

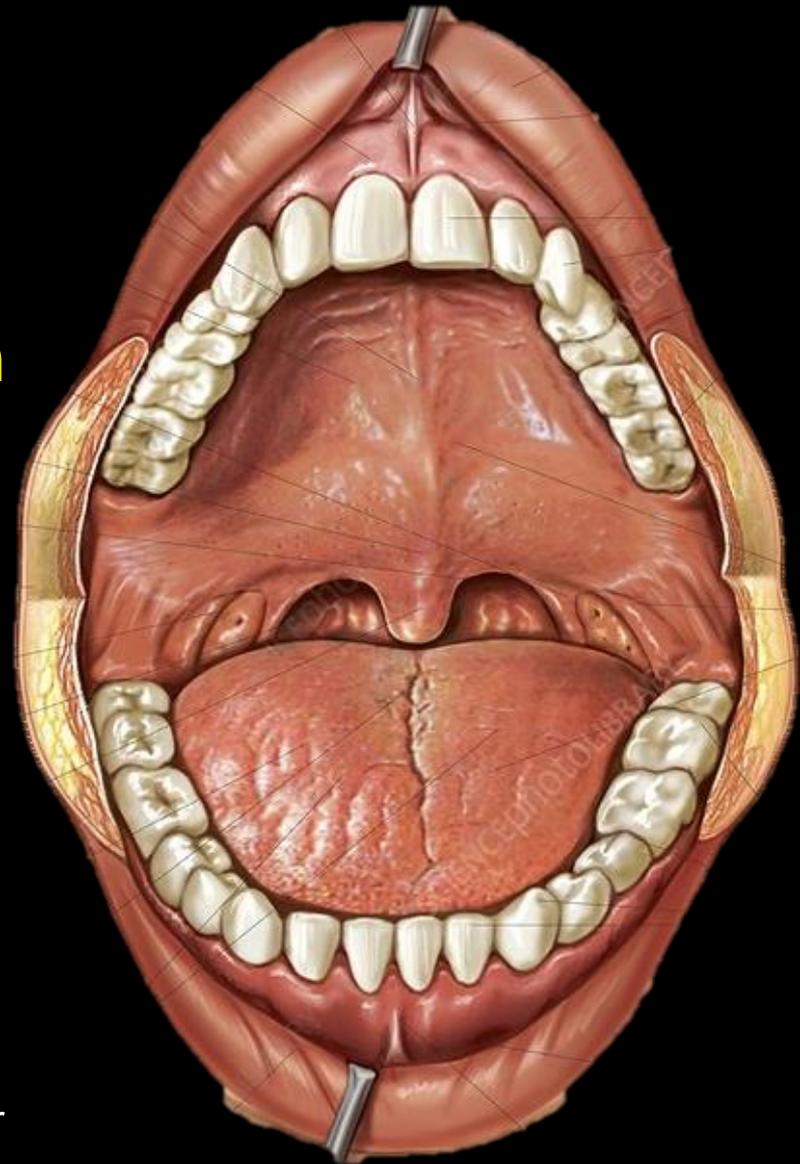
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Terminology of the oral cavity.

Ass.Prof.Noura Bakr

Objectives :

- 1- Structures of the oral cavity.**
- 2- Overview of the dentitions**
- 3- The relationship of the teeth to each other.**
- 4-Types of human dentitions.**
- 5- The dental formula .**
- 6- Interactive session.
(Q&A)**



1- Structures of the oral cavity.

1-Lips

2-Teeth

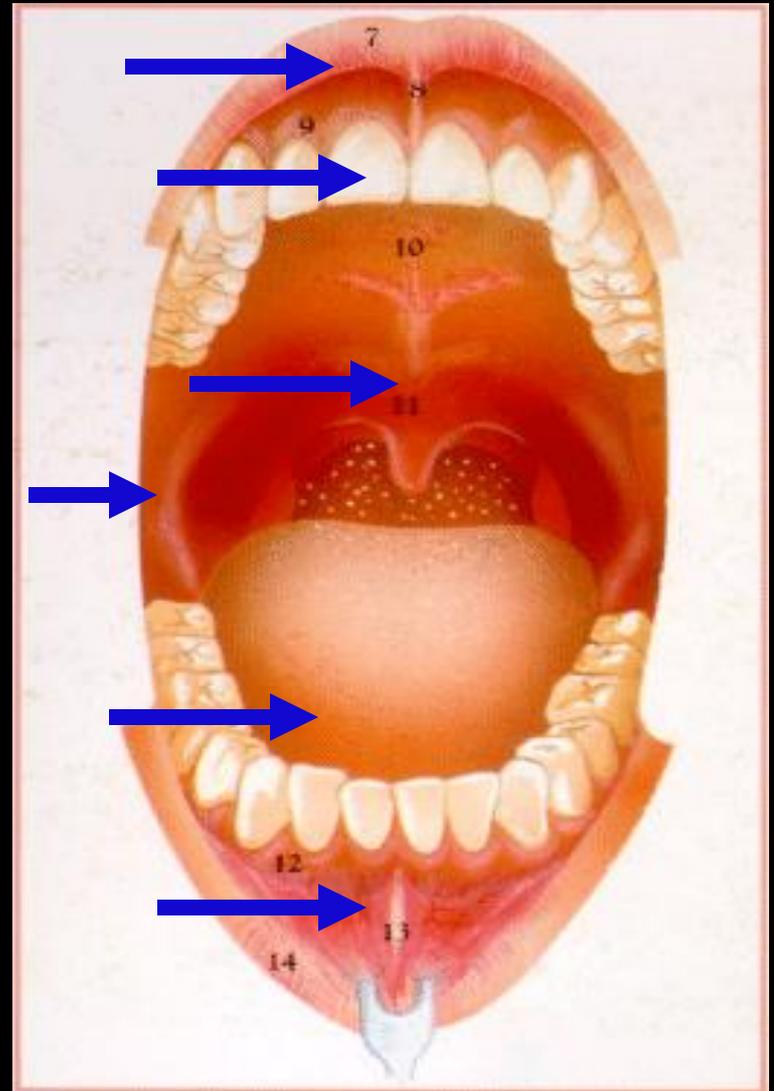
3-Gingiva

4-Cheek

5-Tongue

6-Floor of the mouth

*7-Roof of the mouth
(PALATE)*



1- Lips

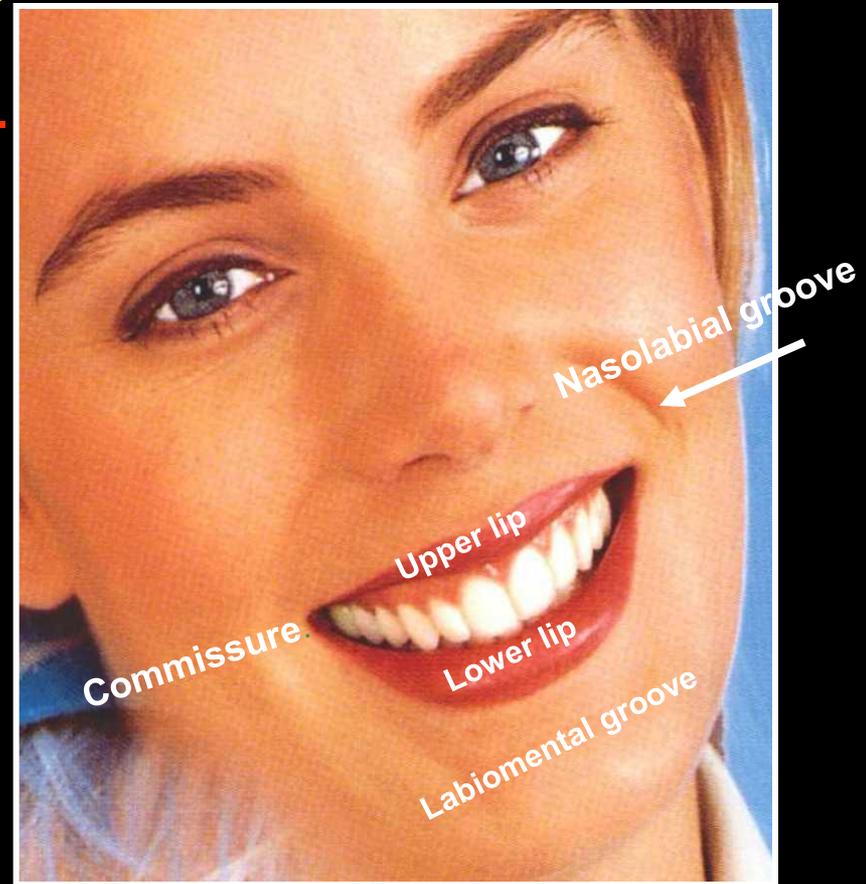
Two Lips Upper Lip and Lower Lip.

The Corner of the mouth where the two lips meet is called **Commissure**

Two Grooves are distinguished around lips.

***Nasolabial groove**

***Labiomental groove.**



2- Teeth

Teeth are arranged in upper and lower dental arches.

The upper arch is called

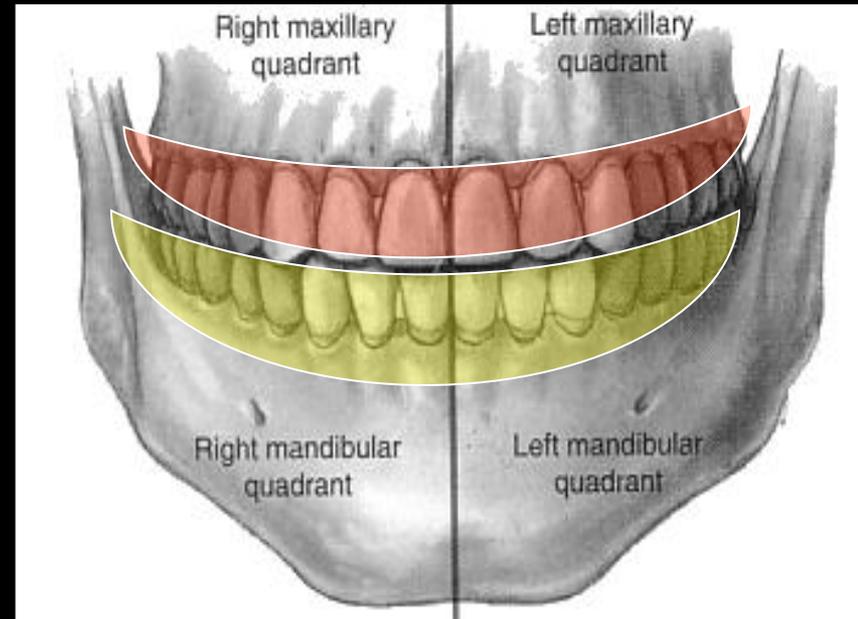
Maxilla

The teeth in this arch are called **upper** or **maxillary** teeth

The lower arch is called the

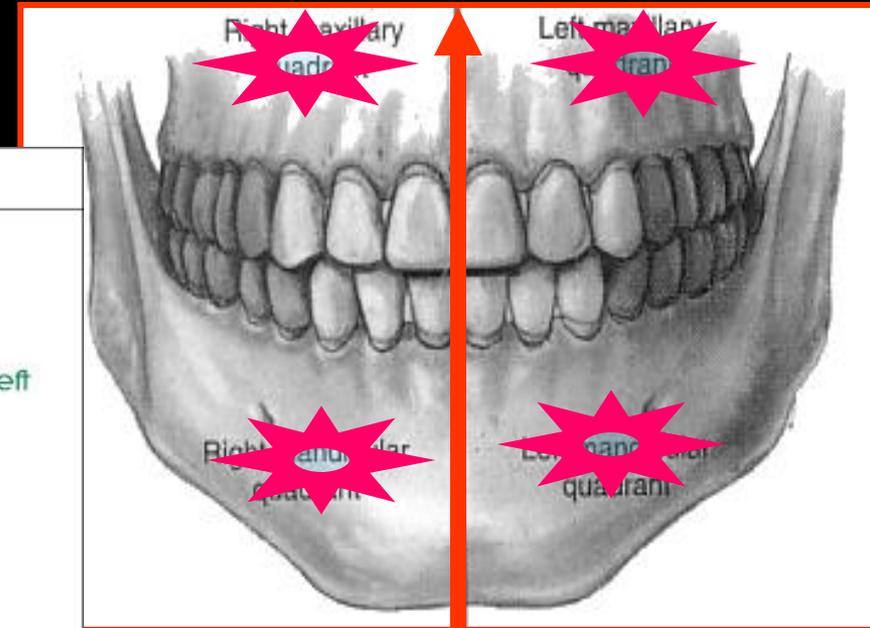
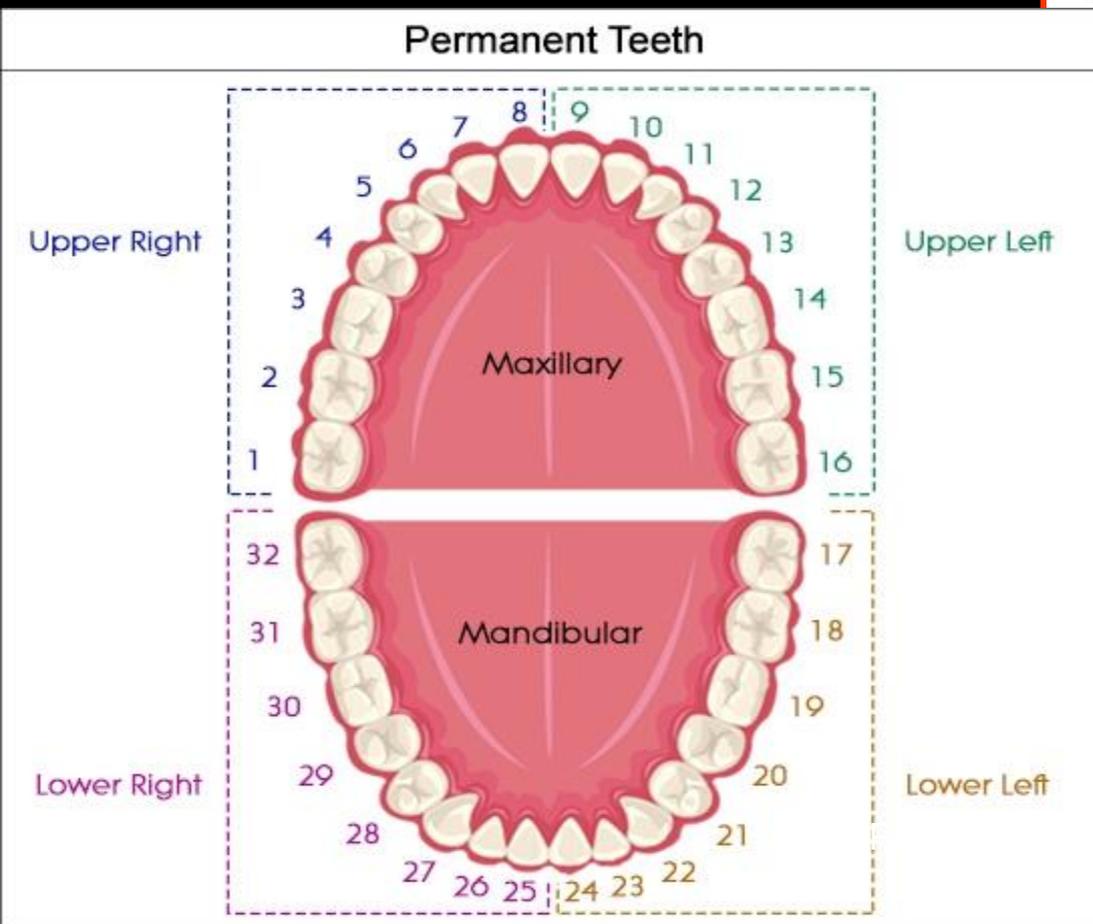
Mandible

The teeth in this arch are called **lower** or **mandibular** teeth.



Midline divides each arch into two equal right and left halves.

There are 4 Quadrants in the oral cavity.



There are *Four types* of teeth :

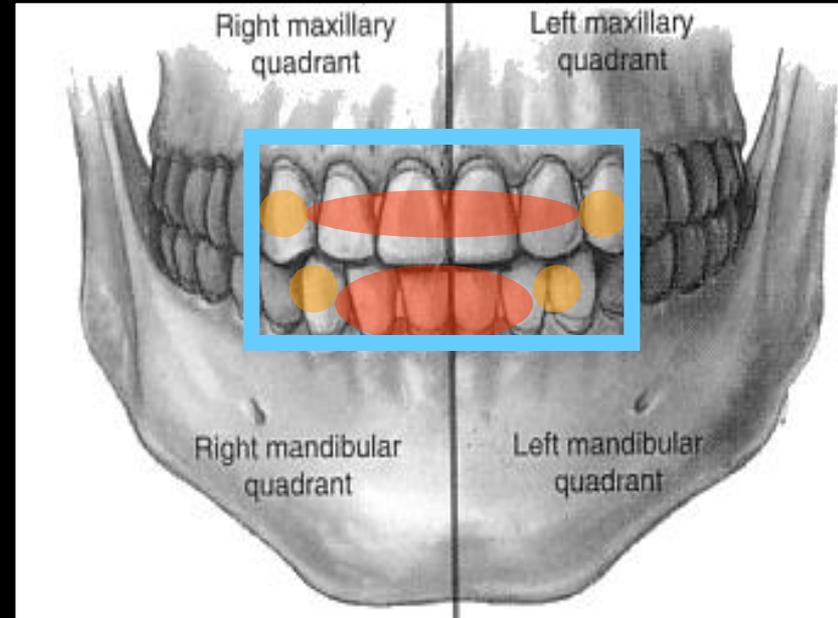
1-Incisors:

There are two incisors, *central* incisor and *lateral* incisor.

2- Canines:

There is *one* canine in each quadrant.

Incisors and canines are considered *Anterior teeth*.



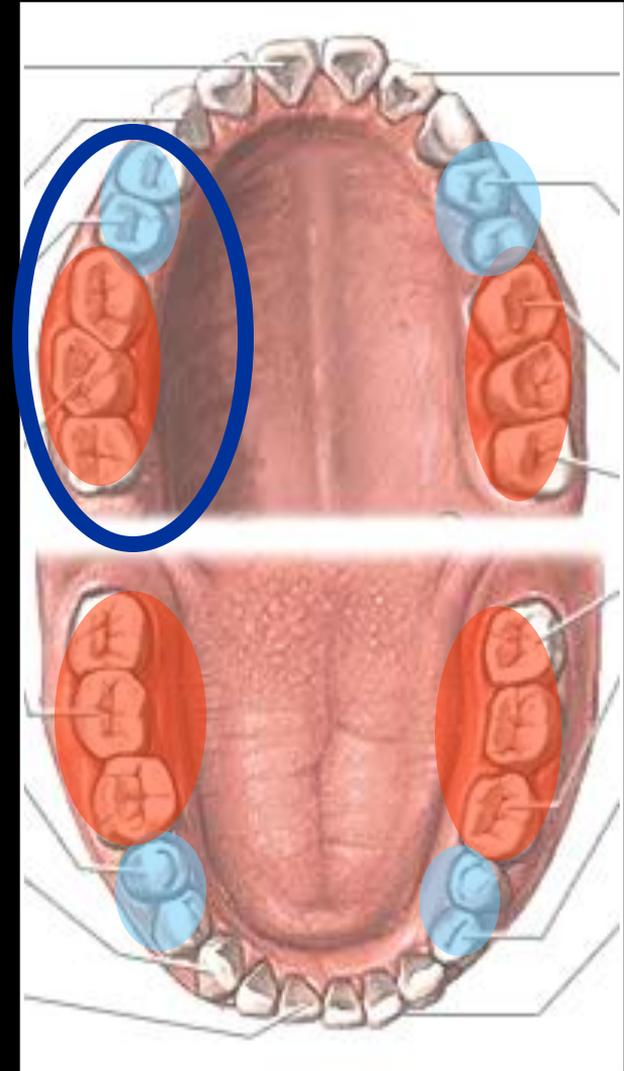
3-Premolars

There are two in each quadrant. *First* and *second* premolars.

4-Molars:

There are three in each quadrant. *First, second* and *third* molars.

Premolars and molars are considered **Posterior teeth**

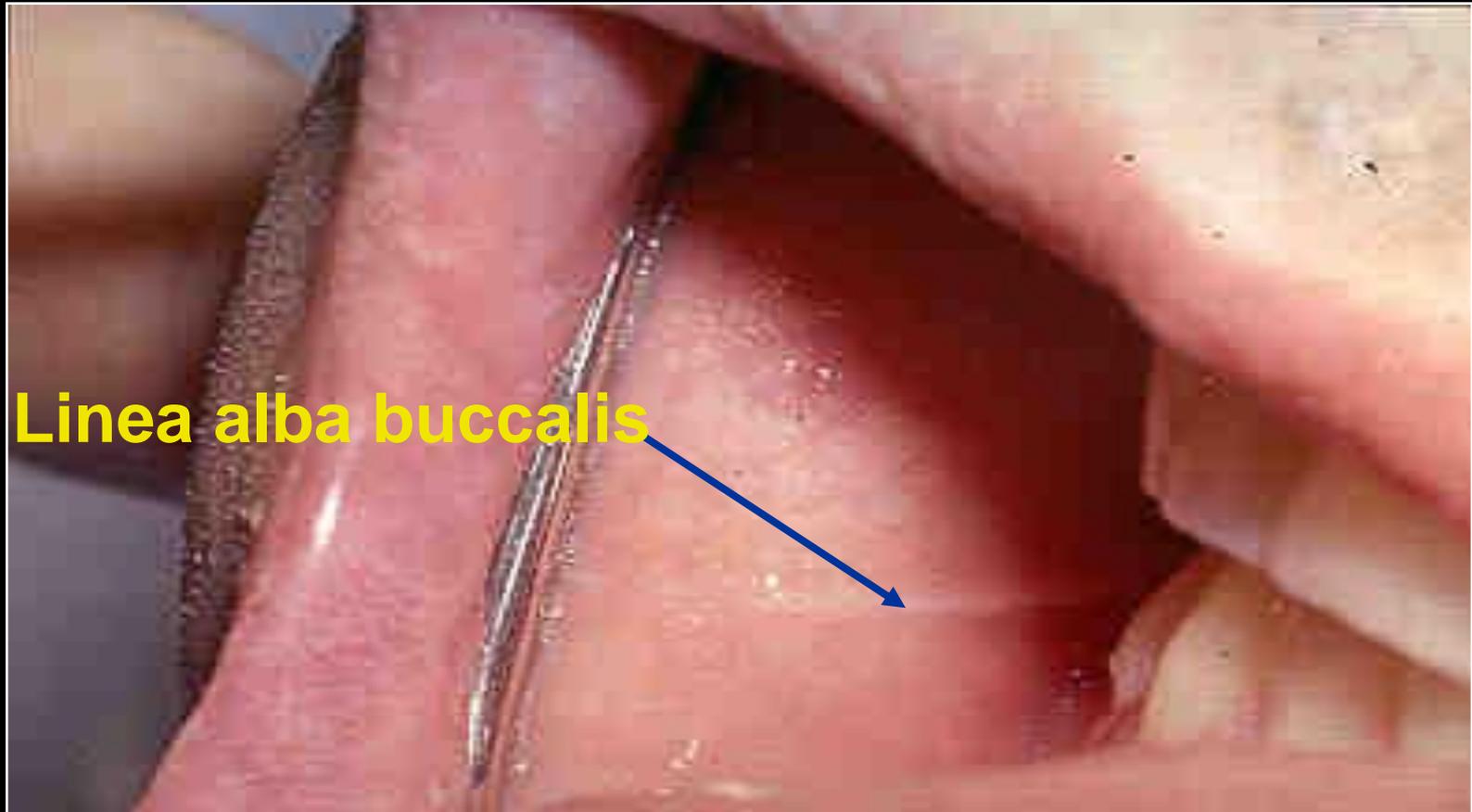


3- Gingiva



It is the soft tissue *surrounds the cervical* part of teeth.

4- Cheeks



5- Tongue

The tongue is a broad flat organ *composed of muscles and glands.*

- It rests in the floor of the mouth.
- It is the principle organ of *taste* and is most important in *speech, mastication* and *swallowing.*



6- Floor of the mouth

It is shiny and some large *blood vessels* may be seen near the surface.

Beneath the tongue there are two bilateral bulges caused by the presence of *large salivary glands*.

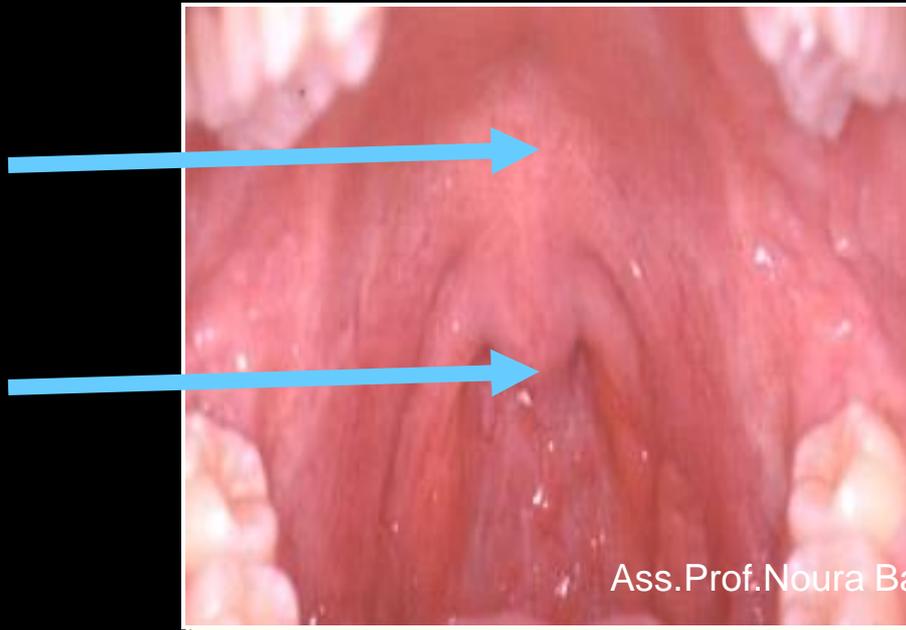
B.V



7- Roof of the mouth

Its *anterior part* is called **hard palate**.

Its *posterior part* is called **soft palate** which ends by a small fleshy structure named **uvula**



Function Of Teeth

1- Mastication

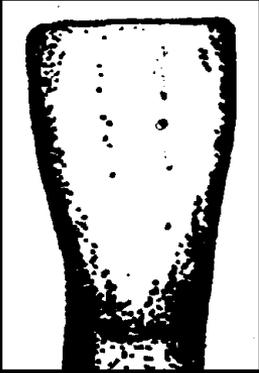


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Functions Of Teeth

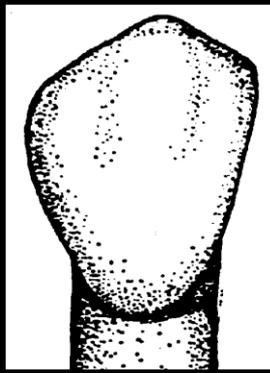
1- Mastication: *It is the most important function of the teeth. The teeth are designed to perform this function.*

Incisors



Chisel like
*Cutting or
incising*

Canine



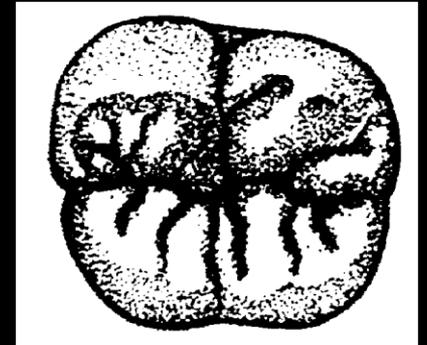
Wedge like
*Cutting and
tearing*

Premolars



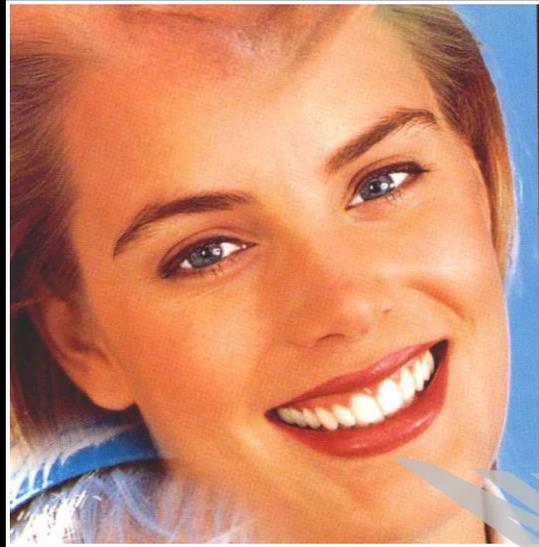
**At least two
projections
(cusps).**
*Tearing and
grinding*

Molars



**Multiple projections
(cusps)**
Grinding

2- Appearance



Nice smile



Bad smile



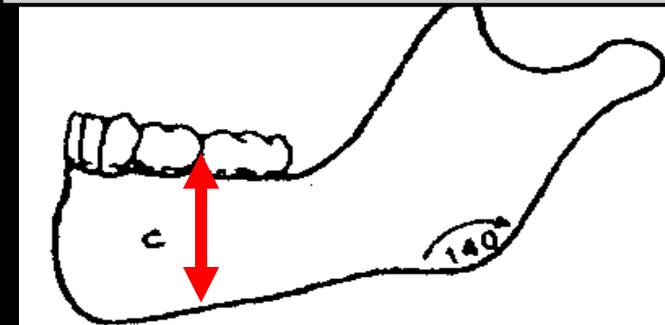
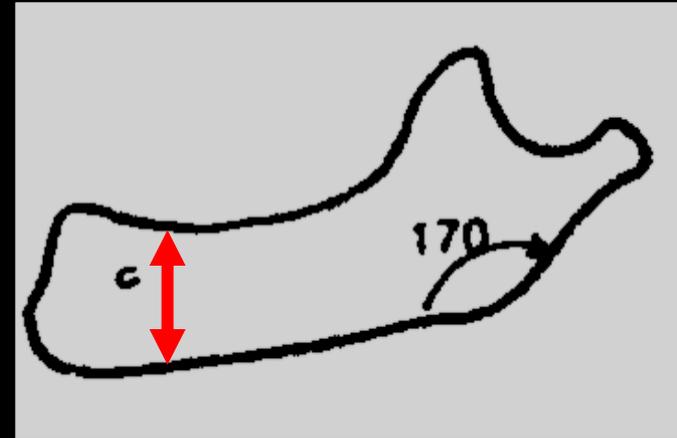
2- Appearance:

- Well arranged clean teeth with proper alignment give nice appearance to the face. – Teeth give support to the facial expressions.

3- Speech: Teeth are important for clear **pronunciation** and for **production of sound**.

4- Growth of jaws:

The teeth play a role in the growth of the jaws in some periods of life.



*The Dentitions

1-Tooth types

2-Dentition periods

Humans have three dentitions

1-The primary dentition from
6 month- 6 years

2-The permanent dentition

From 12 years to the end

3- Mixed dentition

From 6 years to 12 years



*The Dentitions

Dental formula:

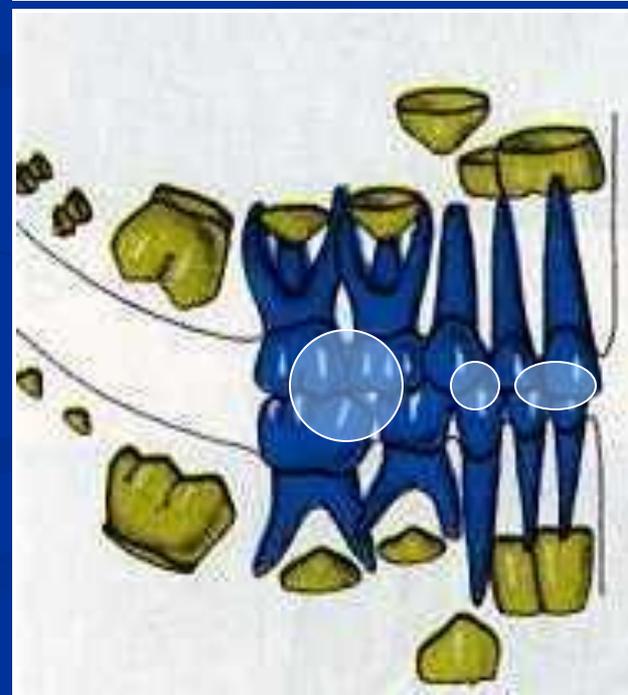
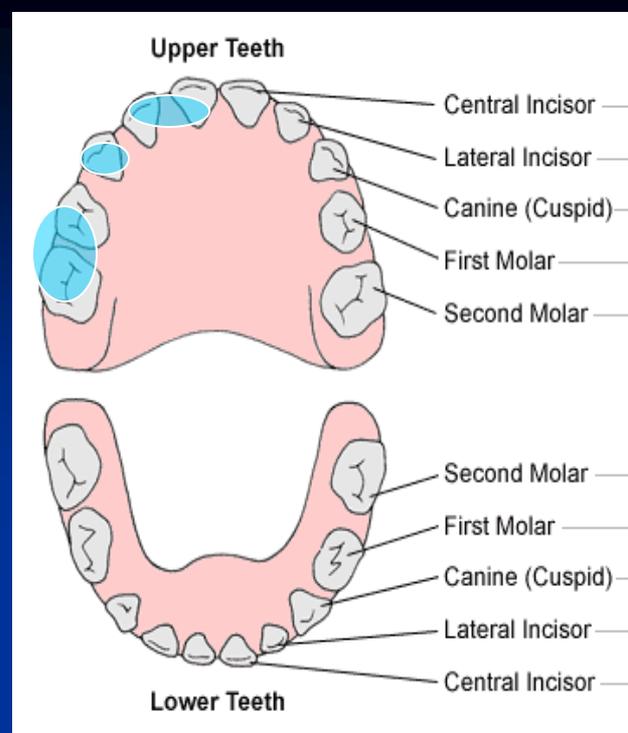
1-The primary dentition: 6m to 6y

20 teeth. 10 maxillary and 10 mandibular.

2 incisors, 1 canine and 2 molars.

The dental formula is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 2 & & 1 & & 2 & & \\
 I & --- & C & --- & M & --- & = 10 \\
 2 & & 1 & & 2 & &
 \end{array}$$



1- primary Dentition period (From 6 months to 6 years)

The only deciduous teeth are seen in the oral cavity

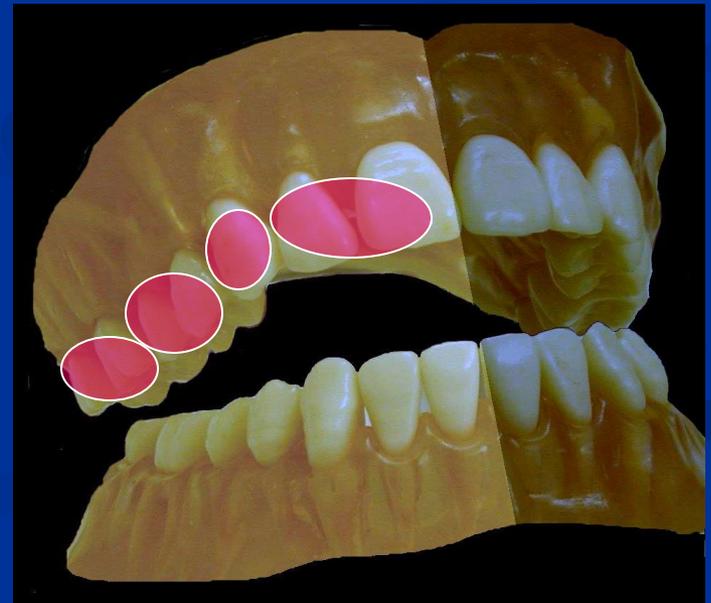


2-The permanent dentition: after 12 y (secondary, adult or succedaneous)

32 teeth, 16 maxillary and 16 mandibular.

2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars and 3 molars.

The dental formula is :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 2 & 1 & & 2 & 2 & 3 & & & \\ I & \text{---} & C & \text{---} & PM & \text{---} & M & \text{---} & = 16 \\ 2 & 1 & & 2 & 2 & 3 & & & \end{array}$$


2- Secondary (permanent)

Dentition period (after 12 years of age)

The only permanent teeth are seen in the oral cavity .



Note

- The *permanent molars* are not preceded with deciduous teeth so they may be termed as *non-succedaneous teeth*.



3- Mixed Dentition period

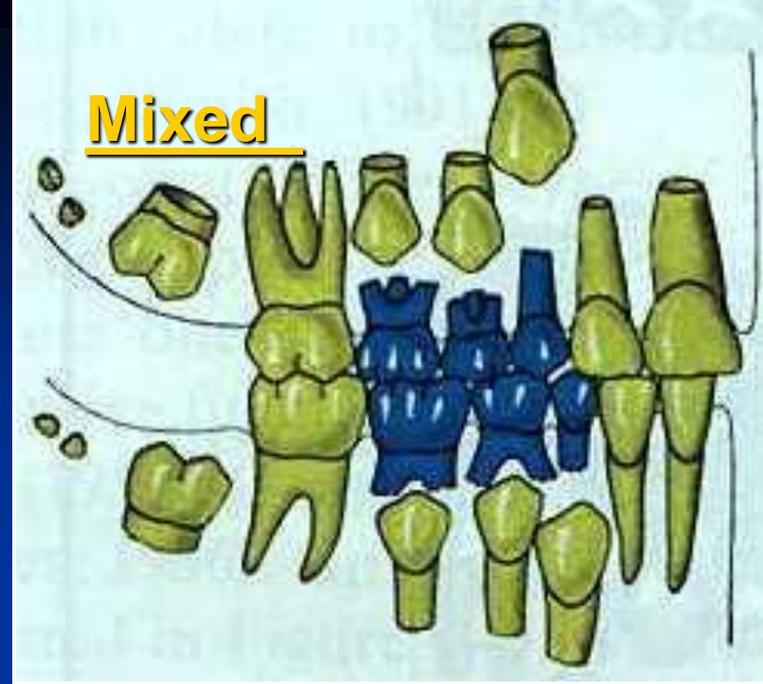
(From 6 years to 12 years of age)

Deciduous and permanent teeth are seen in the oral cavity





Primary dentition
6 m - 6 y



Mixed dentition
6 y -12 y



Permanent dentition 12 y and up

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Shedding. It is the physiological loss of the deciduous teeth and their subsequent replacement by permanent teeth.



**X – Ray
Showing**

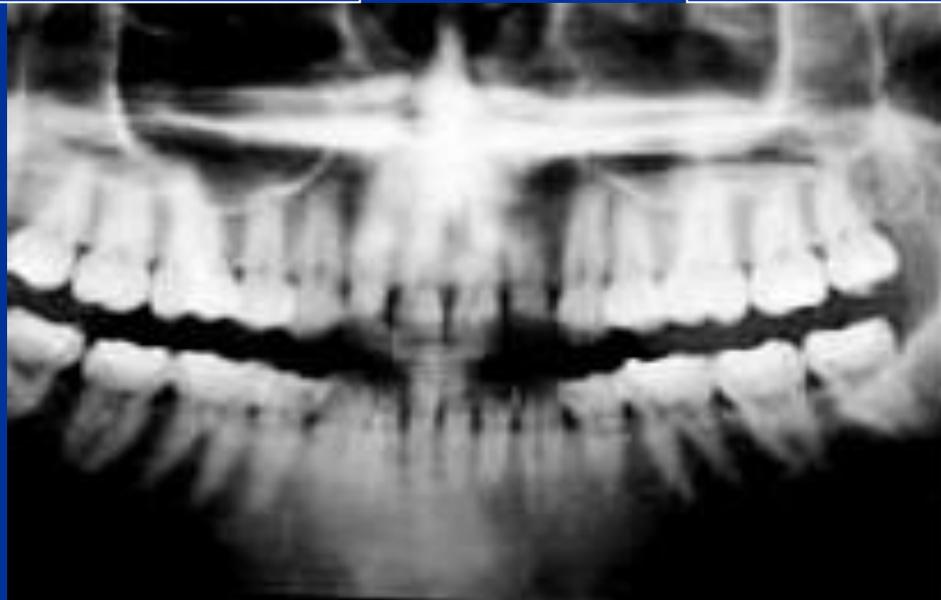


1- Primary dentition

6 m - 6 y

2- Mixed dentition

6 y - 12 y



3- Permanent dentition 12 y and up

Interactive session (Q&A)

- 1-which of the following is not included in the dental formula of primary dentition:

- a- Incisors = 2 maxillary, 2 mandibular incisors.
- b- Canines = 1 maxillary ,1 mandibular canine.
- c- Premolars = 2 maxillary, 2 mandibular premolars.
- d- Molars = 2 maxillary, 2 mandibular molars.

- All the following teeth have no predecessors except:

- a- The permanent maxillary and mandibular premolars.
- b- The permanent maxillary and mandibular first molars.
- c- The permanent maxillary and mandibular second molars.
- d- The permanent maxillary and mandibular third molars.

- 3- Which of the following is considered anterior teeth:

- a- Central incisors.
- b- Lateral incisors.
- c- Premolars.
- d- a &b only

- The permanent molars are termed as.....teeth and present indentition periods.

- 2-The dental formula of permanent dentition is

Thank you

