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| **Name:** |
| Tatiana McBride |
| **Group:** |
| 5A-2 |
| **Basic Science Question:** |
| What are the main differences between deciduous and permanent teeth? |
| **Report:** |
| Deciduous teeth are the teeth of the first denition (Fuller, 2001, p. 5). These teeth may also be referred to as baby teeth or primary teeth. There are normally twenty deciduous teeth. These teeth are divided between two arches, which are referred to as the maxillary and mandibular arches, as well as four quadrants, which are classified by roman numerals I-IV. There are five deciduous teeth in each quadrant: a central and lateral incisor, a canine and molars. They usually erupt between the ages of six months to two years of age.  The ideal human permanent dentition includes thirty two teeth. These teeth are divided in two arches, which are referred to as the maxillary and mandibular arches, as well as four quadrants, which are classified by roman numerals I-IV. There are eight permanent teeth in each quadrant: a central and lateral incisor, a canine, two premolars and three molars. Usually erupt from ages six to twenty-one.  The anatomy of deciduous teeth in comparison to permanent teeth are drastically different. Deciduous or primary teeth have smaller roots and crowns than their corresponding permenant teeth. The crowns of deciduous are usually wider mesiodistally when compared to the permanent teeth. The roots of deciduous teeth are wider in order to create enough space for the permanent crowns to develop (Fuller, 2001, p. 169). The enamel of deciduous teeth crowns is thinner than permanent teeth crowns (Fuller, 2001, p.170) |
| **References:** |
| Fuller, J. L., Denehy, G. E., & Schulein, T. M. (2001). *Concise Dental Anatomy and Morphology* (Fourth Edition ed., pp. 5-7). University of Iowa.  Fuller, J. L., Denehy, G. E., & Schulein, T. M. (2001). *Concise Dental Anatomy and Morphology* (Fourth Edition ed., pp. 169-170). University of Iowa. |