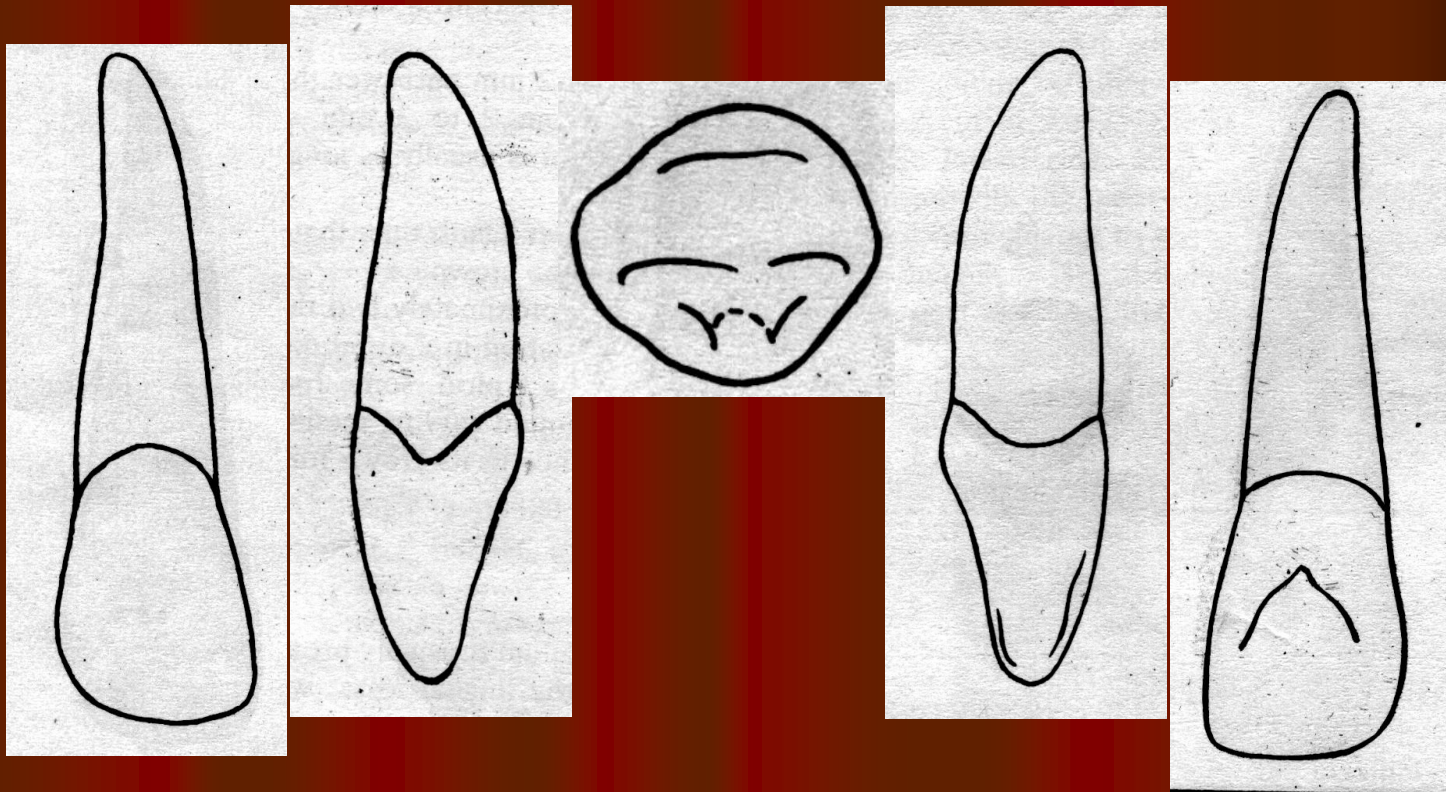


MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISOR



DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY & ORAL MICROBIOLOGY

INTRODUCTION



- Because the maxillary Lateral Incisor supplements the Central Incisor in function, the crowns bears a close resemblance. the Lateral Incisor is smaller in all dimensions except root length.
- Since it resembles the maxillary Central Incisor in form, direct comparisons will be made with the Central Incisor in its description.

- This tooth differs from the Central Incisor in this – its development may vary considerably. The maxillary Lateral Incisor vary in form more than any other tooth in the mouth except the 3rd molar. The variation is too great, it is considered a developmental anomaly. A not uncommon situation is to find the maxillary Lateral Incisor with a nondescript, pointed form such teeth are called `peg shaped` laterals.

- . In some individuals Lateral Incisors are missing entirely; in this cases the maxillary Central Incisor may be in contact distally with the canine
- One type of mal formed maxillary Lateral Incisor will have a large pointed tubercle as part of the cingulum; some will have deep developmental grooves which extend down on the root lingually with a deep fold in the cingulum;and some will show twisted roots, distorted crowns, and so forth

Maxillary Lateral Incisor

- First evidence of calcification 1 year
- Enamel completed 4 to 5 years
- Eruption 8 to 9 years
- Root completed 11 years

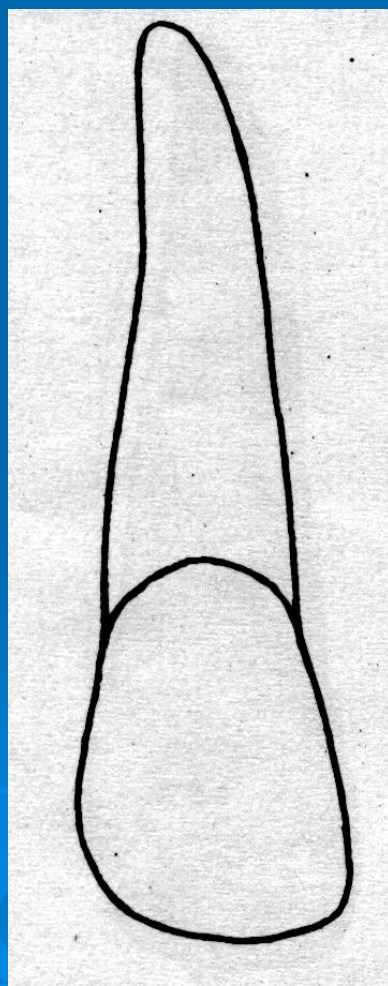
MEASUREMENT TABLE

➤ Cervico incisal length of crown	9.0
➤ Cervico incisal length Of root	13.0
➤ Mesiodistal diameter of crown	6.5
➤ Mesiodistal diameter of crown at cervix	5.0
➤ Labiolingual diameter of crown	6.0
➤ Labiolingual diameter of crown At cervix	5.0
➤ Curvature of cervical line mesial	3.0
➤ Curvature of cervical line distal	2.0

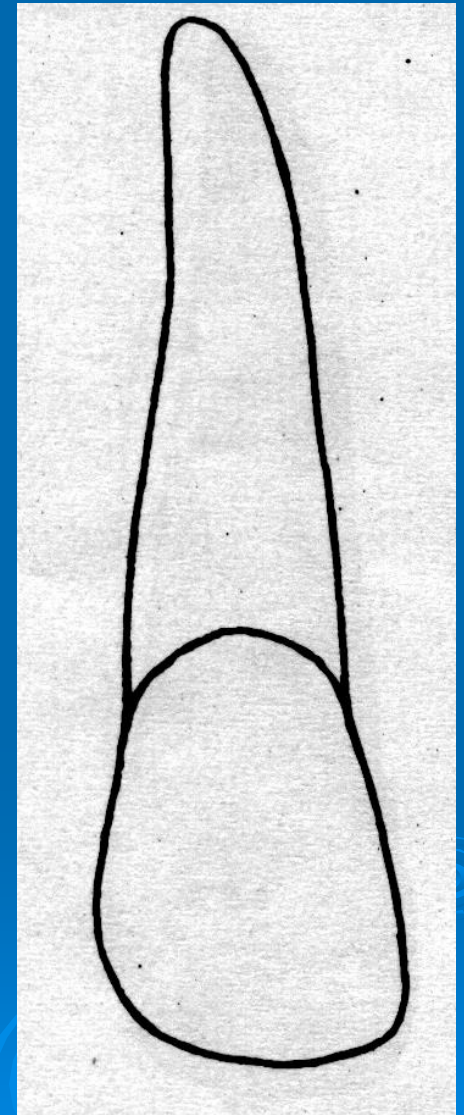
DETAILED
DESCRIPTION

The background is a solid blue color with several faint, concentric circular ripples of varying sizes scattered across the lower half of the page, creating a water-like effect.

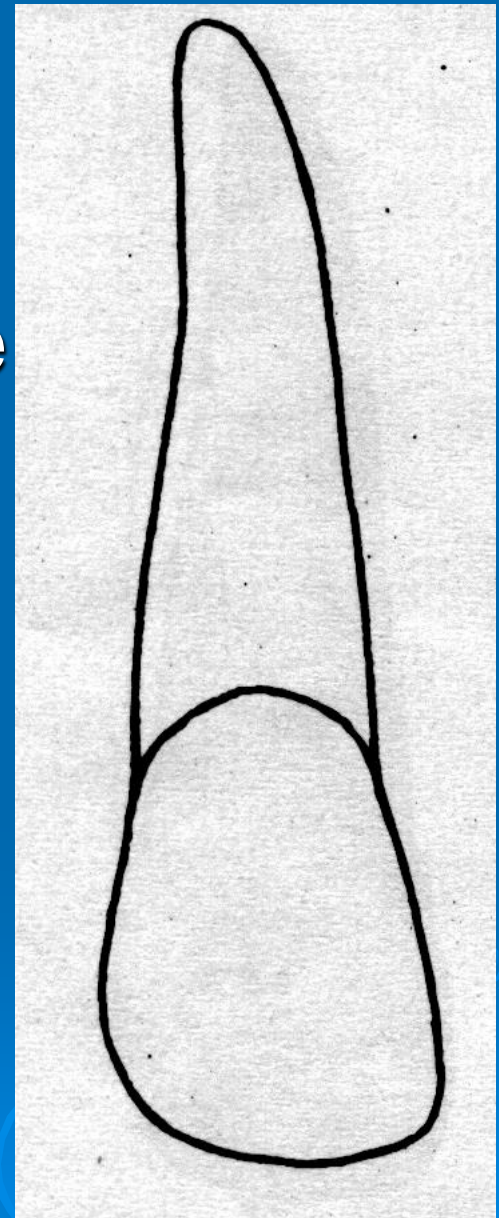
LABIAL ASPECT



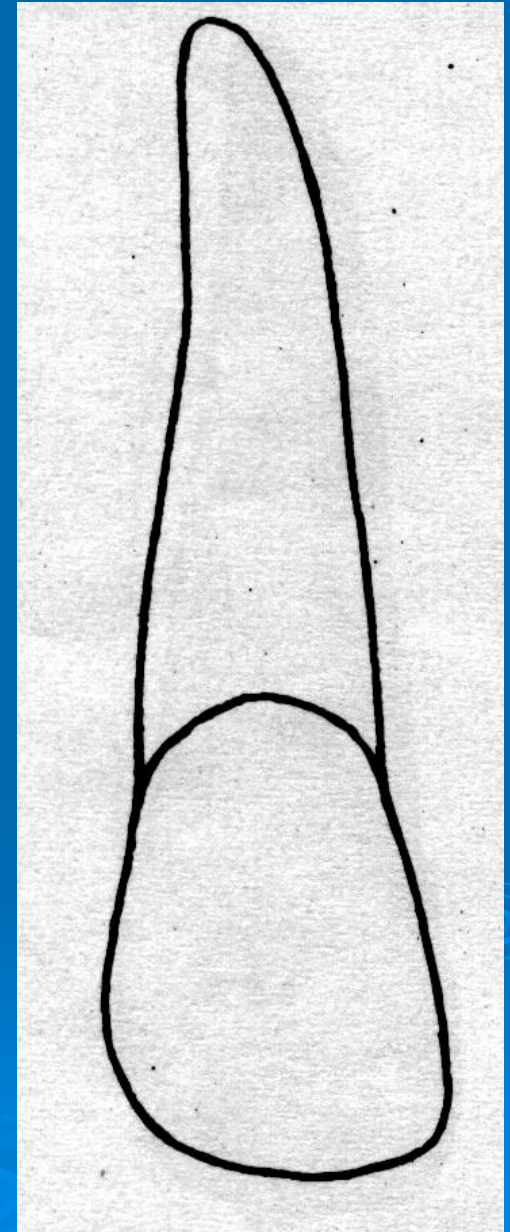
- The labial aspect of the maxillary Lateral Incisor may appear to favor that of Central Incisor, usually it has more curvature, with a rounded incisal ridge and rounded incisal angles mesially and distally. Although the crown is smaller in all dimensions, its proportions usually correspond to those of Central Incisor.



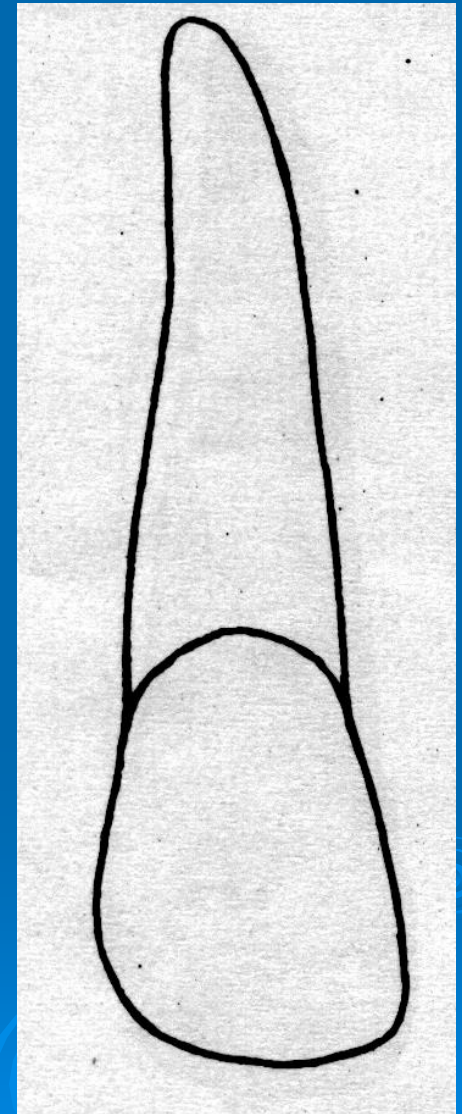
- The mesial outline of the crown from the labial aspect resembles that of the Central Incisor, with a more rounded mesioincisal angle. The crest of contour mesially is usually at the point of junction of the middle and incisal thirds; occasionally in the so called square forms, the mesio incisal angle is almost as sharp as that found on most maxillary Central Incisors.



- The distal outline of the crown from the labial aspect differs somewhat from Central Incisor. The distal outline is always more rounded and the crest of contour is more cervical, usually in the centre of middle third.

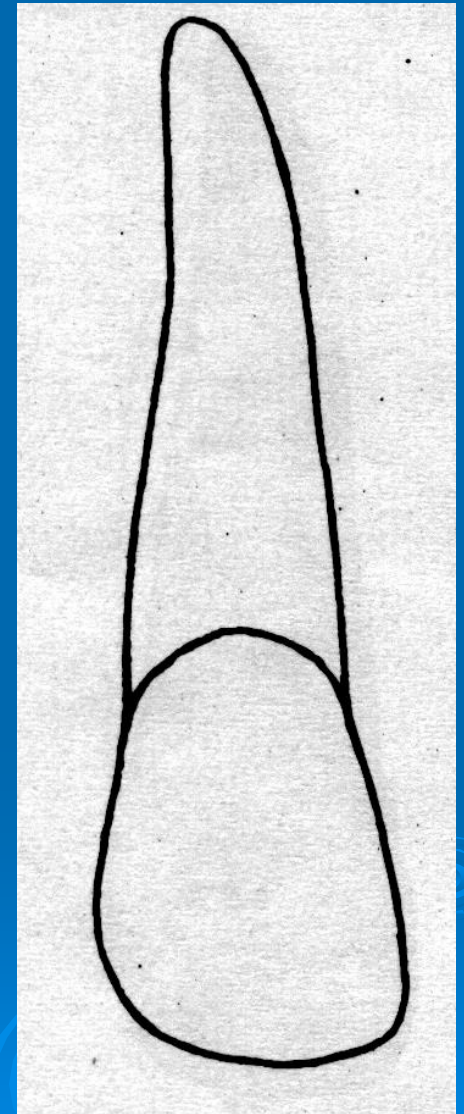


- The labial surface of the crown is more convex than that of Central Incisor except in some square and flat faced forms.
- This tooth is relatively narrow mesiodistally, usually about 2 mm narrower than the Central Incisor. The crown on average measures 2 - 3 mm shorter cervicoincisally than that of Central Incisor, although the root is usually as long, if not somewhat longer than that of Central Incisor

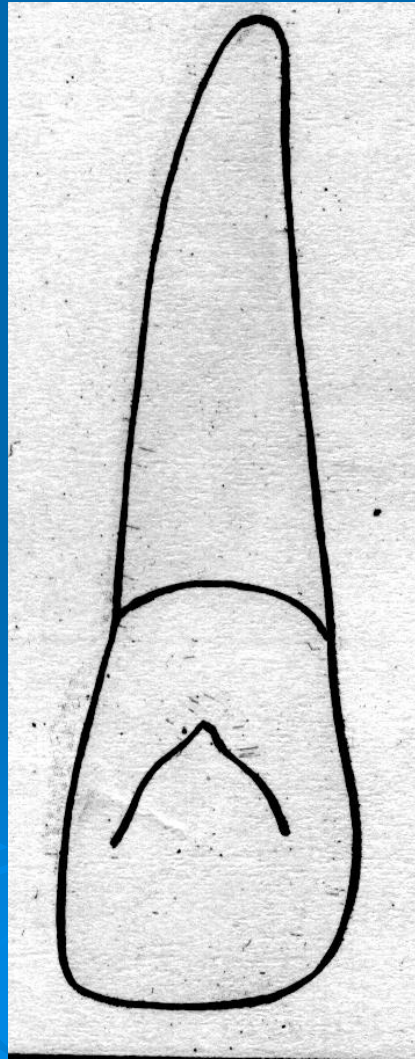


- As a rule its root length is greater in proportion to its crown length than that of the Central Incisor. The root is often about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the crown.

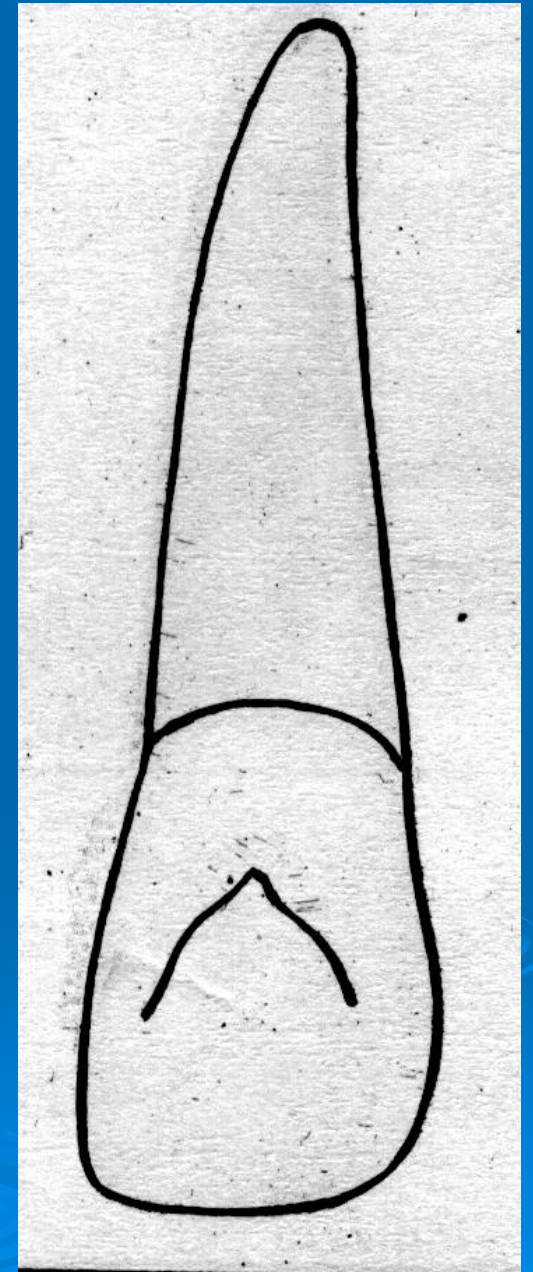
- The root tapers evenly from the cervical line to a point approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of its length apically. In most cases it curves sharply from this location in a distal direction and ends in a pointed apex, this tooth may show considerable variance in its crown form; the root form may be more characteristic



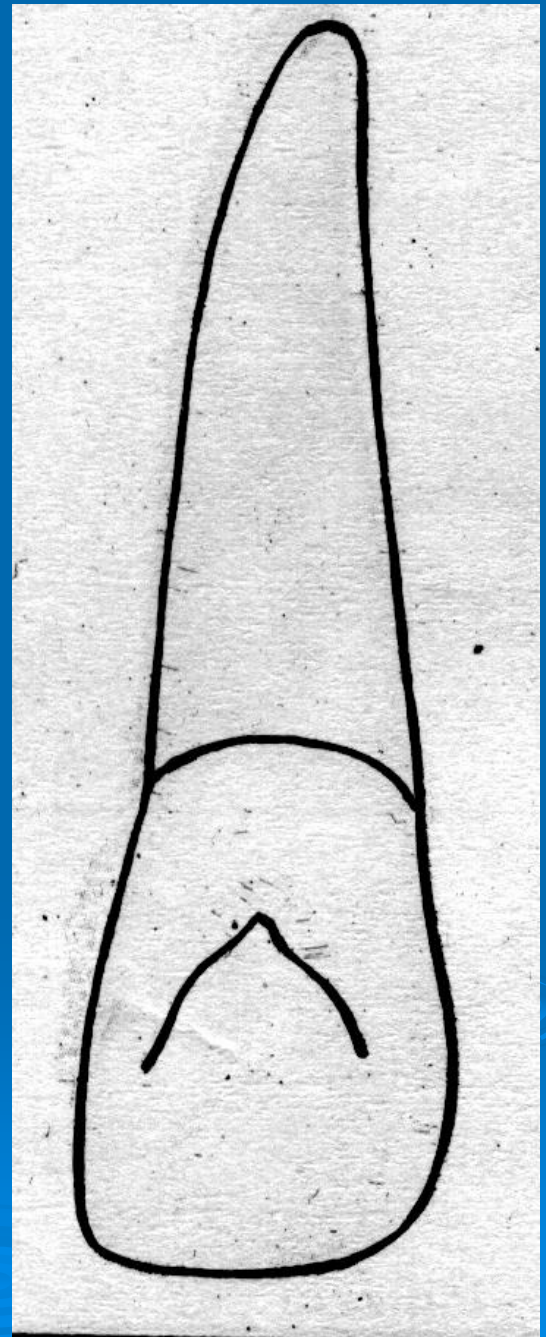
LINGUAL ASPECT



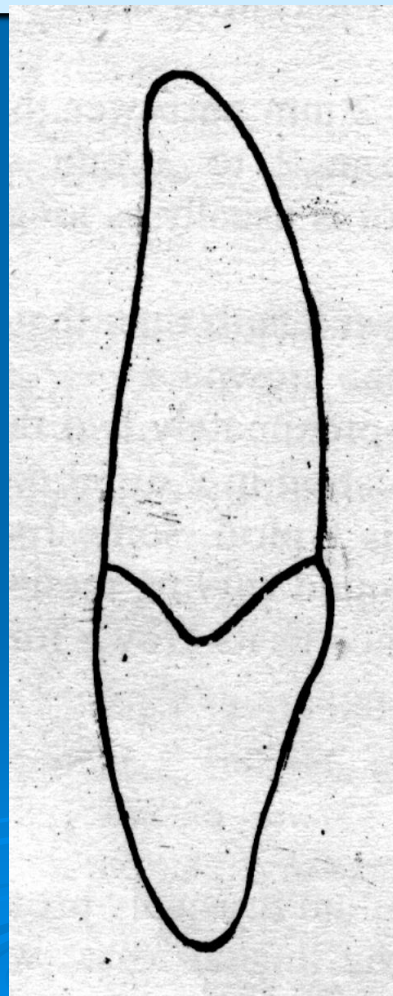
- Mesial And Distal marginal ridges are marked, and the cingulum is usually prominent, with a tendency towards deep developmental grooves within the Lingual fossa, where it joins the cingulum. The linguoIncisal ridge is well developed and the lingual fossa is more concave and circumscribed than that found on the Central Incisor



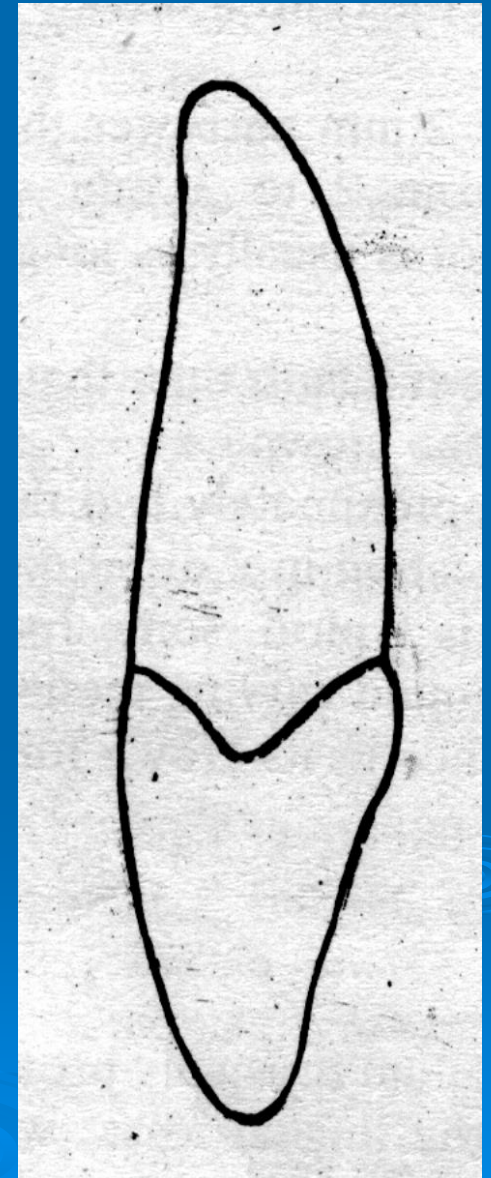
- The tooth tapers towards lingual, resembling a Central Incisor in this respect. It is not uncommon to find deep developmental groove at the side of cingulum, usually on the distal side, which may extend up on the root for part or all of its length. Faults in the enamel of the crown are often found in the deep portion of these developmental grooves



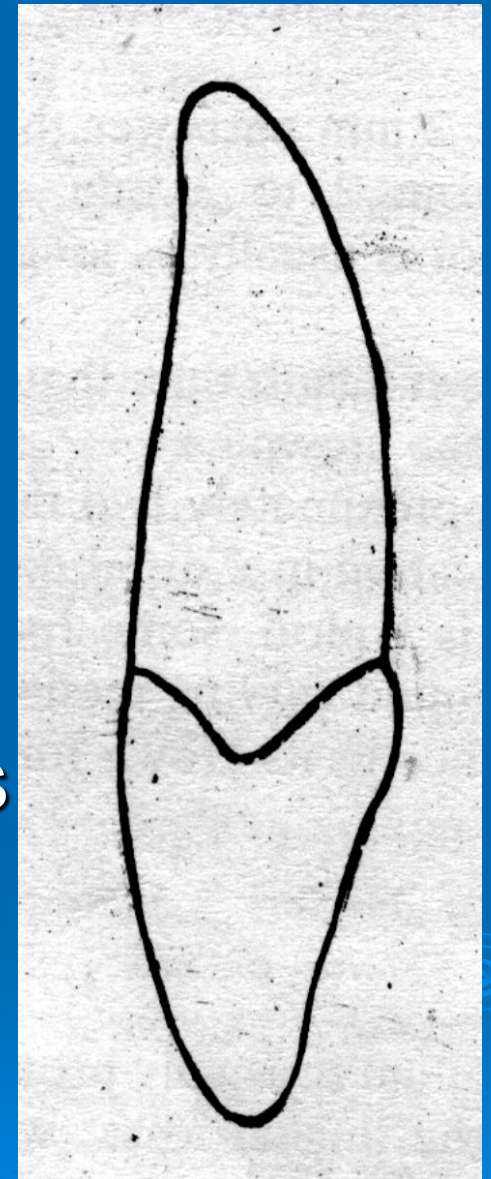
MESIAL ASPECT



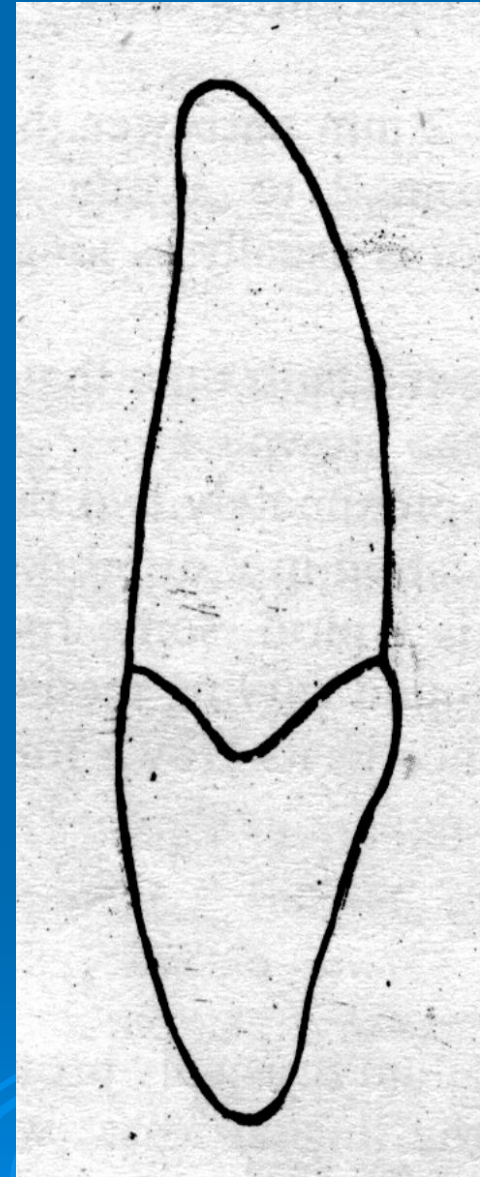
- The mesial aspect of the maxillary lateral Incisor is similar to that of small Central Incisor except that the root appears longer. The crown is shorter, the root is relatively longer and the Labiolingual measurement of crown and root is mm or so less than the maxillary Central Incisor of the same mouth



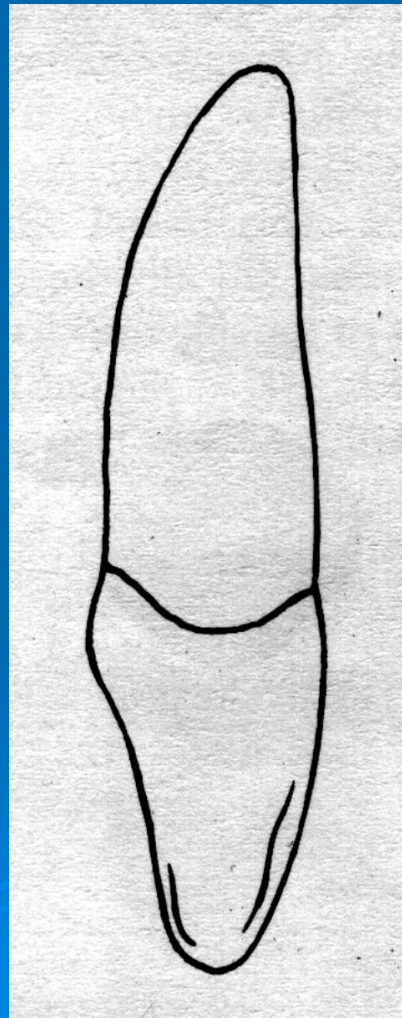
- The curvature of the cervical line is marked in the direction of the incisal ridge, although because of the small size of the crown the actual extent of curvature of less than that found on the Central Incisor, the heavy development of the incisal ridge accordingly makes the incisal portion some what thicker than that of Central Incisor



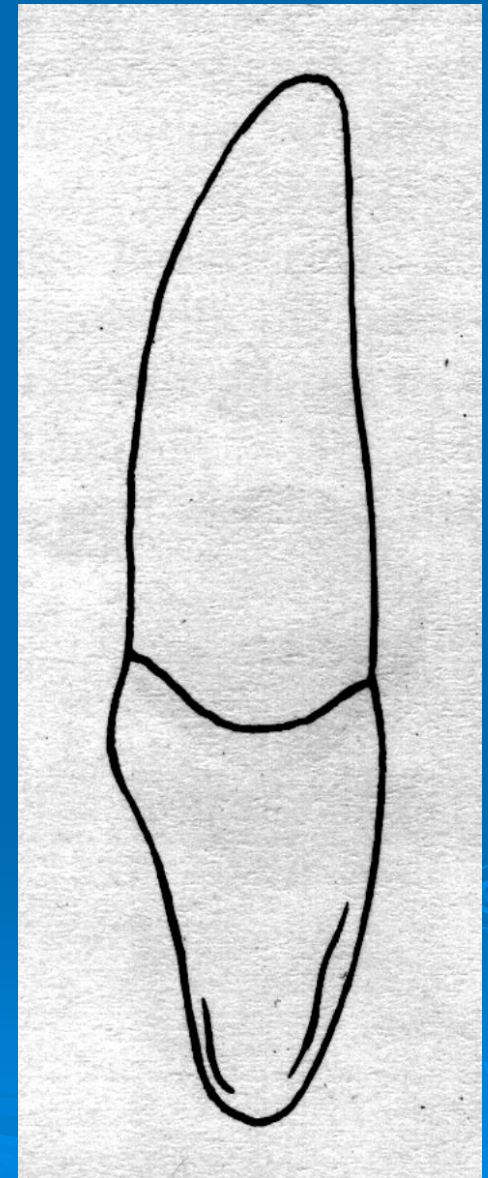
- The root appears as a tapered cone from this aspect, with a bluntly rounded, apical end. This varies in individuals, some times being quite blunt, while at other times it is pointed. In a good many cases, the labial outline of the root form this aspect is straight. As in the Central Incisor, a line drawn through the center of the root tends to bisect the incisal ridge of the crown.



DISTAL ASPECT



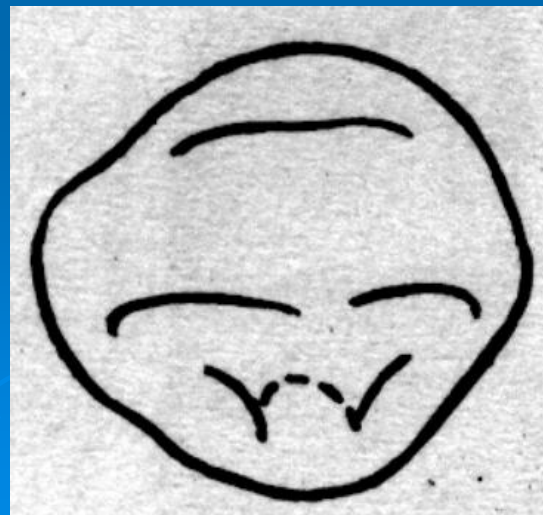
- Because of placement of crown on the root, the width of the crown distally appears thicker than that it does on the mesial aspect from marginal ridge to labial face. The curvature of the cervical line is usually an mm or so less in depth than on the mesial side. It is not uncommon to find a developmental groove distally on this crown extending on the root for part or all of its length.



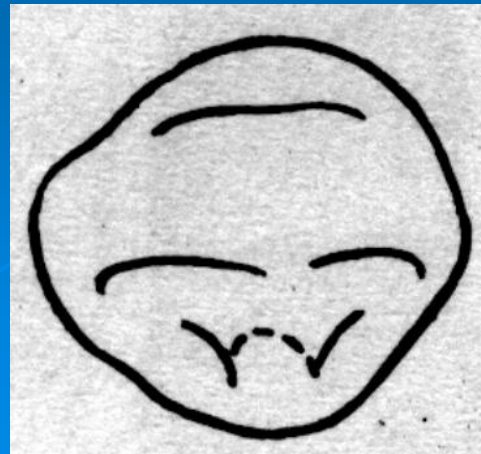
INCISAL ASPECT



- The incisal aspect of this tooth some times resembles that of the Central Incisor, or it may resemble that of small canine. If the tooth conforms in development to its Central Incisor neighbor in other respects, it will, from the incisal aspect, resemble a Central Incisor except in size.



- The cingulum however may be large; the incisal ridge also; the Labiolingual dimension may be greater than usual in comparison with the mesiodistal dimension. If these variations are present the tooth has a marked resemblance to a small canine.
- All maxillary Lateral Incisor exhibit more convexity labial and linguallly from the incisal aspect then maxillary Central Incisor .





THANK YOU
