

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE MOST
GRACIOUS THE MOST MERCIFUL

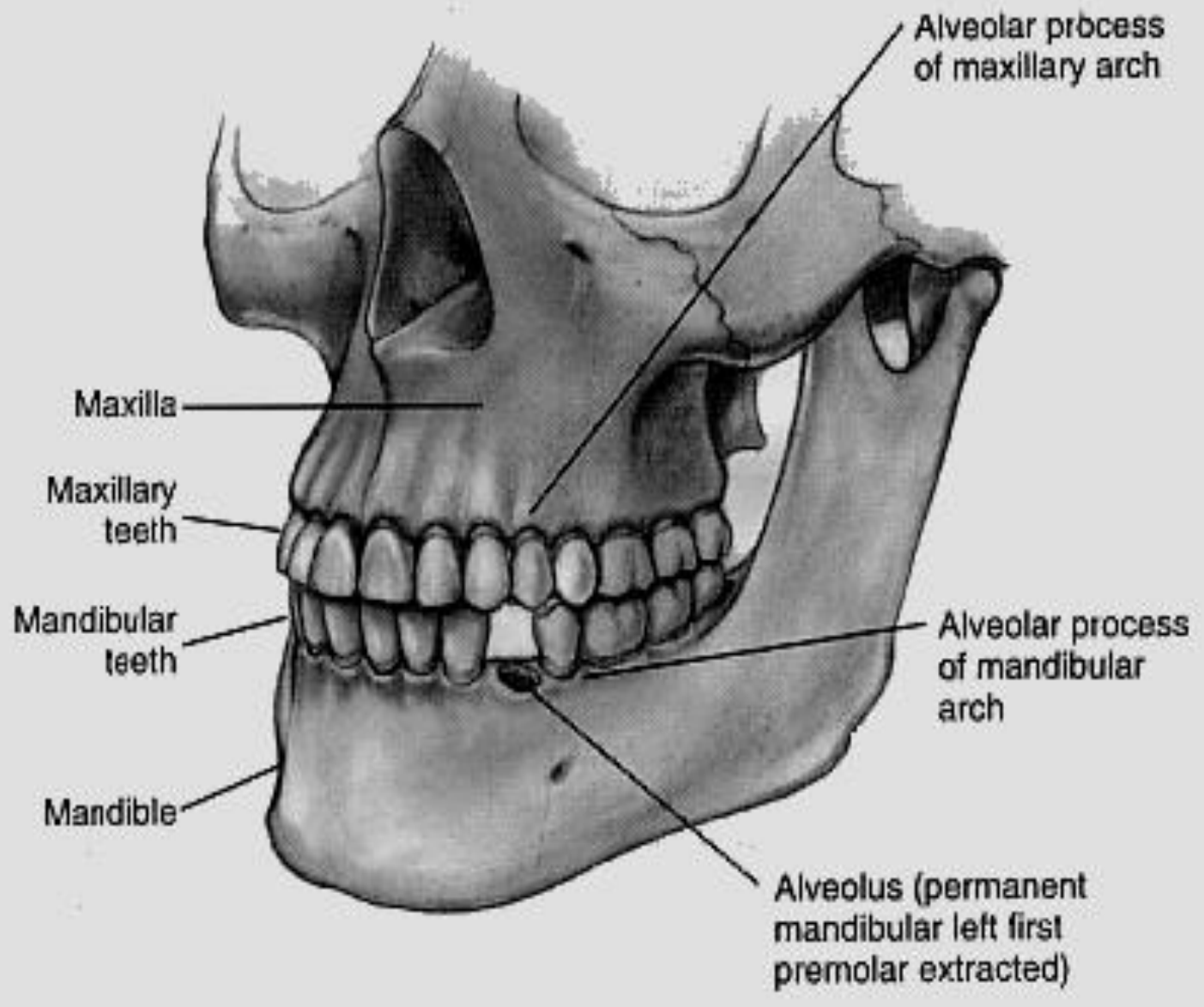
HUMAN DENTITION

DENTAL ANATOMY

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INTRODUCTION

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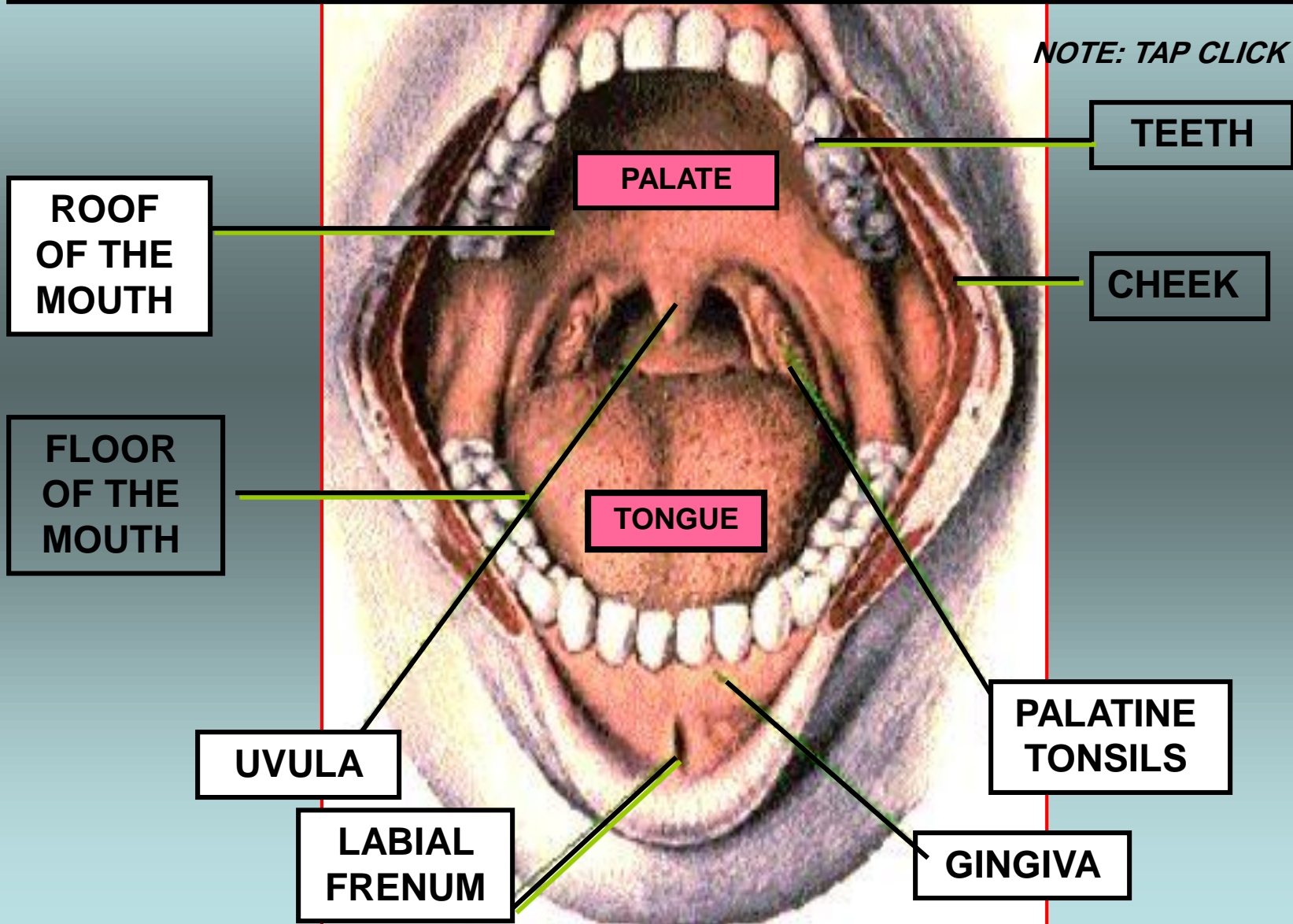


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(GIVA)



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

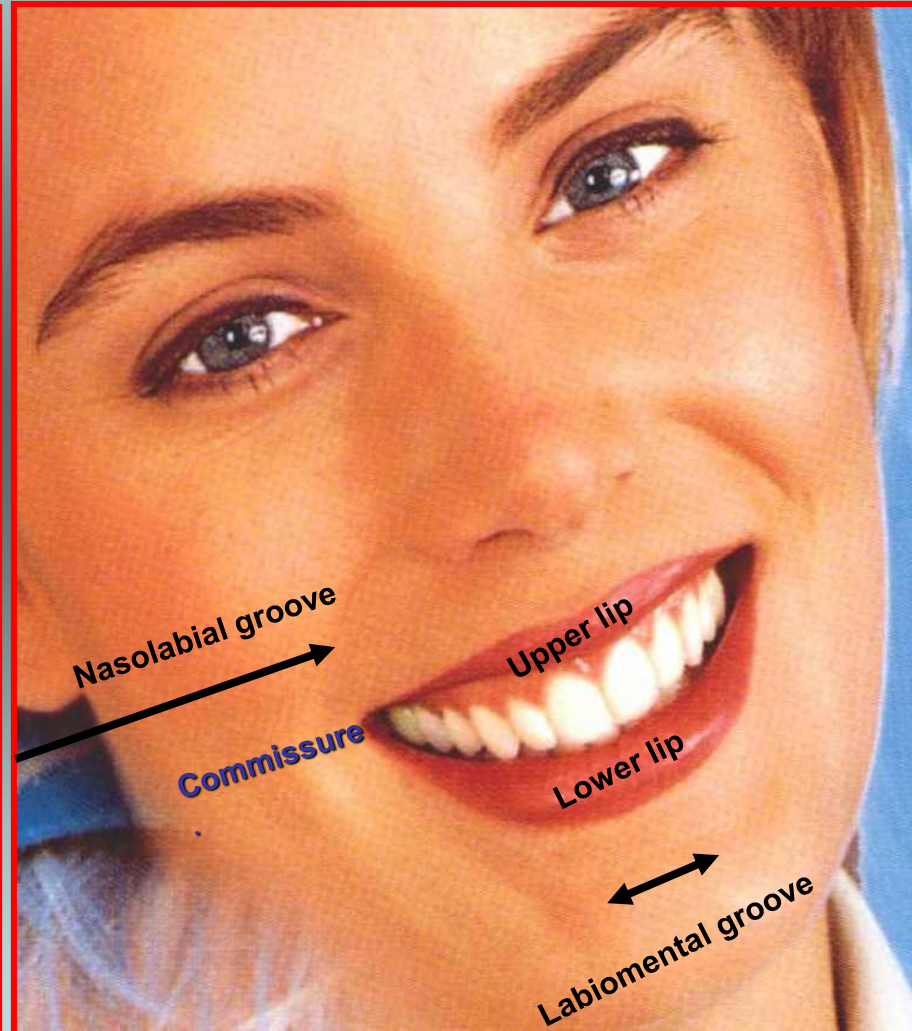
5-Tongue

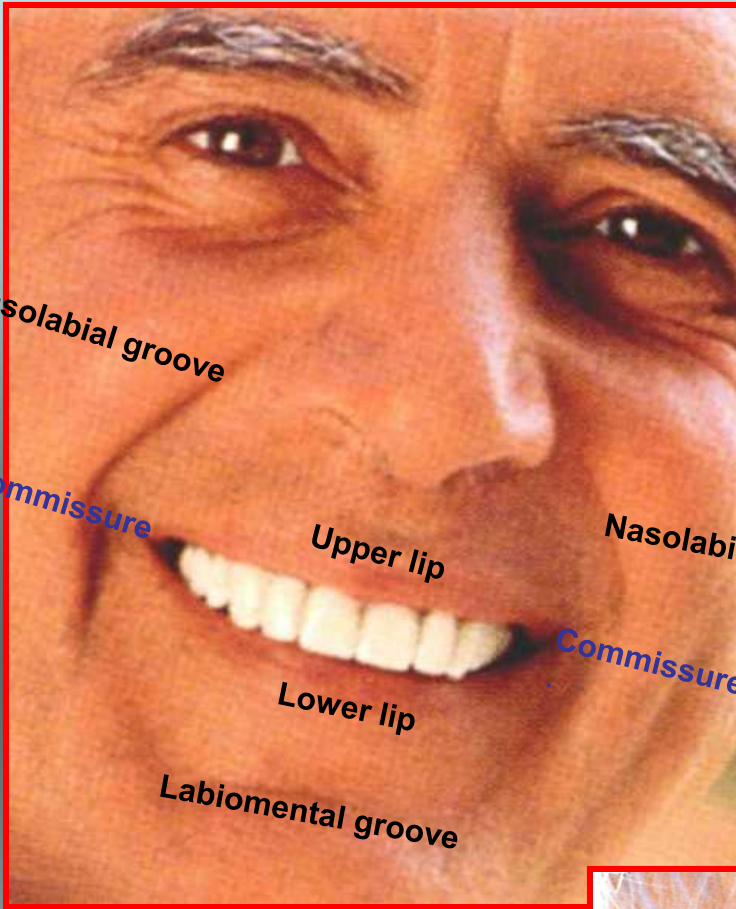
6-Floor of the mouth

7-Roof of the mouth

1- Lips

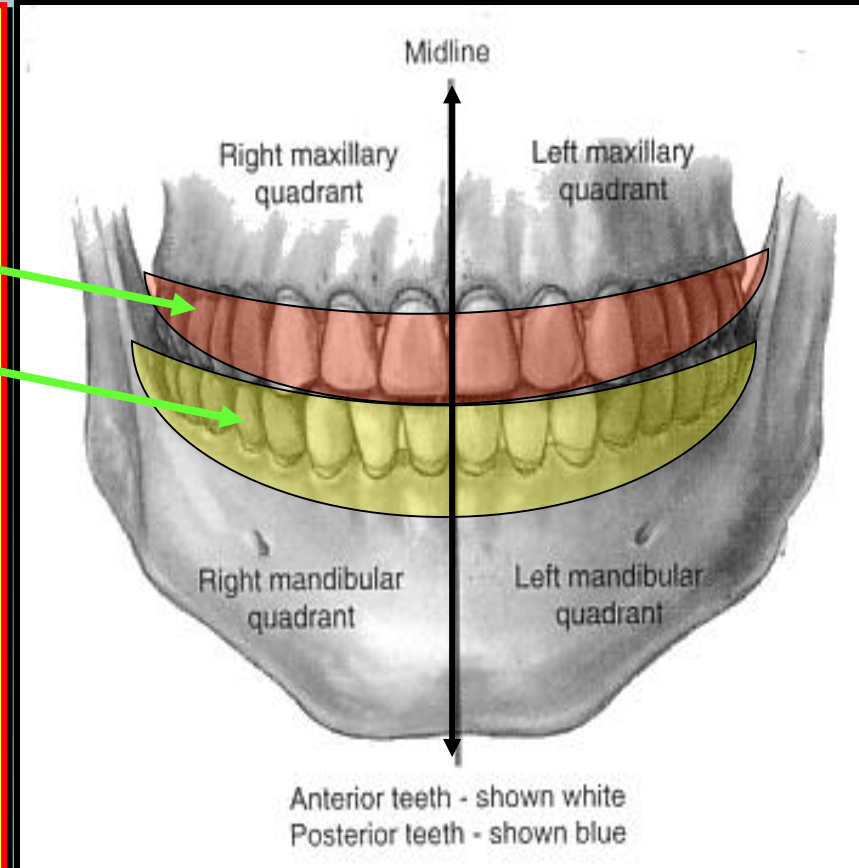
- There Are **Two Lips** Upper Lip And Lower Lip.
- **The Corner** Of The Mouth Where They Meet Is Called ***Commissure***.
- **Two Grooves** Are Distinguished Around Lips.
Nasolabial groove which run diagonally downward on each side of the nostril toward the corner of the lip, and ***labiomental*** groove which run horizontally under the lower lip and emphasize the chin.





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:

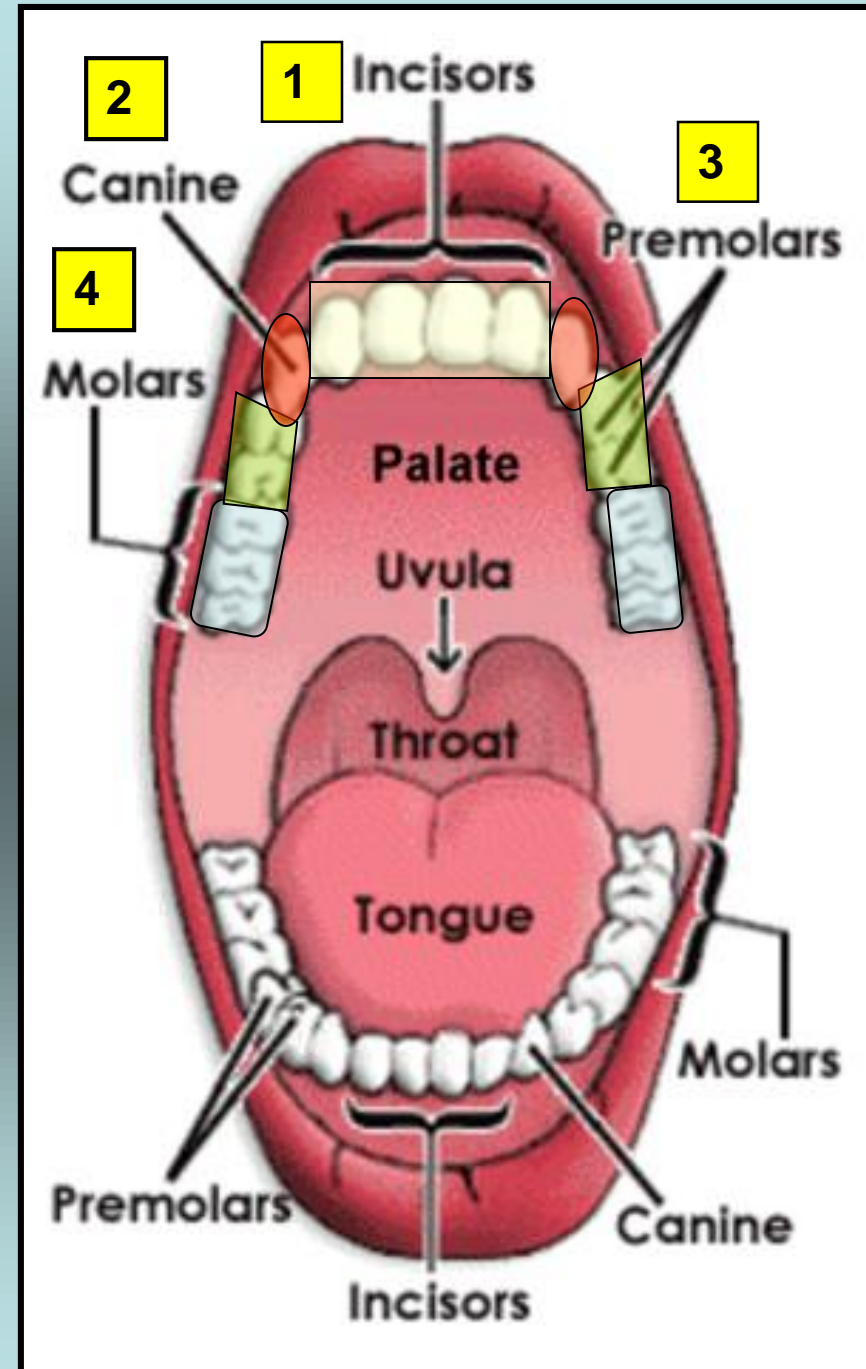
-There is *one* canine in each quadrant.

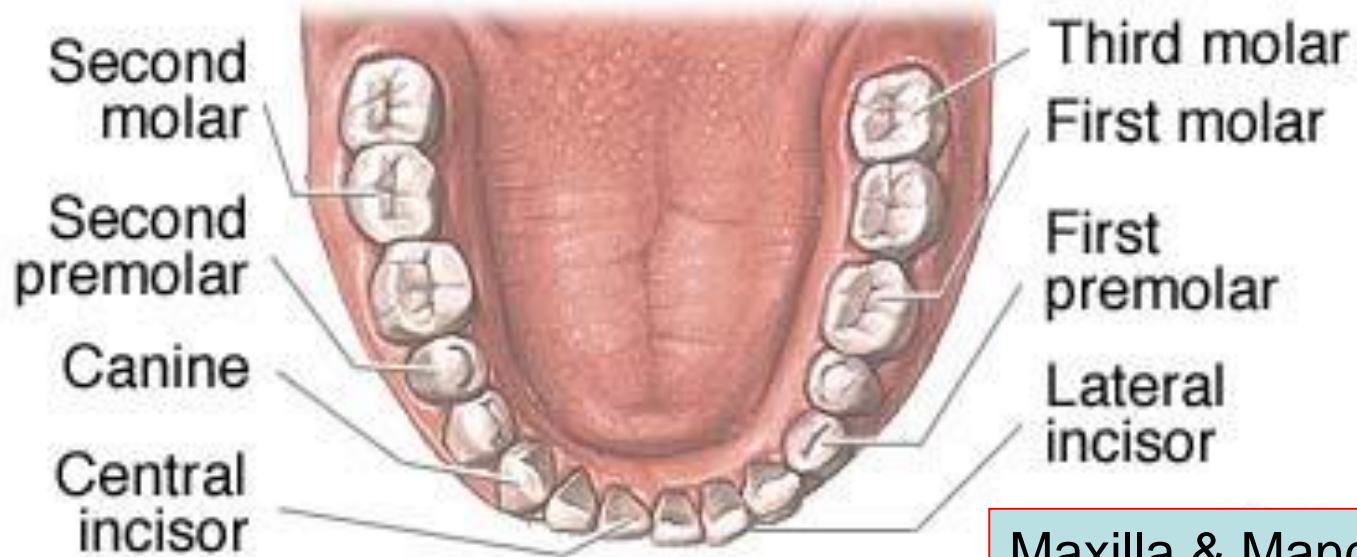
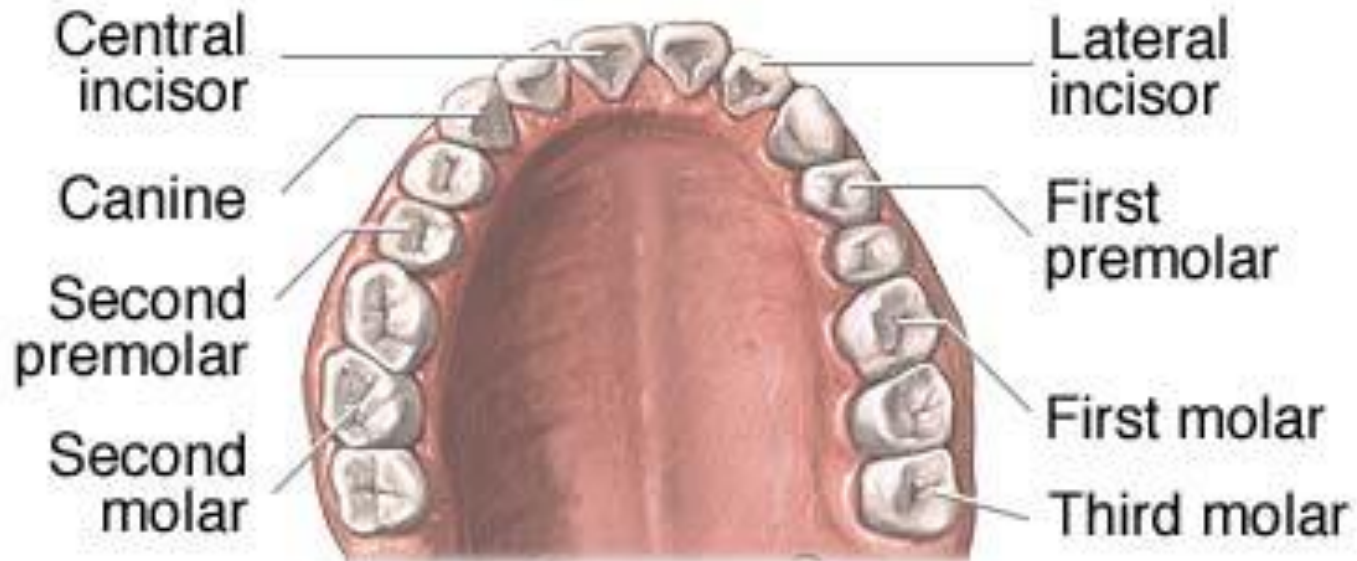
3-Premolars:

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

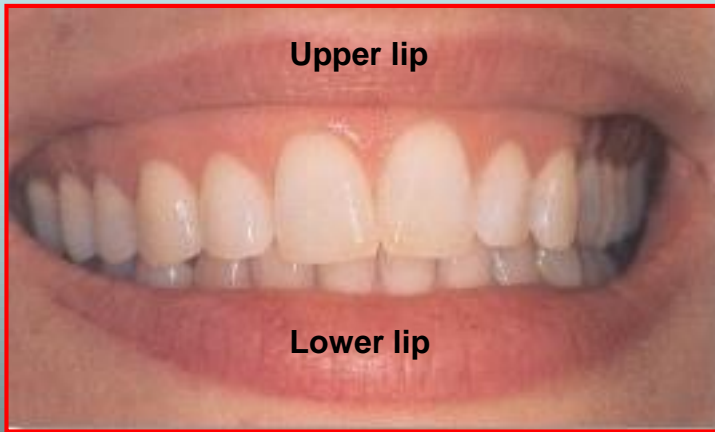
4-Molars:

- 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.

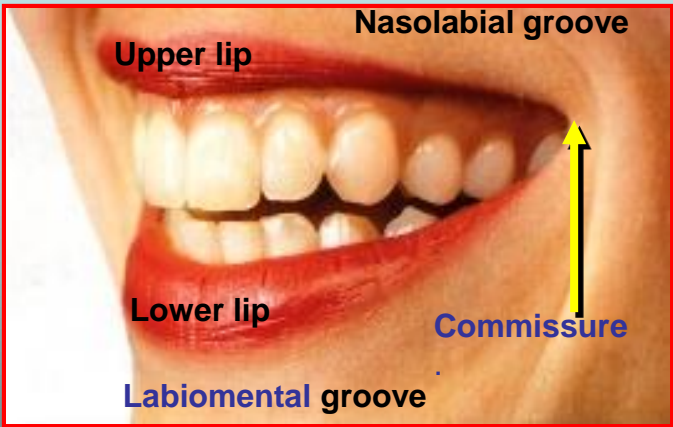




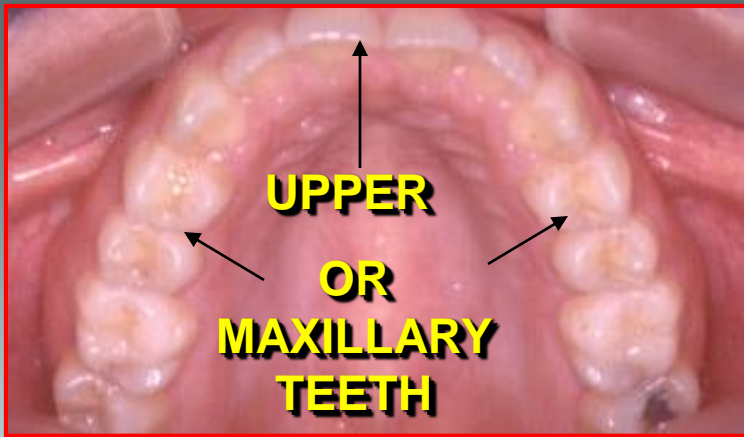
Maxilla & Mandible



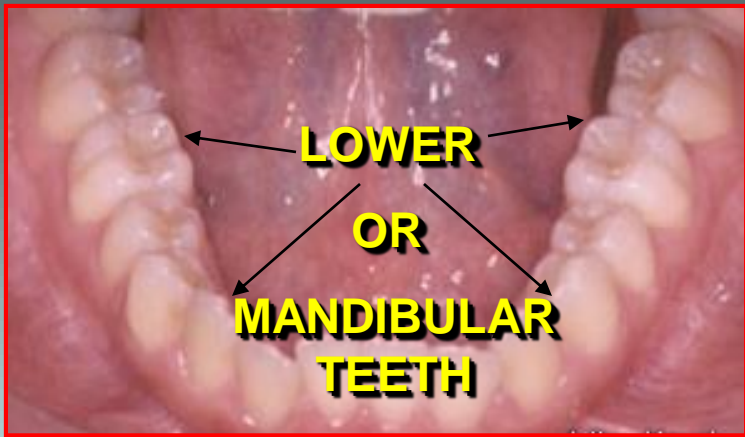
FRONT VIEW



LATERAL VIEW

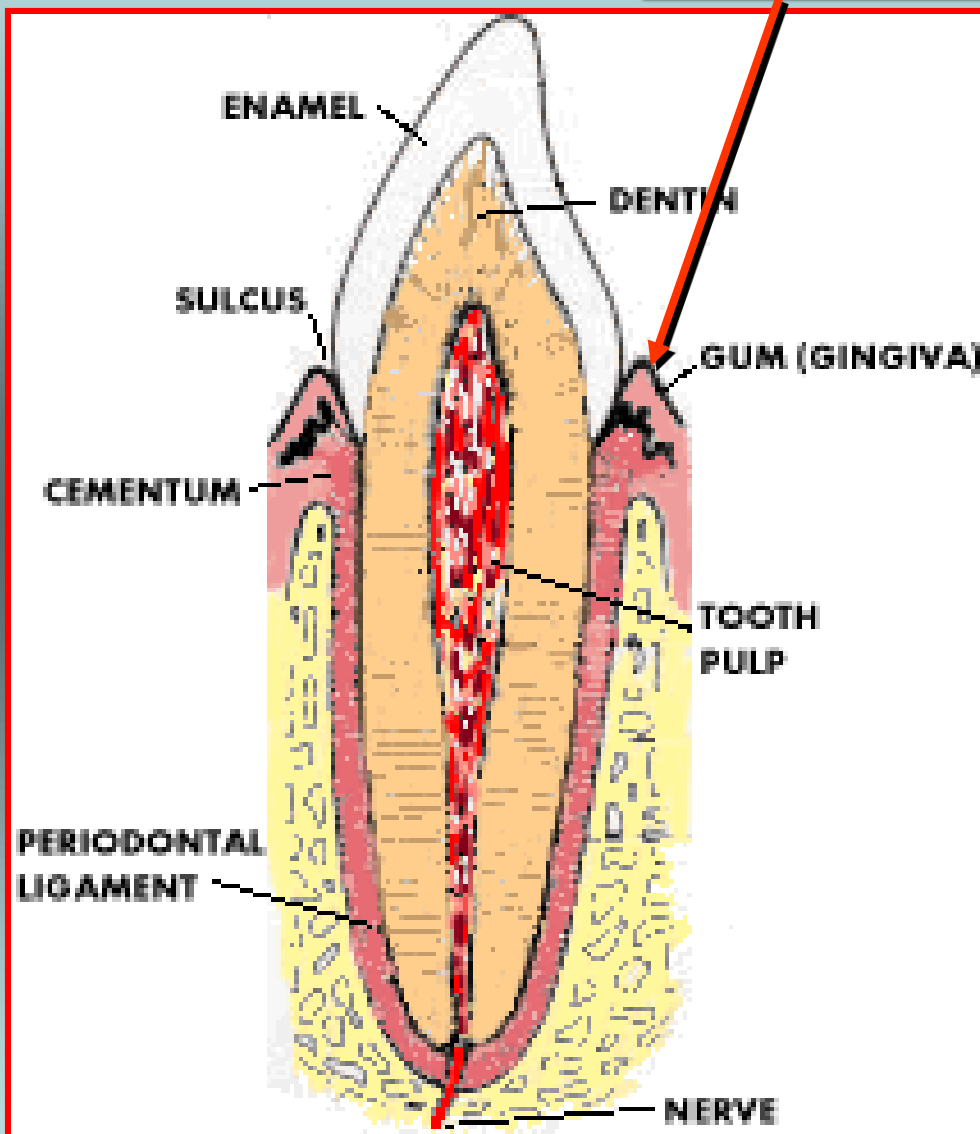


***UPPER DENTAL ARCH.
(MAXILLARY TEETH)***



***LOWER DENTAL ARCH
(MANDIBULAR TEETH)***

3- Gingiva

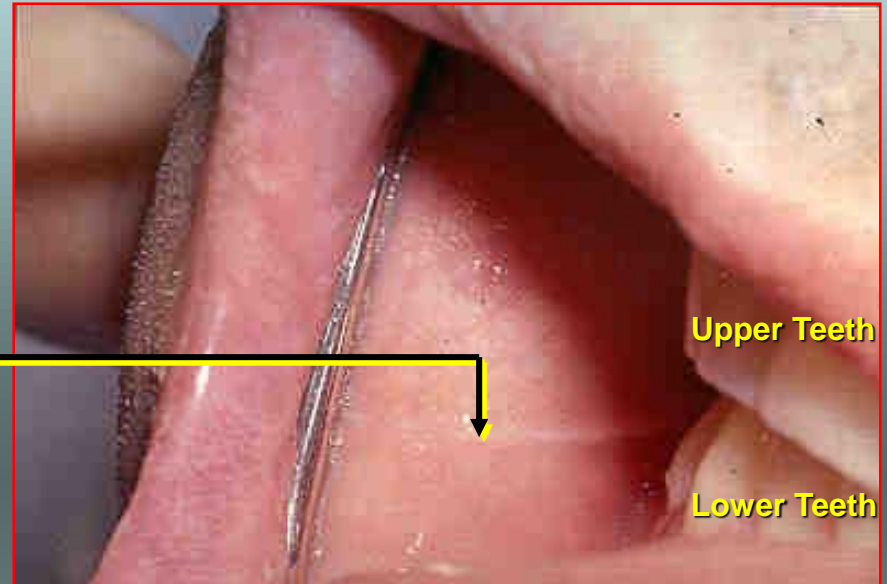


- It is that part of the masticatory tissue that ***surrounds the cervical*** part of teeth.
- It is ***firmly attached*** to the teeth and their surrounding bone.

4- Cheeks

- The lining of the inside of the cheeks is shiny with a white line called ***linea alba buccalis*** running posteriorly on each side at the level where the upper and lower teeth come together.

- The ***parotid papilla*** : It is a round elevation of tissue between first and second molars at a just above the occlusal plane. This papilla cover the duct openings (**Stensen's ducts**) on either side of the parotid glands.



5- Tongue

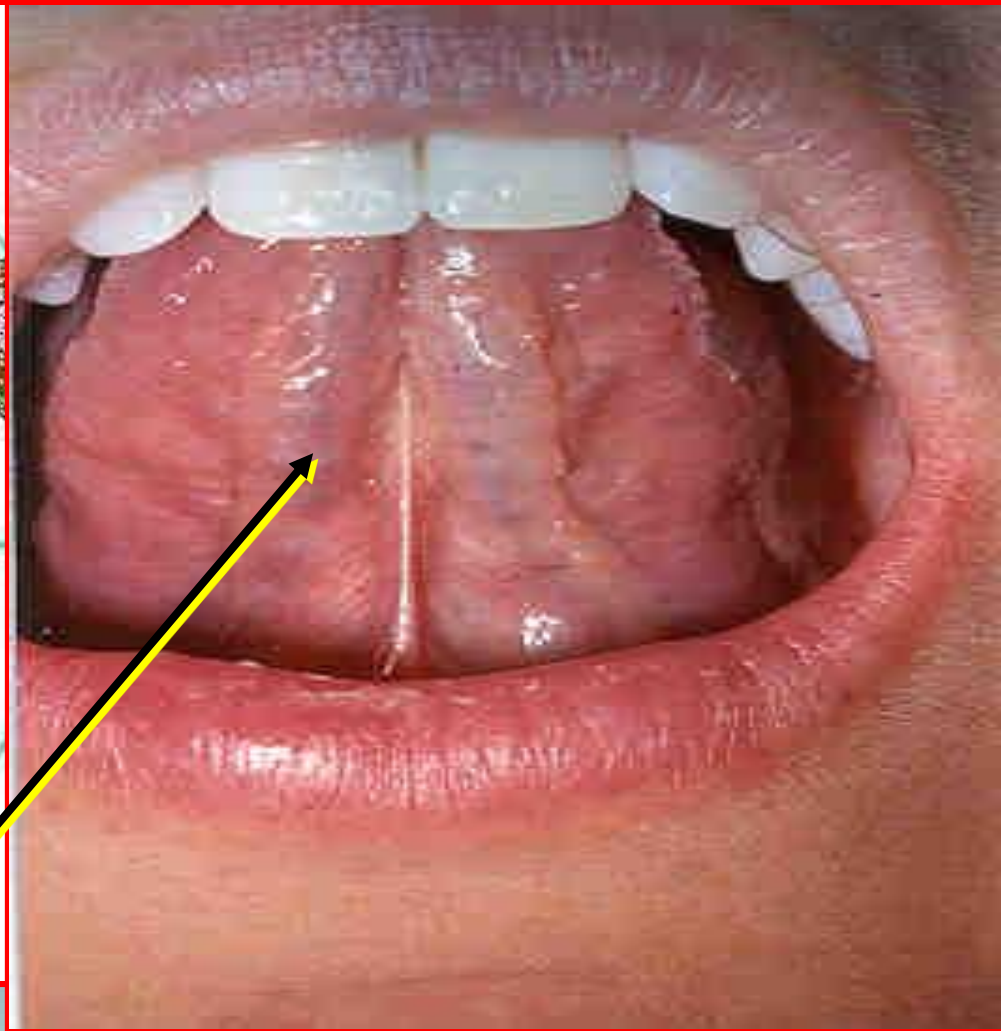
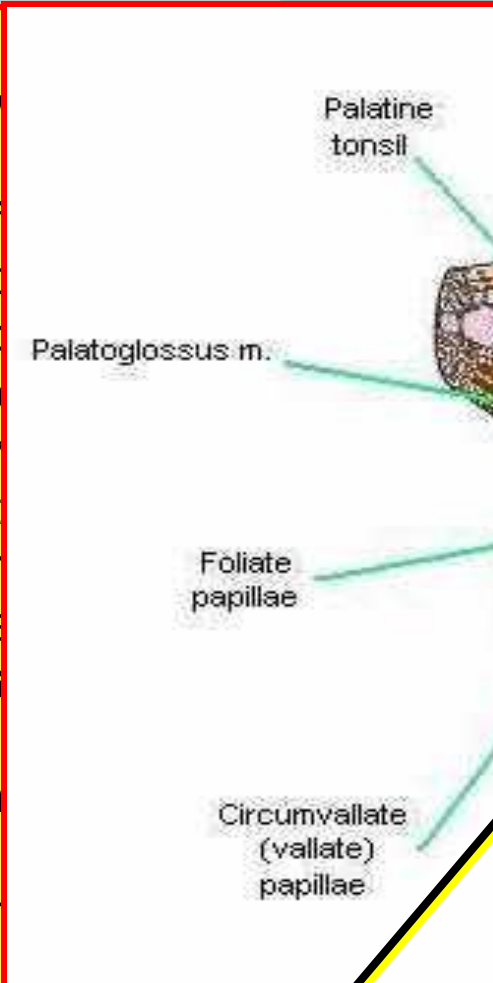
- The tongue is **composed of** *glands*.

- It rests in the f
- It is the princip
and is most imp
and invaluable
and **deglutition**

- The **dorsum** (t
the tongue is gr
rough. It is cover
kinds of **papilla**

-The smoother
the dorsum con
mucous glands
referred to as th

- The **ventral** (undersurface) of the tongue is shiny and **blood vessels are visible** beneath the fine mucous membrane.

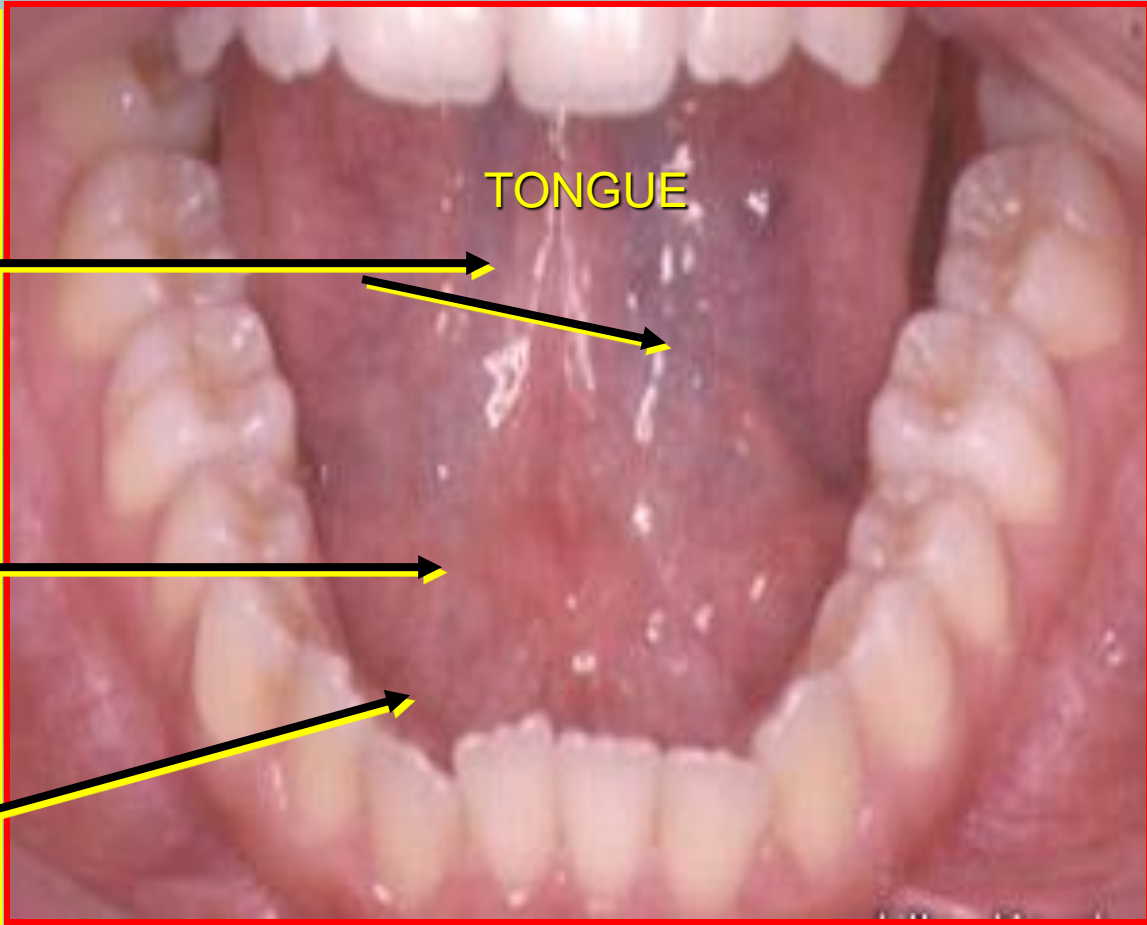


6- Floor of the mouth

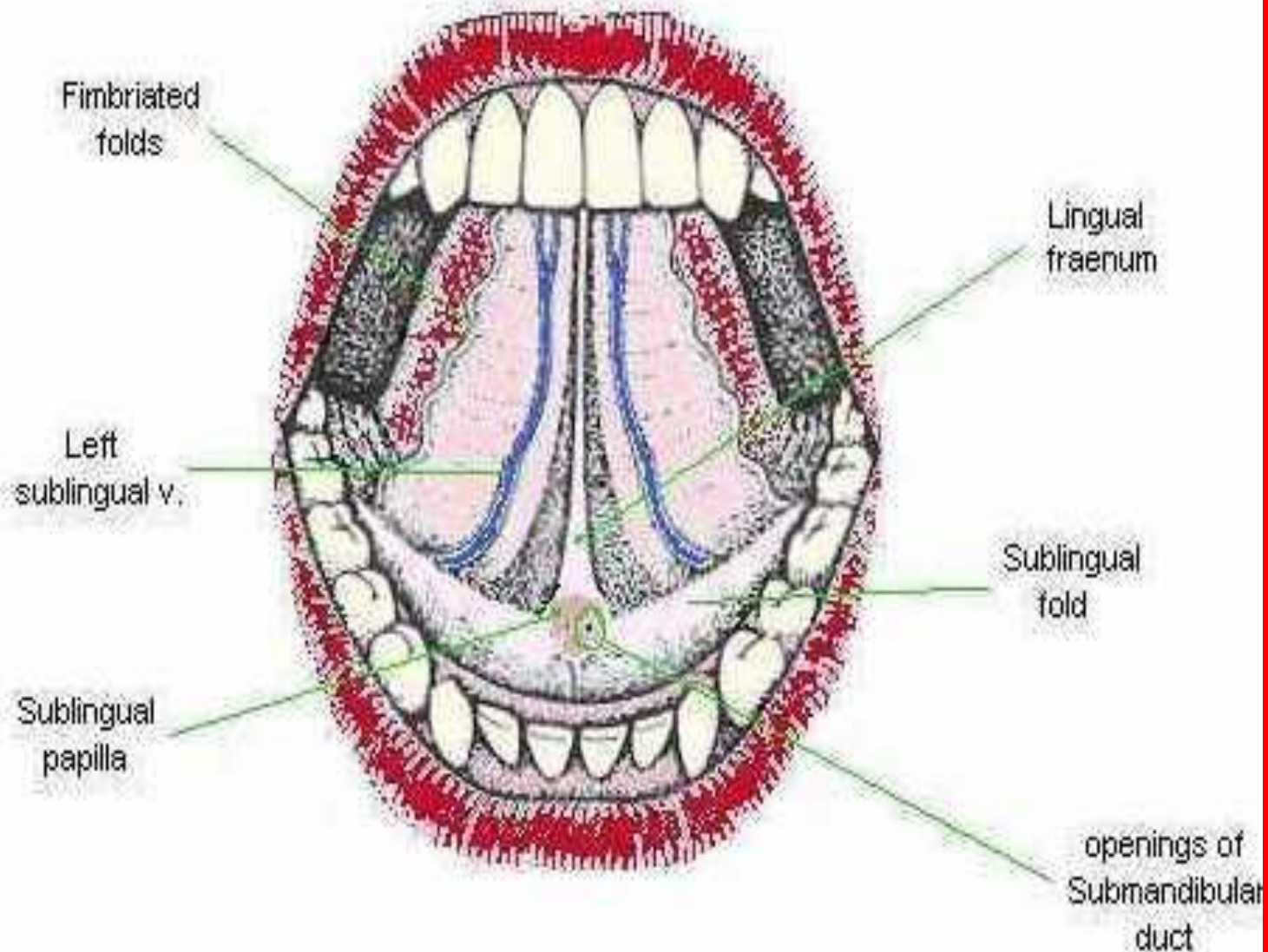
- It is shiny and some large **blood vessels** may be seen near the surface.

- 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**.



VENTRAL SURFACE OF THE TONGUE AND THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH



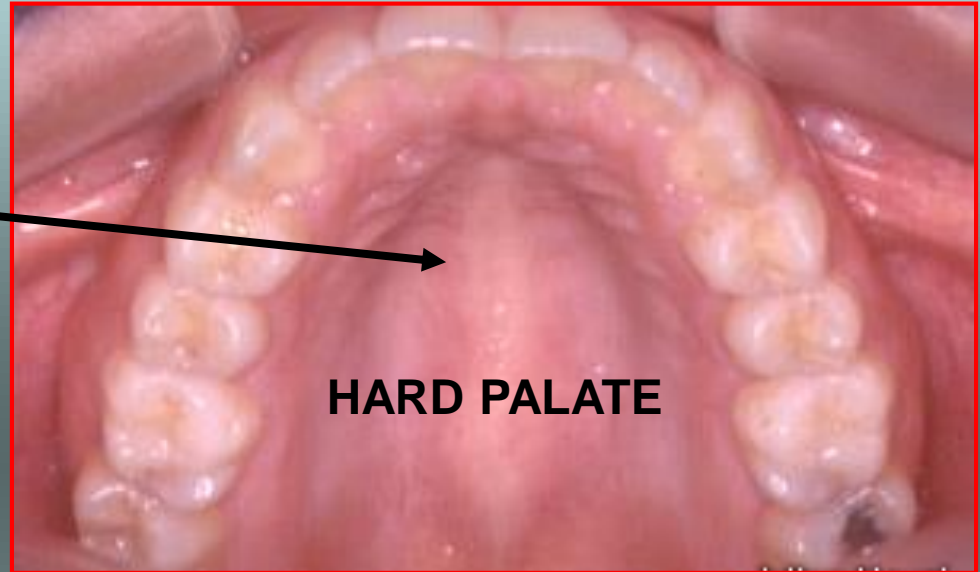
7- Roof of the mouth

- Its *anterior part* is named as **hard palate**.

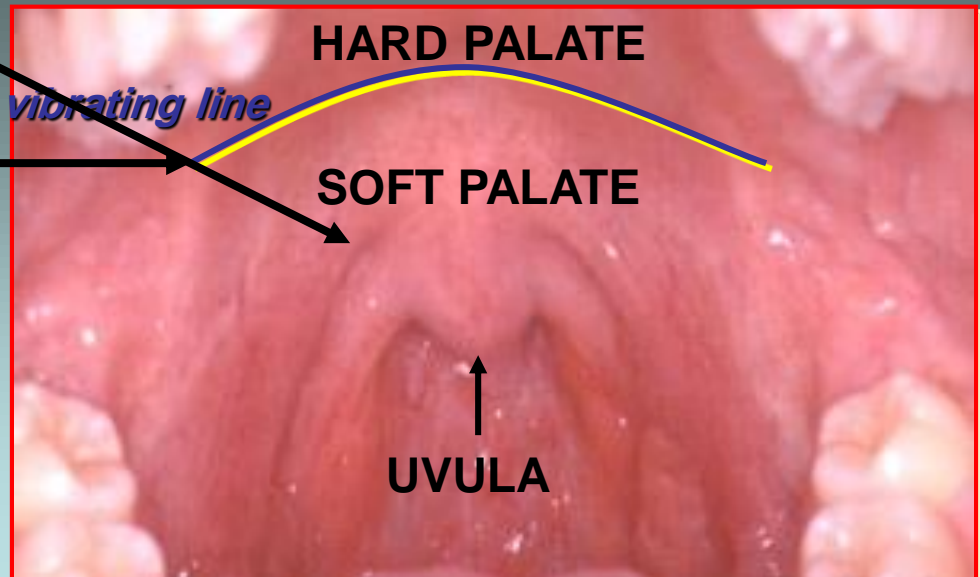
- Its *posterior part* is named as **soft palate** which ends by a small fleshy structure named **uvula** hanging from its center.

-The *junction* between hard and soft palate is called **vibrating line**

- The **soft palate** is sometimes **redder** than the hard palate.



HARD PALATE



HARD PALATE

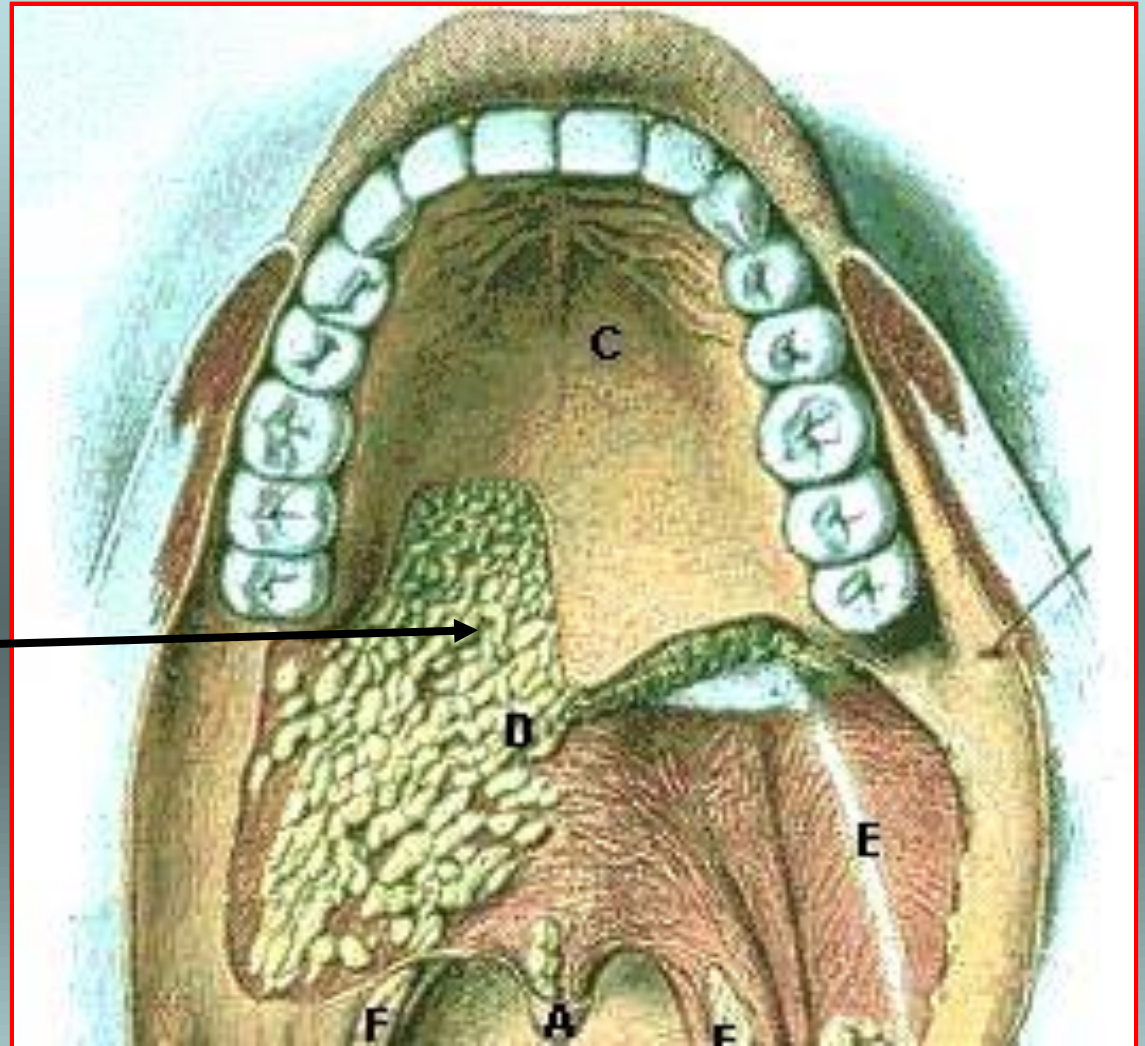
vibrating line

SOFT PALATE

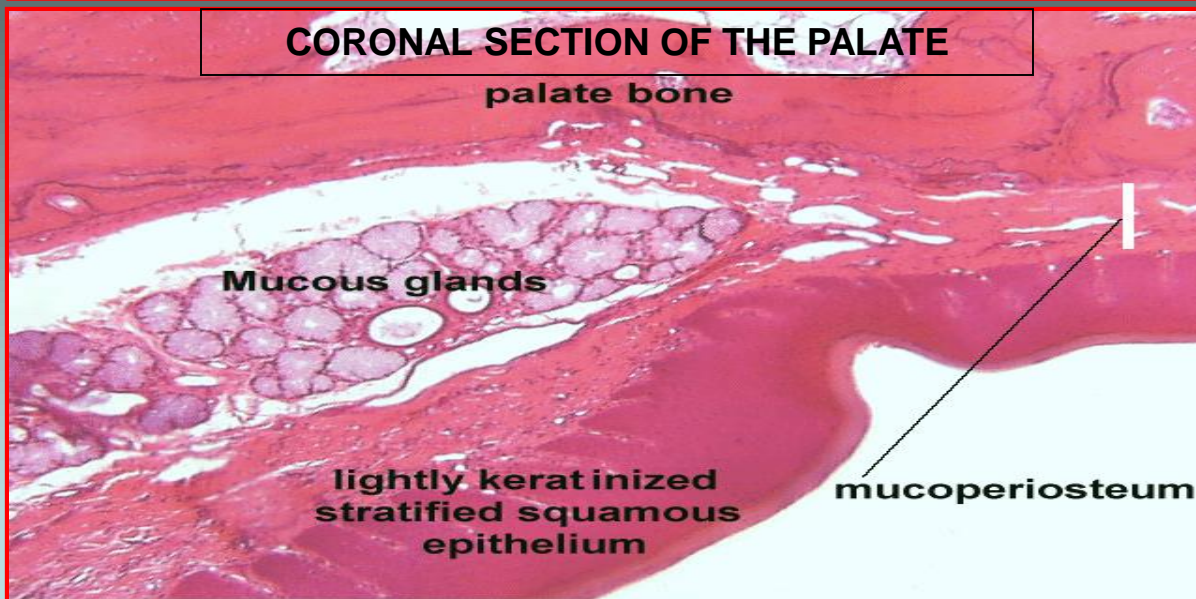
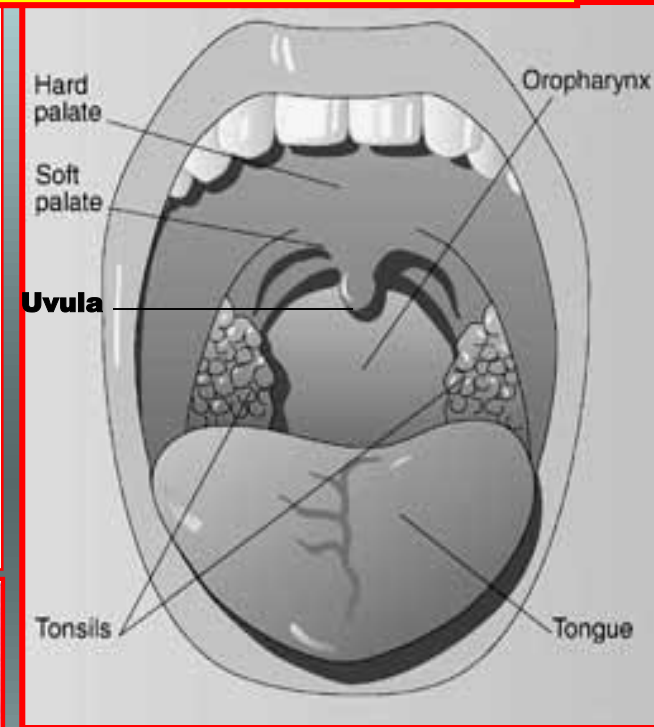
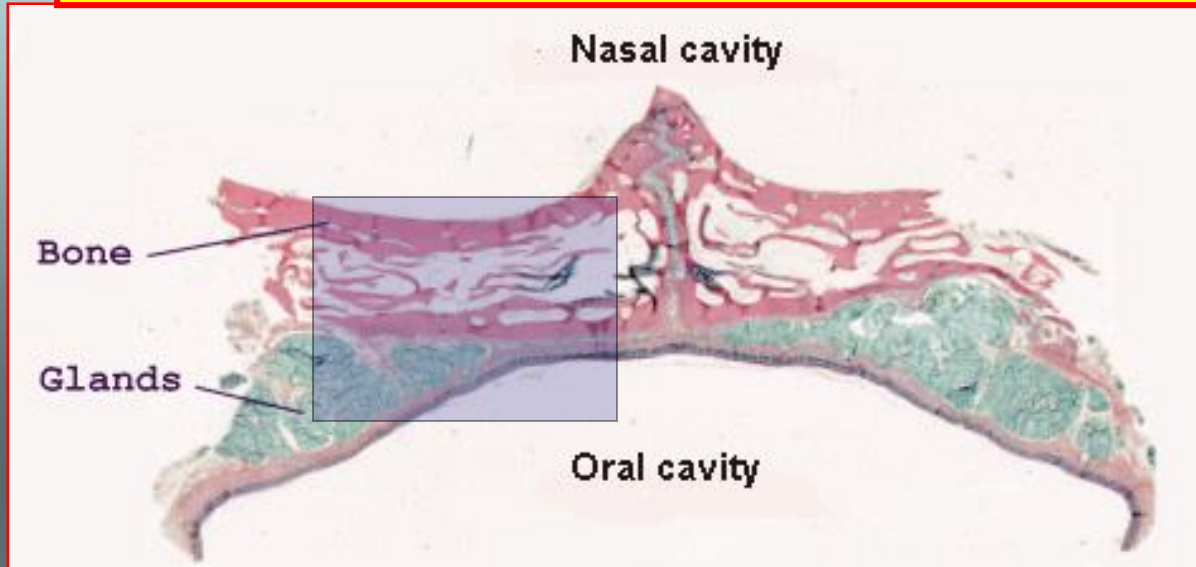
UVULA

- The end of the **hard palate** is opposite the third molars where the **soft palate** begins.

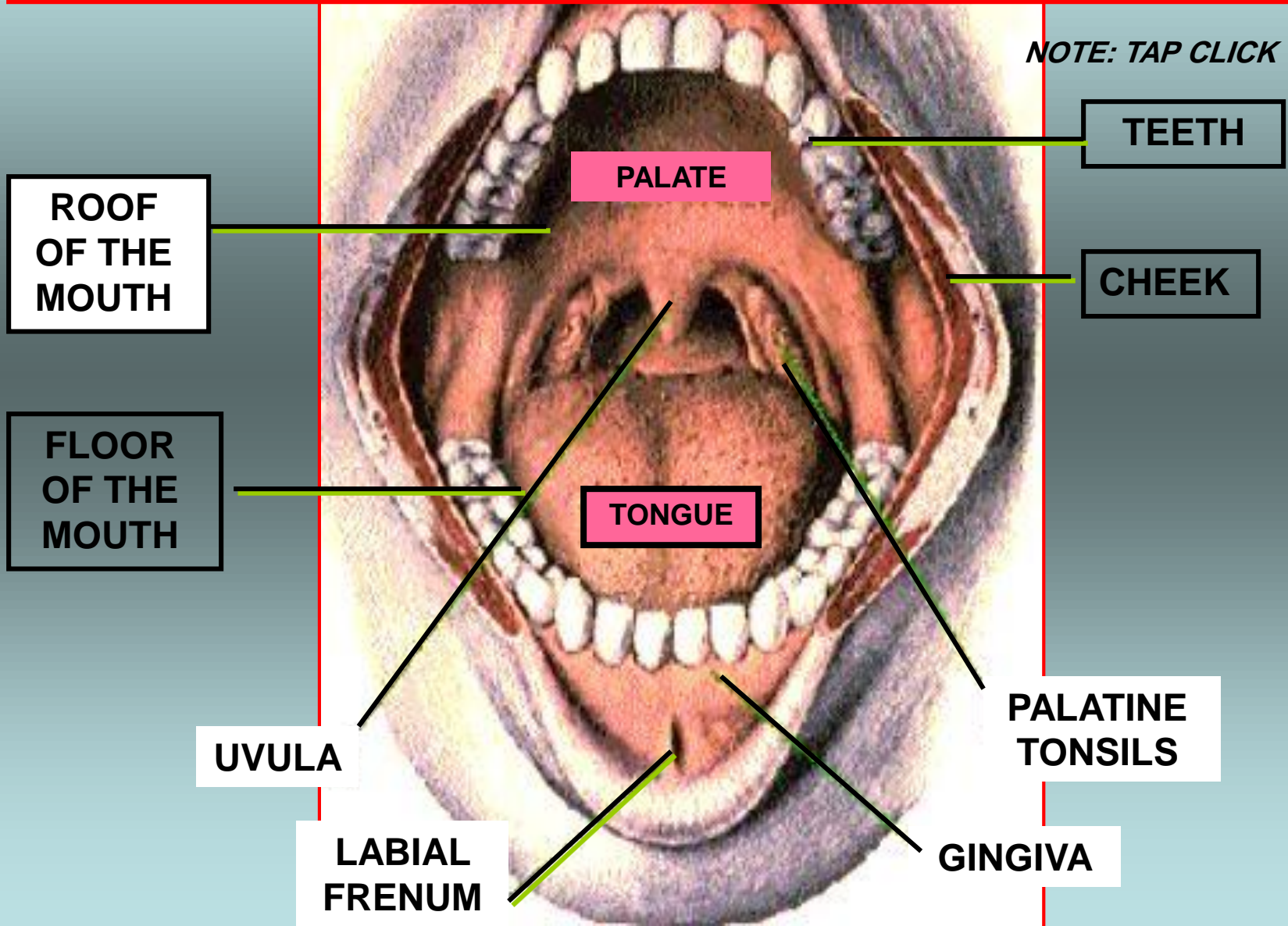
- There is **fat or salivary gland** tissue beneath the surface tissue of the hard palate.



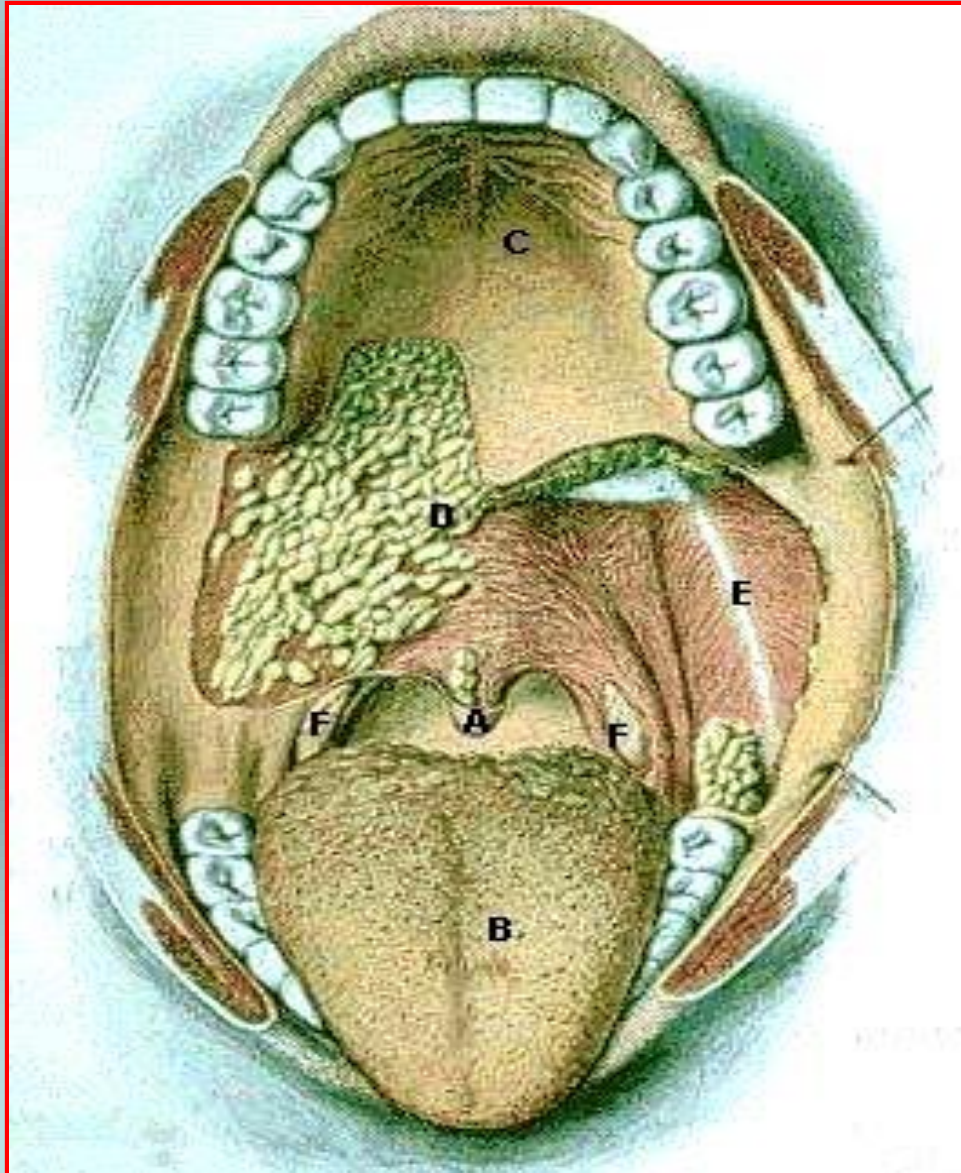
MORE ABOUT THE ROOF OF THE MOUTH.



MORE ABOUT THE SURFACE FORM OF THE ORAL CAVITY.



MORE ABOUT THE SURFACE FORM OF THE ORAL CAVITY.



- A- UVULA
- B- TONGUE
- C- PALATE
- D- SALIVARY GLANDS
- E- CHEEK
- F- PALATINE TONSILES

THANK YOU



Niagra Falls

ANY QUESTION ?



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