

# DECIDUOUS TEETH

The deciduous teeth are 20 in number, ten in each jaw, and classified as follow: four incisors, two canine, and four molars in each jaw beginning with the median line .

They started erupting at the age of 6.5 months (mandibular central incisors).

They complete at age of 20-30 months. (mandibular and maxillary second molar)

## Importance of the deciduous teeth

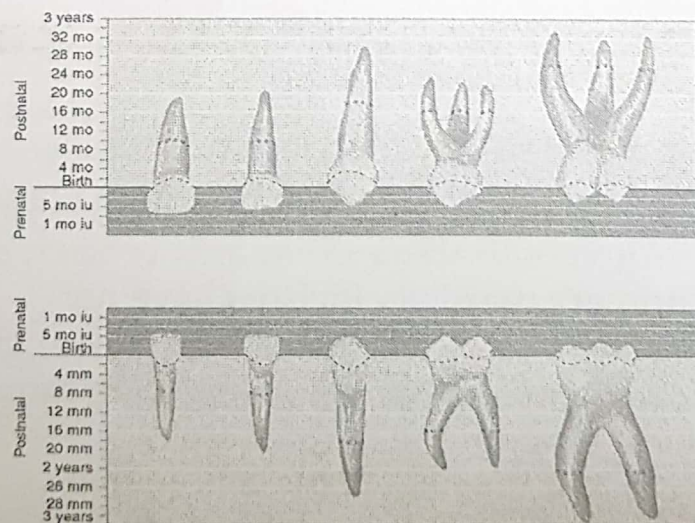
- 1- to allow proper mastication.
- 2- prevents malocclusion.
- 3- guides the eruption of the permanent teeth.
- 4- esthetics.
- 5- phonetics.

## General differences

- 1- they are 20 in number, while the permanent teeth are 32 in number.
- 2- they are smaller in all dimensions.
- 3- they show less morphology variations.
- 4- the enamel of the deciduous teeth is whiter, and more opaque.
- 5- the enamel of the deciduous teeth is thinner (0.5-1mm).

## Crown differences

- 1- the crowns are more constricted at the cervix.
- 2- the cervical ridges are more prominent.
- 3- the intercostals distance is more constricted bucco-lingually.
- 4- the crowns are wider M-D as compared with the crown length.





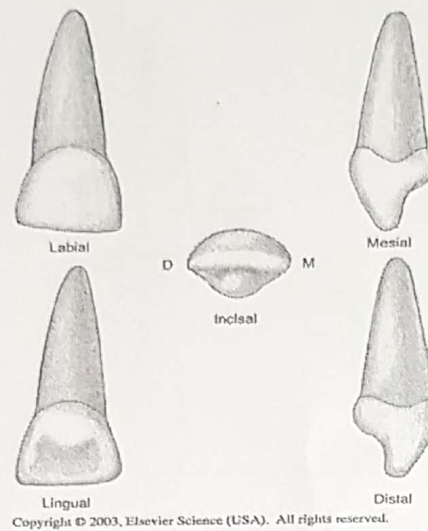
## Root differences

- 1- lack of root trunk in the deciduous molar.
- 2- the roots are shorter, weaker and narrower.
- 3- the roots are longer in proportion to the crown.
- 4- the roots are wider than the crown to allow more room for the development of the successor permanent teeth.

## Primary Maxillary Incisors

- 1-The crown of the primary maxillary central incisor is wider mesiodistally than incisocervically.
- 2-It is the only tooth of either dentition with this crown dimension.
- 3-The primary maxillary incisors have no mamelons.
- 4-The cingulum and marginal ridges are more prominent than on the permanent successor, and the lingual fossa is deeper.

## Maxillary central incisor.



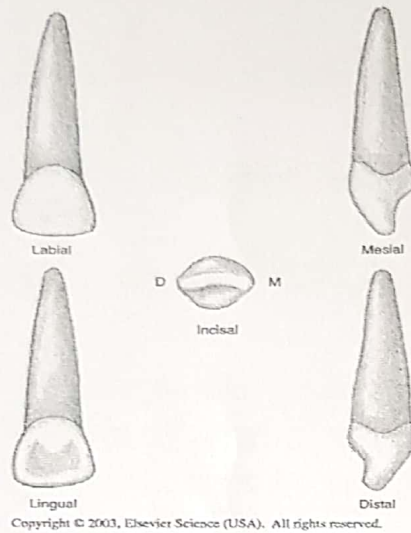
## Primary Maxillary Lateral Incisors

1-The crown of the primary maxillary lateral incisor is similar to that of the central incisor but is much smaller in all dimensions.

2-The incisal angles on the lateral incisor are also more rounded than on the central incisor.

3-The lateral root is longer in proportion to its crown, and its apex is sharper.

## Maxillary lateral incisor.

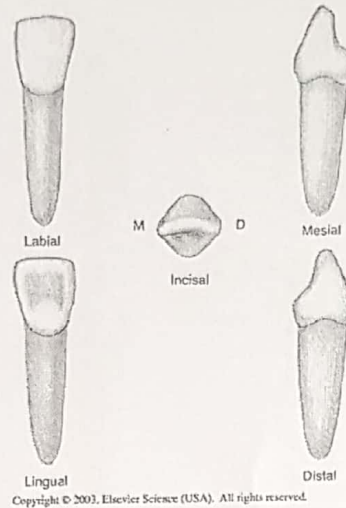


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## Primary Mandibular Central Incisors

- 1-The crown of the primary mandibular incisor resembles the primary mandibular lateral incisor more than its permanent central successor.
- 2-The mandibular central incisor is extremely symmetric.
- 3-It is also not as constricted at the CEJ as the primary maxillary incisor.
- 4-The lingual surface of the mandibular central incisors appears smooth and tapers toward the prominent cingulum.

## Mandibular central incisor.



## Primary Mandibular Lateral Incisors

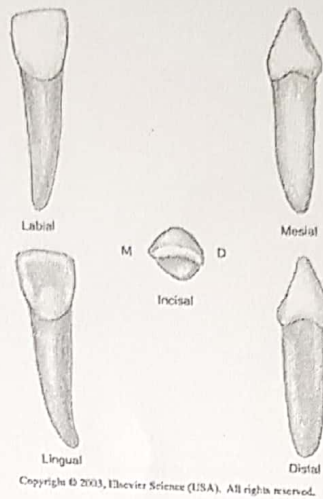
1-The crown of the primary lateral incisor is similar in form to that of the central incisor in the same arch but is wider and longer.

2-The incisal edge of the mandibular lateral incisor slopes distally, and the distoincisor angle is more rounded.

3-The root may have a distal curvature in its apical third and usually has a distal longitudinal groove.



## Mandibular lateral incisor.



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## Primary Canines

There are four primary canines, two in each dental arch.

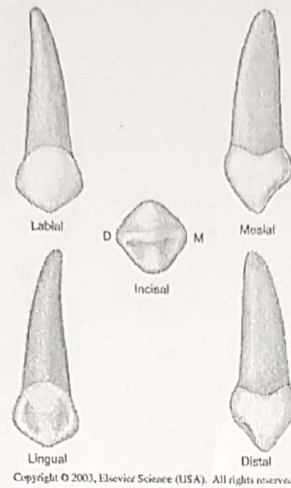
These primary canines differ from the outline of their permanent successors in the following ways:

The crown of the primary maxillary canine has a relatively longer and sharper cusp than that of its permanent successor when first erupted.

The mesial and distal outlines of the primary maxillary canine are rounder.



## Maxillary canine.



## Primary Mandibular Canines

The primary mandibular canine resembles the primary maxillary canine.

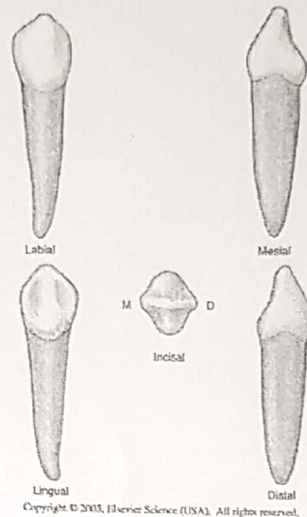
This tooth is much smaller labiolingually.

The distal cusp slope is much longer than the mesial cusp slope.

The lingual surface of the primary mandibular canine is marked by a shallow lingual fossa.

The primary mandibular canine (M and R) resembles the primary maxillary canine, although some dimensions are different. This tooth is much smaller labiolingually.

## Mandibular canine.



## Primary Maxillary first Molars

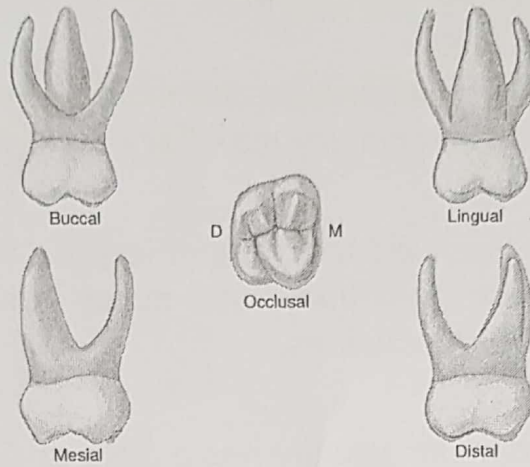
The crown of the primary maxillary first molar does not resemble any other crown of either dentition.

The height of contour on the buccal surface is at the cervical one third of the tooth and on the lingual side is at the middle one third.

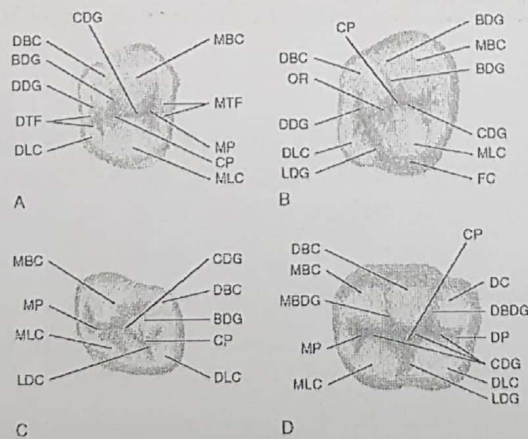
The primary maxillary molars have three roots, which are thinner and have greater flare than the permanent maxillary first molar.

The lingual root is the longest and most divergent.

# Maxillary first molar.



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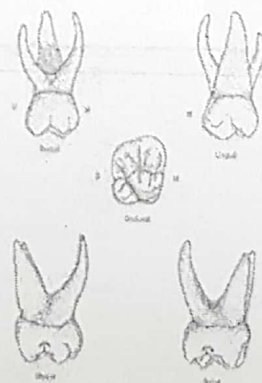
## Primary Maxillary Second Molars

The primary maxillary second molar (A and J) is larger than the primary maxillary first molar.

This tooth most closely resembles the form of the permanent maxillary first molar but is smaller in all dimensions.

The second molar usually has a cusp of Carabelli, the minor fifth cusp.

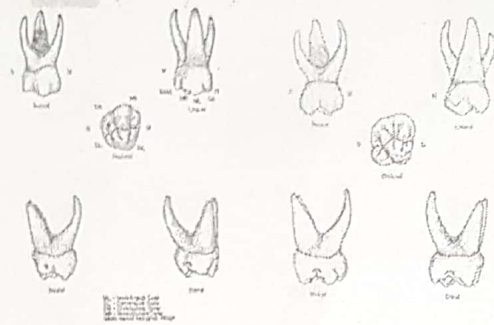
## Maxillary second molar.



Maxillary second molar



### Maxillary first & second deciduous molars



Maxillary first molar

Maxillary second molar

## Primary Mandibular First Molars

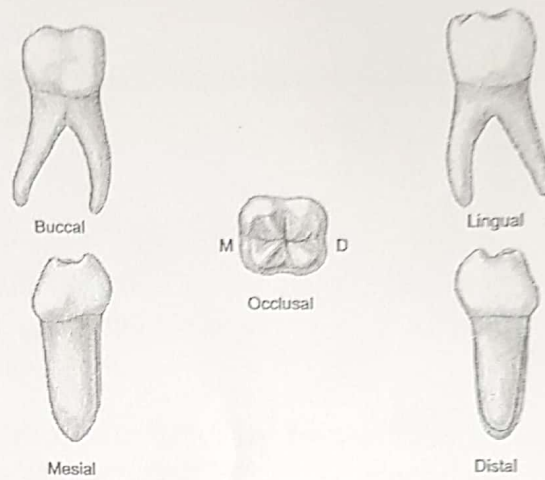
The crown of the primary mandibular first molar is unlike any other tooth of either dentition.

The height of contour on the buccal surface is at the cervical one third of the tooth and on the lingual side is at the middle one third.

The primary mandibular first molar has four cusps; the mesial cusps are larger.

The tooth has two roots, which are positioned similarly to those of other primary and permanent mandibular molars.

## Mandibular first molar.



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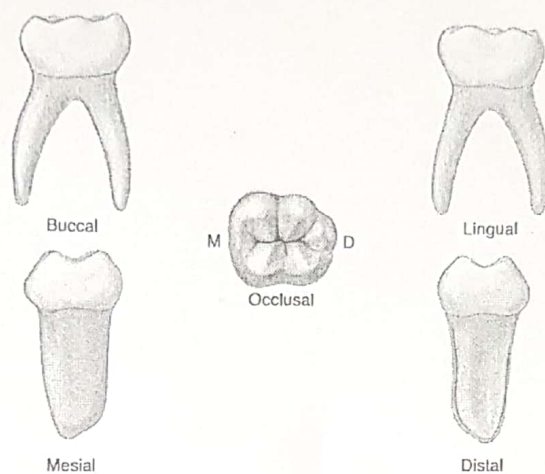
## Primary Mandibular Second Molars

The primary mandibular second molar is larger than the primary mandibular first molar.

It has five cusps; the second molar most closely resembles the form of the permanent mandibular first molar.

The three buccal cusps are nearly equal in size. The primary mandibular second molar has an overall oval occlusal shape.

# Mandibular second molar.



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