

Dental Morphology Lesson Two

Vocabulary Flashcards

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

- Divide the class into small groups
- Give each group a set of the cards
- Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
- The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

- Pair the students up
- Give each pair a set of cards
- Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
- Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
- If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
- If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
- Continue until all cards are drawn



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DENTITION

PRIMARY TEETH (PRIMARY DENTITION, DECIDUOUS TEETH, BABY TEETH)

INCISORS

CANINES

MOLARS

PERMANENT TEETH (PERMANENT DENTITION, ADULT TEETH)

PREMOLARS

ANTERIOR TEETH

Natural teeth in the jaws

First teeth present

First and second anterior teeth from
midline: centrals and laterals

Anterior teeth that are the third from
midline in each quadrant

Most posterior teeth with firsts,
seconds, and thirds

Second and final dentition with all
the permanent/adult teeth present

Fourth and fifth posterior teeth from
the midline in permanent dentition,
including firsts and seconds or
bicuspid; no deciduous counterpart
in primary dentition

Incisors and canines at the front of
the oral cavity

POSTERIOR TEETH

SUCCEDANEOUS

NONSUCCEDANEOUS

NASMYTH MEMBRANE

DENTIGEROUS CYST

DENTAL ANATOMY

QUADRANTS

D-A-Q-T SYSTEM

Premolars and molars in the back of the mouth

Permanent teeth with primary predecessors: anterior teeth and premolars

Permanent teeth with primary predecessors: molars

A green-gray residue on newly erupted teeth that may become extrinsically stained

Odontogenic cyst that forms from reduced enamel epithelium (layers of flattened cells overlying enamel surface) after the crown has completely formed and matured

Area of dental sciences dealing with the morphology and form of the teeth, both crown and root

Division of each dental arch into two parts with four quadrants altogether in the oral cavity

System to designate teeth: D for dentition, A for arch, Q for quadrant and T for tooth type

SEXTANTS

ANATOMIC CROWN

CLINICAL CROWN

ANATOMIC ROOT

CLINICAL ROOT

ROOT AXIS LINE (RAL)

ROOT CONCAVITIES

MASTICATORY SURFACE

Dental arch division into three parts based on relationship to the midline: right posterior sextant, anterior sextant, and left posterior sextant

Part of the crown covered by enamel

Part of the anatomic crown that is visible in the oral cavity and not covered by gingival tissue

Part of the root covered by cementum

Part of the anatomic root visible in the oral cavity and not covered by gingival tissue

Imaginary line representing long axis line of tooth drawn to bisect the root (and crown) in two

Indentations on the surface of the root

Chewing tooth on the most superior surface of the crown

INCISAL SURFACE

OCCLUSAL SURFACE

RIDGES

CUSP

MESIAL

DISTAL

PROXIMAL

INTERPROXIMAL SPACE

Masticatory surface for
the anterior teeth

Masticatory surface of
the posterior teeth

Linear elevations on the masticatory
surface of either the anterior or
posterior teeth

One or more elevations on the
masticatory surface of the canine and
posterior teeth

Surface of the tooth closest
to the midline

Surface of the tooth farthest away
from the midline

Mesial and distal surface between
adjacent teeth

Area between adjacent tooth surfaces

CONTACT AREA

HEIGHT OF CONTOUR

EMBRASURES

LINE ANGLE

POINT ANGLE

THIRDS

OCCLUSION

CENTRIC OCCLUSION

Tooth anatomy where adjacent tooth crowns in the same arch physically touch each proximal surface

Crest of curvature that is the greatest elevation of the tooth crown either incisocervically or occlusocervically; usually found at contact areas on the mesial and distal surfaces

Triangle-shaped spaces from curvatures where two teeth in same arch contact

Line formed by the junction of two crown surfaces

Imaginary line formed by the junction of three crown surfaces

Crown surface or root division into three parts: crown horizontally and vertically, root horizontally

Anatomic alignment of teeth and relationship to masticatory system; the contact relationship between the maxillary teeth and mandibular teeth when the jaws are fully closed (occluded) in position

Voluntary position of dentition that allows maximal contact when teeth occlude; habitual occlusion

OVERJET

RANGE OF MOTION (ROM)

OVERBITE

UNDERBITE

MAXIMUM MOUTH OPENING (MMO)

CURVE OF SPEE

CURVE OF WILSON

CENTRIC STOPS

Maxillary arch horizontally overlaps
the mandibular arch

Normal physiologic and functional
reciprocal range of motion/
movement for mandibular
opening or closure

Maxillary arch vertically overlaps the
mandibular arch

When the lower jaw extends forward
beyond the upper jaw

The greatest amount of interincisal
opening of the mouth

Anteroposterior curvature produced
by planes placed at the masticatory
surfaces of each dental arch

Concave curve produced when the
frontal section is taken through
maxillary and mandibular molars

Centric contacts between the
two arches that includes height
of cusp contour, marginal ridges,
and central fossae

SUPPORTING CUSPS

CENTRIC RELATION (CR)

PREMATURE CONTACTS

LATERAL OCCLUSION

WORKING SIDE

BALANCING SIDE

CANINE RISE

GROUP FUNCTION

Cusps that function during centric occlusion: lingual cusps of the maxillary posterior teeth, buccal cusps of the mandibular posterior teeth, and incisal edges of the mandibular anterior teeth

End point of closure of the mandible in which the mandible is in the most retruded position

Situation in which one or two teeth initially contact before other teeth

Movement that occurs when the mandible moves to the side until the canines are in a cusp-to-cusp relationship

Side to which mandible has been moved during lateral occlusion

Other side of the arch from the working side during lateral occlusion; nonworking side

Contralateral canine should be the only tooth in function during lateral occlusion

Entire posterior quadrant functions during lateral occlusion

BALANCING INTERFERENCE

PROTRUSIVE OCCLUSION

INTEROCCLUSAL CLEARANCE (FREEWAY SPACE)

RESTING POSTURE

INTERLABIAL GAP

TERMINAL PLANE

FLUSH TERMINAL PLANE

MESIAL STEP

Teeth in contact on the balancing side during lateral occlusion

Occlusion when the mandible undergoes protrusion

Space between dental arches when the mandible is at rest

Normal physiologic position of the tongue, lips, and mandible when not in function of chewing, swallowing, or speech

Distance between the inferior border of the upper lip and superior border of the lower lip when at the physiologic resting position

Ideal molar relationship in primary dentition when in centric occlusion

Terminal plane relationship where the primary maxillary and mandibular second molars are in an end-to-end relationship

Terminal plane relationship with the primary mandibular second molar mesial to the maxillary molar

DISTAL STEP

OCCLUSAL TRAUMA

MALOCCLUSION

ANGLE CLASSIFICATION OF MALOCCLUSION

CLASS I MALOCCLUSION

MESOGNATHIC

GNATHIC

OPEN BITE

No terminal plane relationship exists because the primary mandibular second molar is distal to the maxillary second molar

Trauma to the periodontium from occlusal disharmony

Failure to have an overall ideal form to the dentition while in centric occlusion (CO)

System used to initially classify malocclusion

Malocclusion characterized by the ideal mesiodistal relationship of the jaws and dental arches with minor dental malalignments

Facial profile in centric occlusion with slightly protruded jaws, giving the facial outline a relatively flat appearance or straight profile

Measurement that gives a degree of maxillary arch prominence as opposed to the mandible

Malocclusion due to the anterior teeth of both dental arches not occluding

END-TO-END BITE

CROSSBITE

CLASS II MALOCCLUSION

CLASS II MALOCCLUSION, DIVISION I

RETROGNATHIC

CLASS II MALOCCLUSION, DIVISION II

CLASS III MALOCCLUSION

PROGNATHIC

Teeth that occlude without the maxillary teeth overlapping the mandibular teeth

Malocclusion in which the mandibular tooth/teeth are placed facially to the maxillary tooth/teeth

Malocclusion with the mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first molar occluding by more than the width of a premolar mesial to the mesiobuccal groove of the mandibular first molar

Class II malocclusion with the permanent maxillary anterior teeth protruding facially

Facial profile with a protruding upper lip, recessive mandible and chin, and convex profile

Class II malocclusion with maxillary central incisors either upright or retruded

Malocclusion with mesiobuccal cusp of maxillary first molar occluding by more than the width of a premolar distal to the mesiobuccal groove of the mandibular first molar

Facial profile with a rather prominent mandible and possibly normal or even retrusive maxilla or concave profile

PARAFUNCTIONAL HABITS

CLENCHING

BRUXISM

ATTRITION

GINGIVAL RECESSION

ABFRACTION

OROFACIAL MYOLOGY (OM)

OROFACIAL MYOFUNCTIONAL DISORDER (OMD)

Mandible movements not within normal motions associated with mastication, speech, or respiratory movements

Parafunctional habit with teeth held in centric occlusion for long periods without mandibular rest or interocclusal clearance

Parafunctional habit of tooth grinding (forceful meshing of the teeth)

Hard tooth tissue loss caused by tooth-to-tooth contact during mastication or parafunctional habits

Inferiorly placed margin of the free gingival crest

Hard tooth tissue loss from tensile and compressive forces during tooth flexure; shearing or flaking of the enamel surface

Specialized professional discipline that evaluates and treats a variety of orofacial muscle postural and functional disorders as well as habit patterns that may contribute to the disruption of dental development and can present orofacial aesthetic challenges

Behaviors and patterns created by inappropriate muscle function and incorrect habits involving the tongue, lips, jaws, and face

OROFACIAL MYOFUNCTIONAL THERAPY (OMT)

TONGUE THRUST

RETAINED SUCKING HABIT

LIP INCOMPETENCE

ANKYLOGLOSSIA

DEVELOPMENTAL DEPRESSION

INCISAL RIDGE

CINGULUM

Facial region that includes the forehead and area above the eyes

Winglike cartilaginous structure(s) bounding nares laterally

Facial region that overlies the zygomatic arch

Facial region that overlies the zygomatic arch

Joint where the temporal bone of the skull articulates with mandible

Joint where the temporal bone of the skull articulates with mandible

Joint where the temporal bone of the skull articulates with mandible

Powerful bilateral muscle of mastication

MARGINAL RIDGE

FOSSA (FOSSAE, PLURAL)

DEVELOPMENTAL PITS

DEVELOPMENTAL GROOVE

SUPPLEMENTAL GROOVE

MAMELONS

INCISAL ANGLES

INCISAL EDGE

Rounded, raised borders on the mesial and distal parts of the lingual surface of the anterior teeth or the occlusal table of the posterior teeth

Shallow, wide depression(s) on the lingual surface of the anterior teeth or the occlusal table of the posterior teeth

Pits on the lingual surface of the anterior teeth or on the occlusal table as well as the buccal and lingual surface of the posterior teeth; deepest part of each fossa

Primary groove that marks junction among developmental lobes on the lingual surface of the anterior teeth or the occlusal table of the posterior teeth; sharp, deep, V-shaped linear depression

Secondary groove on the lingual surface of the anterior teeth and the occlusal table on the posterior teeth; shallower, more irregular linear depression than developmental groove

Rounded enamel extensions on the incisal ridge of the anterior teeth

Two angles on the permanent incisors formed from incisal ridge or edge and each proximal surface

Flattened incisal ridge on the permanent incisors due to attrition after eruption

HUTCHINSON INCISORS

AVULSION

DIASTEMA

MESIODENS

PEG LATERALS

CUSP TIP

CUSP SLOPES

LABIAL RIDGE

Developmental disturbance
in permanent incisors with
screwdriver-shaped crowns caused
by congenital syphilis

Complete tooth displacement from
the socket due to extensive trauma

Open contact that can exist
between the permanent maxillary
central incisors

Supernumerary tooth between two
permanent maxillary central incisors

Lateral incisor crown that is smaller
from partial microdontia

Tip of the cusp on the incisal surface
of the canine teeth and occlusal table
of the posterior teeth

Two ridges on the incisal edge of the
canine teeth divided by the cusp tip

Central ridge on the labial surface
of the canines from greater
development of middle labial
developmental lobe

LINGUAL RIDGE

IMPACTED

CUSP RIDGES

INCLINED CUSPAL PLANES

OCCLUSAL TABLE

TRIANGULAR RIDGES

TRANSVERSE RIDGE

CENTRAL FOSSA

Vertically oriented and centrally placed ridge that extends from cusp tip to cingulum on the lingual surface of the canine teeth

Unerupted or partially erupted tooth positioned against another tooth, bone, or soft tissue preventing eruption

Ridge that descends from each cusp tip on the posterior teeth

Sloping planes located between cusp ridges on the posterior teeth

Part of the occlusal surface of the posterior teeth bordered by marginal ridges

Cusp ridge that descends from the cusp tips toward the central part of occlusal table

Ridge formed by the joining of two triangular ridges crossing the occlusal table transversely or from the labial to lingual outline

Fossa located at the convergence of the cusp ridges in a central point on the occlusal surface of the posterior teeth

TRIANGULAR FOSSA

OCCLUSAL PITS

CENTRAL GROOVE

MARGINAL GROOVES

TRIANGULAR GROOVES

MULTIROOTED

ROOT TRUNK

BIFURCATED

Fossa that has a triangular shape where triangular grooves terminate

Sharp, pinpoint depression in fossae on the occlusal table of the posterior teeth

Most prominent developmental groove on the posterior teeth, traveling mesiodistally to separate the occlusal table buccolingually

Developmental grooves that cross either marginal ridge

Groove that separates a marginal ridge from the triangular ridge of cusp and forms triangular fossae at the termination of the ridges

Teeth with two or more root branches

Root of multirrooted teeth where the root originates from the crown

Tooth having two root branches

TRIFURCATED

ROOT FUSION

FURCATION

FURCATION CROTCHES

BUCCAL RIDGE

CERVICAL RIDGE

OBLIQUE RIDGE

CONCRESCENCE

Tooth having three root branches

Developmental disturbance that creates deep developmental grooves with root fusion

Area between two or more root branches before division from the root trunk

Spaces between roots at the furcation

Similar to the labial ridge of canines; premolars have a prominent centrally located vertical buccal ridge

Ridge running mesiodistally in cervical one-third of buccal crown surface on the primary dentition and permanent molars

Transverse ridge that crosses the occlusal table obliquely from mesiolingual to distobuccal on most maxillary molars

Union of the root structure of two or more teeth through cementum only

CUSP OF CARABELLI

CUSP OF CARABELLI GROOVE

MULBERRY MOLARS

PEG MOLAR

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC)

Small cusp on the permanent
maxillary first and second molar
in some cases

Groove associated with a cusp
of Carabelli

Developmental disturbance
resulting from congenital syphilis
forming enamel nodules on the
molars' occlusal surface

Microdontia, usually of the
third molar

Extensive, acute caries of
primary teeth