

Mandibular canine

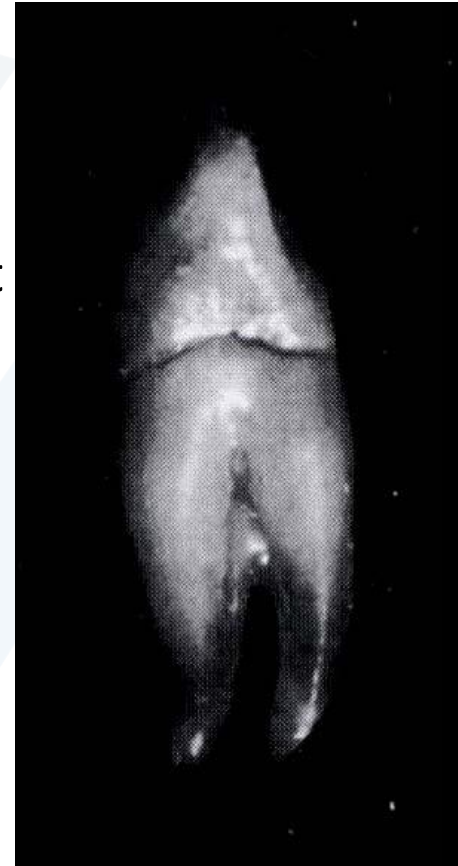


Labial aspect

- The crown is narrower mesiodistally than those of the maxillary canine .and it is just as long
- in many instances,The crown appears longer .
- The root may be as long as the maxillary canine .
- usually the root is somewhat shorter by 1 or 2 millimeters .



- A variation in the form of the mandibular canine is bifurcated roots .this variation is not rare .



Labial aspect

- Labial height of contour is in the gingival 1/3.
- The labial surface is flatter than the labial surface of the maxillary canine.

Root curvatures are infrequent. when curvature of root ends is present, it is often in a mesial direction .



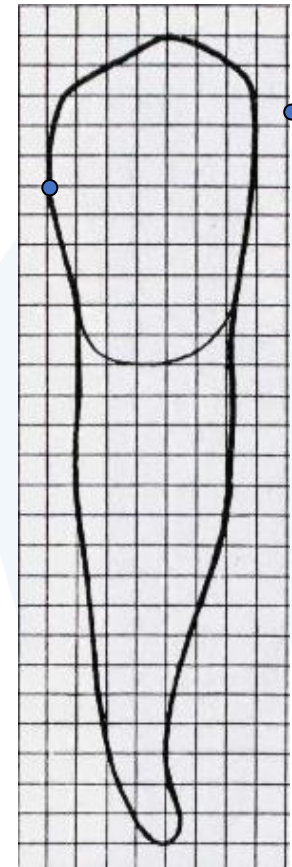
Labial aspect

- Tooth crown has the appearance of being long and slender
- 1- (height of contact areas
 - 2- narrowness of the crown M-D.)



Labial aspect

- Mesial height of contour in the incisal 1/3. near the mesioincisal angel
- Distal height of contour at the junction of the incisal and middle 1/3.



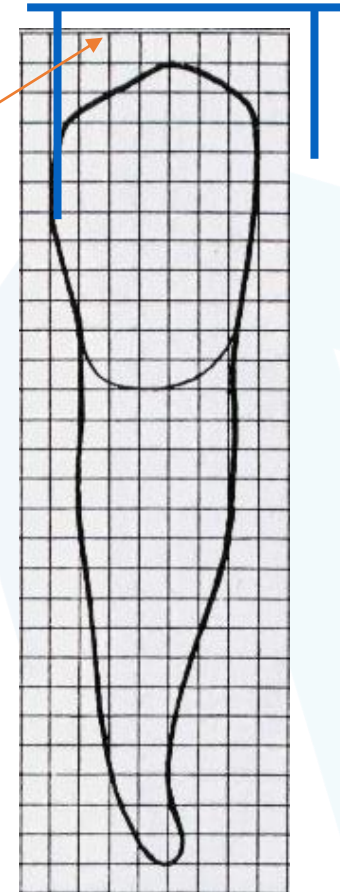
Labial aspect

- **Cusp tip** centered mesiodistally at eruption, but with wear it is displaced to the mesial and the **distal cusp ridge longer**
- The **distal cusp ridge** is usually always longer than the mesial cusp ridge.



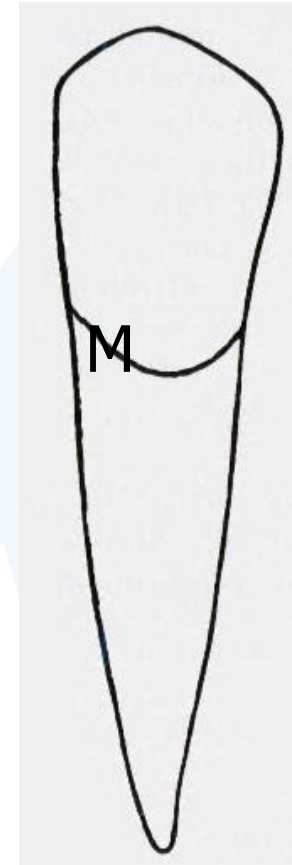
Labial aspect

- The **distal incisal embrasure** is larger than the mesial incisal embrasure.



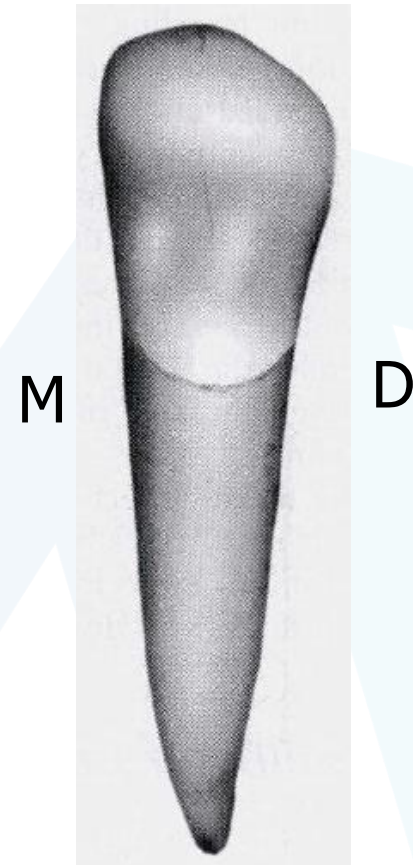
Labial aspect

- Mesial outline is almost a straight line.
- Distal outline is more convex .

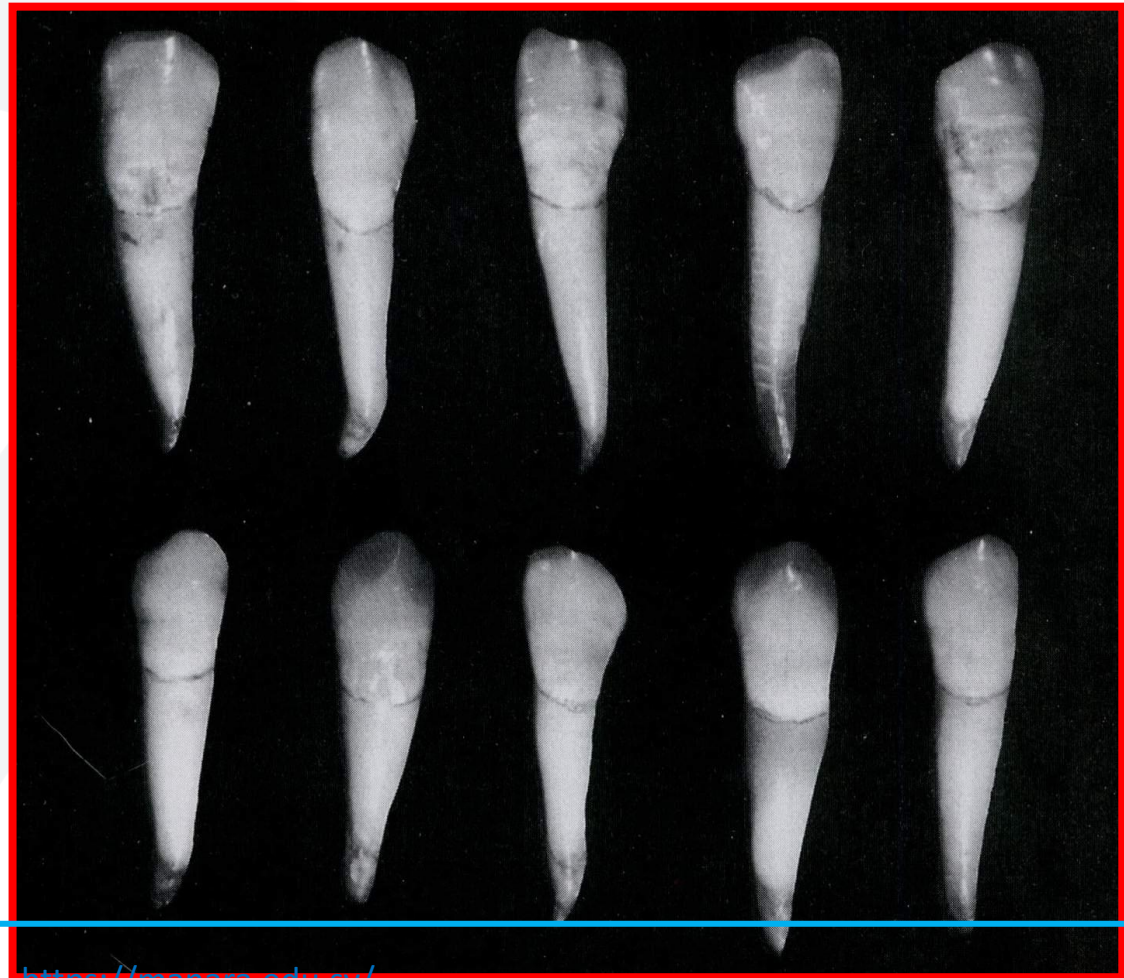


Labial aspect

- The mesio-incisal angle is sharper than the disto-incisal angle which is more rounded.



Labial aspect Ten Typical specimens.



- Anatomical variation

Lingual aspect

- **Marginal ridges** are present but less distinct than those of the maxillary canine.



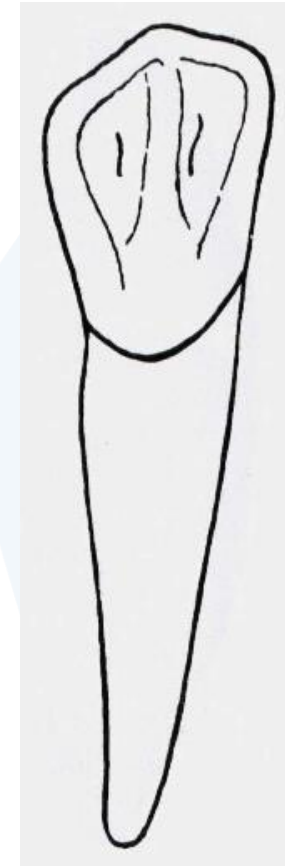
Lingual aspect

- **Mesial** and **distal** lingual fossae are shallow and smooth.



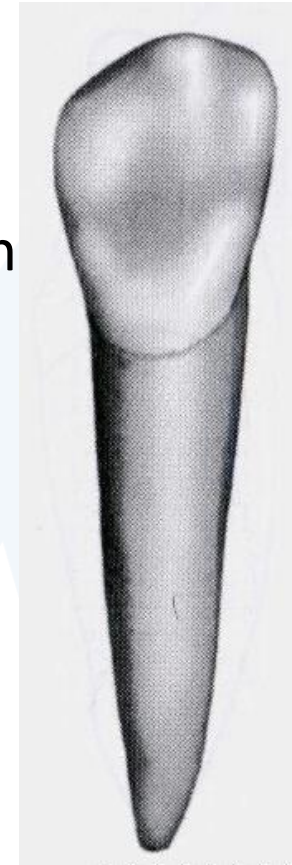
Lingual aspect

- The lingual surface of the crown is flatter than the maxillary canine .



Lingual aspect

- The cingulum is smooth and poorly developed ,th marginal ridges are less distinct.



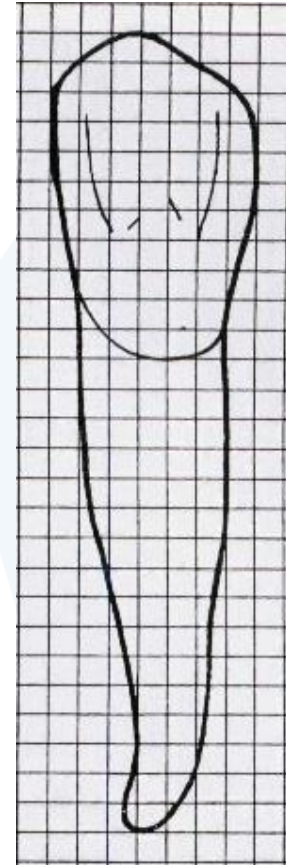
Lingual aspect

- Cingulum is prominent, but smooth and free of pits or grooves.



Lingual aspect

- the root is narrower relatively than that of the maxillary canine.



Mesial aspect

- Cingulum is not pronounced, but smooth and free of pits or grooves.
- Cemento-enamel line is curved further and deeper than distal surface.
- The cervical line curves more toward the incisal portion than does the cervical line on the maxillary canine .



The developmental depression on the root mesially is more pronounced and sometimes quite deep than maxillary .

The roots of the two teeth are quite similar from the mesial aspect with the possible exception of a more pointed root tip on the mandibular canine .

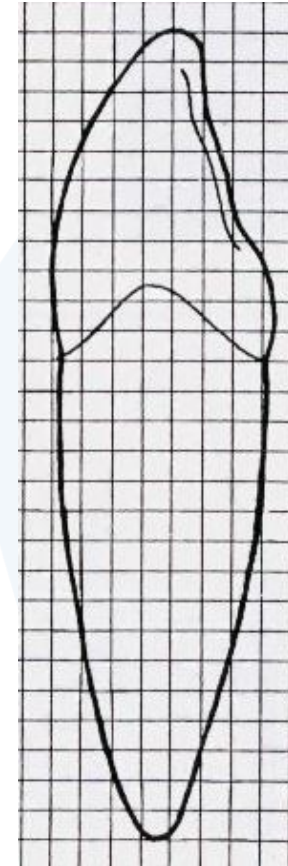
Mesial aspect

- Cusp tip is centered labiolingually, and often not as sharp as the cusp tip on the maxillary canine .



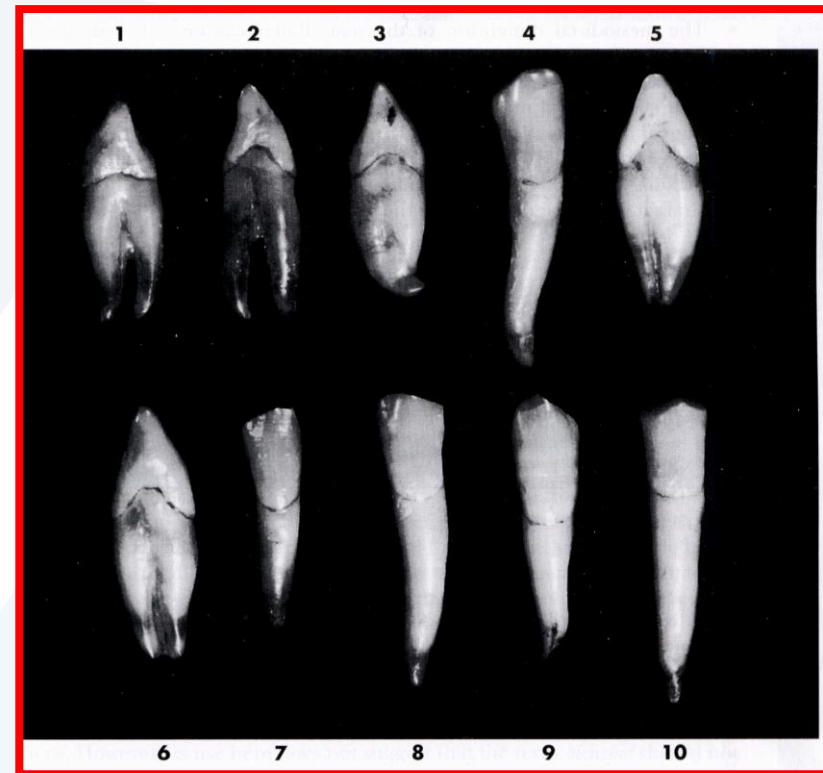
Mesial aspect

- the **incisal portion of the crown is thinner labiolingually**, Which allows the cusp to appear more pointed .and the cusp ridge to appear more slender .
- It has little curvature labially on the crown compared with maxillary canine .

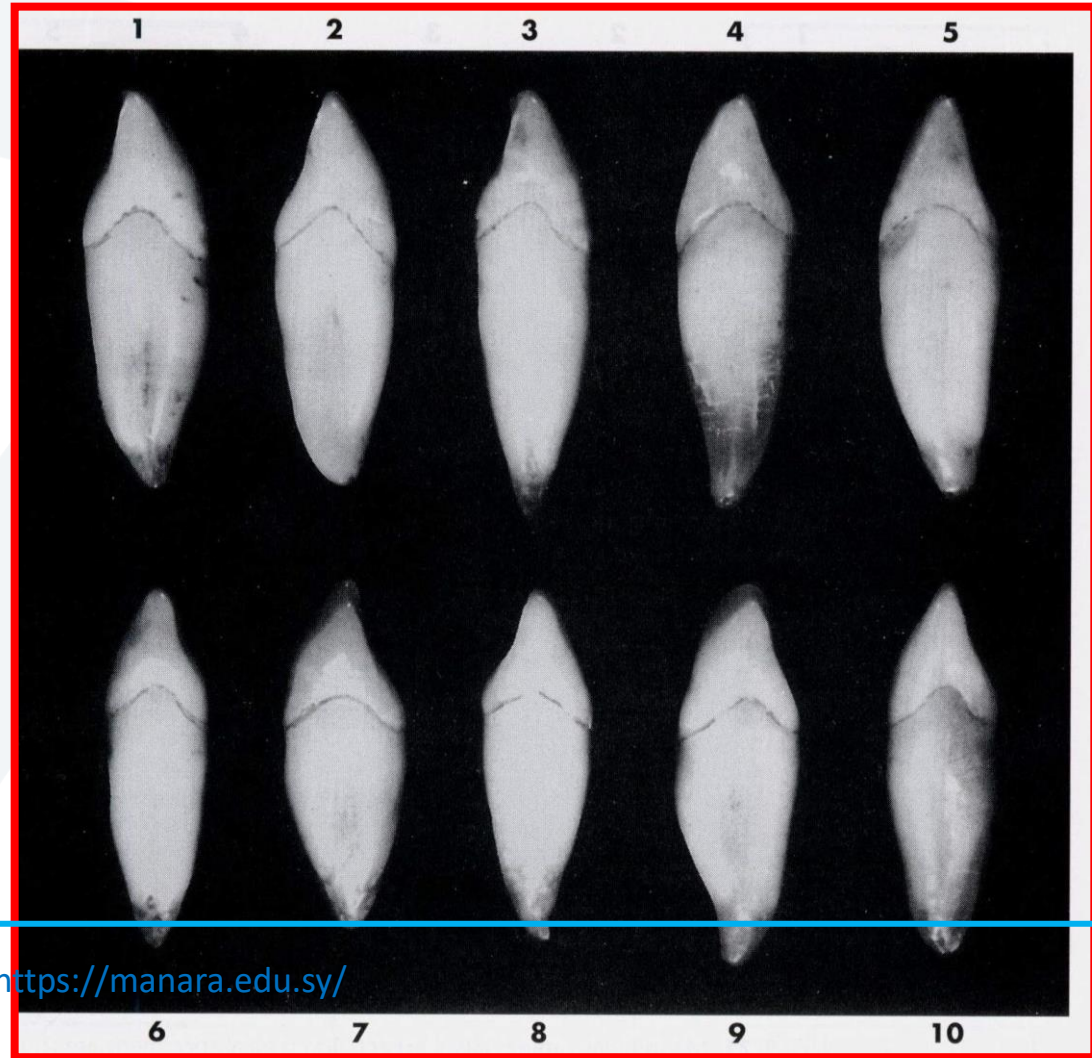


uncommon variations

Well formed crown ,two roots: one lingual and one labial.



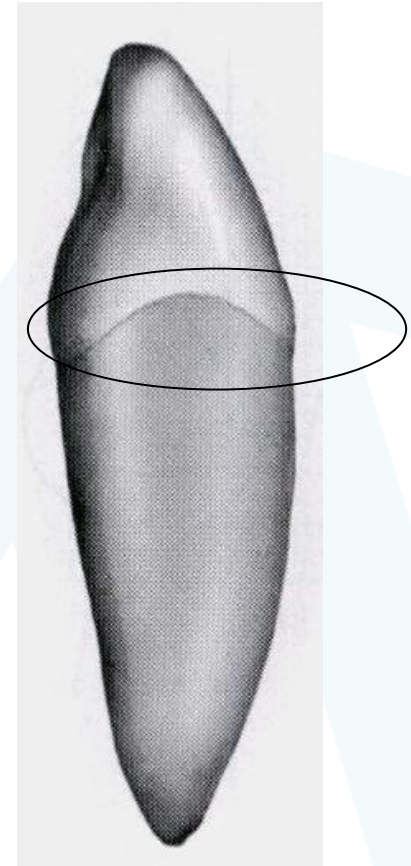
Mesial aspect Ten Typical specimens.



- Anatomical variation

Distal aspect

- Little difference from the distal aspect can be seen between the mandibular and maxillary canine except the following features.
- Cervical line is less convex than maxillary tooth and mesial aspect of this tooth.



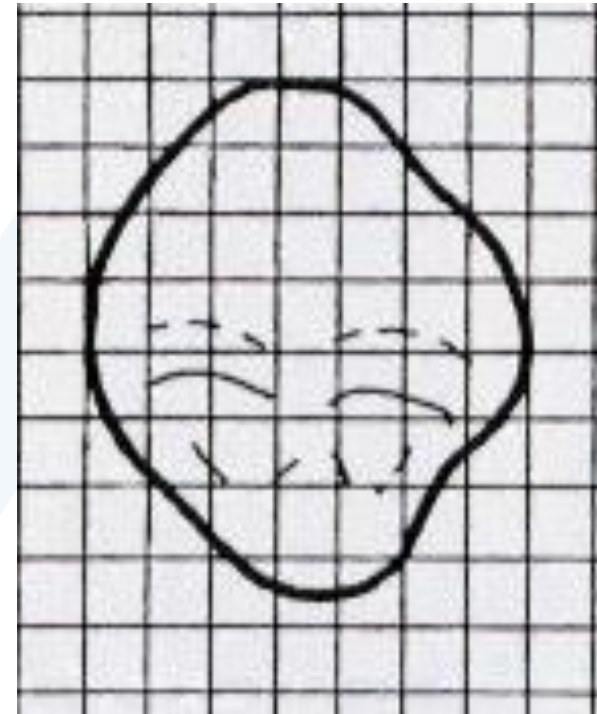
Distal aspect

- The **developmental depression** is more marked on the root.



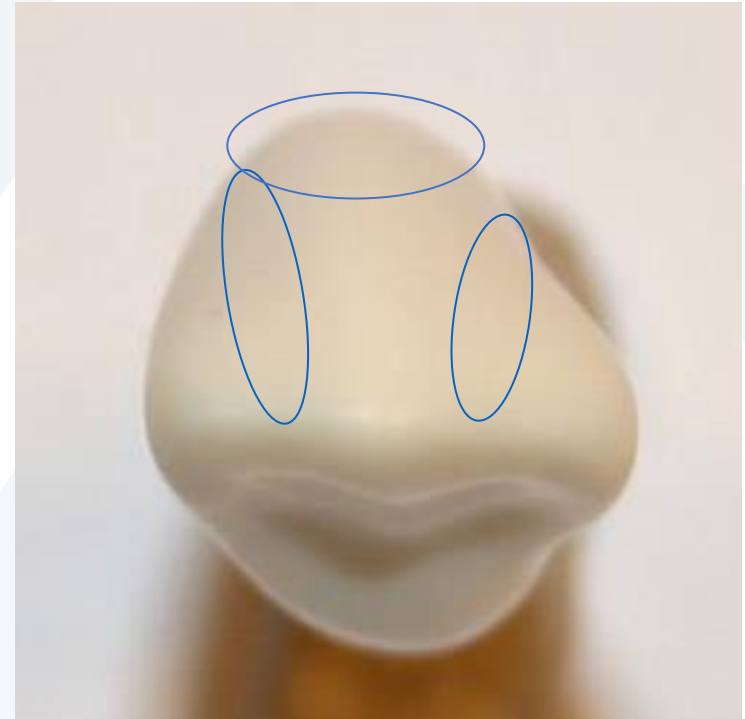
Incisal aspect

- The outlines of the crowns of mandibular and maxillary canine from this aspect are often similar. The main differences :
- The mesiodistal dimension of the mandibular is less than the labiolingual dimension . a similarity is evident in this , but the outlines of the mesial surface are less curved .



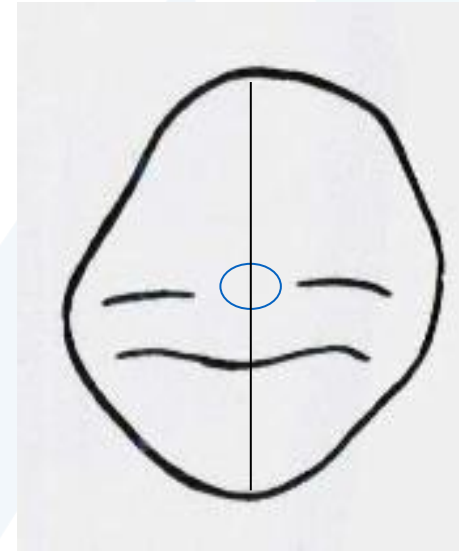
Incisal aspect

- Labial developmental depressions are typically present but shallow.
- Labial height of contour in the gingival 1/3.



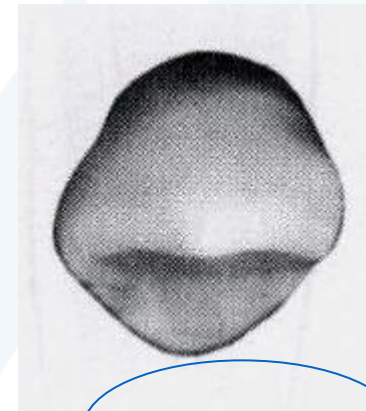
Incisal aspect

- **Cusp tip** centered labiolingually over the long axis of the tooth.



Incisal aspect

- **Lingual fossae** are shallow and free of pits or grooves.



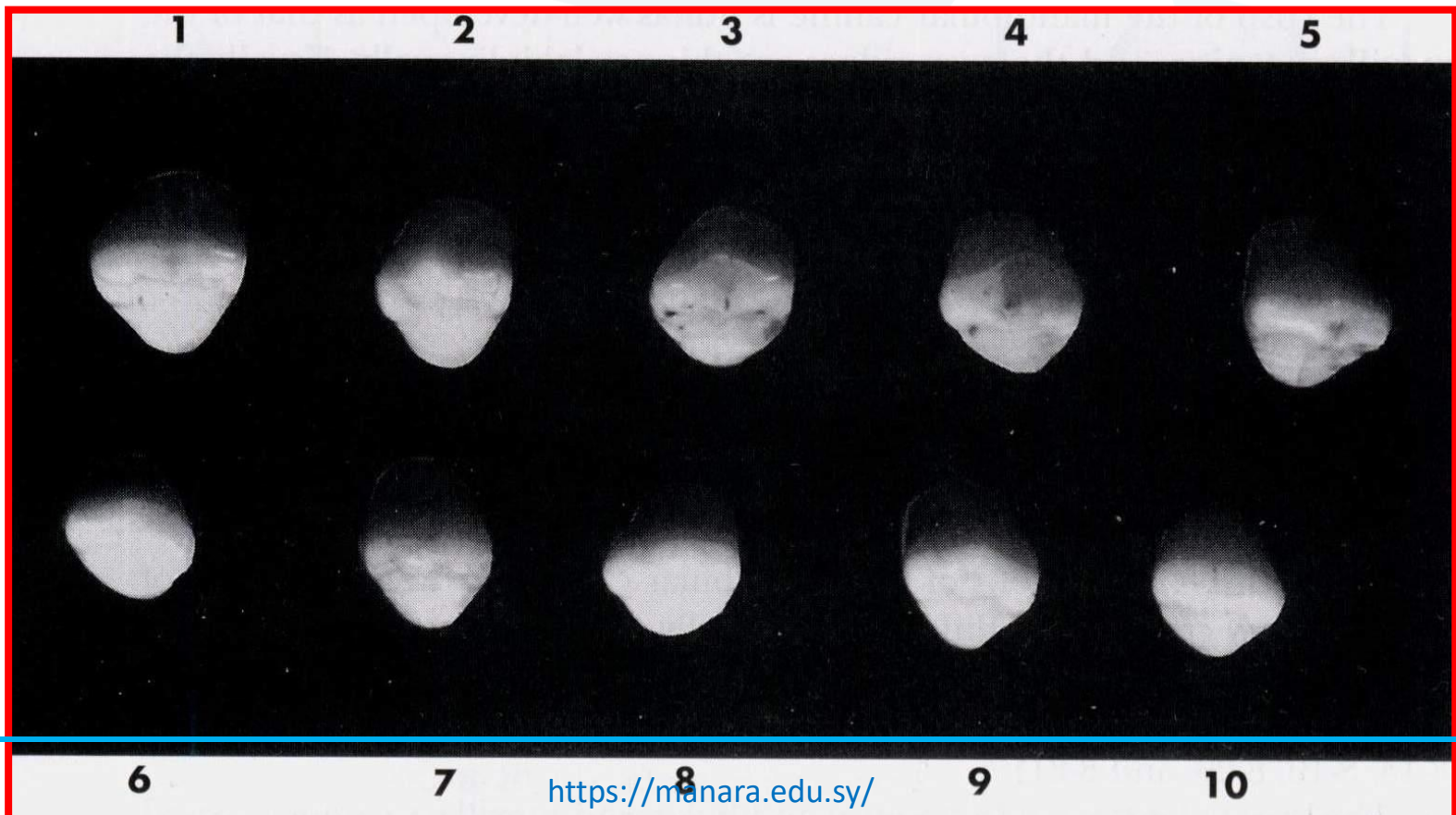
Incisal aspect

- Lingual surfaces are smooth and free of pits and grooves.



Incisal aspect Ten Typical specimens

- Anatomical variation



uncommon variations

1 - well formed crown ,two roots
,one lingual and one labial.

2 - same as specimen 1 with
longer roots.

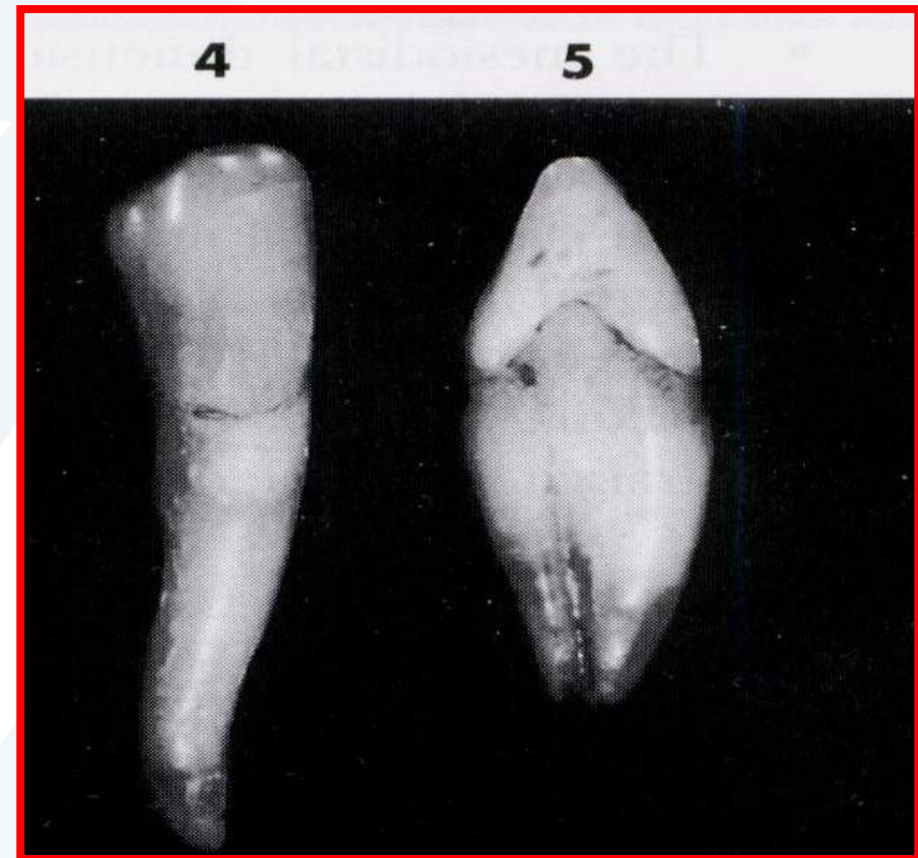
3 -Well formed crown portion
,poorly formed root.



uncommon variations

4 - Root longer than average
,with extreme curvature.

5 - Deep developmental groove
dividing the root.

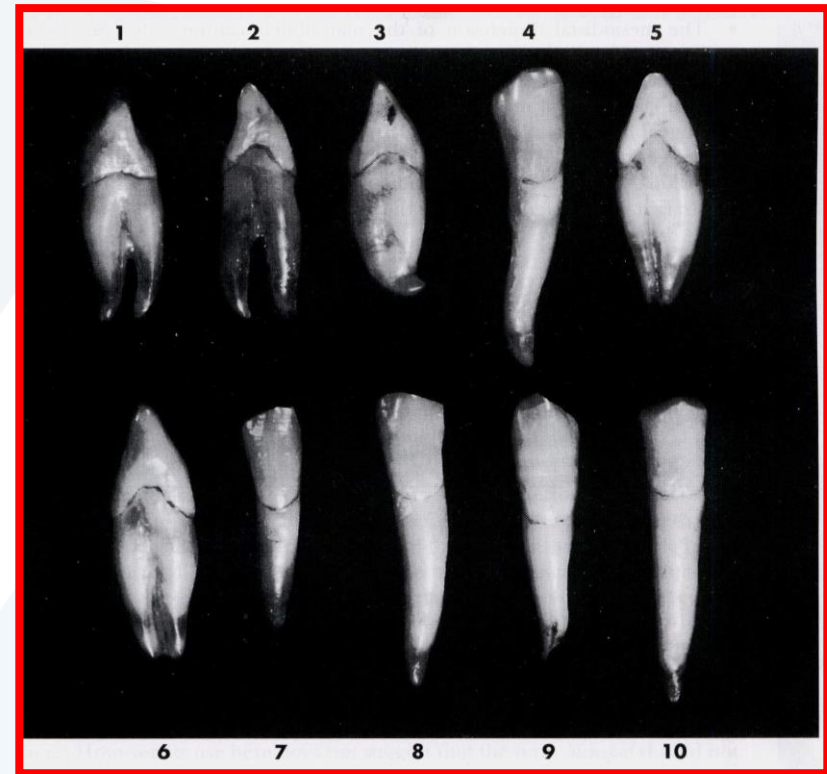


uncommon variations

6 - same as 5, Deep developmental groove dividing the root..

7 - Crown resembling mandibular lateral incisor, root short.

8 - Root extra long ,with odd mesial curvature starting at cervical third.



uncommon variations

9 - Crown extra long ,with irregular in outline ,root short and poorly formed at the apex.

10 - Crown with straight mesial and distal sides ,wide at the cervix, with a root extreme length .

