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Anatomy And Topography of The Tooth

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Annotation: Teeth play an important role in the human body. Initially, human teeth were large and performed one main task - grinding food (more often, hard and coarse). But with the development of man and society, dental units began to be considered not only as devices for chewing food, but also as an aesthetic component of the appearance of successful people. The disappearance of primitive food from the diet and advances in dental science today allow anyone to have a healthy and attractive dentition. The following article is devoted to the anatomy and topography of the tooth.

Key words: anatomy, topography, tooth, root, incisors, upper tooth, jaw.

Despite the fact that almost all people strive to have a beautiful snow-white smile, clean the dentition every day and visit the dentist periodically, few people think about the origin and structure of dental units. There are thirty-two of them on two jaws, they are white, shine, can hurt. Perhaps this is where general knowledge ends. But knowing what a tooth is useful for everyone. Dental units are bone formations in the oral cavity that perform mechanical processing, gripping and retention of food. Together with the tongue, lips and muscles, dental units enter the human chewing apparatus. Their growth and development are due to genetics. The location of dental units on the jaws and the time of their eruption largely depend on heredity. Functions of teeth initially, the teeth of humans, like those of animals, were tuned only for the primary mechanical processing of food, which simplifies the process of digestion. The smaller the pieces of food that enter the stomach, the easier is the process of digesting food and assimilating nutrients. The second important function of human dental units is the formation of sounds and speech production. If a child loses at least one incisor at an early age, most likely, later going to a speech therapist cannot be avoided. Some sounds are simply impossible to pronounce without the help of dental units. Missing front teeth often cause burr and lisp. The third function of the dentition is considered to be aesthetics. Beautiful dental units testify to the physical and mental health of their owner. And an incorrect bite or loss of a root unit entails deformations of the shape of the face (enlargement of the cheek, curvature of the nose, etc.).

The teeth are arranged in the form of two arches located one above the other, arcus dental is superior et inferior, and freely protruding crowns into the oral cavity. With the maximum raising of the lower jaw, both arches are closed by crowns. The teeth separate the vestibule of the mouth from the oral cavity itself. Topography of teeth. Tooth structure. The structure of the teeth in the tooth, dens, there is a crown, corona dentist, neck, cervix dentist, and the root, radix dentist. The dentin, which is their basis, is covered with enamel in the area of the crowns, and at the root - with cement. Inside the tooth is a cavity, the caveats dentist, which continues into the root (or roots) in the form of a canal, canals radices dentist. The latter, at the tops of the roots of the tooth, ends with a hole, foramen apices dentist. The strip of the tooth is filled with pulp, pulpa dentis, into which vessels and nerves penetrate from the jaws through the apical opening of the root.

The connection of the root of the tooth with the wall of the hole occurs by the type of hammering (gomphosis). The ligament that holds the root of the tooth in the socket is called the periodontium, periodontium. Types of teeth. Tooth shapes. The front teeth are called incisors, dents incisive. On the sides of the incisors, in the area of the greatest bend of the dental arch, there are teeth with pointed conical crowns - canines, denies canine. Behind them are two-tubercle small molars, or premolars, dents premolars. The most posterior, multi-tubercular teeth are called large molars - molars, dents molars.

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The molars are divided into canines, incisors, premolars, and molars. The teeth of the first three types are erupted in place of similar milk teeth. In turn, molars do not have predecessors and appear behind temporary ones, therefore their second name is accessory.

Each jaw has 16 teeth - four incisors, two canines, four premolars and six molars. In some cases, third molars, better known as wisdom teeth, do not erupt, because they do not have buds in the jaw - then instead of 16 people, they have 14 teeth at the top and bottom. Experts attribute this phenomenon to a reduction, or simplification, of the dentition caused by changes in eating habits.

Anatomical features of the upper teeth

The central incisor (the largest of the eight) has a convex chisel crown and one tapered root. The single root canal is straight in 75% of cases.

The lateral incisor with the same chisel-shaped crown and the same convex surface has a characteristic depression in the enamel - "blind fossa". The root canal is one, but more often deviated to the side.

The canines of the upper arch are often larger than the lower ones. They are characterized by a crown pointed on all sides and the longest conical root. Canines have a single root canal that can be straight (45%), distally deviated (30%), or vestibular deviated (12%).

The first premolar with a prism-like crown is characterized by a convex lingual surface. On the chewing side there are tubercles, and between them there is a fissure. In the upper dentition, these teeth are always larger than in the lower one. The root has extended longitudinal grooves, which divide it in 60% of cases into two parts - buccal and palatal. Root canals are often also two.

The second premolar with the same prism-shaped crown has predominantly one straight conical root with widened lateral surfaces. Sometimes the root bifurcates closer to the apex. There are often two root canals.

The first molar is the largest tooth in the dentition in size. The rectangular crown has a rhomboid chewing surface with four cusps and an H-shaped fissure between them. There are usually three root canals, but there are also 4 (25%) or 5 (1%).

The second molar with a classic cube-shaped crown has 4 tubercles on the chewing side and an X-like fissure. The tooth has 3 roots and three (87%) or four (13%) canals.

Anatomical features of the lower teeth

The central incisor is the smallest adult bite and the smallest among the incisors. The root is rather short; in 65% of cases there is one root canal, less often two. The lateral chisel-shaped incisor is always larger than the central one. One or less often two root canals are both narrow. "Adult" incisors on the lower jaw are less susceptible to damage than others, so dentists are rarely treated with them for the treatment of caries in children and adults. Fang - similar in structure to the upper, but smaller.

In 96% of cases, it has a single root canal of the usual structure. The first premolar has a rounded crown in section and two characteristic tubercles on the chewing side. One root is slightly flattened. The second premolar is very similar in shape to the canine crown, always larger than the adjacent premolar. The surfaces of the single root are smooth and slightly shiny. Two roots are found in only 3% of cases or less. The first molar with a cubic crown has five cusps on top of the crown, separated by a F-like fissure. In 88% of cases, he has three root canals.

The second molar is smaller than the first, but completely repeats its anatomical features. The root canals are curved and have poor patency. In 85% of cases, the tooth has three canals, in 10% - four.

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