

Dental Terminology

- Quadrants
 - Maxillary: Top
 - Mandibular: Bottom
 - 4 quadrants total in mouth
 - I) Top right
 - II) Top left
 - III) Bottom left
 - IV) Bottom right
- Primary vs. Secondary Dentition
 - Primary (deciduous)
 - 10 on maxillary and 10 on mandibular = 20 total
 - Universal Numbering System (A-T)
 - Secondary (permanent teeth)
 - 16 on the maxillary, 16 on mandibular= 32 total
- Tooth Numbering System
 - Universal
 - Most common in US
 - Permanent: 1-32
 - Primary: A-T
 - Palmer Notation
 - Orthodontics
 - Permanent: Maxillary/Mandibular 1-8
 - FDI
 - Numbering quadrants 1-8 (similar to palmar Notation)
 - 1st number=quadrant, 2nd=tooth
 - Permanent: quadrants 1-4, tooth 1-8 from the midline
 - Primary: quadrant 5-8, tooth 1-5
- Types of Teeth (Adult Dentition)
 - Anterior
 - Central Incisors (4), Lateral incisors (4), Canines (4)
 - Posterior
 - Premolars (4), Molars (6)
- Parts/Locations of the Tooth
 - Mesial: towards the middle/midline
 - Distal: further distance from midline, more posterior
 - Occlusal: biting surface of teeth
 - Facial/Buccal: face/cheek side
 - Lingual: tongue
- The Tooth
 - Enamel: hardest and most highly mineralized substance in your body
 - Covers outer layer, most visible part of the tooth
 - Crown: anatomical area of the teeth, usually covered by enamel

- Dentin: yellowish tissue that makes up the bulk of all teeth
- Cementum: covers the roots of the teeth and serves to anchor gingival and periodontal fibers
- Pulp: soft area within the center of the tooth and contains the nerve, blood vessels, and connective tissue
- Root: covered by cementum rather than enamel and attached by the periodontal ligament to the alveolar bone
- Healthy vs. Unhealthy
 - Healthy gingiva
 - Stippled, coral pink, firm, pyramidal interdental papilla
 - Unhealthy gingiva
 - Red (erythematous), blue (cyanotic), fibrotic, rolled/blunted, recession
 - HEALTHY GUMS DON'T BLEED
- Periodontal Disease
 - Reason why dental professions take probing depths
 - Measuring the alveolar bone loss around the tooth
 - 6 probing depths per tooth
 - Lingual: mesial, direct, distal
 - Facial: Mesial, direct, distal
 - Perio Disease can lead to tooth loss
 - Normal/Healthy Perio Depths 1-2 mm
 - Gingivitis: 2-3 mm
 - Slight 3-4 mm
 - Moderate 5-6 mm
 - Severe 7+ mm
- GV Black Classification
 - System to categorize carious lesions based on the type of tooth affected