

Occlusion

- ▶ Occlusion is defined as the contact relationship of the teeth in function or parafunction
- ▶ Malocclusion- misalignment of teeth and jaws - bad bite

Static occlusion - contact between teeth when jaw is closed and stationary

Dynamic occlusion - contacts made when jaw is moving eg - Chewing

At birth

- ▶ Gum pads - Alveolar process at the time of birth
 - ▶ They are pink, firm and covered by a dense layer of fibrous periosteum
 - ▶ They are horse shoe shaped and developed in 2 parts
 - ▶ 2 portions of gum pads are separated by dental groove
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- ▶ The gumpad stage - the maxillary arch and the mandible arch are not in contact, the mandibular is distal to the maxillary arch

- ▶ Gum pads are divided into 10 segments by certain grooves called the transverse grooves
- ▶ Each groove consist of developing deciduous tooth sac

- ▶ Transverse groove between canine and the 1st deciduous molar segment is called the Lateral Sulcus
- ▶ Lateral sulci are useful in judging the inter arch relationship at a very early stage
- ▶ Lateral sulci in the mandibular arch is normally more distal to that of maxillary arch

- ▶ Whwen upper and lower gumpads are approximatd there is complete over jet all around
- ▶ Infantile open bite Is considered normal and it helps in suckling

Natal and neo-natal teeth

- ▶ Natalteeth - teeth present at the time of birth are called the natal teeth
- ▶ Neo natal teeth - teeth erupting during 1st month of age

Deciduous dentition period

- ▶ Initiation of tooth buds in 1st 6 weeks of intra uterine life
- ▶ Primary teeth begin to erupt at age of 6 months
- ▶ Eruption time of primary teeth - 2 and half to 3 and half years

Eruption sequence

The background of the slide is a white space with abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of pink and purple on the right side. These shapes include triangles and polygons, some of which are semi-transparent, creating a layered effect. The colors range from light, pale pinks to deep, dark purples.

Spacing in Deciduous Dentition

- ▶ Spacing present is the physiological spaces or developmental spaces
- ▶ They are important for the normal development of permanent dentition
- ▶ Absence of spaces may cause crowding
- ▶ This space is invariably seen mesial to maxillary canines and distal to mandibular canines

- ▶ The relation between maxillary and mandibular primary teeth when in occlusion is such that when each tooth, with exception of Mandibular central incisor and maxillary second molar, occludes with 2 teeth of the opposing arch

Flush terminal plane

- ▶ Mandibular second primary molar has a greater mesiodistal diameter than the maxillary second molar . As a result of this difference in dimensions of the two teeth , the distal surface of these 2 molars are in the same lane , a flush terminal plane is located at the end of the deciduous dentition

“ Step “ deviation of the flush terminal

- ▶ Distal Step - the distal surface of Lower second deciduous molar being more distal to that of the upper molar
 - erupting tooth maybe in Angles Class II occlusion

- ▶ Mesial step -

Primary canine relationship

- ▶ Over jet - condition where the teeth of upper jaw rest at an outward angle causing them to extend far in front of the teeth of the lower jaw
normal range is 1-2 mm
- ▶ Over bite - when the upper teeth protrude beyond the lower teeth

- ▶ Deep bite - accentuated by the fact that deciduous incisors are more upright than their successors
- ▶ Lower incisor edges often contact cingulum area of maxillary incisors

Cross bite

- ▶ Teeth don't line up properly when mouth is closed

Open bite

- ▶ Failure of a tooth or teeth to meet their antagonist in the opposite arch

Scissor bite

- ▶ A bite which involves outward positioning of the upper posterior teeth and inward positioning of the lower posterior teeth