



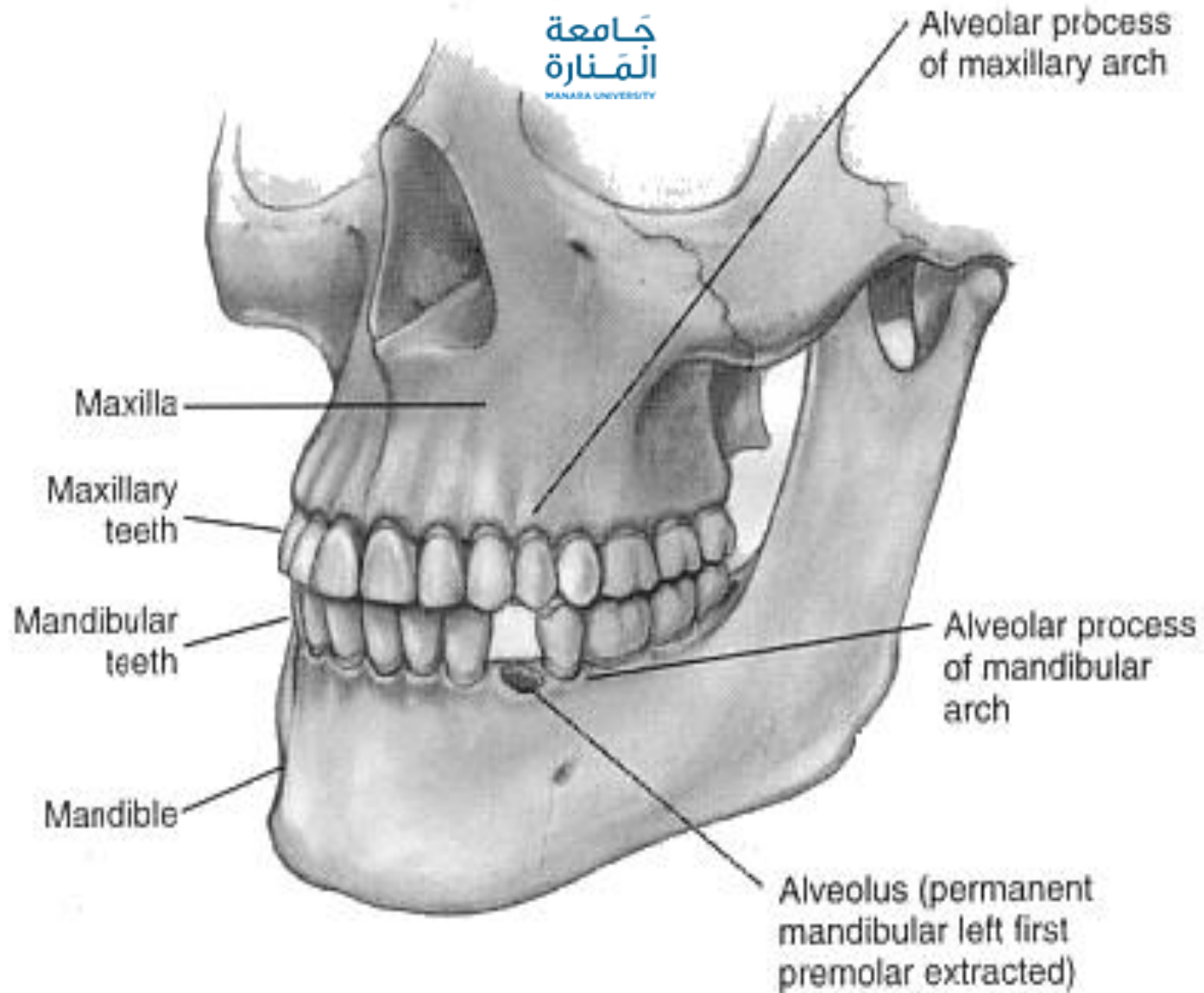
HUMAN DENTITION DENTAL ANATOMY

INTRODUCTION



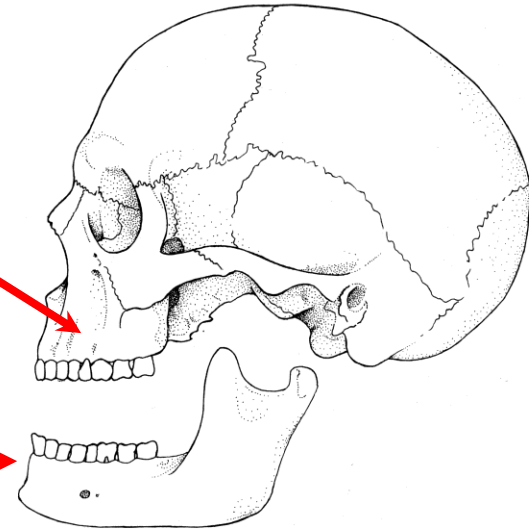
Dental Anatomy Includes.

- 1- The Surface Form Of The Oral Cavity.**
- 2- The External Morphology And Internal Composition Of The Individual Teeth.**
- 3- The Relationship Of The Teeth To Each Other And To The Skull Bone.**

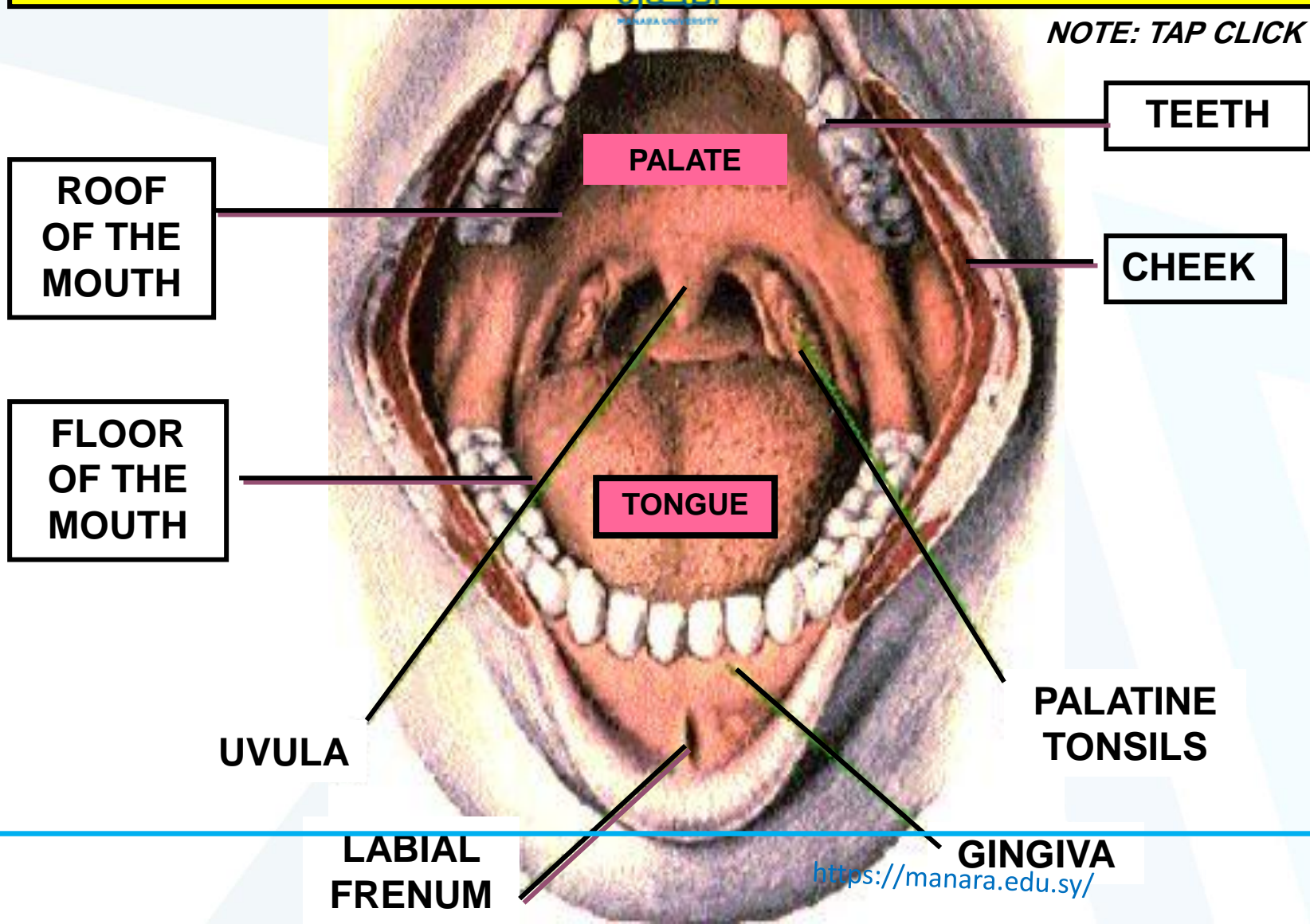


Maxillary arch

Mandibular arch



1- THE SURFACE FORM OF THE ORAL CAVITY.





1- THE SURFACE FORM OF THE ORAL CAVITY.

Upon looking to the oral cavity you can see:

1-Lips

2-Teeth

3-Gingiva

4-Cheek

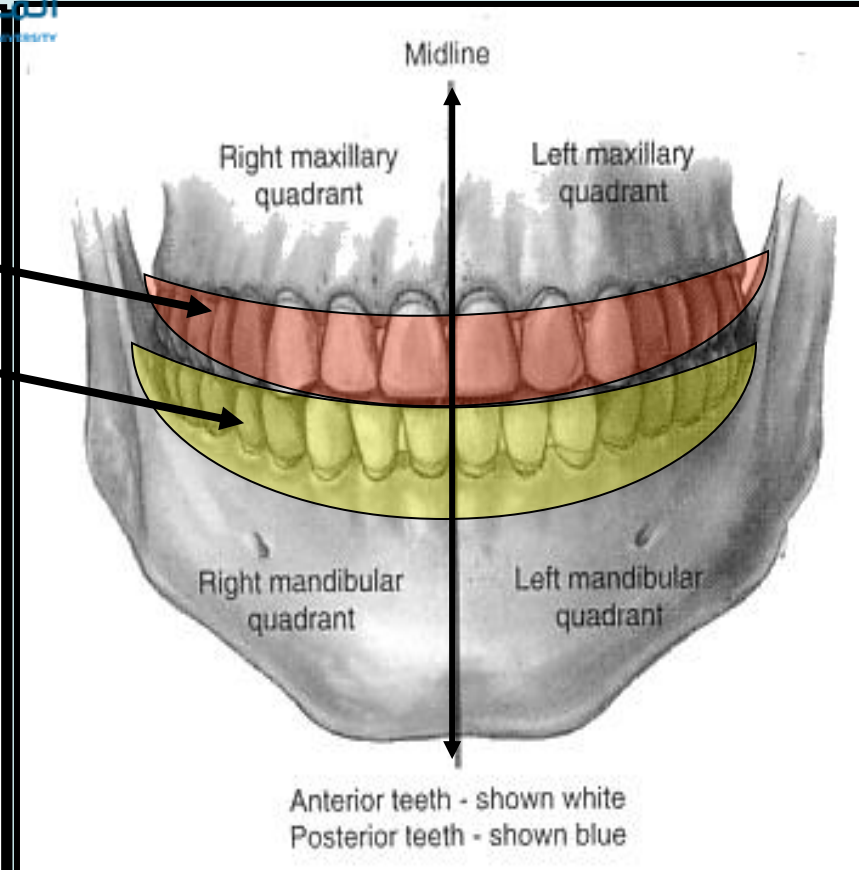
5-Tongue

6-Floor of the mouth

7-Roof of the mouth

2- Teeth

- Teeth Are Arranged In The Oral Cavity In Two Arches Called The **Dental Arches** One Lower And One Upper.
- The Upper Arch Is Called The **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**.
- Each Dental Arch Has A **Midline** That Divides The Arch Into Two Approximately Equal Right And Left Segments Named As **Quadrant**.
- There Are **Four Quadrants** In The Entire Oral Cavity.



In The Oral Cavity There Are Four Classes Of Teeth That Includes:

1-Incisors:

- There is two incisors The **central** incisor and The **lateral** incisor.

2-Canines:

- There is **one** canine in each quadrant.

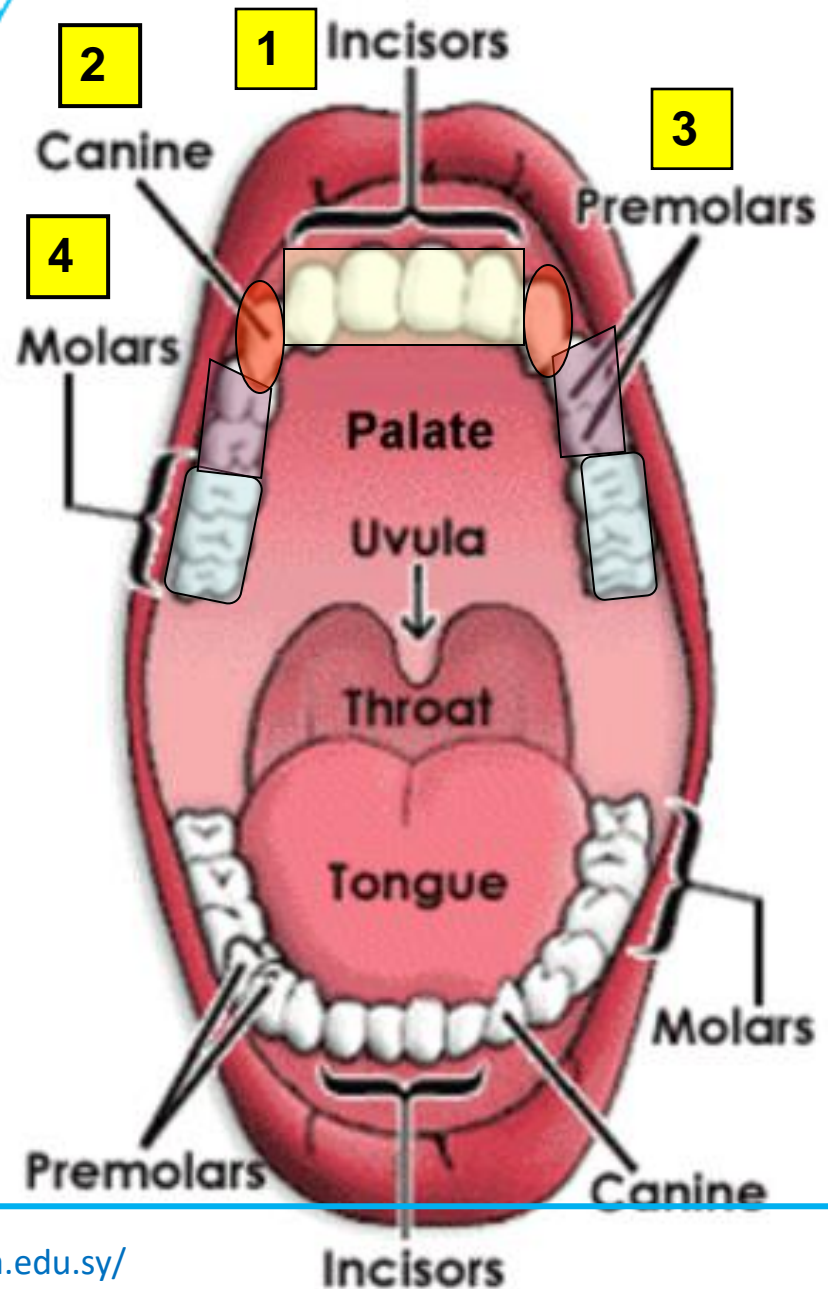
3-Premolars:

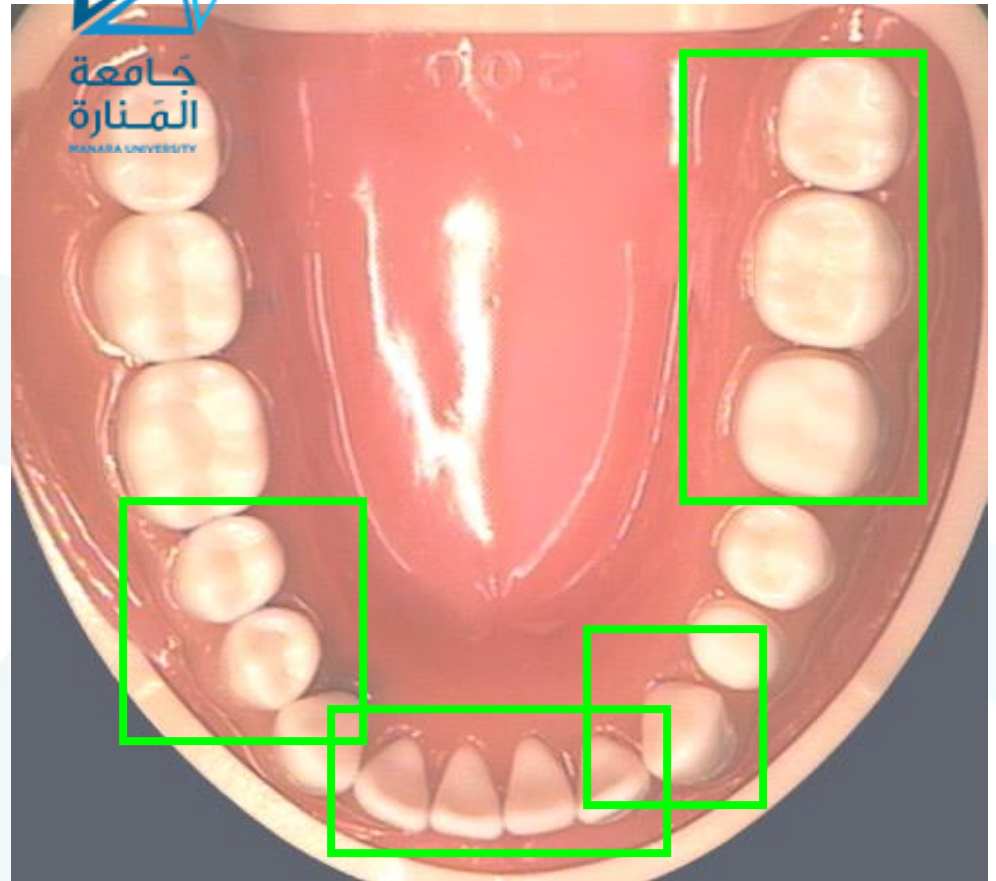
- There are two in each quadrant. **First** and **second** premolars.

4-Molars:

- There are three in each quadrant. They are the **first** molar, the **second** molar and the **third** molar.
- The **incisors and canines** are considered **anterior teeth** since they are closer to the midline.
- **Molars and premolars** are considered **posterior teeth** since they are farther from the midline.

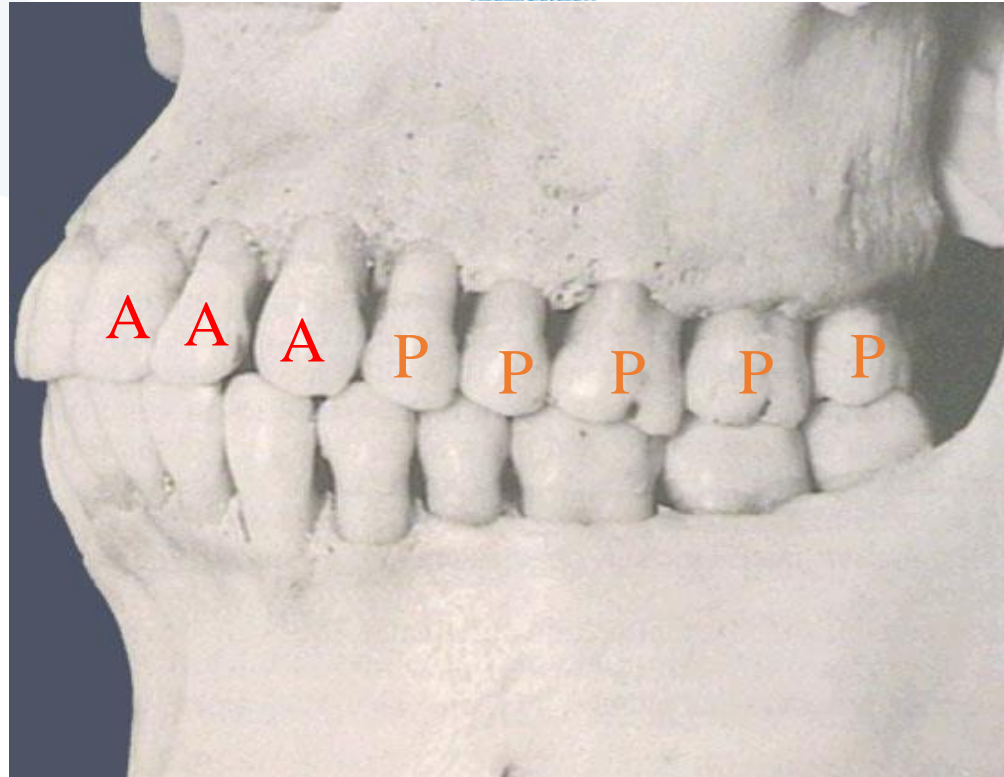
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Distinguish the four categories of teeth ... incisors, canines, premolars, molars

Permanent Dentition



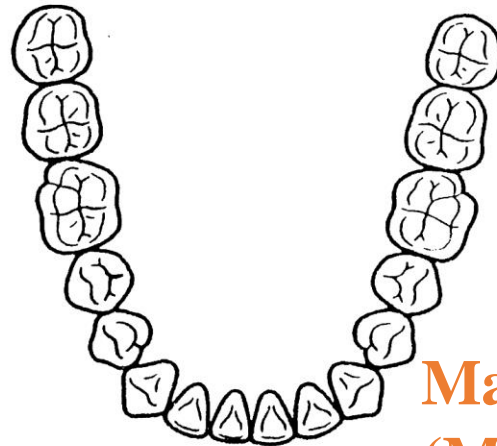
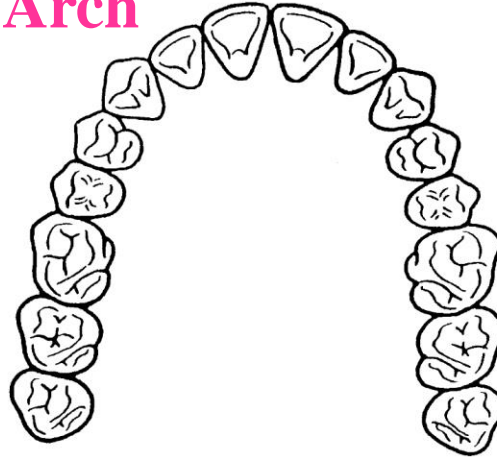
Upper Right

Upper Left

Lower Right

Lower Left

Maxillary Arch
(Maxilla)
(Uppers)



Mandibular Arch
(Mandible)
(Lowers)



Patient's Right

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Patient's Left

**Maxillary Right
Quadrant**

**Maxillary Left
Quadrant**

**Mandibular Right
Quadrant**

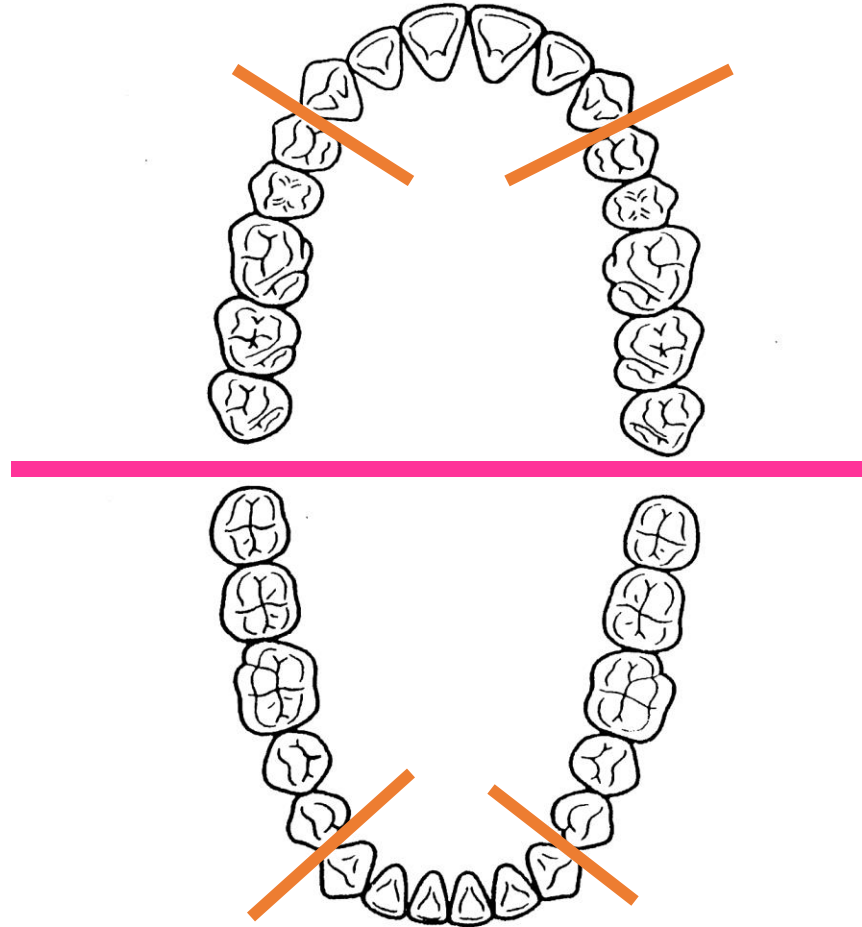
**Mandibular Left
Quadrant**



Patient's Right جامعة
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Patient's Left

Six Segments





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Maxillary Anterior
Segment

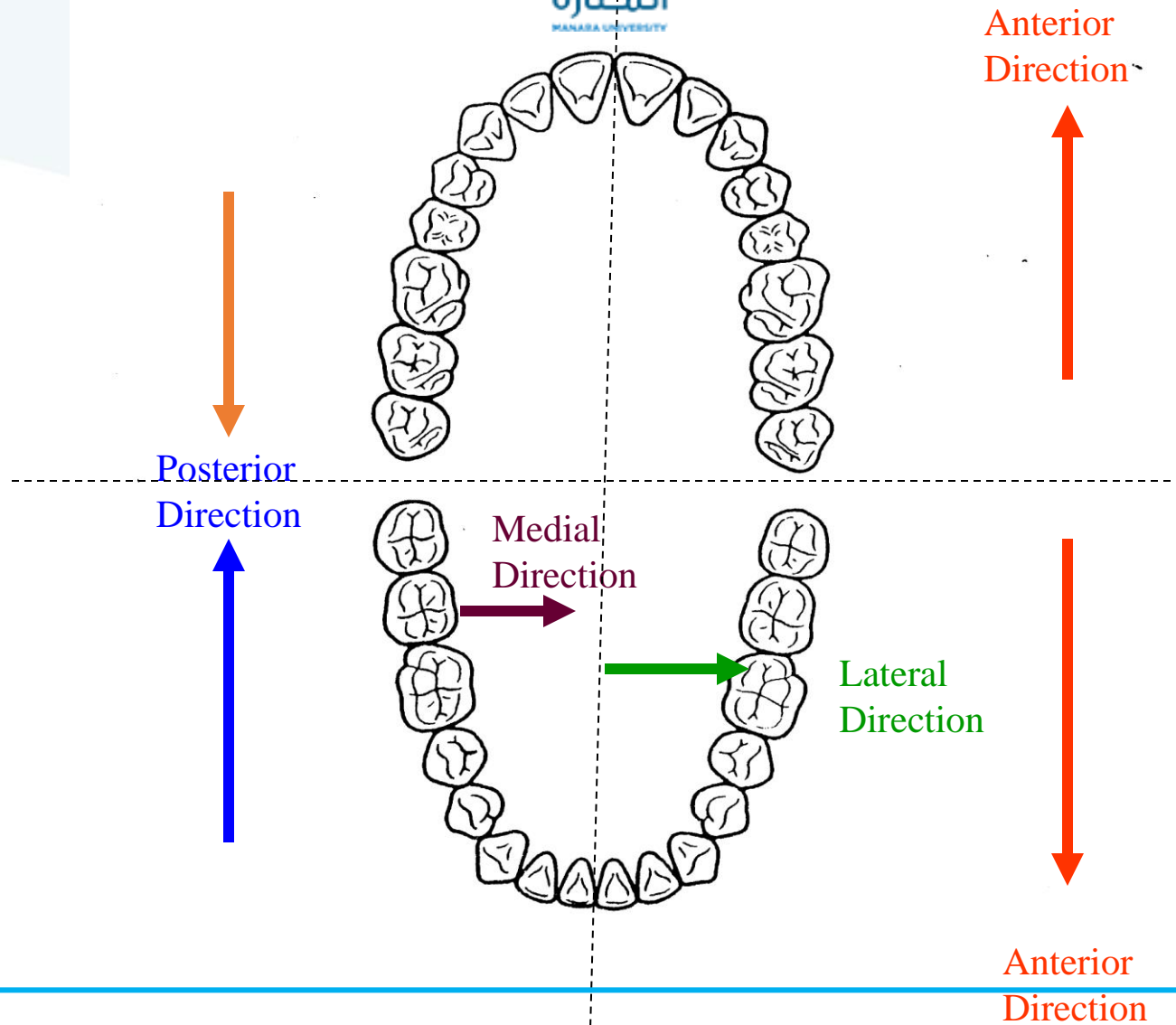
Maxillary
Right Posterior
Segment

Maxillary
Left Posterior
Segment

Mandibular
Right Posterior
Segment

Mandibular
Left Posterior
Segment

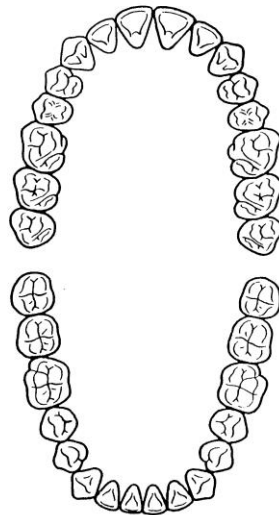
Mandibular Anterior
Segment





Maxillary CENTRAL Incisors

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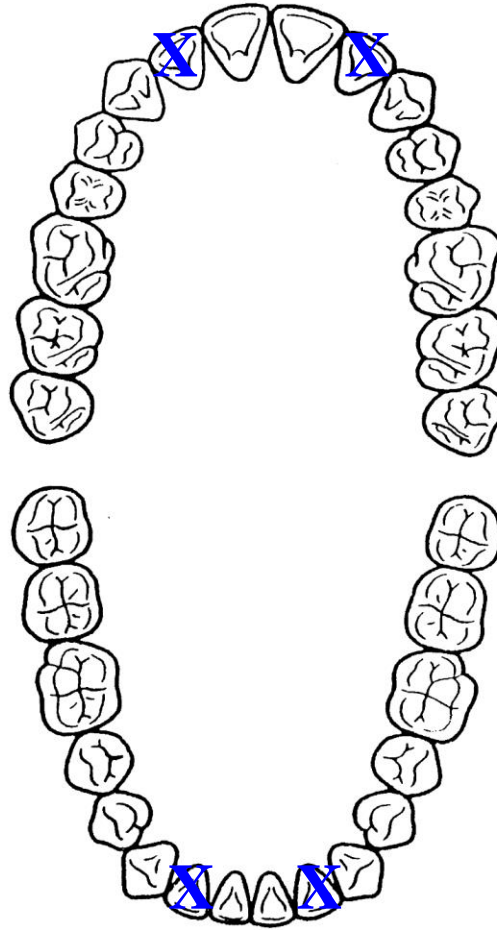


Mandibular CENTRAL Incisors



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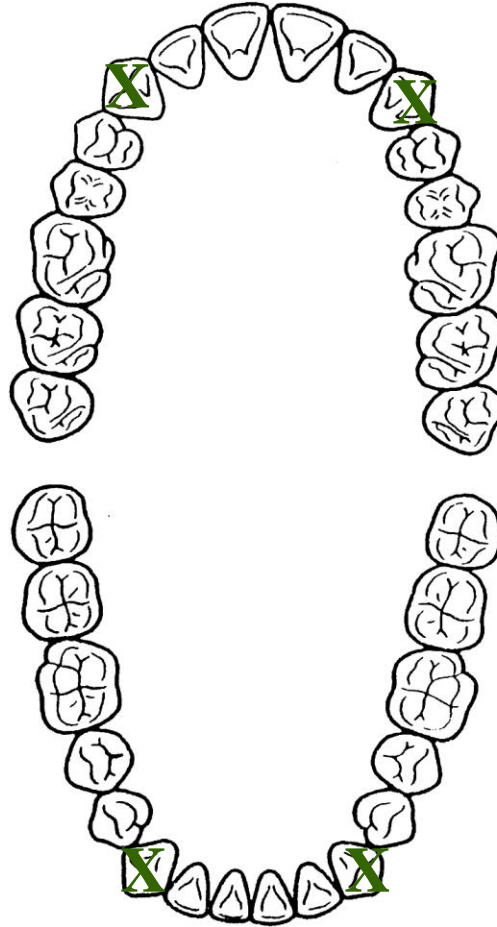
Maxillary LATERAL Incisors



Mandibular LATERAL Incisors

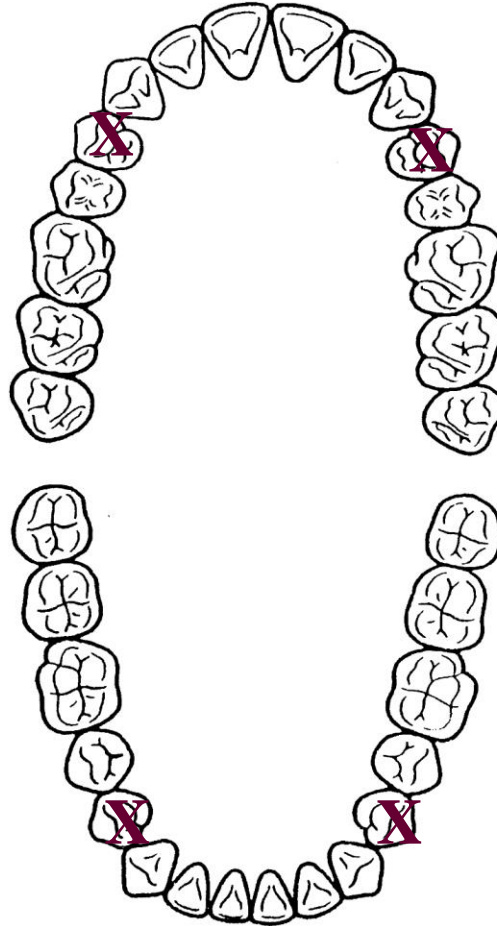
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Maxillary CUSPIDS (Canine)



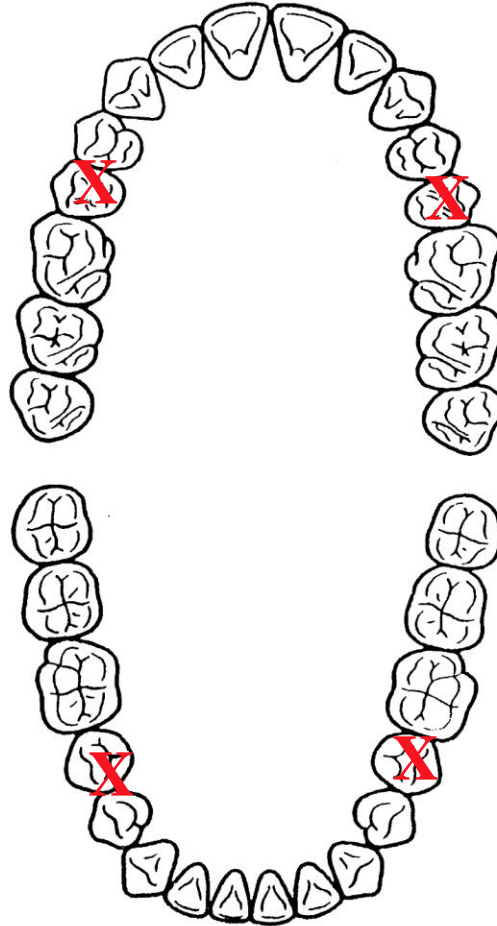
Mandibular CUSPIDS (Canine)

Maxillary 1st BICUSPIDS (Premolars)



Mandibular 1st BICUSPIDS (Premolars)

Maxillary 2nd BICUSPIDS (Premolars)

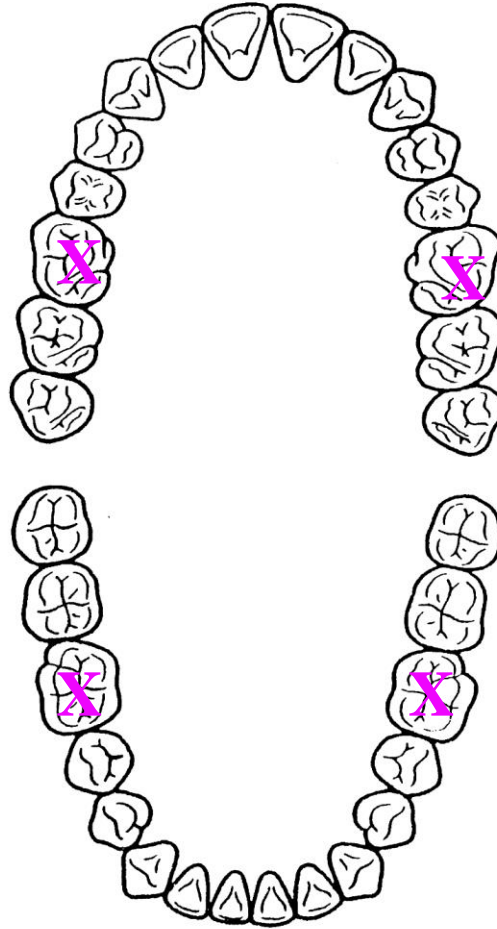


Mandibular 2nd BICUSPIDS (Premolars)



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Maxillary 1st MOLARS

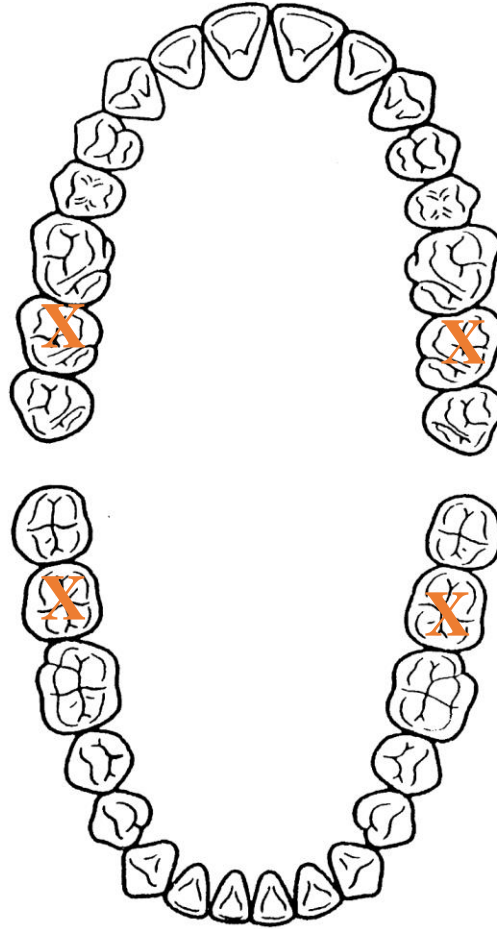


Mandibular 1st MOLARS



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Maxillary 2nd MOLARS

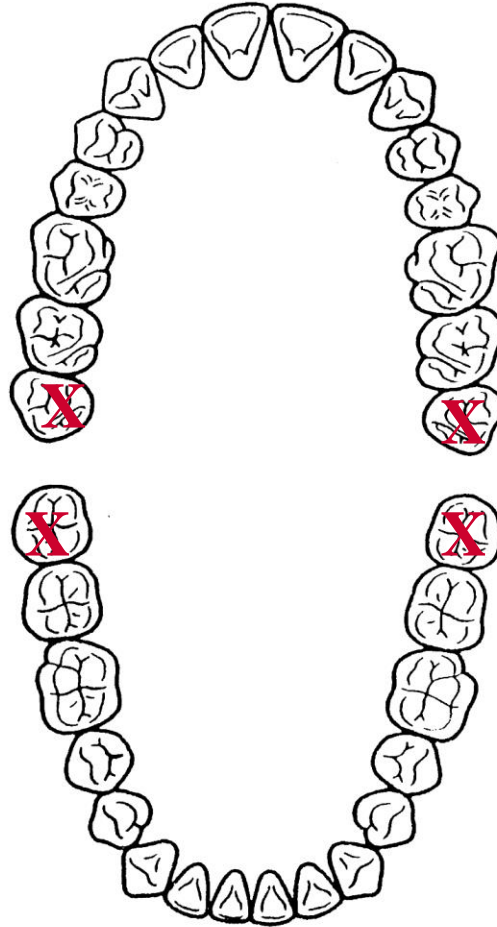


Mandibular 2nd MOLARS



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Maxillary 3rd MOLARS



Mandibular 3rd MOLARS

Types of Teeth:

Incisors: Have a sharp thin edge for **cutting**.

- Four uppers and four lowers.

- There are central incisors and lateral incisors.

These function in cutting food, articulating speech, appearance, and for support of the lips.

Incisor means “that which makes an incision, or cut.”

The tongue side, or lingual surface, is shaped like a **shovel** to aid in guiding the food into the mouth.

Incisor Teeth



- Are single-rooted teeth with a relatively sharp and thin edge.
- Located at the front of the mouth, they are designed to cut food without the application of heavy forces.



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Cuspids: Also referred to as ***canines***,
designed for cutting and tearing foods .

Located at the "corner" of the arch.

Are the **longest teeth** in the human dentition.

They have the **longest root** and are usually the last teeth to
be lost.

Because of its sturdy (strong)crown, long root, and
location in the arch, the canine is referred to as the
cornerstone of the dental arch.

Canines: Two upper and two lower. They function along with the incisors for support of the lips, cutting or shearing of food, and as guide posts in occlusion. they are the cornerstones of the dental arch.

Premolar Teeth

Premolars: Also known as bicuspid.

There are four maxillary and four mandibular premolars.

are a cross between canines and molars.

They are not as long as canines and they also have a broader surface for chewing food.

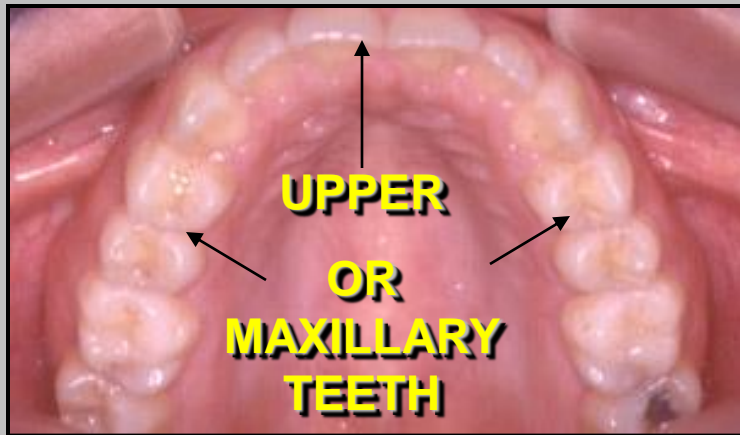
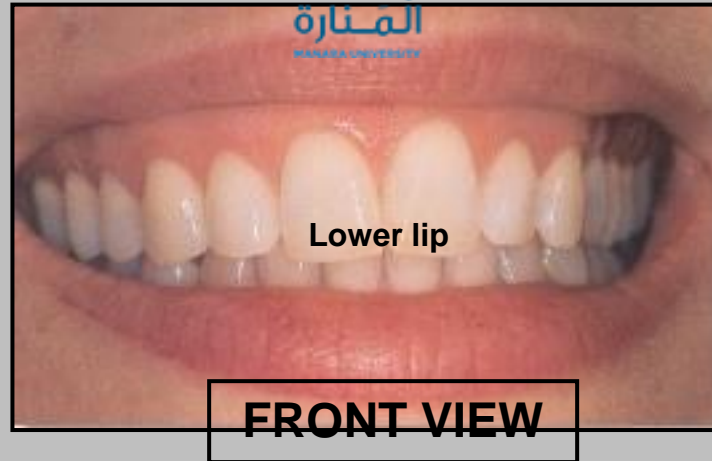
They function with molars in the mastication of food and in maintaining vertical dimension of the face



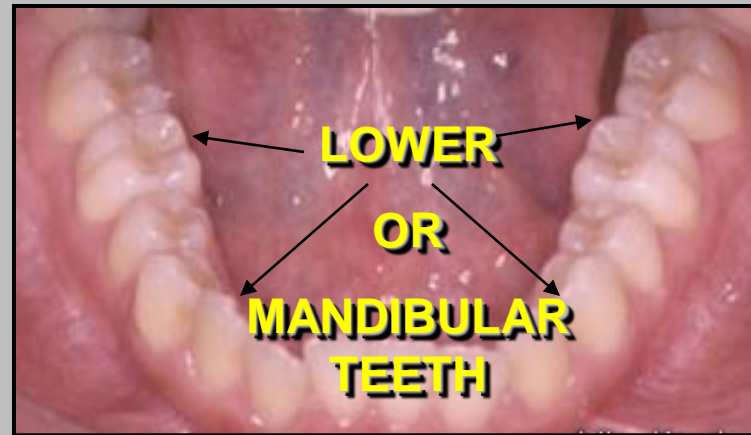
Molars: There are six upper and six lower : first, second, and third. Permanent molars are important in the chewing and grinding of food, and in maintaining the vertical dimension of the face.

Important: Upper molars have three roots and lower molars have two roots.

Molars: Have 4 to 5 cusps and a broad surface used for grinding and chewing solid masses of food.

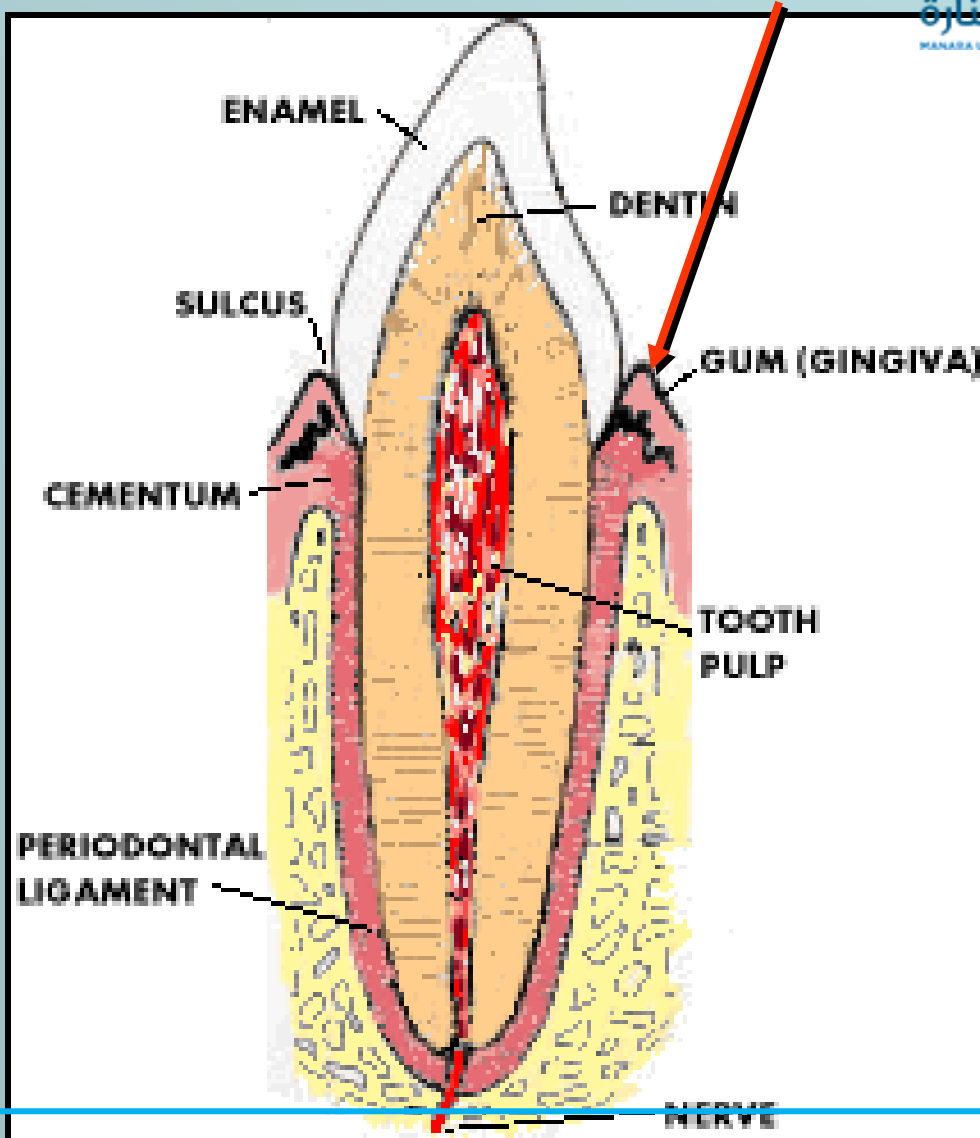


***UPPER DENTAL ARCH.
(MAXILLARY T.)***



***LOWER DENTAL ARCH
(MANDIBULAR T.)***

3- Gingiva



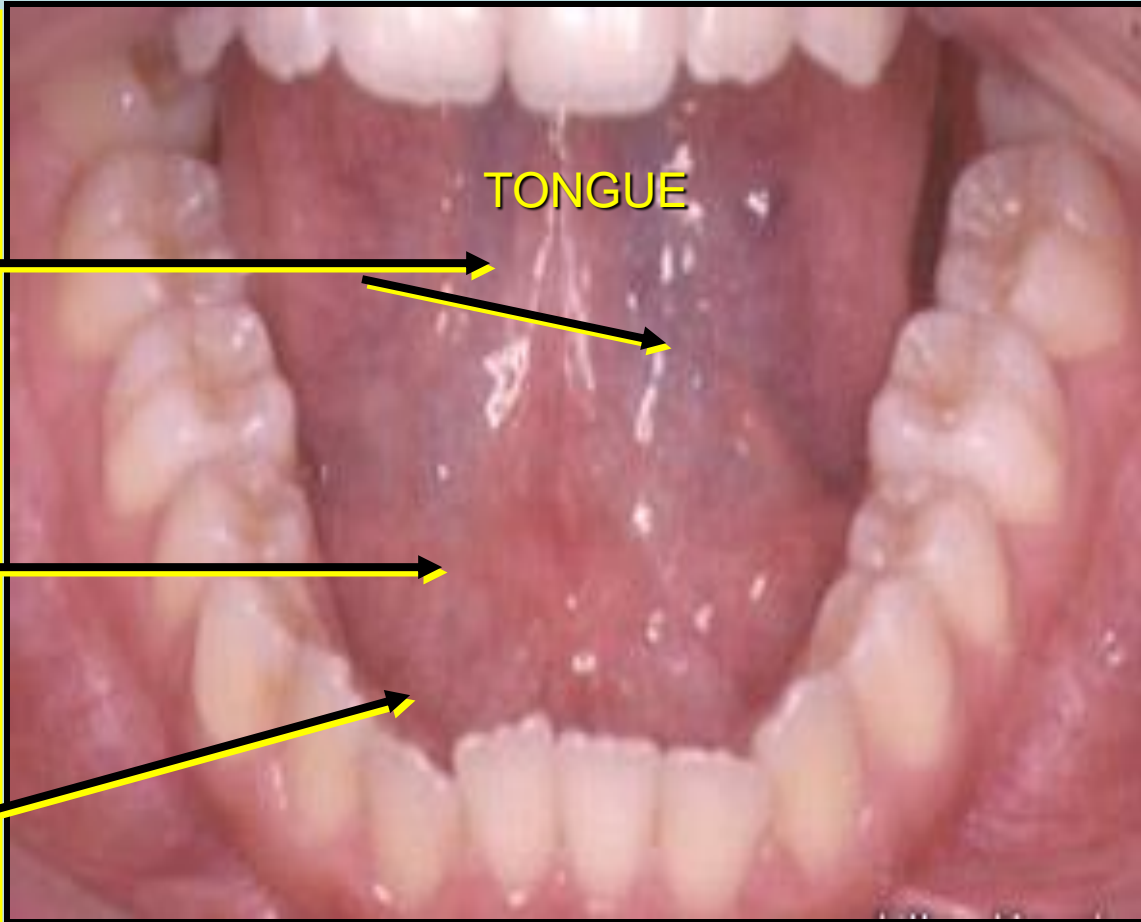
- It is that part of the masticatory tissue that ***surrounds the cervical*** part of teeth.
- It is ***firmly attached*** to the teeth and their surrounding bone.

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**.

- A **valley** shaped space between tongue and teeth is named as **alveolingual sulcus**.



7- Roof of the mouth

- Its **anterior part** is named as **hard palate**.
- Its **posterior part** is named as **soft palate** which ends by a small fleshy structure named **uvula** hanging from its center.
- The **junction** between hard and soft palate is called **vibrating line**

