Oral Structures and Types of teeth

By:

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• **Oral structures are essential in reflecting local and systemic health**

• **Oral anatomy: a fundamental of dental sciences on which the oral health care provider is based.**

• **Oral anatomy used to assess the relationship of teeth, both within and between the arches**
The color and morphology of the structures may vary with genetic patterns and age.
Before

aging

After

SMOKING

AGING
DENTAL ARCH OF ADULT

- Incisors (4)
- Canines (2)
- Molars (6)
- Premolars (4)

Maxilla
- 16 teeth

Mandible
- 16 teeth
One Quadrant at the Dental Arches
Parts of a Tooth

- Crown
- Root
Parts of a Tooth

- **Crown**: part of the tooth covered by enamel, portion of the tooth visible in the oral cavity.

- **Root**: part of the tooth which covered by cementum.
- **Posterior teeth**

- **Anterior teeth**
• Apex: rounded end of the root

• Periapex (periapical): area around the apex of a tooth

• Foramen: opening at the apex through which blood vessels and nerves enters

• Furcation: area of a two or three rooted tooth where the root divides
Tooth Layers

- **Enamel**: the hardest calcified tissue covering the dentine in the crown of the tooth (96%) mineralized.

- **Dentine**: hard calcified tissue surrounding the pulp and underlying the enamel and cementum. Makes up the bulk of the tooth, (70%) mineralized.
The Layers of a Tooth

- Enamel
- Dentine
- Pulp
- Cementum
Tooth Layers

- **Pulp:** the innermost noncalsified tissues containing blood vessels, lymphatics and nerves.

- **Cementum:** bone like calcified tissue covering the dentin in the root of the tooth, 50% mineralized.
Tooth Layers
Tooth Surfaces

- **Facial:** Labial, Buccal
- **Lingual:** called palatal for upper arch.
- **Proximal:** mesial, distal
- **Contact area:** area where that touches the adjacent tooth in the same arch.
Tooth Surfaces

- **Incisal**: surface of an incisor which toward the opposite arch, the biting surface, the newly erupted “permanent incisors have mamelons”: projections of enamel on this surface.

- **Occlusal**: surface of posterior teeth that is toward the opposite arch, the chewing surface.
DENTAL ARCH OF ADULT

- maxilla (16 teeth)
- incisors (4)
- canines (2)
- molars (6)

- mandible (16 teeth)
- premolars
- canines
- incisors
- molars
One Quadrant at the Dental Arches
Types of Teeth

- **Primary Teeth** (Deciduous Teeth)

- **Permanent Teeth** (Adult Teeth)
The Primary Dentition

- Primary dentition (deciduous) consists of 20 teeth, 8 incisors, 4 canines, and 8 molars.
Primary Teeth (Dental arch)
The Primary Dentition

- The anatomy of the primary teeth is similar to that of permanent teeth except:

  √ primary teeth are smaller in size
  √ They are whiter
  √ The crowns are shorter
  √ The occlusal table is narrower faciolingually
  √ Pulp chambers are larger
  √ Roots are longer and slender
  √ Root Trunk: area from the cementoenameal junction to the furcation are shorter
  √ Have fewer anomalies and variations in tooth form
Permanent Dentition

- Consists of 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 premolars and 12 molars
- Teeth have one, two, or three roots