

Lecture Three

الف جاعل في الرجن خليف

Dr. AMAL ALBTOOSH

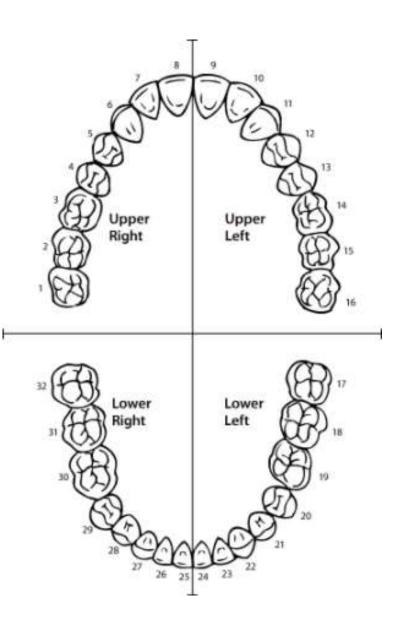


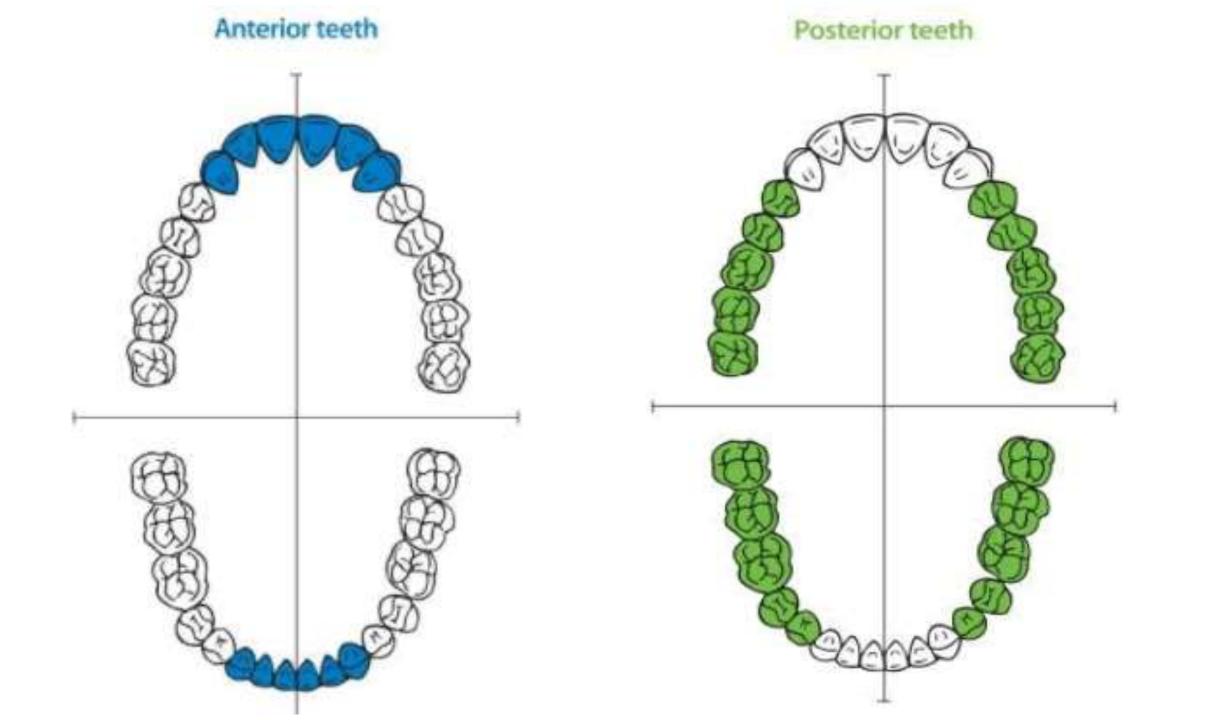
Tooth Surfaces and Landmarks

Surfaces of the Teeth

RMEMBER: The midline is an imaginary line passing in-between the upper and lower central incisors that bisects the head into right and left sides.



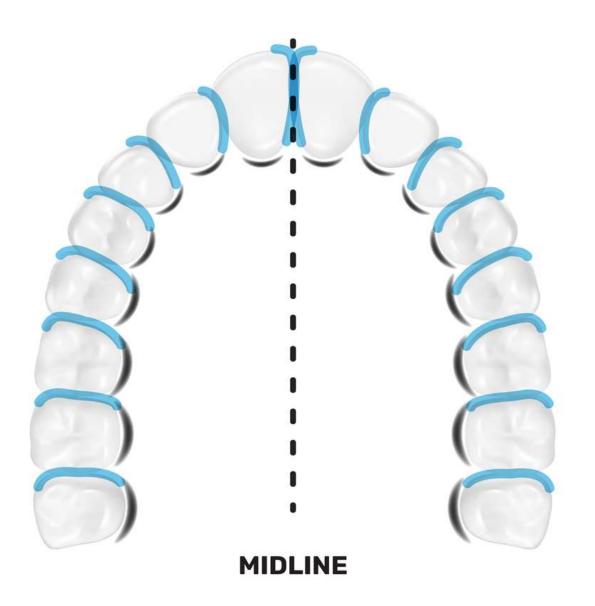






•The **proximal surface** is the side or surface of a tooth next to an adjacent tooth in the same arch (jaw).





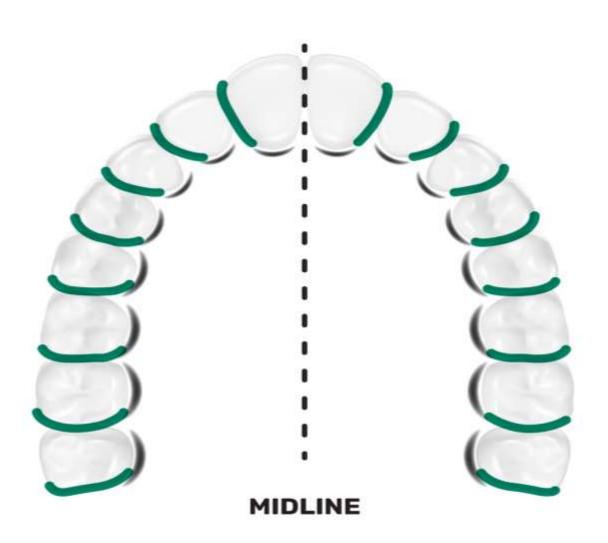
THE MESIAL SURFACE is a

proximal surface that

faces or is closer to the

midline of an arch.





THE DISTAL SURFACE is

the side or surface that

faces away or is further

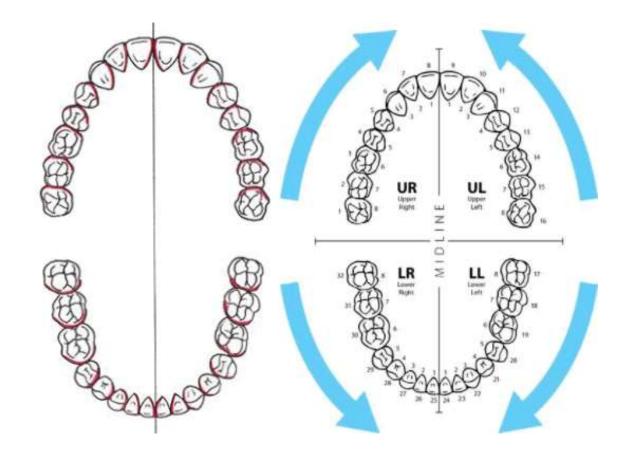
away from the midline of

an arch.



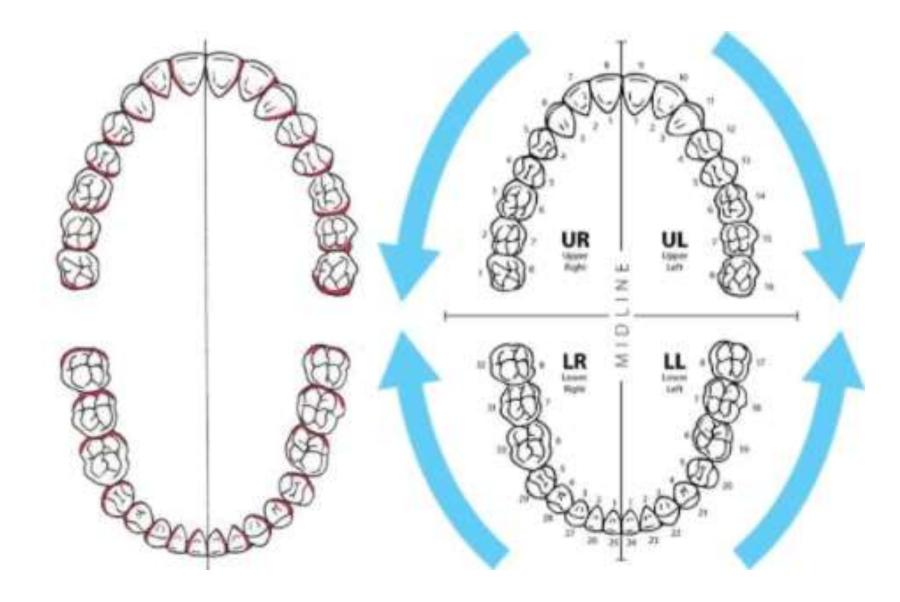


 The surface of a tooth that is directed toward the midline and/or toward the anterior (front) of the oral cavity is called the mesial surface.





 \checkmark The surface of a tooth that is directed away from the midline and/or toward the posterior (back) of the oral cavity is called the distal surface.





THE FACIAL SURFACE is the surface of a tooth towards the face Facial can apply to anterior (front) teeth as well as posterior

(back) teeth.

Buccal

Labia

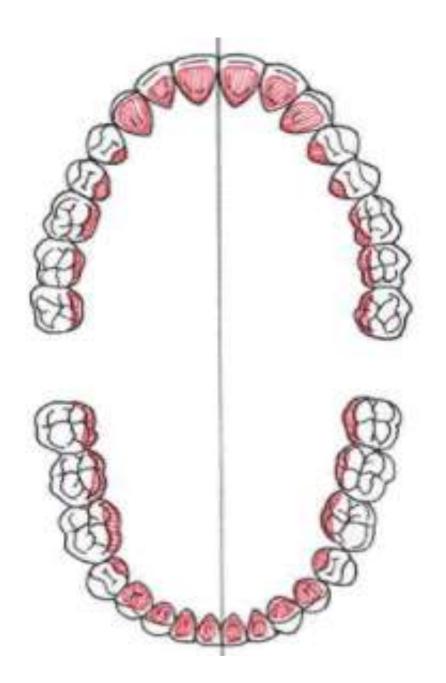
(outer surface of a tooth in the mouth resting against or next to the cheeks or lips).



The labial surface
faces the lip (anterior)
while the buccal
surface faces the
cheek (posterior).

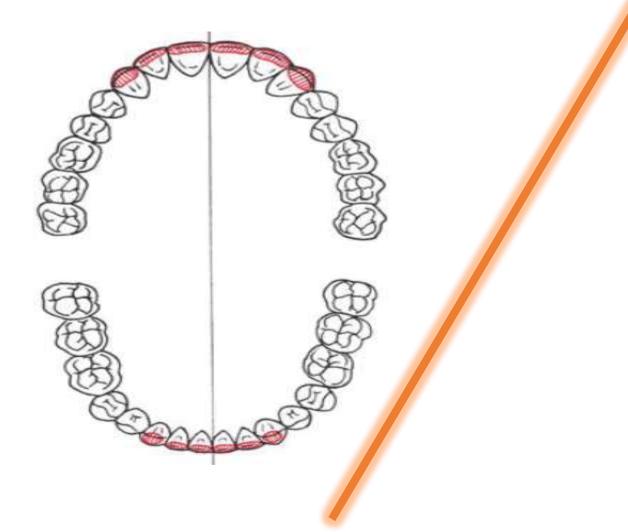


- The lingual surface is the surface adjacent to the tongue.
- It is also sometimes referred to as the palatal surface since it is adjacent to the palate.

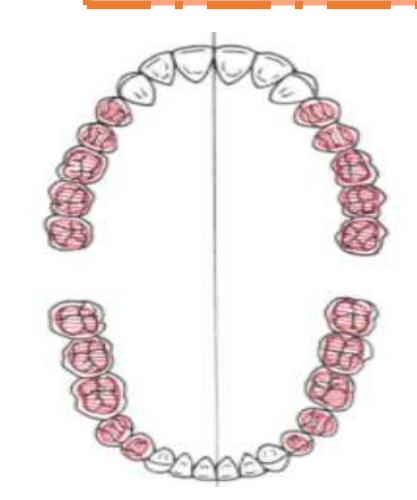


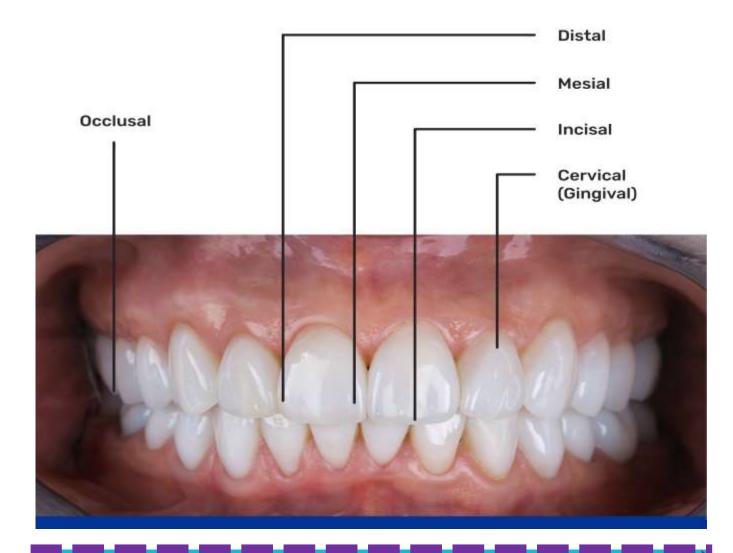
The incisal ridge (edge) is the cutting

surface of anterior teeth.



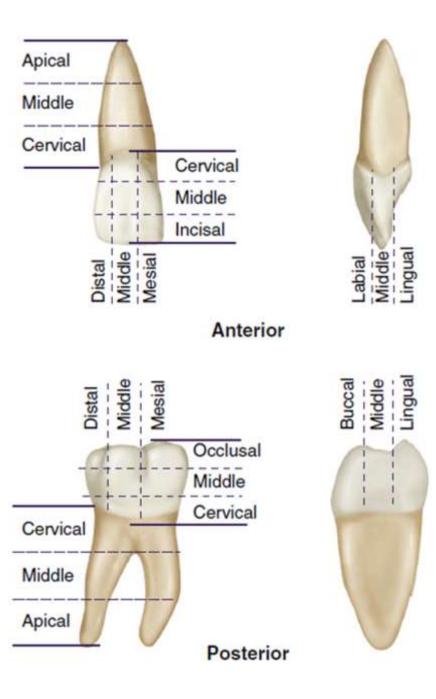
The occlusal surface is the biting or chewing surface of posterior teeth.





NOTE: The term **<u>apical</u>** relates to the root tip end

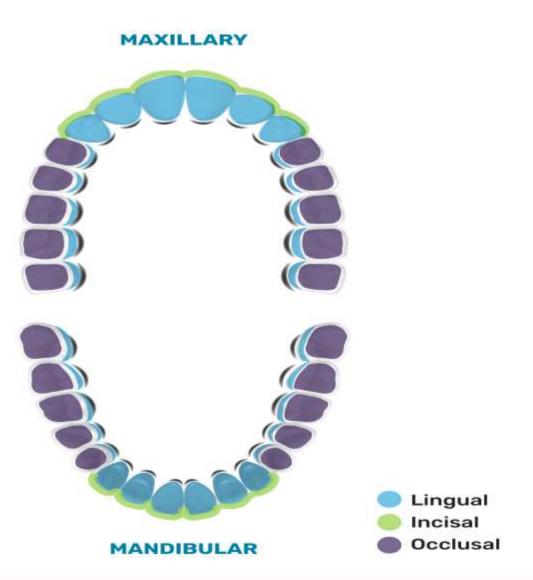
of the tooth (apex or root)

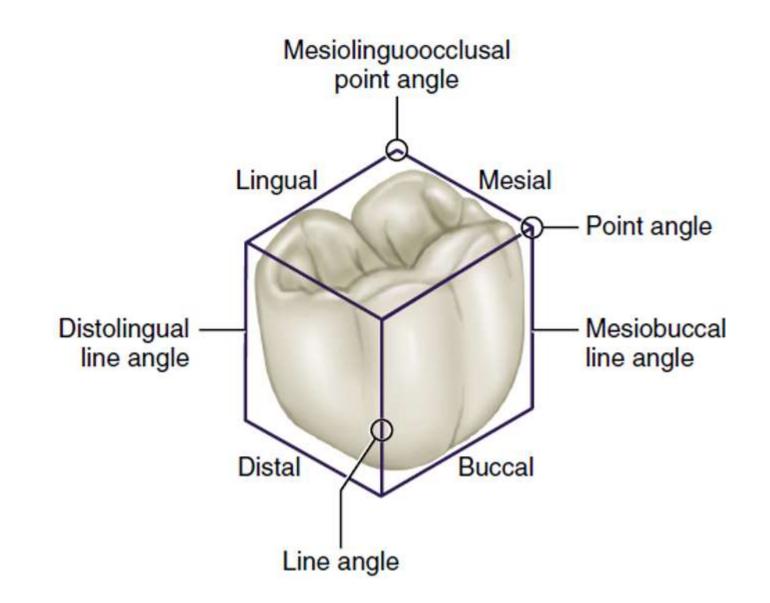


- When <u>TWO SURFACES</u> of a tooth meet, such as distal and incisal, this is called a <u>LINE ANGLE</u>.
- When <u>THREE SURFACES</u> meet,

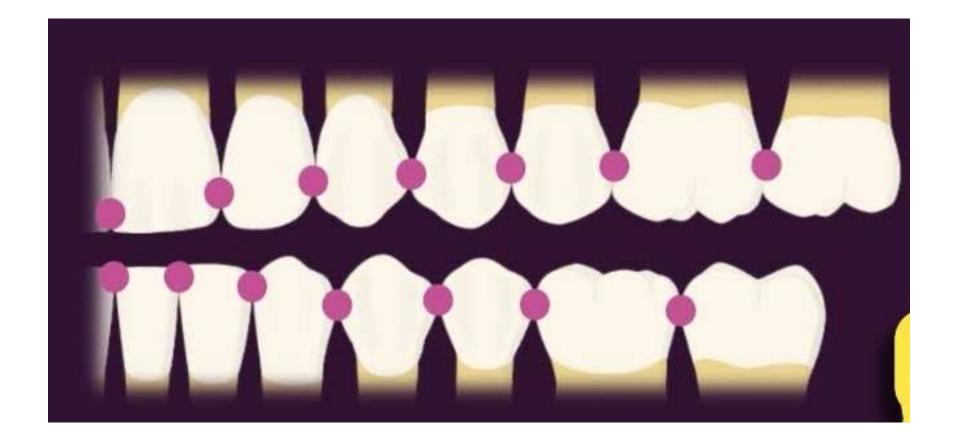
such as distal, incisal, and labial,

this is called a **POINT ANGLE**.



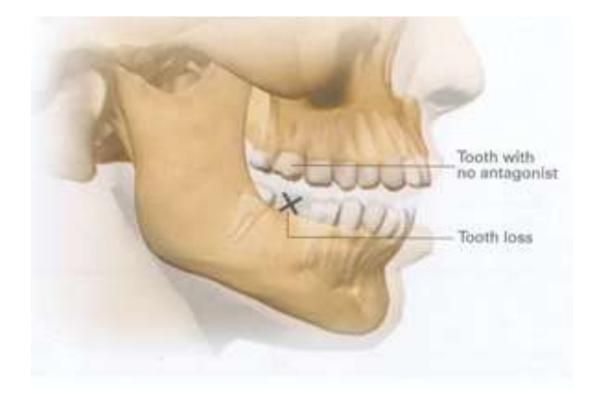


The area of the mouth where two adjacent teeth in the same arch touch each other is called the contact area.



A tooth in one arch that opposes the tooth in the opposite arch is called an ANTAGONIST/ (OPPOSING TEETH)





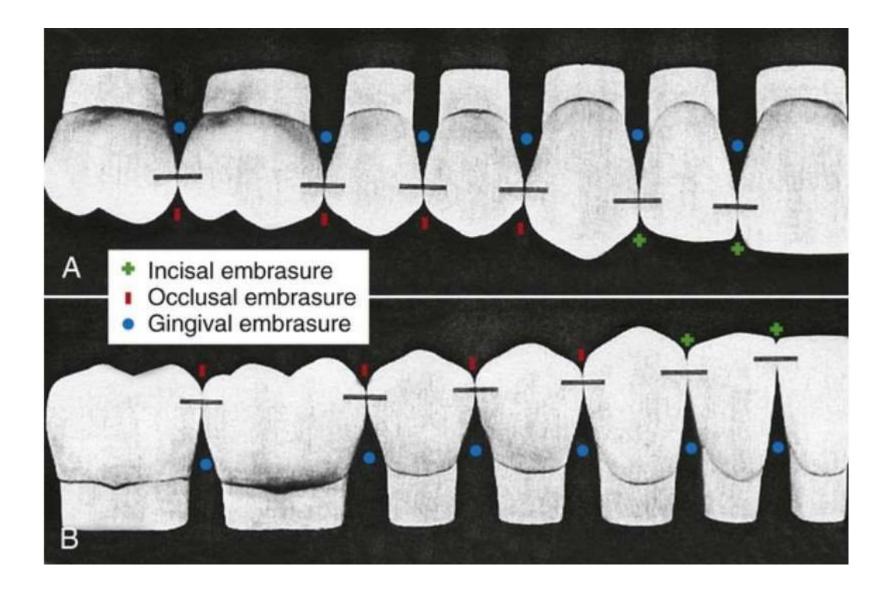
The V-shaped space located near the contact area between adjacent teeth is called the **EMBRASURE**. These spaces provide a spill way for food to escape during chewing.





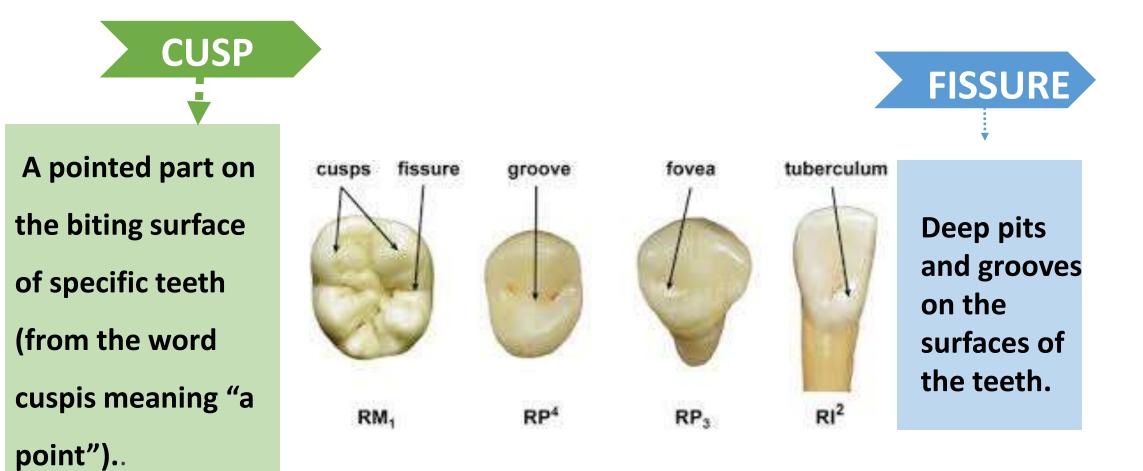
A V-shaped opening between the curved proximal surfaces of adjacent teeth, gingival to the proximal contact



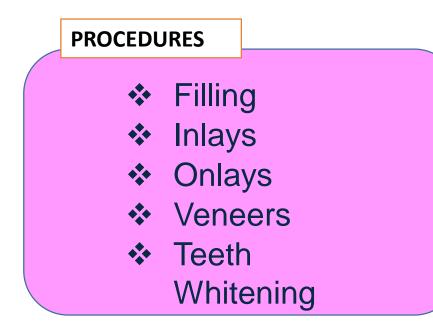


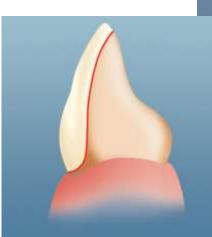
Landmarks of the Teeth

Teeth have some common landmarks or anatomical markings. These landmarks are not present on all teeth and thus can help us identify each tooth.

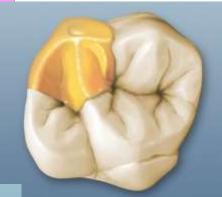


Restorative dentistry involves repairing or replacing teeth. The main goal of restorative dentistry is to improve oral health and chewing function. General dentists — sometimes called family dentists perform restorative dentistry.













Dental restoration serves many purposes

Removing carious lesions

01

03

Improving and restoring teeth to normal function

Alleviating dental pain

04

02

Improving the aesthetic appearance of the teeth and smile

Decreasing the risk of dental problems in the future.



Endodontics is the branch of dentistry associated with restorative dentistry concerned with dental pulp and surrounding the roots of a tooth.



Endodontists are dental specialists who complete two or three years of additional training in the study and treatment of the dental pulp after dental school.



The type of restorative procedure and the dental materials used usually depend upon: ✓ The condition of the teeth ✓ Patient preference Remember: (a decision should be made in conjunction with the dental

provider).

What Are Dental Caries?





Dental caries, commonly known as tooth decay or cavities

Definition: is a multifactorial dental disease that results in the demineralization and destruction of the hard tissues of the teeth (enamel, dentin, and cementum).

This condition is caused by:

- the activity of bacteria that metabolize carbohydrates from food and produce acid as a byproduct.
- The acid dissolves the minerals in the tooth enamel, leading to the formation of cavities.

Classification of Dental Caries

G.V. Black's Classification of Dental Caries	Other consideration	Classification systems
first introduced in 1896 The most influential dental caries classification system.	Depth/Extent Age	The International Caries Classification and Management System (ICCMS)
Based on the anatomical site of the lesion	RADIOGRAPHIC APPEARANCE Affected Dental Tissue Etiology	The American Dental Association (ADA) Caries classification system (ADA CCS)
Suggested a cavity design for each class .	Activity status Progression	Mount-Hume Classification System

Cariologists: a group of experts who study dental caries

Class	Description	Classes	Illustration
Class I	Caries affecting pits and fissures on occlusal third of molars	Class I	AR
	and premolars, occlusal two-thirds of molars and premolars,		
	and lingual part of anterior teeth.	Class II	
Class II	Caries affecting proximal surfaces of molars and premolars.	Class II	W
		L.	
Class III	Caries affecting proximal surfaces of central incisors, lateral	Class III	
	incisors, and canines without involving the incisal angles.		
Class IV	Caries affecting proximal including incisal angles of anterior	Class IV	
	teeth.	a v	$\wedge \simeq$
Class V	Caries affecting gingival one-third of facial or lingual	Class V	-W
	surfaces of anterior or posterior teeth.		~
Class VI	Caries affecting cusp tips of molars, premolars, and canines.	Class VI	W

