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# Deciduous Teeth

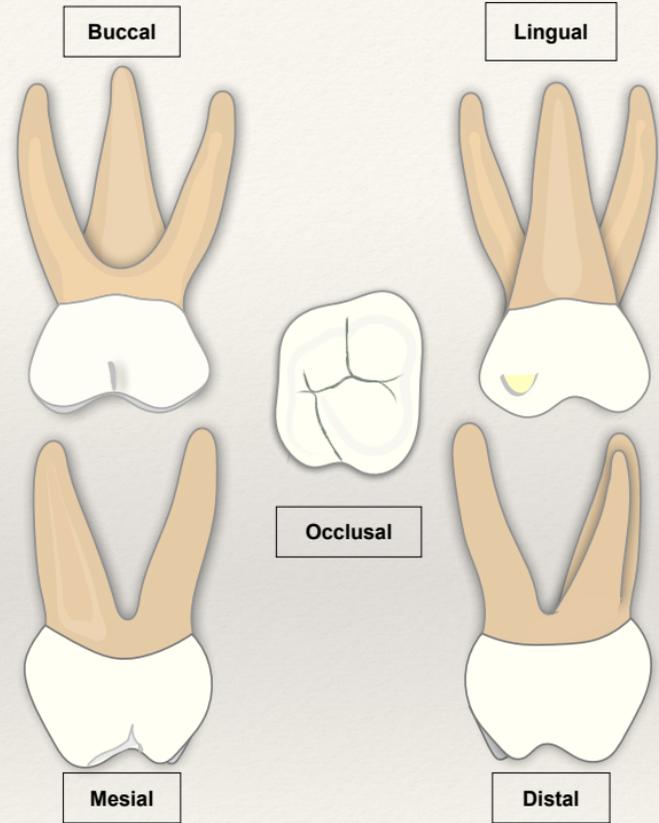
## Part (2)

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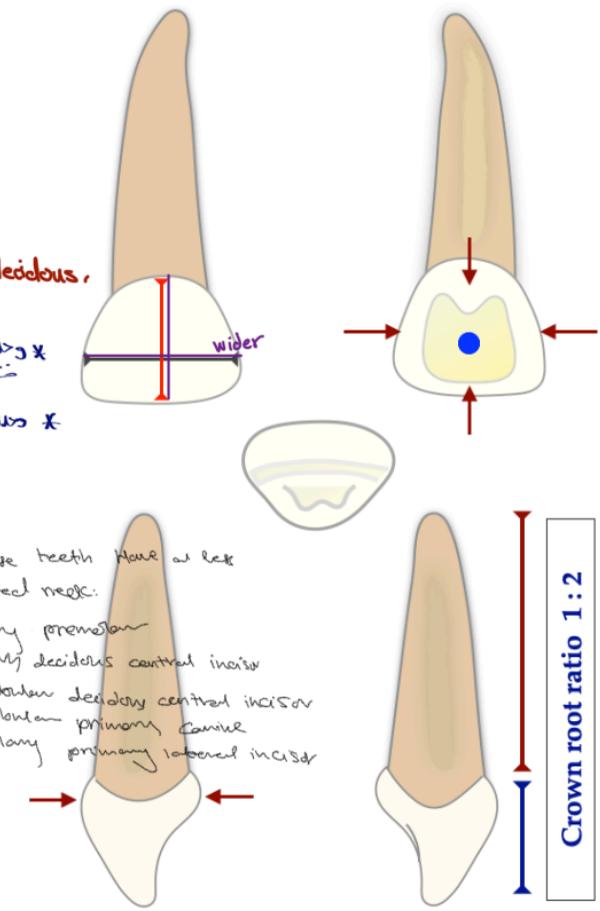


# Maxillary deciduous central incisor

## It differ from permanent one by:

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

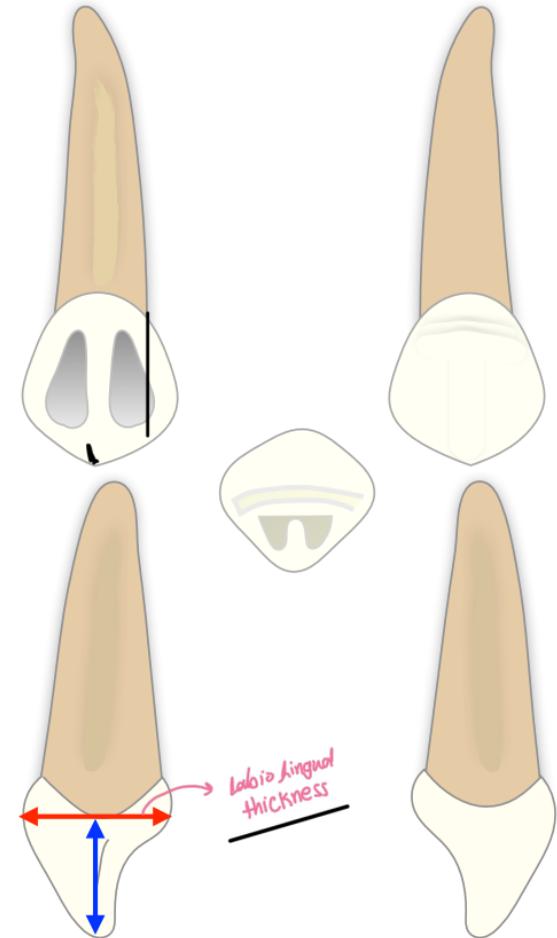
انس deciduous,  
 \* one of these teeth have a less constricted neck:  
 A. maxillary permanent  
 B. maxillary deciduous central incisor  
 C. mandibular deciduous central incisor  
 D. mandibular primary canine  
 E. maxillary primary lateral incisor



# Maxillary deciduous canine

## It differ from permanent one by:

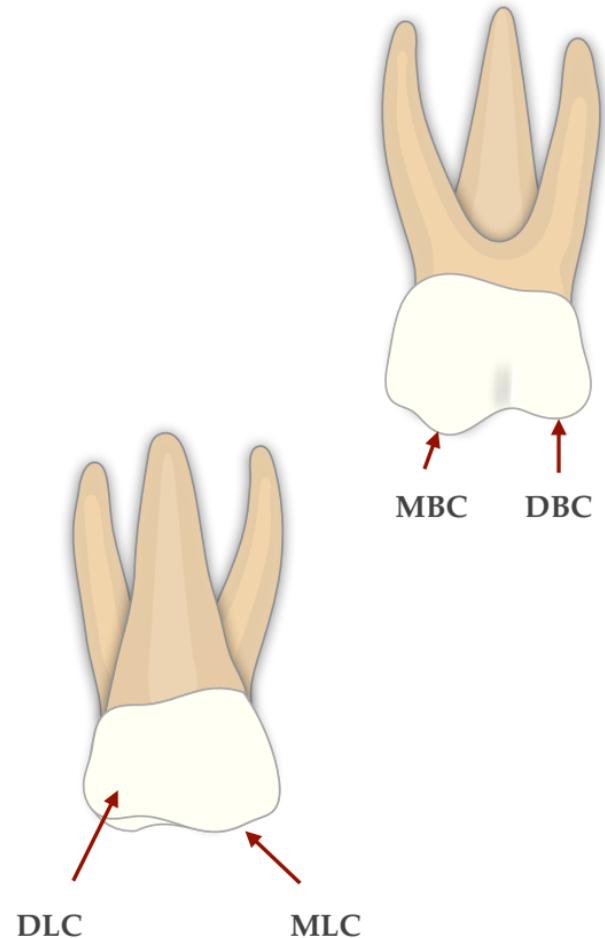
- Smaller in size and constricted neck. → deciduous
- Labiolingual dimension is greater than the crown length. → deciduous
- More developed crown elevations and depression. → deciduous
- Cusp is more developed with sharp cusp tip. → deciduous
- Mesial slope of the cusp is longer than distal slope. →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



# Maxillary first deciduous molar

## Buccal and lingual aspects:

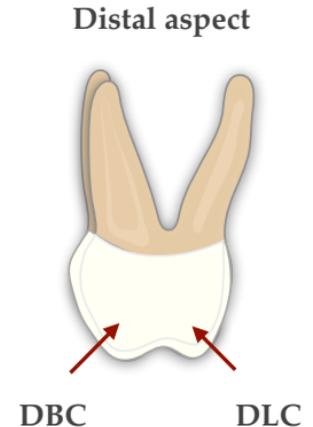
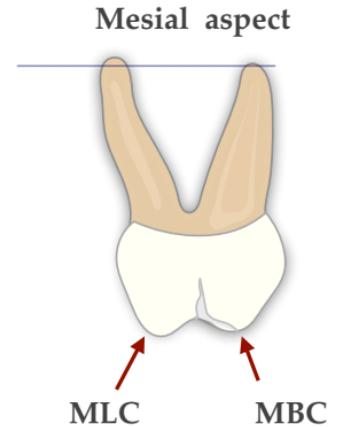
- The crown does not resemble any other tooth.
- This tooth contains 4 indefinite cusps.
- The ML cusp is largest, MB, DB, and DL.
- Distolingual cusp may be absent.
- Maxillary molars have three <sup>#</sup> divergent roots.
- Palatal root is the longer one.
- There is no root trunk.



# 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 → wider → distal



## Occlusal aspect:

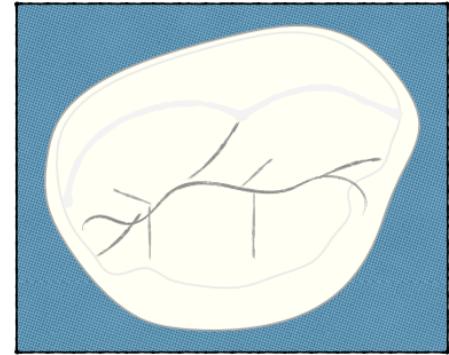
1. Geometric outline is rectangular in shape.

2. Crown elevations:

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

3. Crown depression:

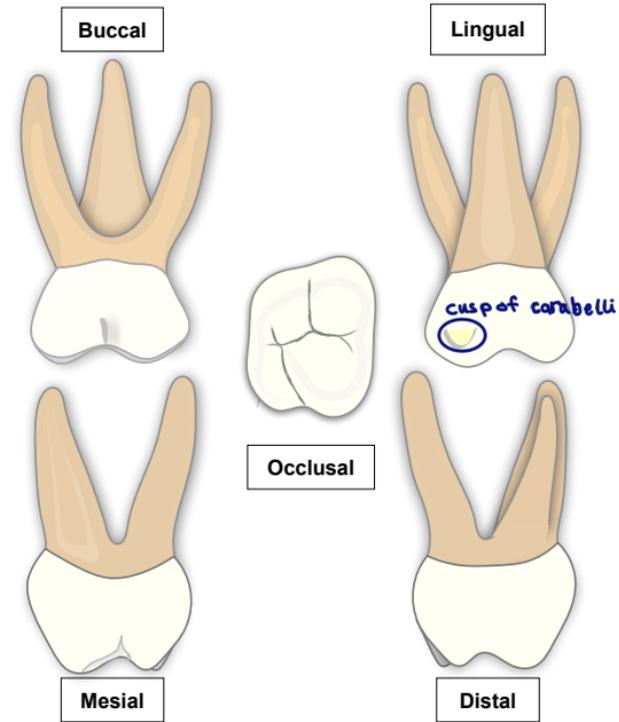
- Central developmental groove, supplemental grooves.
- Central fossa and pit.
- Mesial and distal triangular fossae and pit.



# Maxillary second deciduous molar

Twin of maxillary permanent first molar but:

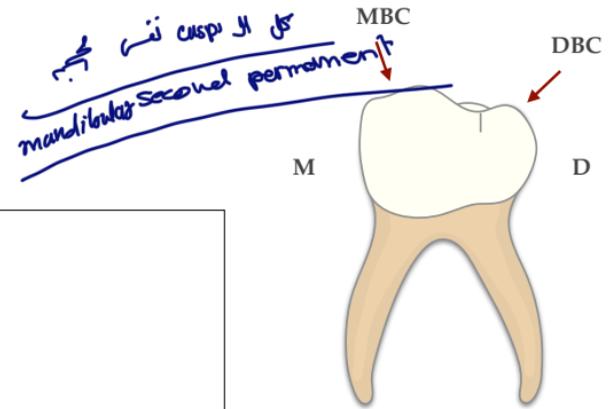
- Smaller in size.
- Larger than the primary maxillary first molar.
- Maxillary second deciduous molar has Cusp of Carabelli set related to mesiolingual cusp.
- Crown elevations and depression are more developed.
- No root trunk.



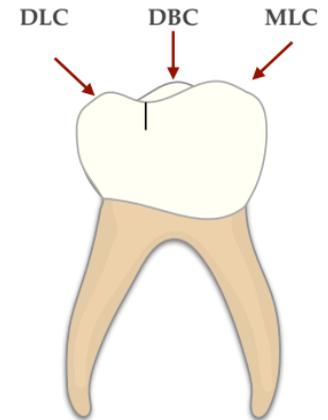
# Mandibular first deciduous molar

## 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. ←



Buccal aspect



Lingual aspect

## 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:

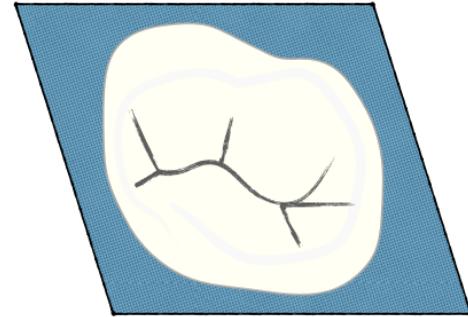
1. Geometric outline is rectangular in shape.

2. Crown elevations:

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

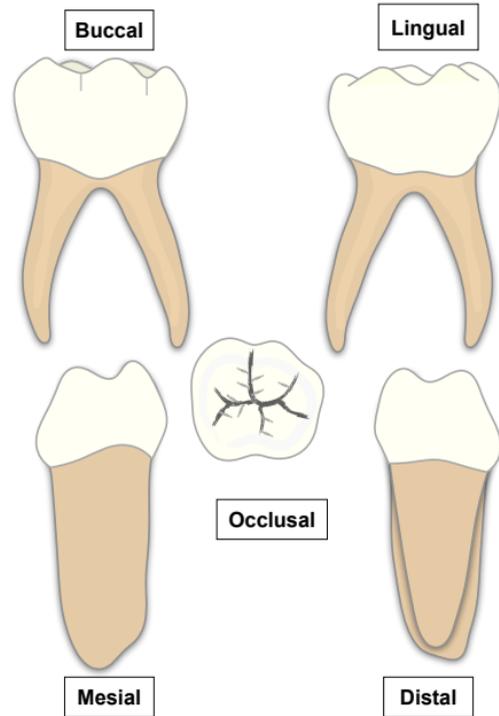
3. Crown depression:

- 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.

