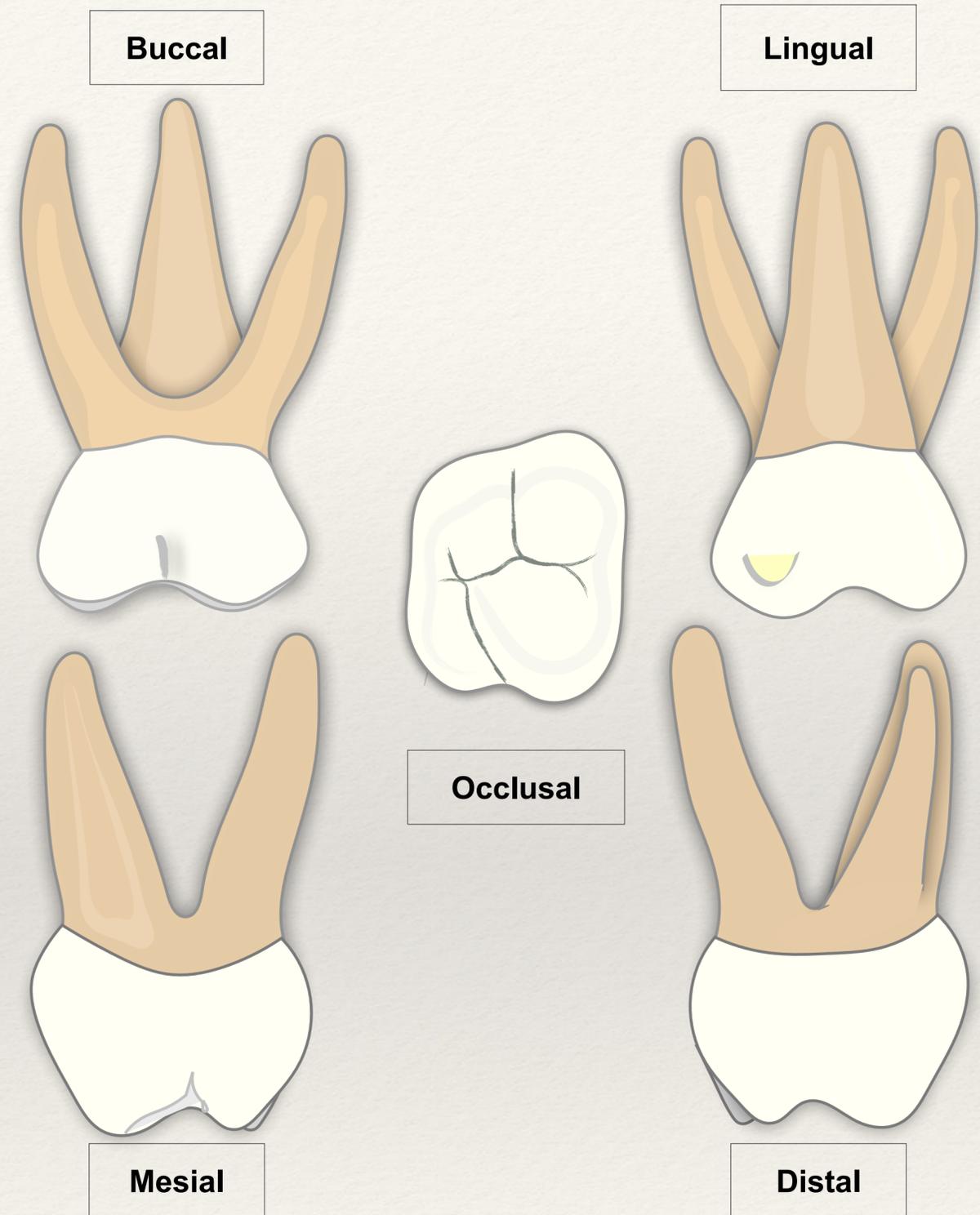

Deciduous Teeth

Part (2)

Dr. Sherif Hassan
Associate Professor
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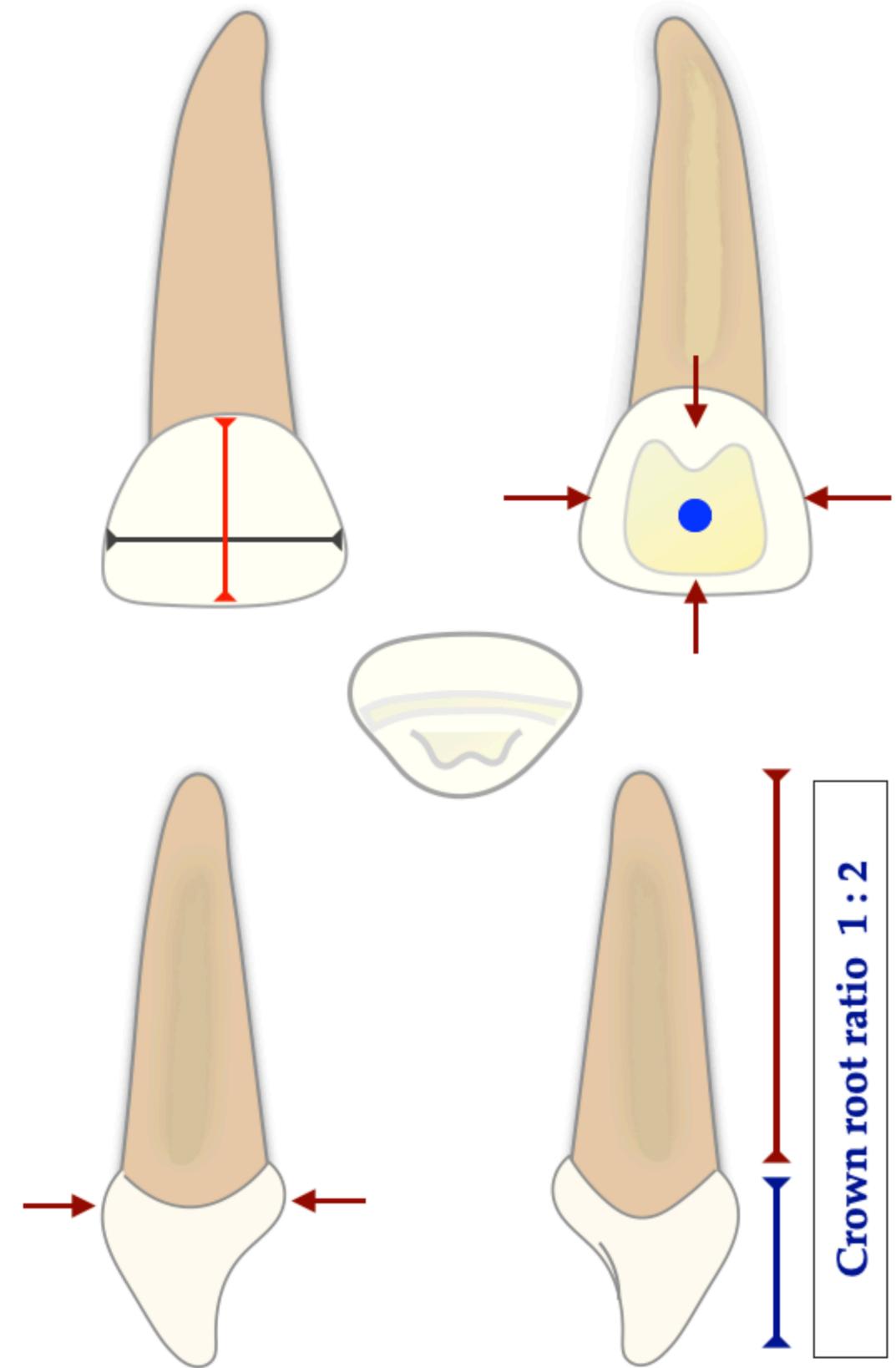
2025



Maxillary deciduous central incisor

It differ from permanent one by:

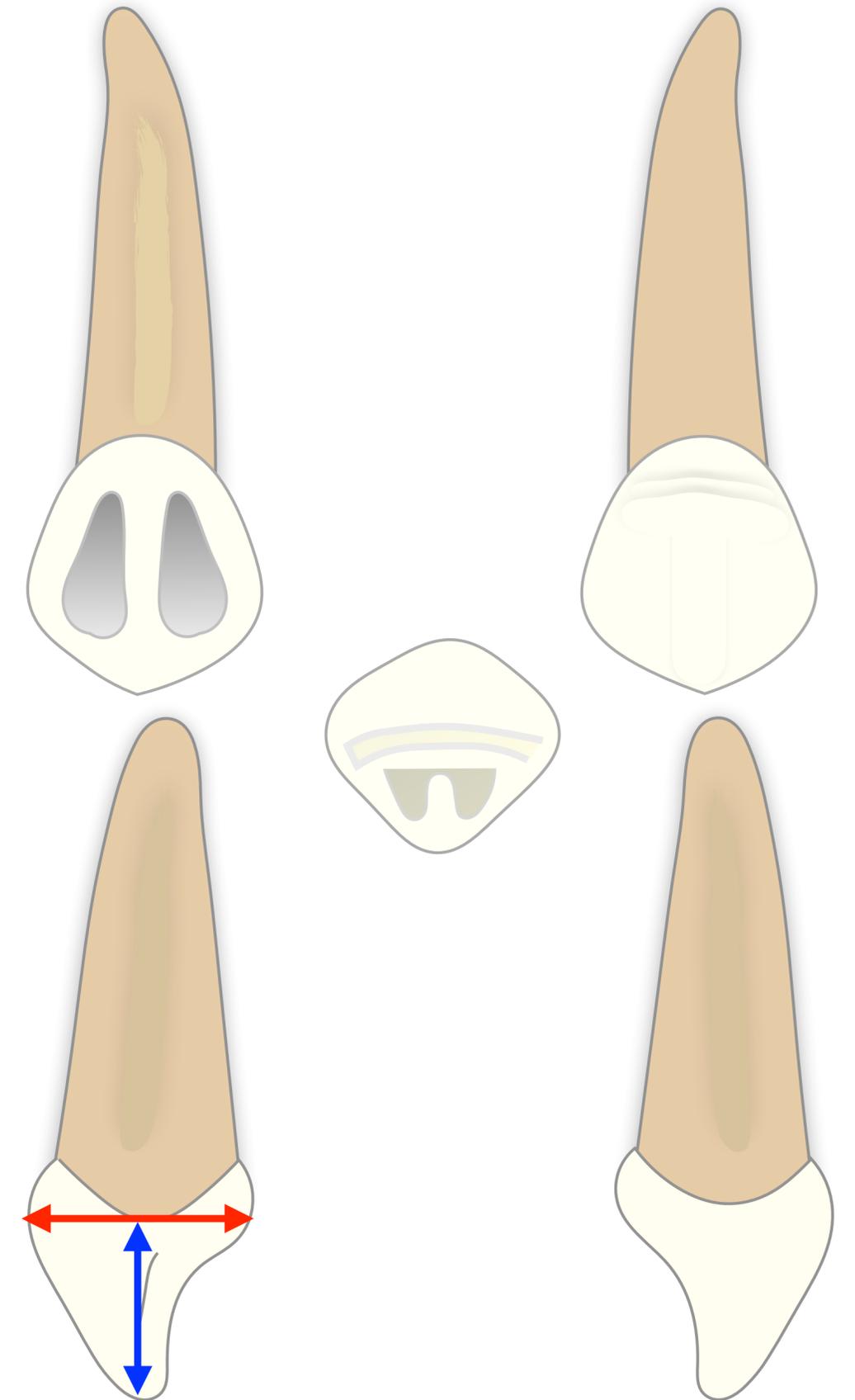
- The tooth is smaller
- The crown is wider Mesiodistally than incisocervically.
- The incisal ridge is straight with no mamelons.
- Maxillary deciduous central incisor has constricted neck.
- All Crown elevations and depression are more developed.
- The root is cone and long in relation to crown length.
- Crown-root ratio is about 1 : 2.



Maxillary deciduous canine

It differ from permanent one by:

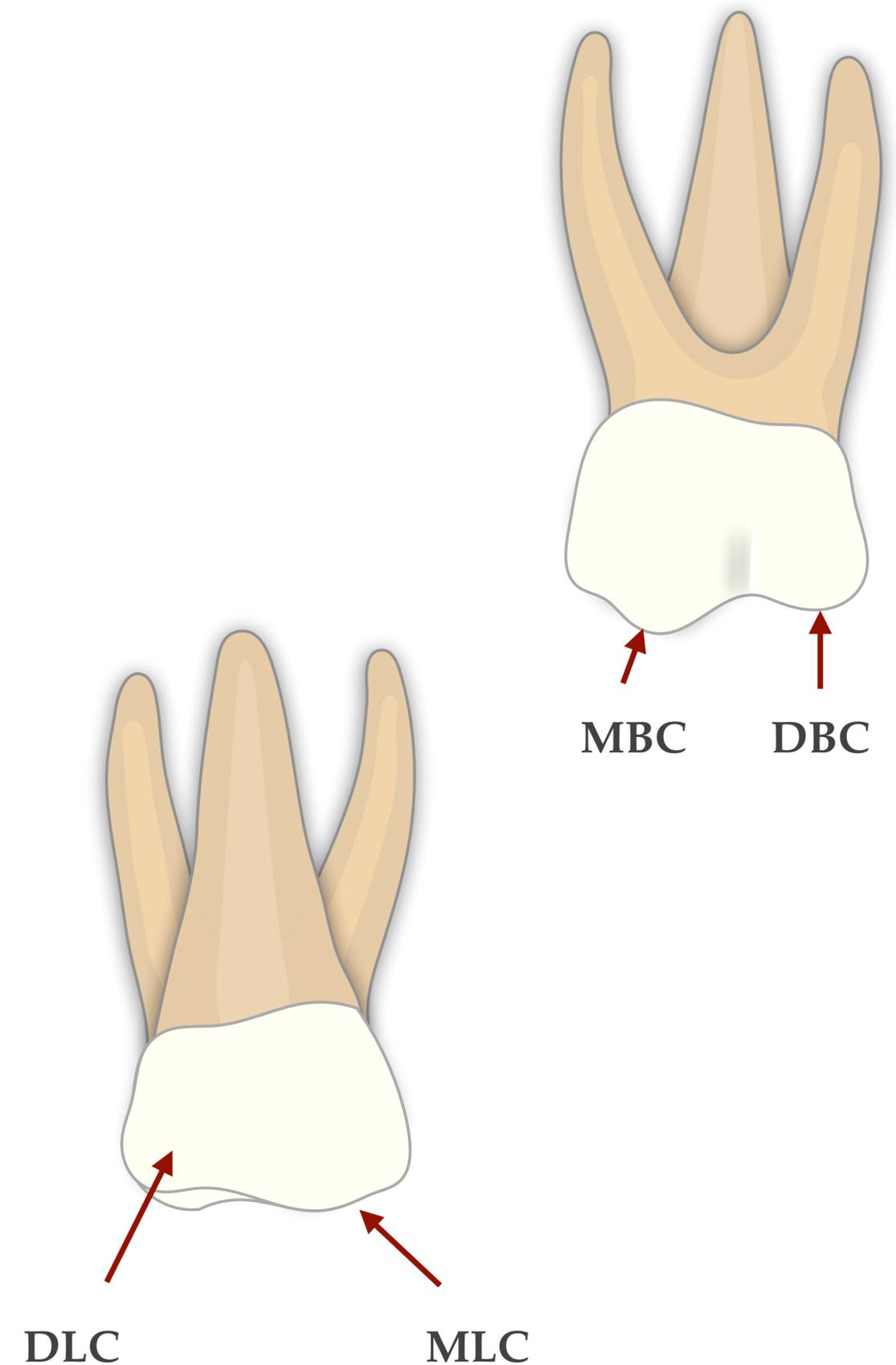
- Smaller in size and constricted neck.
- Labiolingual dimension is greater than the crown length.
- More developed crown elevations and depression.
- Cusp is more developed with sharp cusp tip.
- Mesial slope of the cusp is longer than distal slope.
- Cusp tip is distal to line bisecting the tooth.
- Crown root ratio measure about **1 : 2 or more**



Maxillary first deciduous molar

Buccal and lingual aspects:

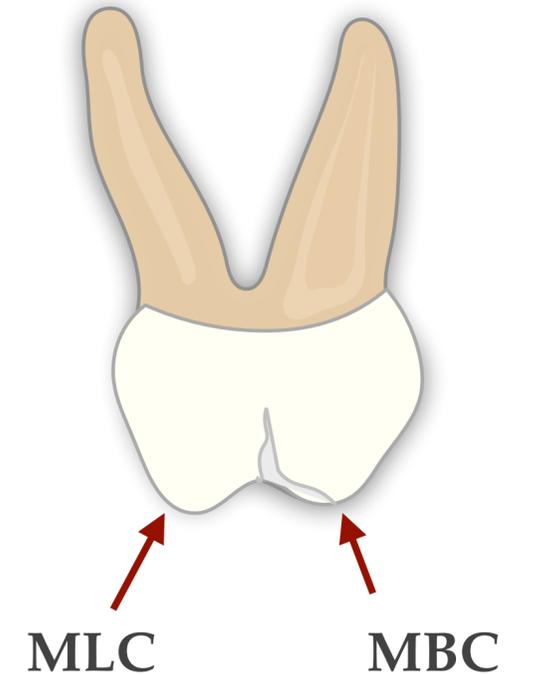
- The crown does not resemble any other tooth.
- This tooth contains 4 indefinite cusps.
- The ML cusp is largest, MB, DB, and DL.
- Distolingual cusp may be absent.
- Maxillary molars have three divergent roots.
- Palatal root is the longer one.
- There is no root trunk.



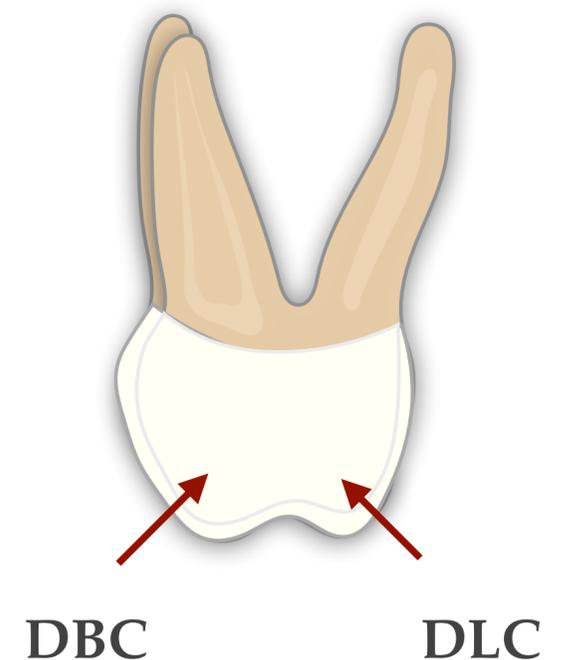
Proximal aspects:

- Mesial aspect is wider than distal aspect.
- Maximum of convexity of both buccal and lingual outline are located at cervical third
- In mesial aspect, two cusps are seen.
- In distal aspect, two cusps are seen.
- Two roots are seen mesially, palatal root is the longer.
- Three root are seen from distal aspect.
- No root trunk.

Mesial aspect



Distal aspect



Occlusal aspect:

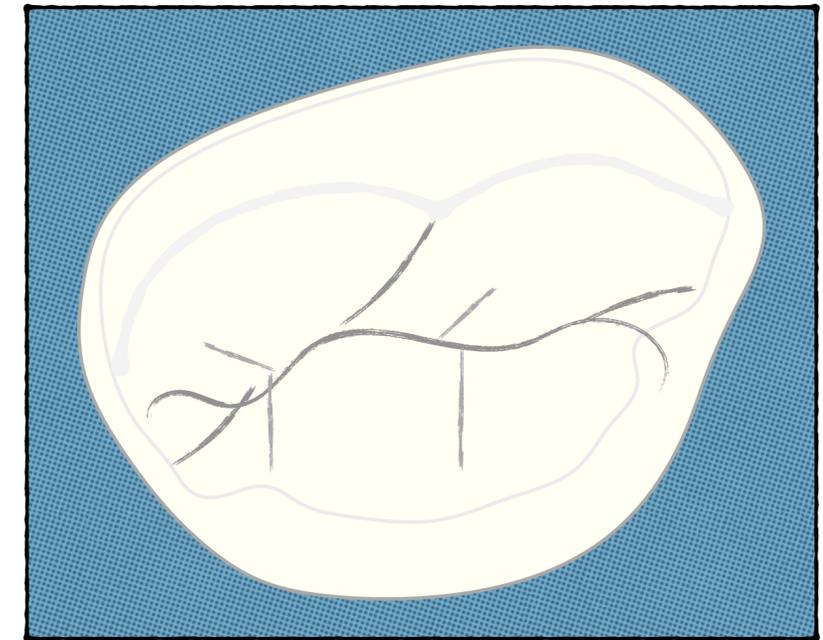
1. Geometric outline is rectangular in shape.

2. Crown elevations:

- 4 cusps are seen and arranged as ML, MB, DB, DL.
- Mesial and distal marginal ridges.

3. Crown depression:

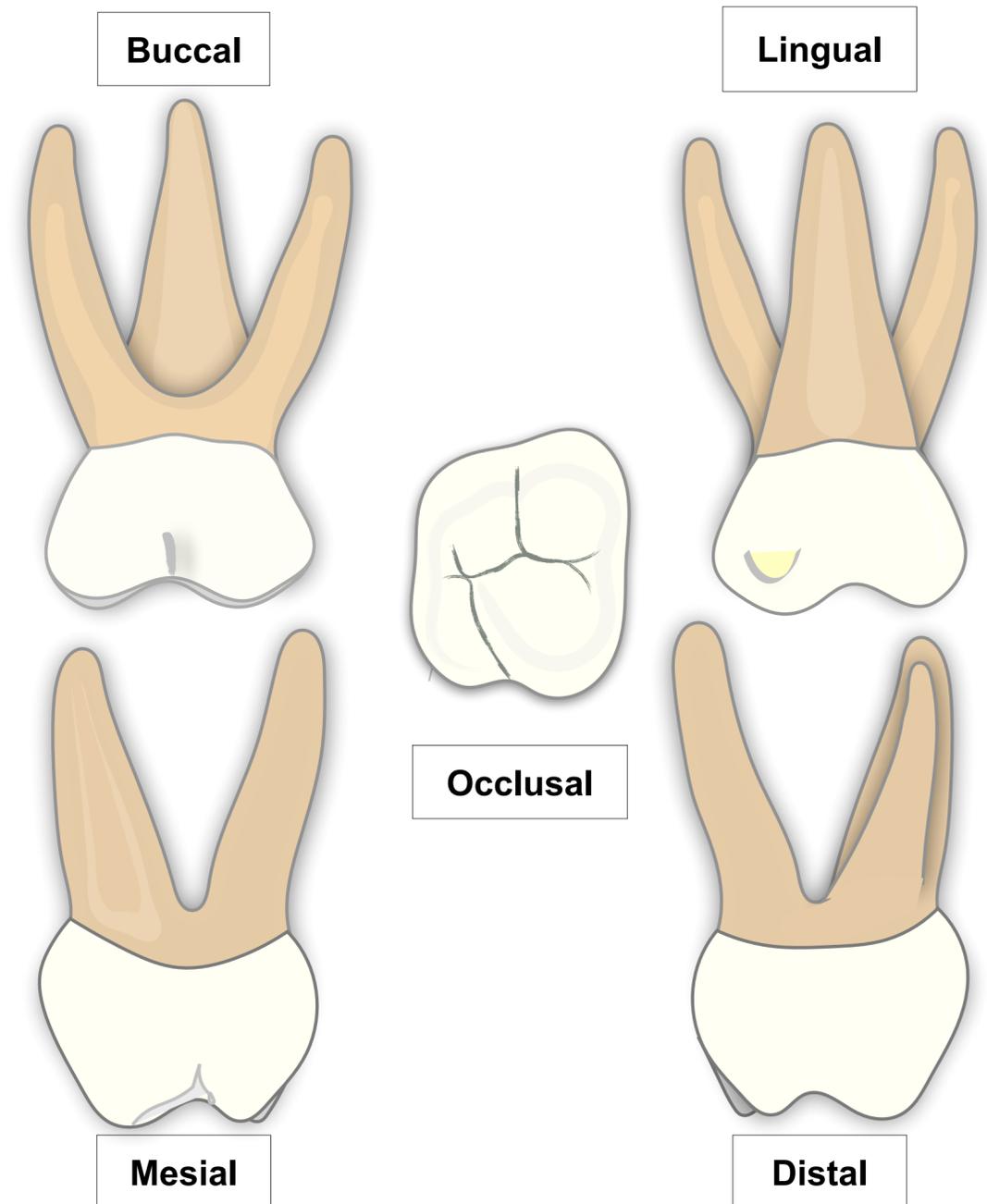
- Central developmental groove, supplemental grooves.
- Central fossa and pit.
- Mesial and distal triangular fossae and pit.



Maxillary second deciduous molar

Twin of maxillary permanent first molar but:

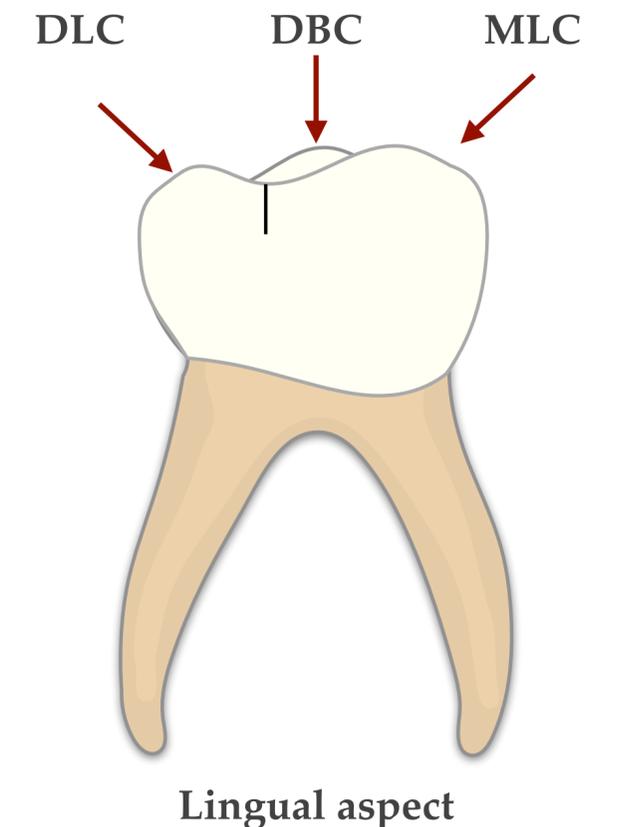
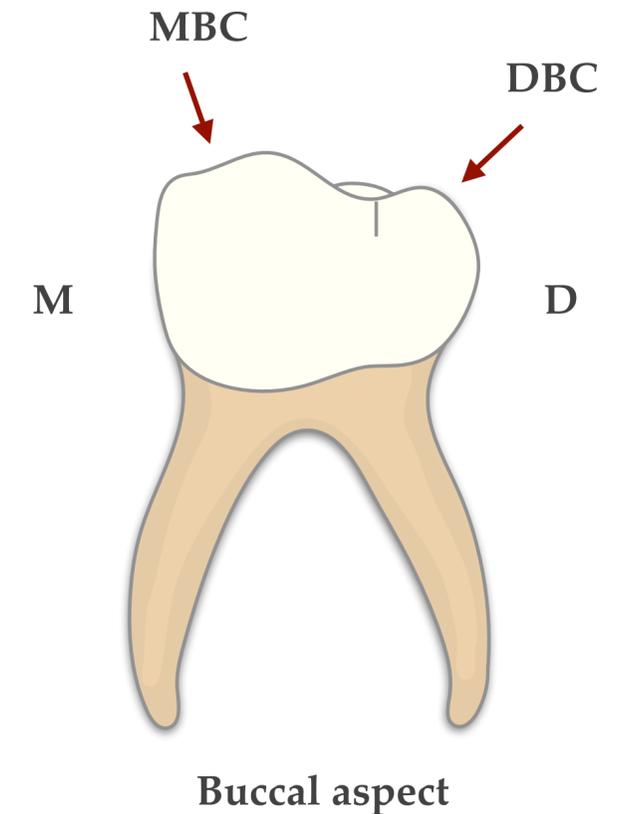
- Smaller in size.
- Larger than the primary maxillary first molar.
- Maxillary second deciduous molar has Cusp of Carabelli set related to mesiolingual cusp.
- Crown elevations and depression are more developed.
- No root trunk.



Mandibular first deciduous molar

Buccal and lingual aspects:

- The crown does not resemble any other tooth.
- This tooth contain 4 indefinite cusps.
- The mesiobuccal cusp is wider, higher and sharper.
- Cusps arranged from largest as MB , ML, DB, and DL.
- Distolingual cusp is poorly developed.
- Mandibular molars have two divergent roots.
- There is no root trunk.



Proximal aspects:

- Mesial aspect is wider than distal aspect.
- Maximum of convexity of both buccal and lingual outline are located at cervical third.
- In mesial aspect, two cusps are seen, mesiobuccal cusp is wider, while, mesiolingual cusp is longer and sharper.
- In distal aspect, three cusps are seen, distobuccal is longer.
- One root is seen mesially, both roots are seen distally.



Mesial



Distal

Occlusal aspect:

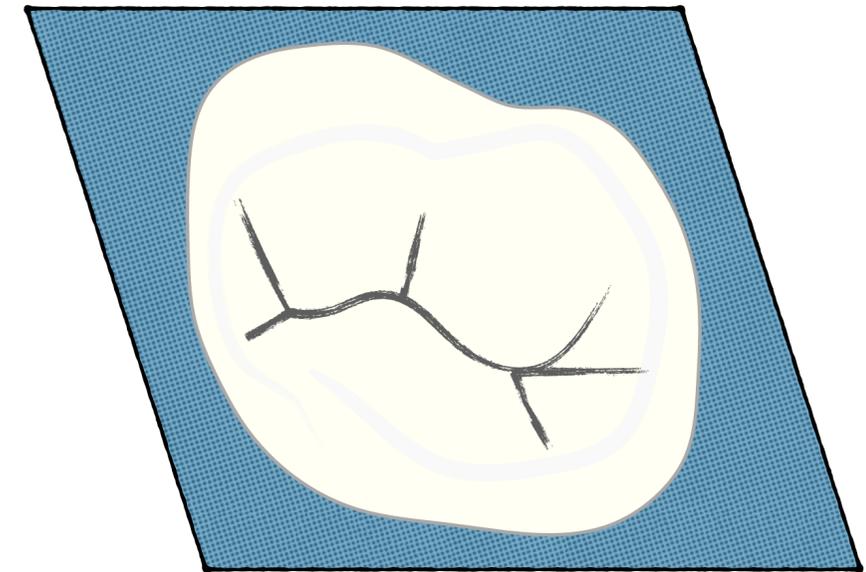
1. Geometric outline is rectangular in shape.

2. Crown elevations:

- 4 cusps are seen and arranged as MB, ML, DB, DL.
- Mesial and distal marginal ridges.

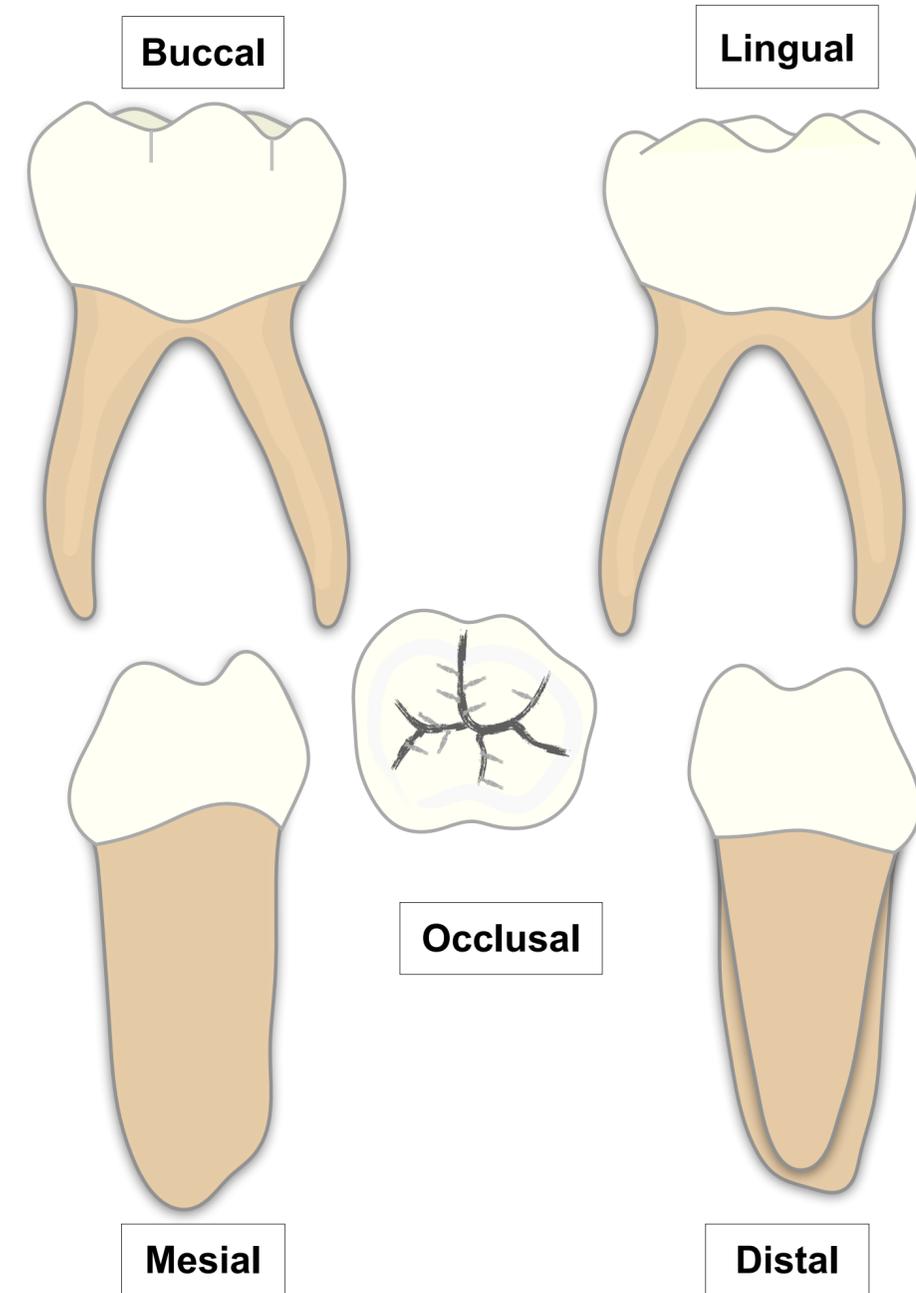
3. Crown depression:

- Central developmental groove, supplemental grooves.
- Central fossa and pit.
- Mesial and distal triangular fossae and pit.



Mandibular second deciduous molar

1. Twin of mandibular permanent first molar but smaller.
2. Larger than the first deciduous molar.
3. Mandibular second deciduous molar has 5 cusps:
3 buccal and 2 lingual.
4. The three Buccal Cusps are equal in size and located buccally unlike mandibular first permanent Molar.



Mandibular second deciduous molar

Twin of mandibular permanent first molar but:

- Smaller in size.
- Larger than the primary maxillary first molar.
- Mandibular second deciduous molar has 5 cusps (3 buccal and 2 lingual).
- The three buccal cusps are equal in size and located buccally unlike mandibular first permanent Molar.
- Crown elevations and depression are more developed.
- No root trunk.

