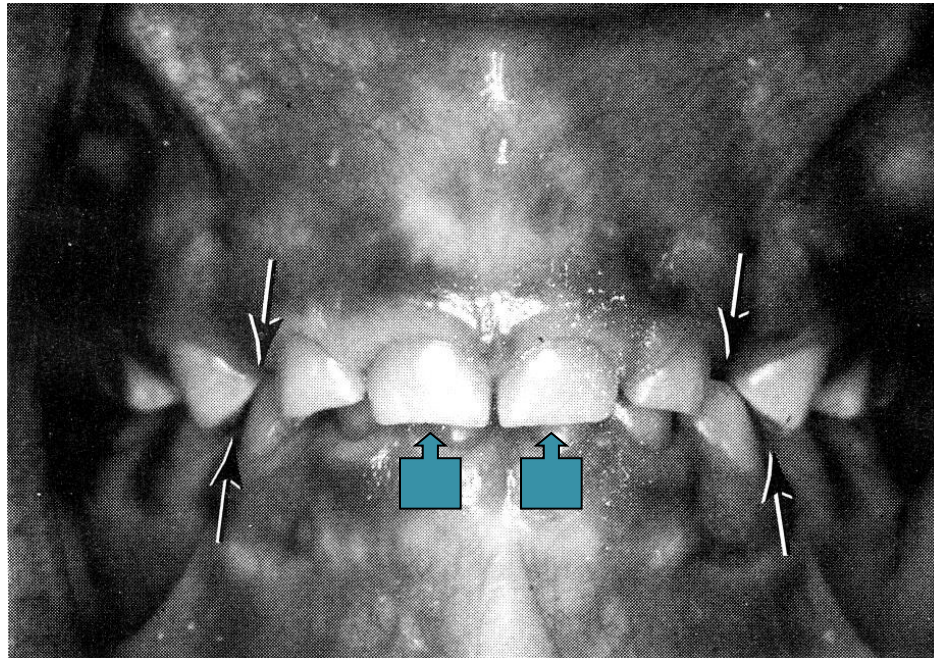


- The root **furcation** is near the crown, and there is little if any **root trunk**.
- The roots are **thin**.
- The roots **widely spread** to allow for the developing permanent successors.



In cross section

*The enamel of the deciduous teeth is less mineralized, more permeable and more easily worn down.

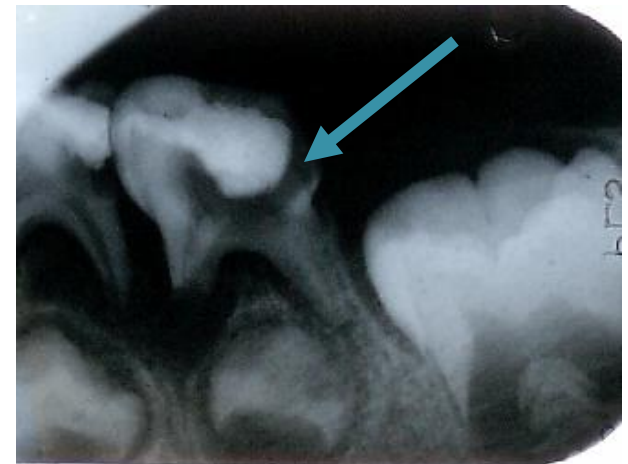
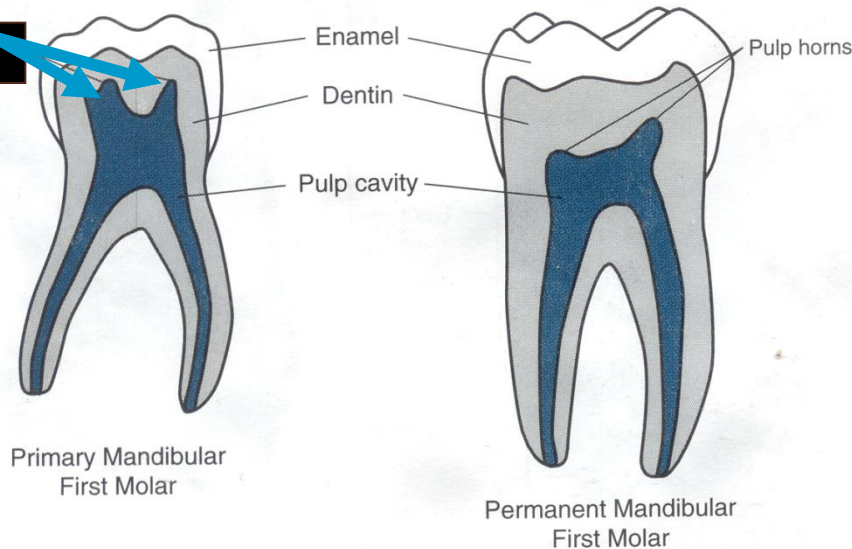


- * The layers of enamel and dentin are thinner.
- * The pulp cavities are proportionally larger than on permanent teeth.
- * The **pulp horns** are high.

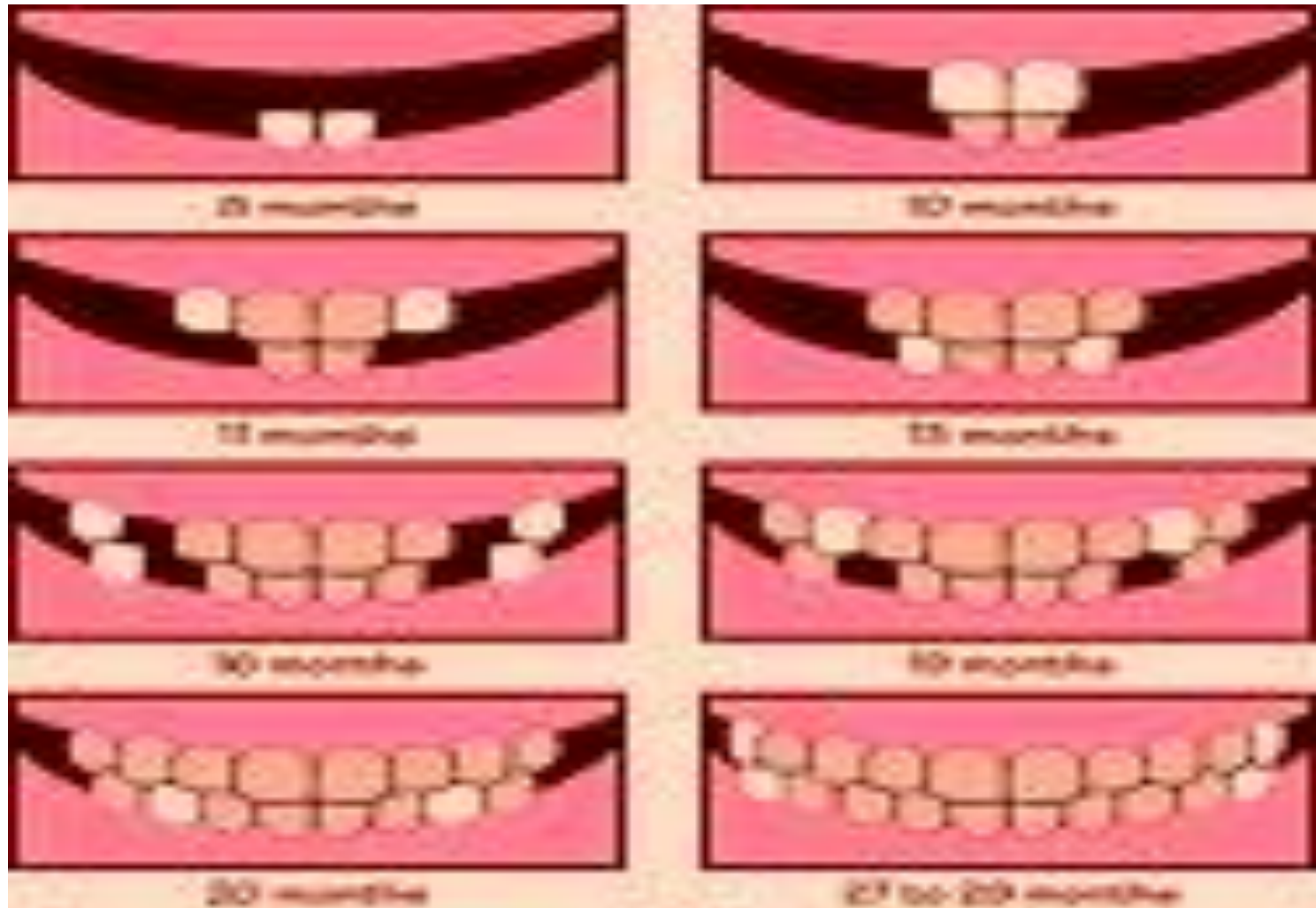
80% of proximal caries
in deciduous teeth



pulp exposure

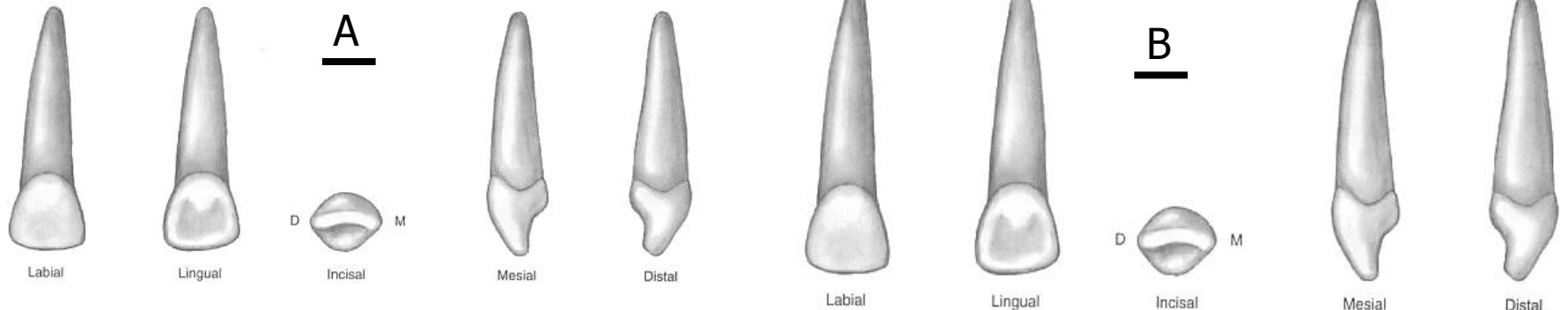


Sequence of eruption



Maxillary Incisors

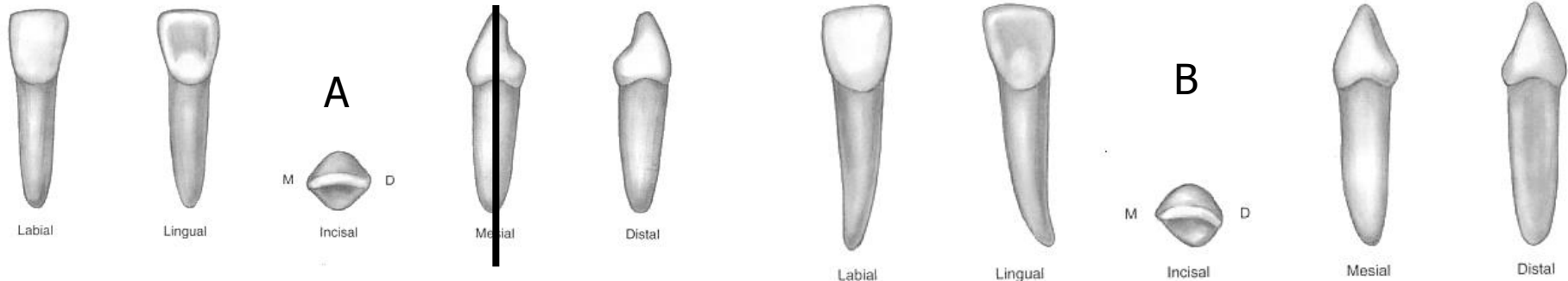
- The crowns are short and wide (Length = Width).
- The cervix appears more constricted than in the permanent teeth.
- The MI angle is sharp and acute, while the DI angle is obtuse.
- The lingual surface exhibits a prominent cingulum.
- The marginal ridges as well as the lingual fossa are shallow.






Mandibular incisors

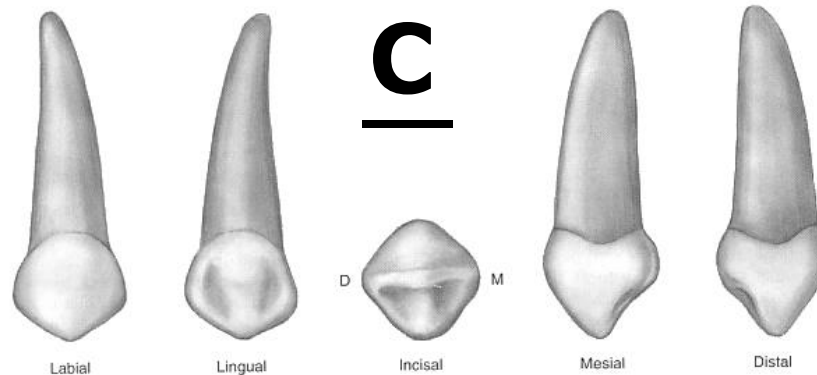
- The crowns are small, narrow and long.
- The cingulum, lingual ridges and fossa are poorly developed.
- The incisal edge lying on the long axis of the .
- The incisal angles are sharp, but the distal angle more rounded in lateral incisor.
- The roots of mandibular incisors are long, thin and straight, while lateral incisor has a distal curvature.





Maxillary canine

Although the overall size of the tooth is smaller, it is sometimes easily confused with the permanent canine because of its large crown and thick labiolingual proportions.

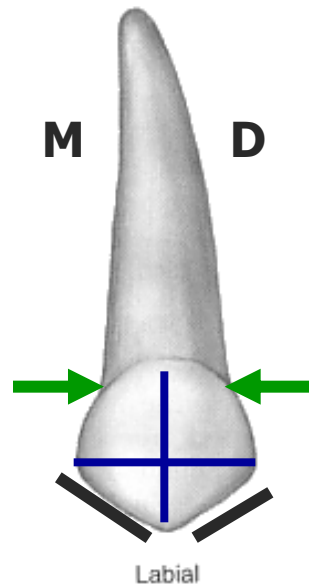


Labial aspect:

The crown may be as **wide** as it is long.

The crown is **constricted** at the cervix more than the incisors.

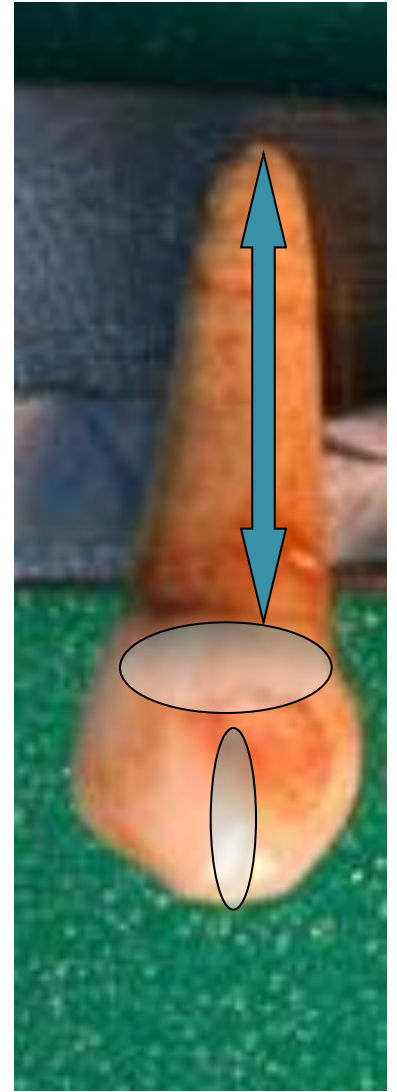
The **mesial cusp slope** is longer than the distal one (opposite of the permanent canine).



The labial surface is strongly convex particularly at the cervical one third.

A longitudinal ridge (labial ridge) connects the cervical ridge with the cusp tip; shallow grooves lie on either side.

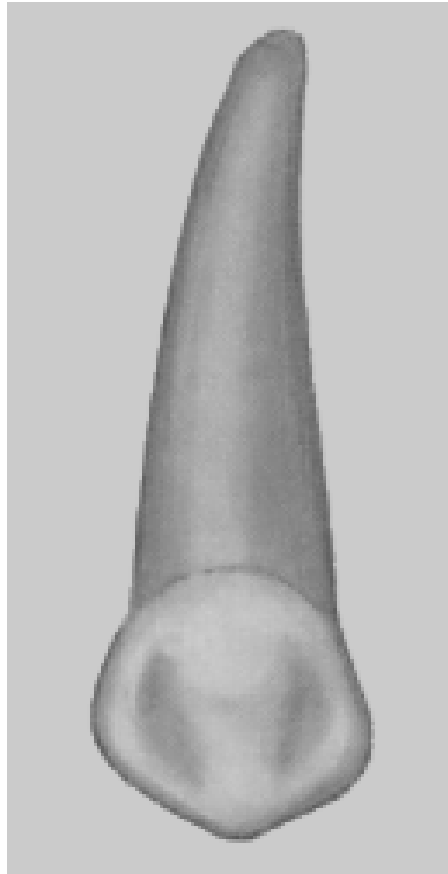
The root would be longest of the deciduous teeth (it may be more than twice the crown length)



Lingual aspect:

The crown has **well-developed** cingulum , mesial and distal marginal ridges as well as cusp ridges.

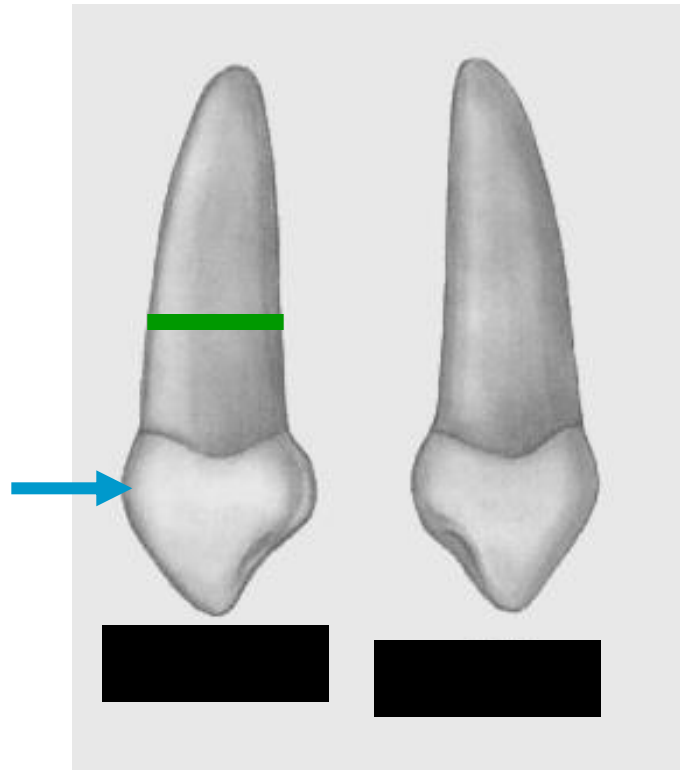
All ridges are **less prominent** than in the permanent canines.



Mesial and distal aspects:

The cervical third of the crown is **much thicker** than in the deciduous incisors. There is a prominent labial cervical ridge .

The root is **bulky** in its cervical and middle thirds, tapering most in the apical third.

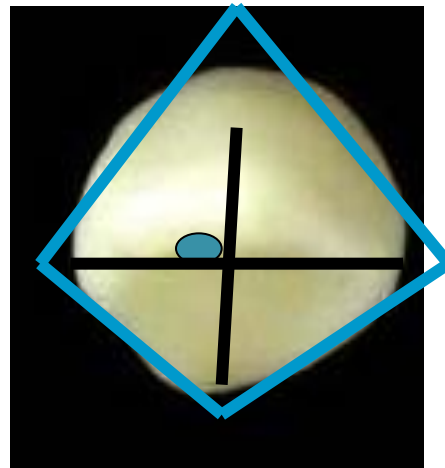


Incisal aspect:

Outline form: **diamond** in shape

The cusp tip is distal to the center of the crown.

The crown is broader labiolingually than the incisors but is still wider mesiodistally than labiolingually .



Mandibular canine

*The mandibular canine crown is **shorter.**

The crown is much longer than it is wide.

The cusp tip may be pointed like an arrow.

All ridges are not as pronounced as those found on the max. canine.

*The mesial cusp slope is shorter than the distal cusp slope (opposite to the max. canine).

*The root is at least 2 mm shorter than the maxillary canine .

