

Manuplation, Terminology and Definitions

Assist. Prof. Azize Demir

Anatomy is a branch of morphology that involves the structures of organs.

Physiology is the study of the functions and mechanisms which work within a living system.

Dental Anatomy is a field of anatomy dedicated to the study of human tooth structures.

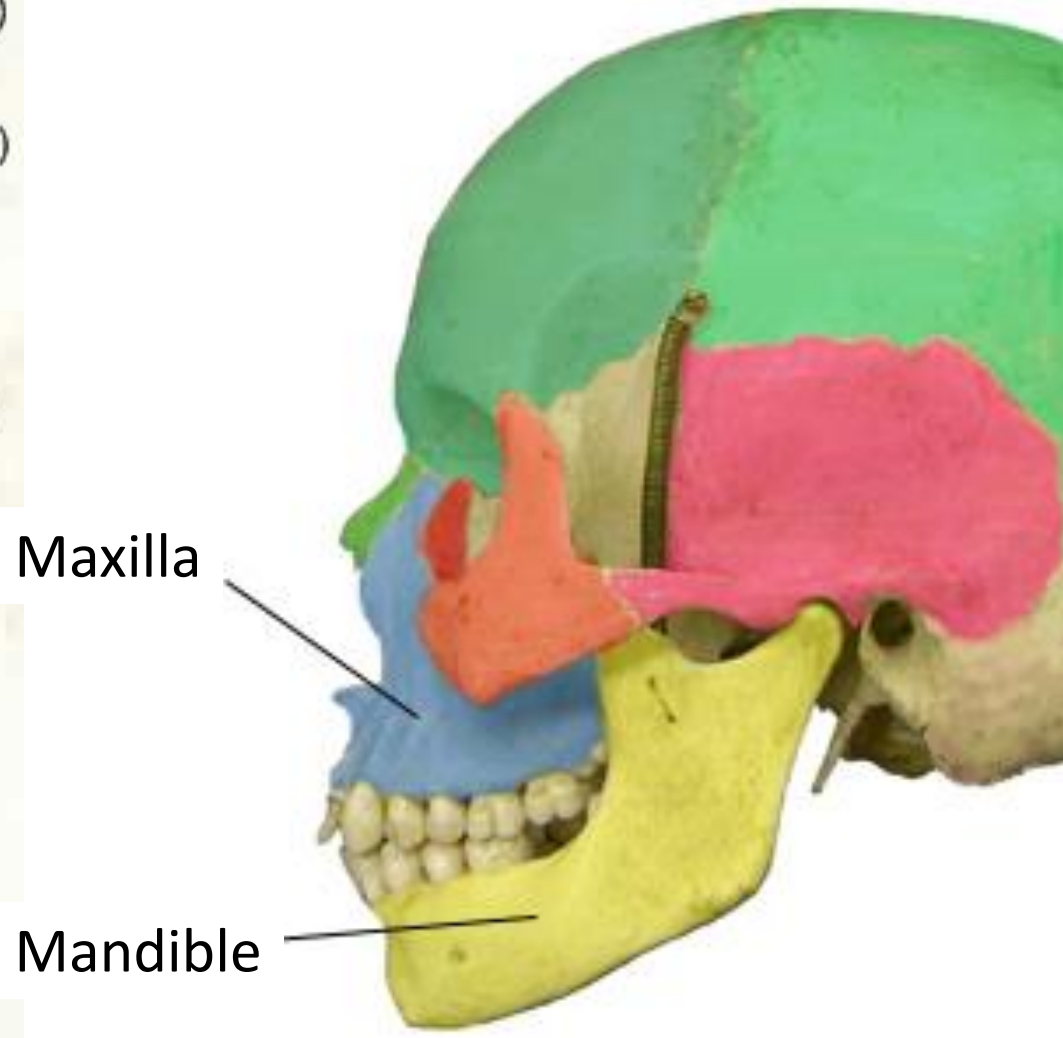
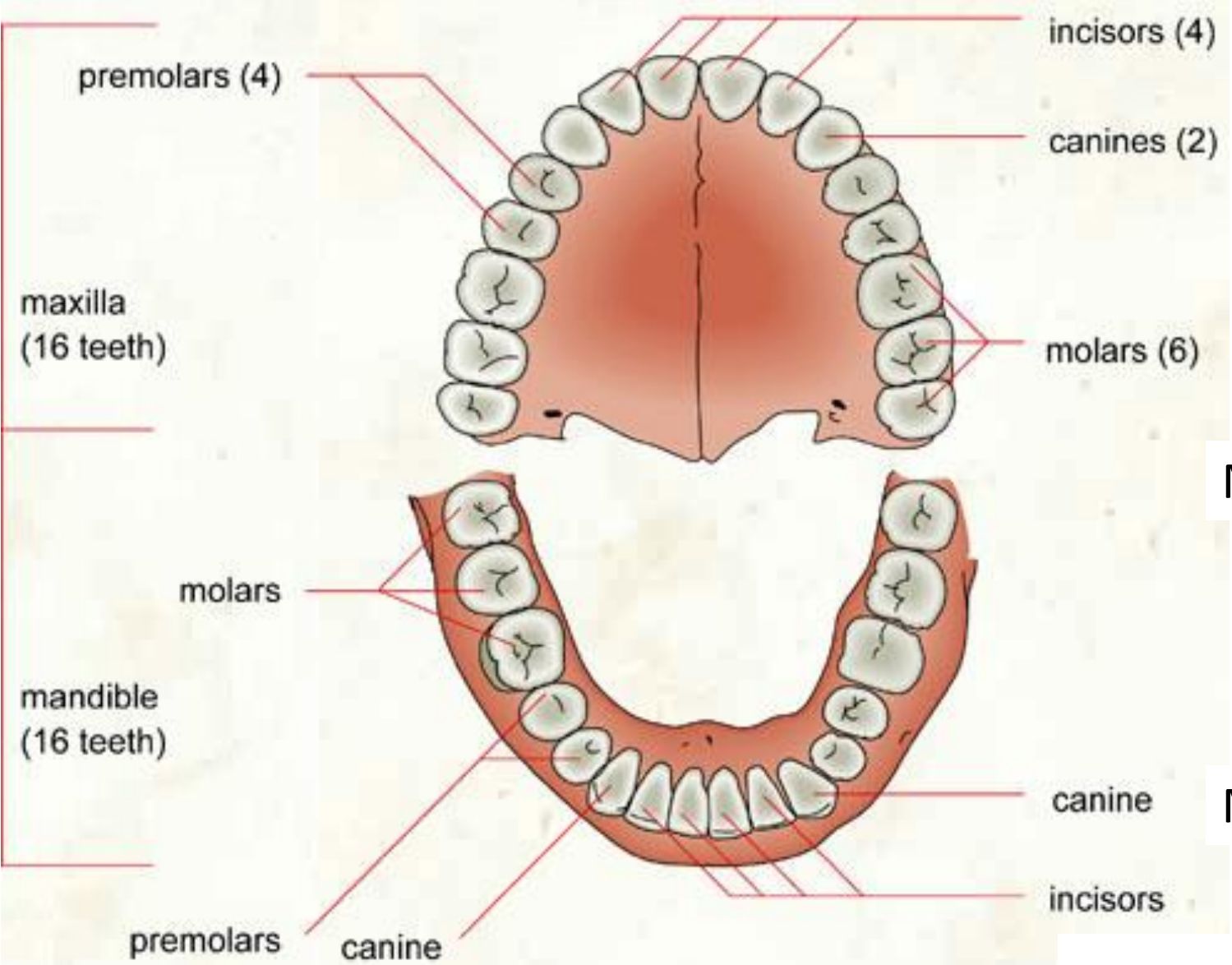
Dental Physiology is the study of the functions and mechanisms of human tooth structures.

Tooths' role

- Chewing
- Talking
- Esthetics



DENTAL ARCH OF ADULT

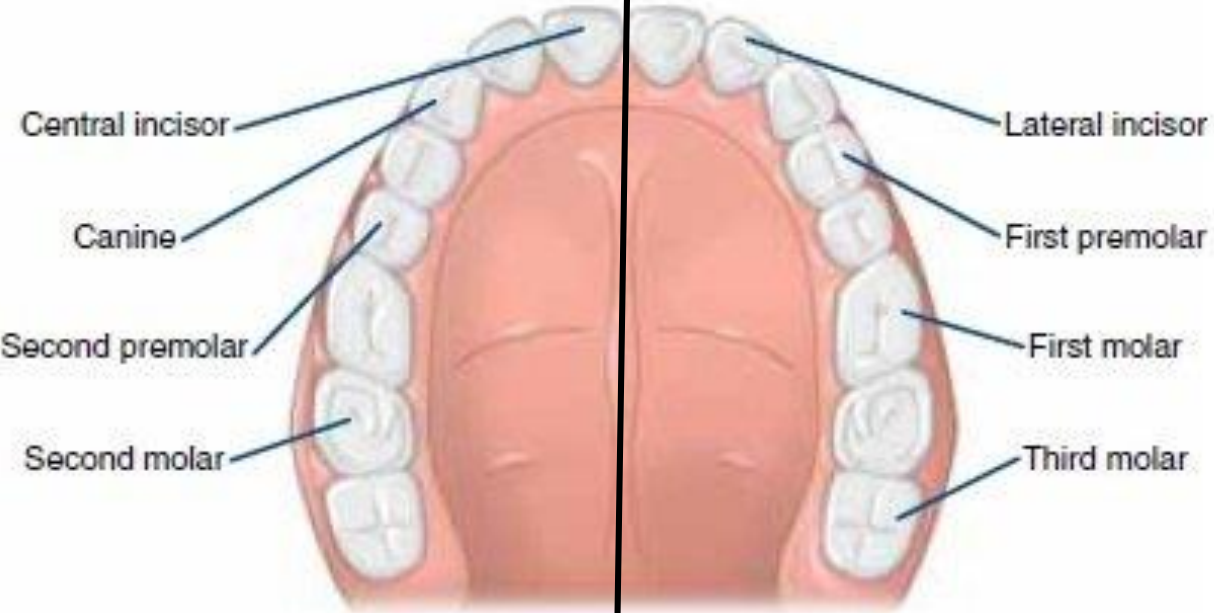


Maxilla

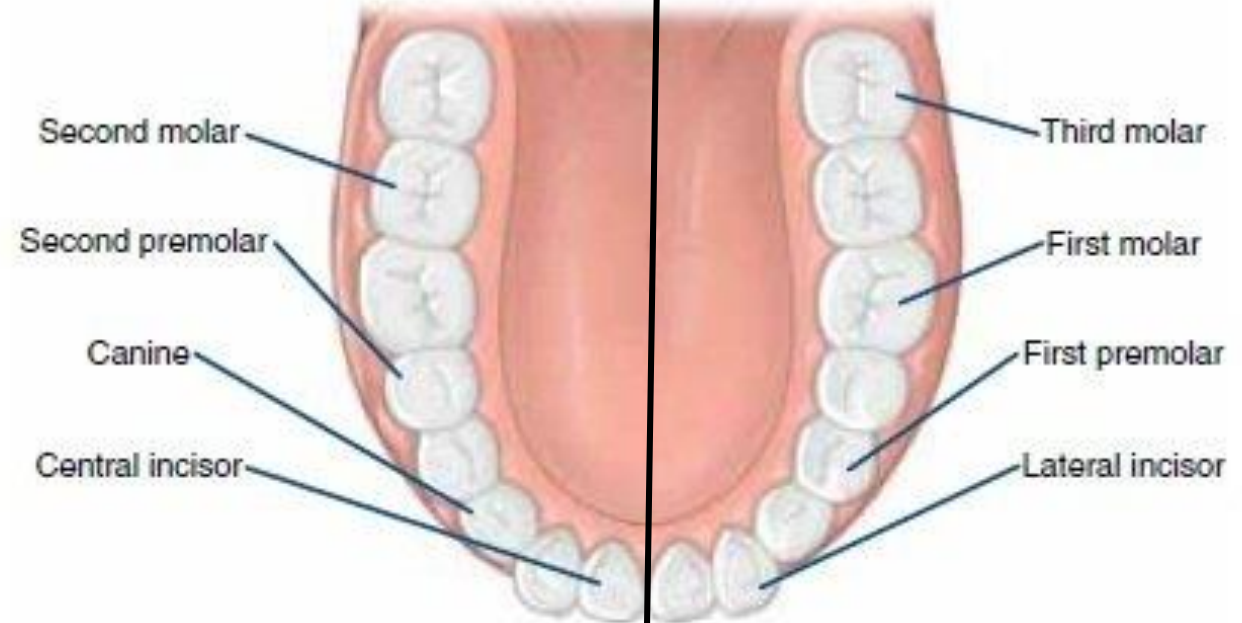
Mandible

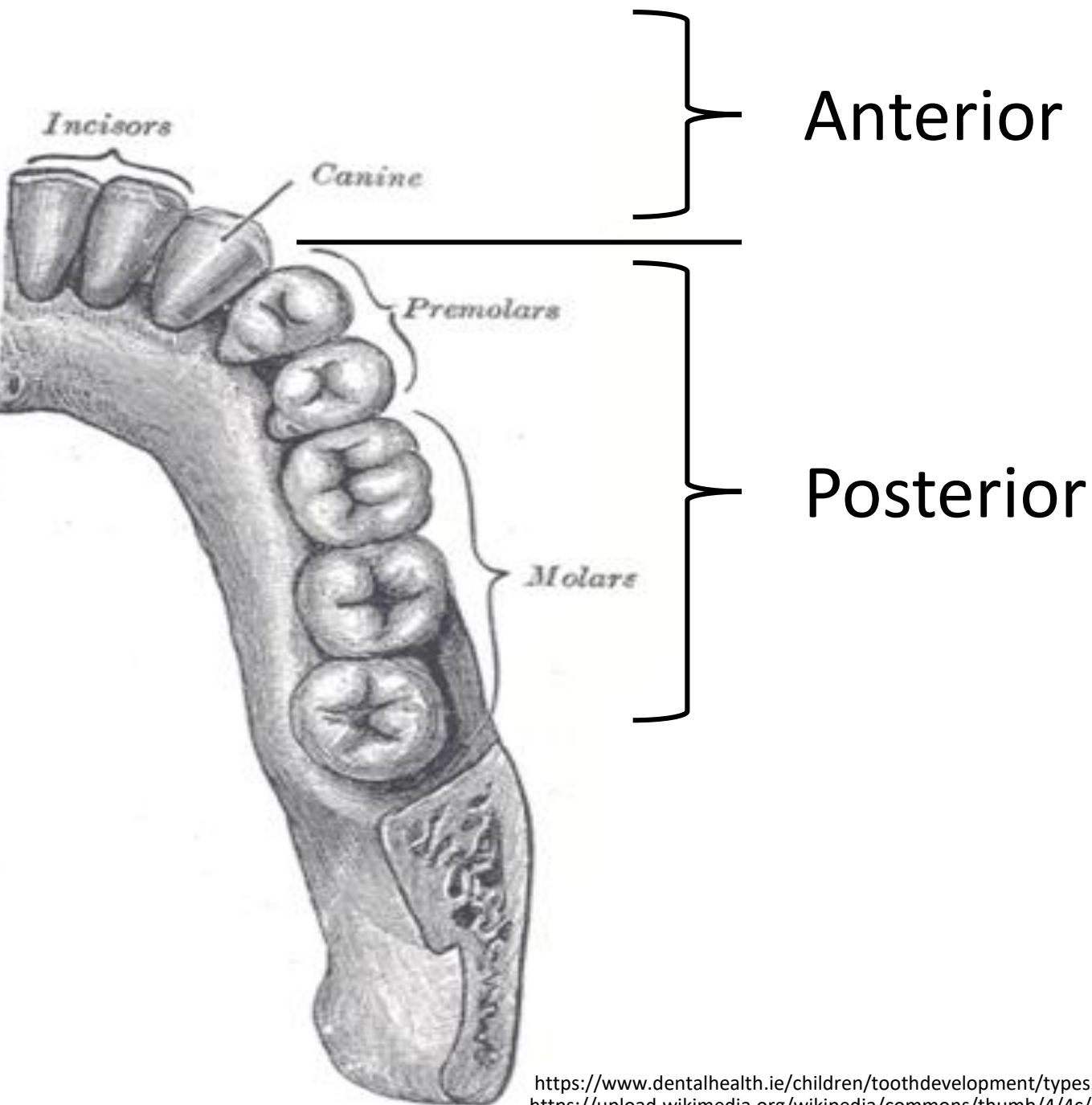
Middle line

Upper Jaw

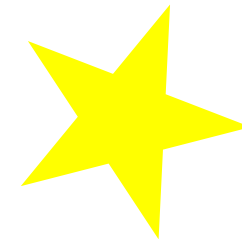


Lower Jaw





Anterior



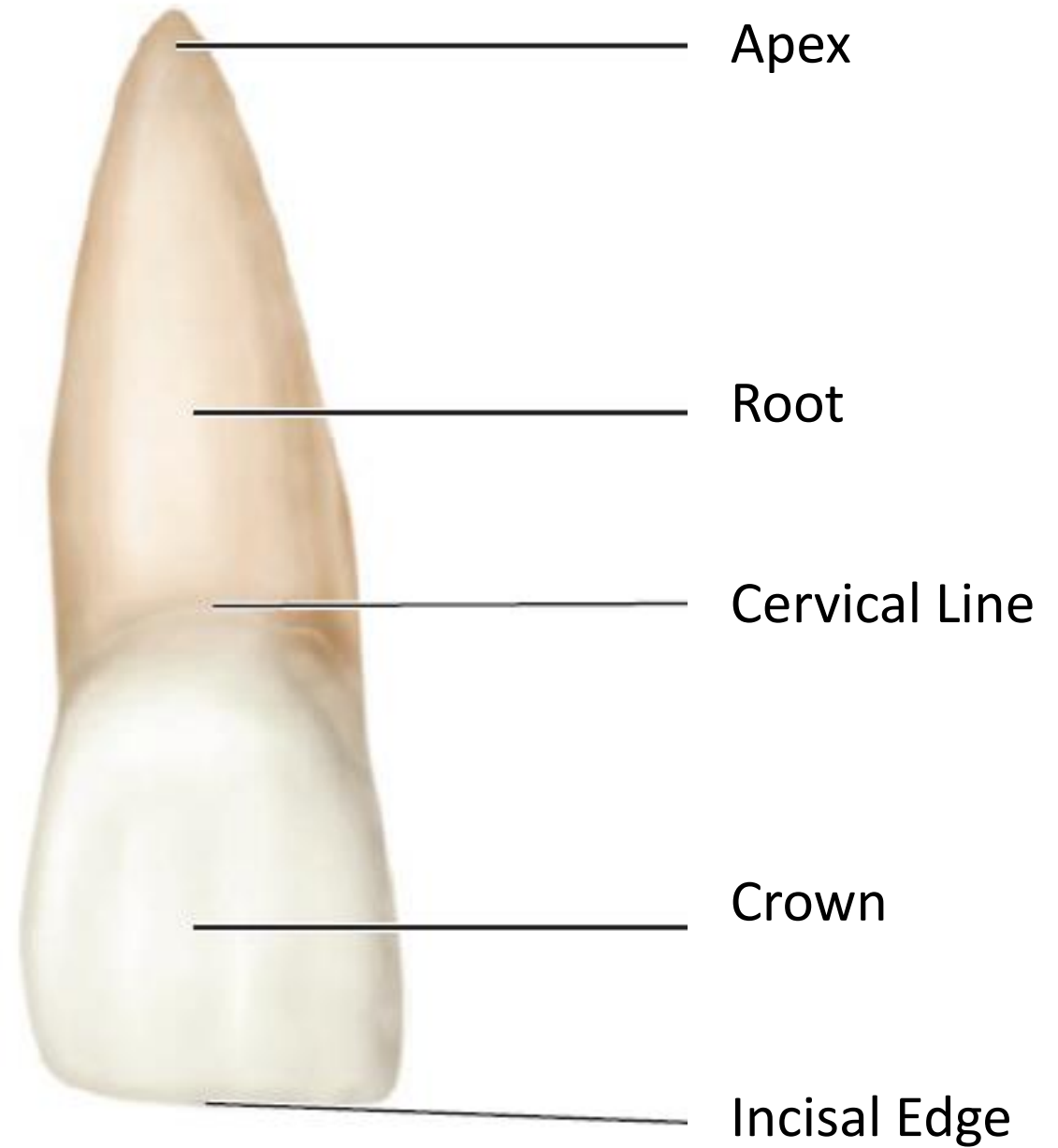
The **incisors** at the front of the mouth have a sharp biting surface and are used for cutting or shearing food into small chewable pieces.

The **canines** are situated at the 'corners' of the dental arches. They have a sharp, pointed biting surface. Their function is to grip and tear food.

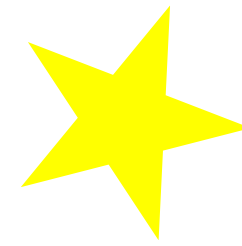
The **premolars**, unlike the incisors and canines, have a flat biting surface. Their function is to tear and crush food.

The **molars** are the largest of the teeth. They have a large flat biting surface. The function of the molars is to chew, crush and grind food.

What is a tooth?



Terminology of Teeth Structures



- **Buccal/labial/facial**- Side that faces outward, toward the cheeks or lips
- **Lingual/palatal**- Inside surface facing the tongue or the palate
- **Mesial**- Sides of the teeth that face the front of the mouth
- **Distal**- Surfaces of the teeth that face the back of the mouth
- **Occlusal**- Surface of the back teeth where biting and chewing takes place
- **Incisal**- Biting surface of the front teeth

Thank

You