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First Year Dentistry

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Chapter I lecture2

Odontology



Odontology/ l'Odontologie

Build your vocabulary

A wisdom tooth: une dent de sagesse

The root : la racine

A dental surgeon: un chirurgien-dentiste

A dental technician: un prothésiste dentaire

Gingivitis :gingivite

Periodontitis: parodontopathie

Ulcer/ aphtha (pl. aphthae):aphte

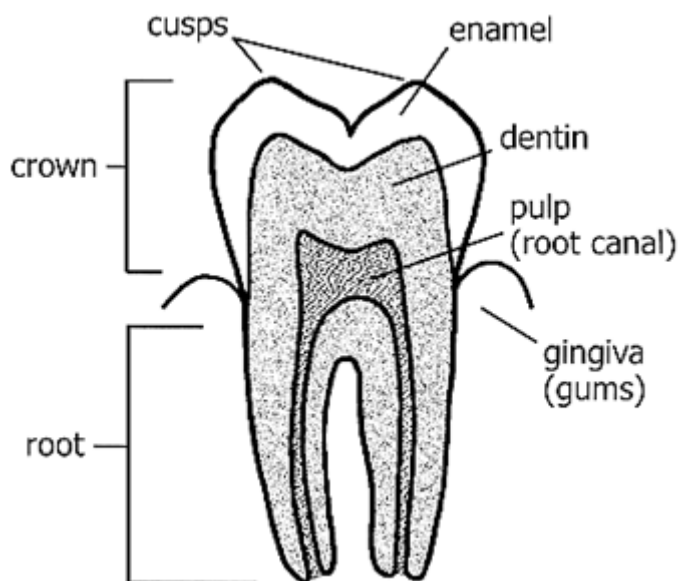
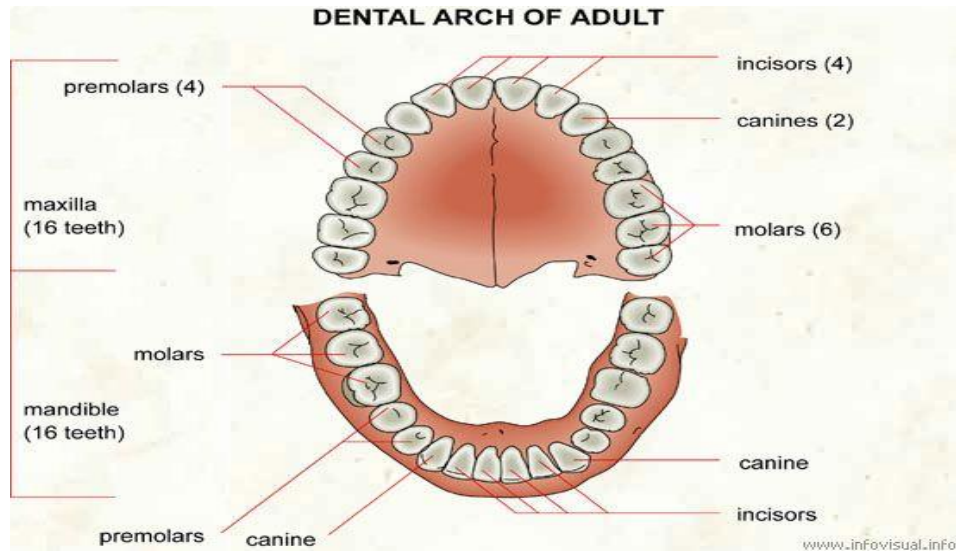
Teeth and Tooth

1. Arrangement and form. Teeth are present in most **mammals** and nearly all have two sets: a temporary or milk set followed by a permanent or adult set. In some animals, all the teeth are similar, but in man, there are four different **shapes**: incisors, canines (eye teeth), premolars (bicuspid) and molars. They are arranged together in an arch in each **jaw** and the **cusps** of opposing teeth interdigitate. In man the quadrants are the same: in children, two incisors, one canine and two molars (total teeth 20), in adults, two incisors, one canine, two premolars and three molars (total 32).

Vocabulary

- **Title** : Teeth (sg. Tooth) the hard white structures in the mouth used for mastication.
- **Toothache**: pain in one or more teeth
- **Mammals**: animals who feed their young with milk
- **Shape**: form
- **Jaw**: one of the two bony structures, in which the teeth are set, forming the framework of the mouth:
 - ✓ The upper jaw/the maxilla (la mâchoire supérieure/ le maxillaire)
 - ✓ The lower jaw/the mandible (la mâchoire inférieure/ la mandibule)
- **Cusp** : a conical elevation arising on the surface of a tooth

Adults' teeth Arrangement and form



Anatomy and Development of the Mouth and Teeth

Teeth start developing in the unborn baby. Good nutrition from the mother during pregnancy is important in tooth development. The mother's diet should have adequate amounts of calcium, phosphorus, vitamin C, and vitamin D. Certain medicines (such as tetracycline) should not be taken during pregnancy. These can cause the unborn baby's developing teeth to be discoloured. There are 4 main stages of tooth development:

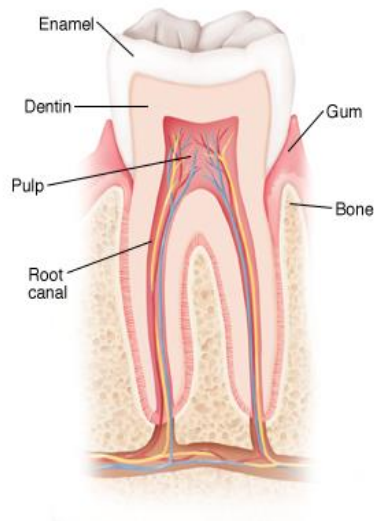
- The first stage begins in the unborn baby at about 6 weeks of pregnancy (gestation). This is when the basic substance of the tooth forms.
- Next, the hard tissue that surrounds the teeth is formed around 3 to 4 months of gestation.
- After the child is born, the next stage occurs when the tooth actually sticks out (protrudes) through the gum.
- Finally, the child loses the primary or baby teeth.

Parts of the tooth

Each tooth has 4 main parts, including:

- 1- Enamel. The outer layer of the tooth and the hardest material in the body.
- 2- Dentin. The inner layer and the main part of the tooth, and the largest dental tissue.
- 3- Pulp. Soft tissue on the inside of the tooth that contains the nerve, blood supply, and the ability to produce dentin.
- 4- Root. The part of the tooth that secures it into the jaw.

Children teeth Arrangement and form



Baby Teeth

	Age Tooth Comes In (months)	Age Tooth Is Lost (years)
Upper Teeth		
Central Incisor	9.6	7.0
Lateral Incisor	12.4	8.0
Canine (Cuspid)	18.3	11.0
First Molar	15.7	10.0
Second Molar	26.2	10.5
Lower Teeth		
Second Molar	26.0	11.0
First Molar	15.1	10.0
Canine (Cuspid)	18.2	9.5
Lateral Incisor	11.5	7.0
Central Incisor	7.8	6.0

References: Stanford Medicine – Children health-

Medical English –Didier Carnet; Jean Pierre Charpy 4th Edition

