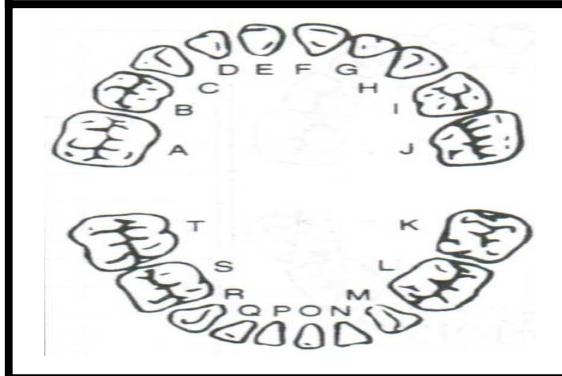
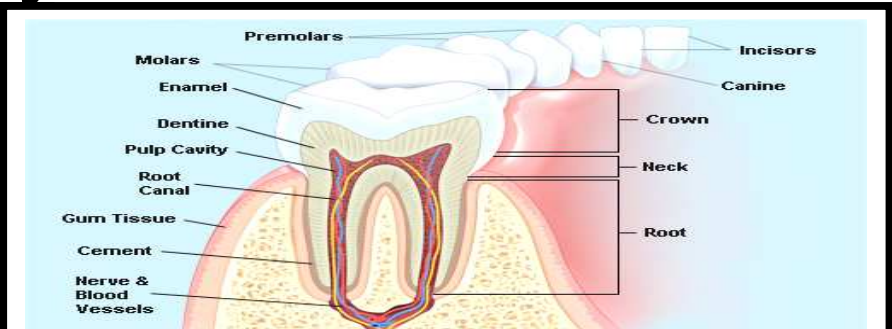
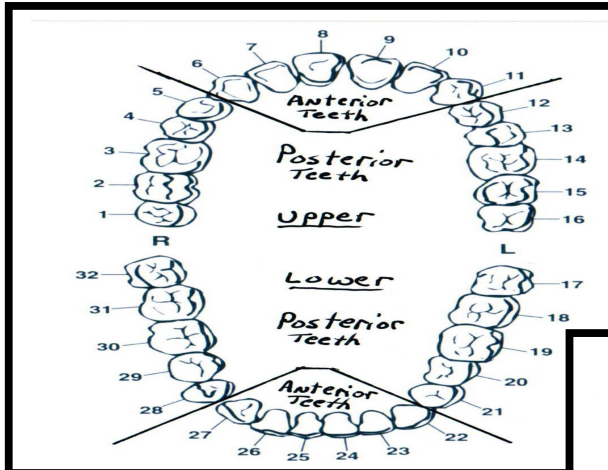


Tooth Anatomy and Teeth Conditions



PRIMARY TEETH		Erupt	Shed
Upper Teeth			
Central incisor		8-12 mos.	6-7 yrs.
Lateral incisor		9-13 mos.	7-8 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)		16-22 mos.	10-12 yrs.
First molar		13-19 mos.	9-11 yrs.
Second molar		25-33 mos.	10-12 yrs.
Lower Teeth			
Second molar		23-31 mos.	10-12 yrs.
First molar		14-18 mos.	9-11 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)		17-23 mos.	9-12 yrs.
Lateral incisor		10-16 mos.	7-8 yrs.
Central incisor		6-10 mos.	6-7 yrs.

The teeth are the hardest substances in the human body. Besides being essential for breaking down food, the teeth play an important role in speech.

Tooth Anatomy

- **Crown:** The part of the tooth that projects into the mouth above the gum line.
- **Cementum:** A layer of connective tissue that binds the roots of the teeth firmly to the gums and jawbone.
- **Cusps:** The parts of the occlusal surface that are raised.
- **Dentin:** A layer underlying the enamel. Dentin is made of living cells, which secrete a hard mineral substance.
- **Enamel:** The hardest, white outer part of the tooth. Enamel is mostly made of calcium phosphate, a rock-hard mineral.
- **Furcation:** The part of the tooth where the roots come together. This area usually is under the gum and bone.
- **Grooves:** The parts of the occlusal surface that is indented.
- **Periodontal ligament:** The tissue that helps to hold the teeth tightly against the jaw.
- **Pulp:** The softer, living inner structure of teeth. Blood vessels and nerves run through the pulp of the teeth.
- **Root:** The part of the tooth that descends below the gum line, into the jaw.

Tooth Surfaces (Their is a total of 5 surfaces per tooth)

- **Buccal, Facial, or Labial:** (Front of tooth) -- This is the tooth surface that faces the outside of your mouth.
- **Lingual or palatal:** (Back of Tooth) -- This is the tooth surface that faces the inside of your mouth.
- **Mesial:** (Side of Tooth) -- This is the tooth surface on the side of the tooth that faces the front of the mouth.
- **Distal:** (Side of Tooth) -- This is the tooth surface on the side of the tooth that faces the back of the mouth.
- **Occlusal or Incisal:** (Top of Tooth) -- This is the tooth surface that is used for cutting, biting, or chewing.

Types of Teeth (Anterior Teeth are the teeth located in front of your mouth while Posterior teeth are the teeth located in the back of your mouth.)

A normal mouth has 20 primary ("baby") teeth which are labeled alphabetically.

A normal adult mouth has 32 teeth which are labeled numerically, which (except for wisdom teeth) have erupted by about age 13:

- **Incisors** (8 total – Anterior Teeth): The middlemost teeth on the upper and lower jaws. (# 7,8,9,10,23,24,25,26,D,E,F,G,N,O,P,Q)
- **Canines** (4 total – Anterior Teeth): The pointed teeth just outside the incisors. (# 6,11,22,27,C,H,M,R)
- **Premolars** (8 total – Posterior Teeth): The teeth between the canines and molars. (# 4,5,12,13,20,21,28,29,B,I,L,S)
- **Molars** (8 total – Posterior Teeth): Large teeth in the rear of the mouth, best at grinding food. (# 1,2,3,14,15,16,17,18,19,30,31,32,A,J,K,T)
- **Wisdom teeth** or third **molars** (4 total – Posterior Teeth): These large teeth erupt at around age 18, but are often surgically removed to prevent displacement of other teeth. (teeth# 1,16,17,32)

Teeth Conditions

- **Cavities** (caries): Bacteria evade removal by brushing and saliva and damage the enamel and deeper structures of teeth.
- **Gingivitis:** Inflammation of the surface portion of the gums, around and between the crowns of the teeth. Plaque and tartar buildup can lead to gingivitis.
- **Periodontitis:** Inflammation of the deeper structures of the teeth (periodontal ligament, jawbone, and cementum). Poor oral hygiene is usually to blame.
- **Plaque:** A sticky, colorless film made of bacteria and the substances they secrete. Plaque develops quickly on teeth after eating sugary food, but can be easily brushed off.
- **Tartar:** If plaque is not removed, it mixes with minerals to become tartar, a harder substance. Tartar requires professional cleaning for removal.
- **Teeth grinding** (bruxism): Stress, anxiety, or sleep disorders can cause teeth grinding, usually during sleep. A dull headache or sore jaw are symptoms.
- **Tooth decay:** A general name for disease of the teeth, including cavities and periodontitis.
- **Tooth sensitivity:** When one or more teeth become sensitive to hot or cold, it may mean the dentin is exposed.
- **Overbite:** The upper teeth protrude significantly over the lower teeth.
- **Underbite:** The lower teeth protrude significantly past the upper teeth.