

TEETH

Dentition - dantų visuma
 Denture - dantų protezas
 Eruption - danties dygimas (gum perforation)

20 deciduous (milk) teeth:
 2 incisors 6-8 mēn
 1 canine 16-20 mēn
 2 molars 2-i metai

1 → 2 → 4 → 3 → 5
 suakite
 Pirmasis - 6 mėn.
 Paskutinis - ne vėliau
 24 mėn.

32 permanent teeth:

2 incisors 6-9 m - thin cutting edge
 1 canine (cuspid) 10-12 m - single prominent cone (cusp), ilgiam dantys
 2 premolars (bicuspid) 10-12 m - crown sagitalinis vageles padalinta į 2 cusps
 3 molars (tricuspid):
 1 - 6-7 m 1) vagos padalina į 2-3 iš dangian cusps
 2 - early teens (12) 2) cusps gali išsilyginti per amžių dėl
 3 - late teens 3) viršutiniai molars turi 3 šaknis, apatiniai - 2

6 → 1 → 2 → 4 → 3, 5 → 7 → 8
 Pirmasis - 6 m. priešpaskutinis - 12 m.

Cementum jungiasi su bone by periodontal ligamentum (modifikuotas antracaulis)

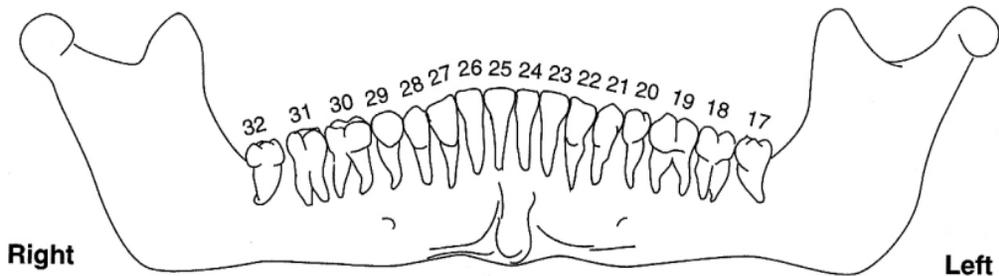
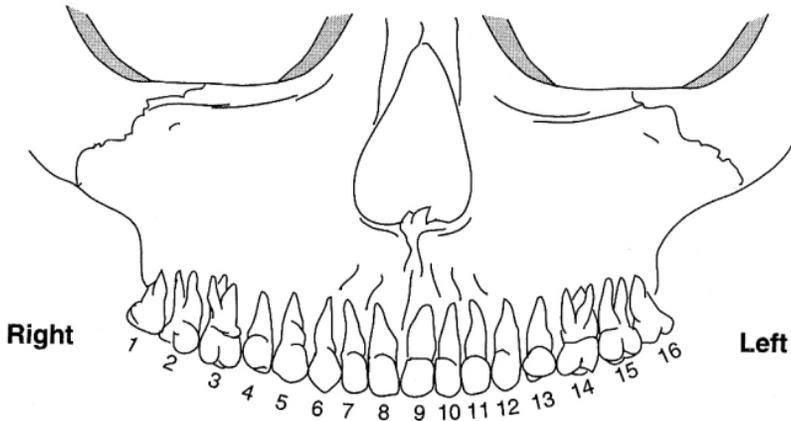
↑
 danties (root) - alveolėje

Neck - apsuptas dantens (sustant dantens atitraukia - recession)

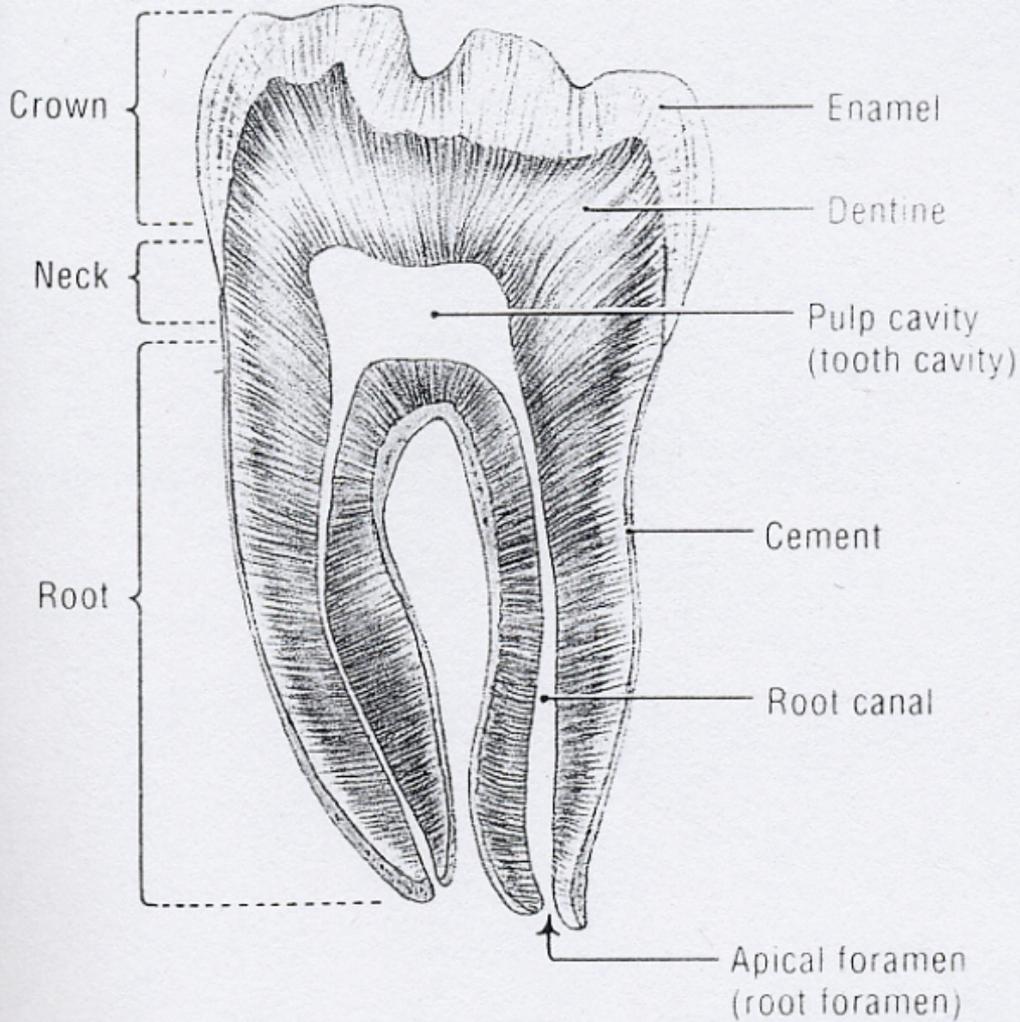
Crown - burnos ertmėje, turi 1-3 cusps

↓ padengtas
Enamel - 1) susiformuoja before eruption (vit. D trūkumas → emalio hipoplazija) (modažo tetraciklinas)
 2) after eruption - inert, changes little:
 a) adsorbuoja F jonus - sumažėja firpus rėpštyji

Clinical crown - matoma danties dalis
 Anatomical crown - danties dalis padengta emaliu



In adults, the teeth are numbered starting with the right upper molar (wisdom tooth) and proceeding to the left upper molar. Numbering resumes with the left lower molar and ends with the right lower molar. In children, the approach is the same, but letters are used instead of numbers (A–J for the top, K–T for the bottom). Older children will have a mixture of numbers and letters, representing the presence of both deciduous and permanent teeth.

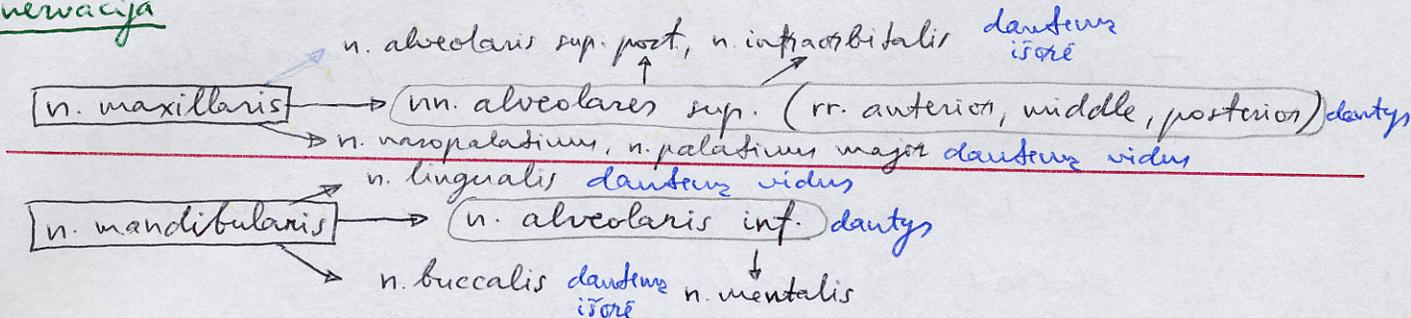


Socket :

1. Lingual cortex - plonesnis ties molars
2. Lamina dura (iškloja alveolę)
3. Labial cortex - plonesnis ties incisoris

Danties sąnarys su alveole - GOMPHOSIS (synostosis - fibrous joint)

Inervacija



INFEKCIJOS

- erodes through lamina dura (X-ray)
- plinta į floor of mouth, hard palate, face
- apatinis danties infekcija - pain referred to ear (n. mandibularis)
- viršutinis danties infekcija :
 - canine → trombuoja v. angularis, per v. ophthalmica sup. & sinus cavernosus
 - molars suklyps įeiva & maxillary sinus → sinusitis

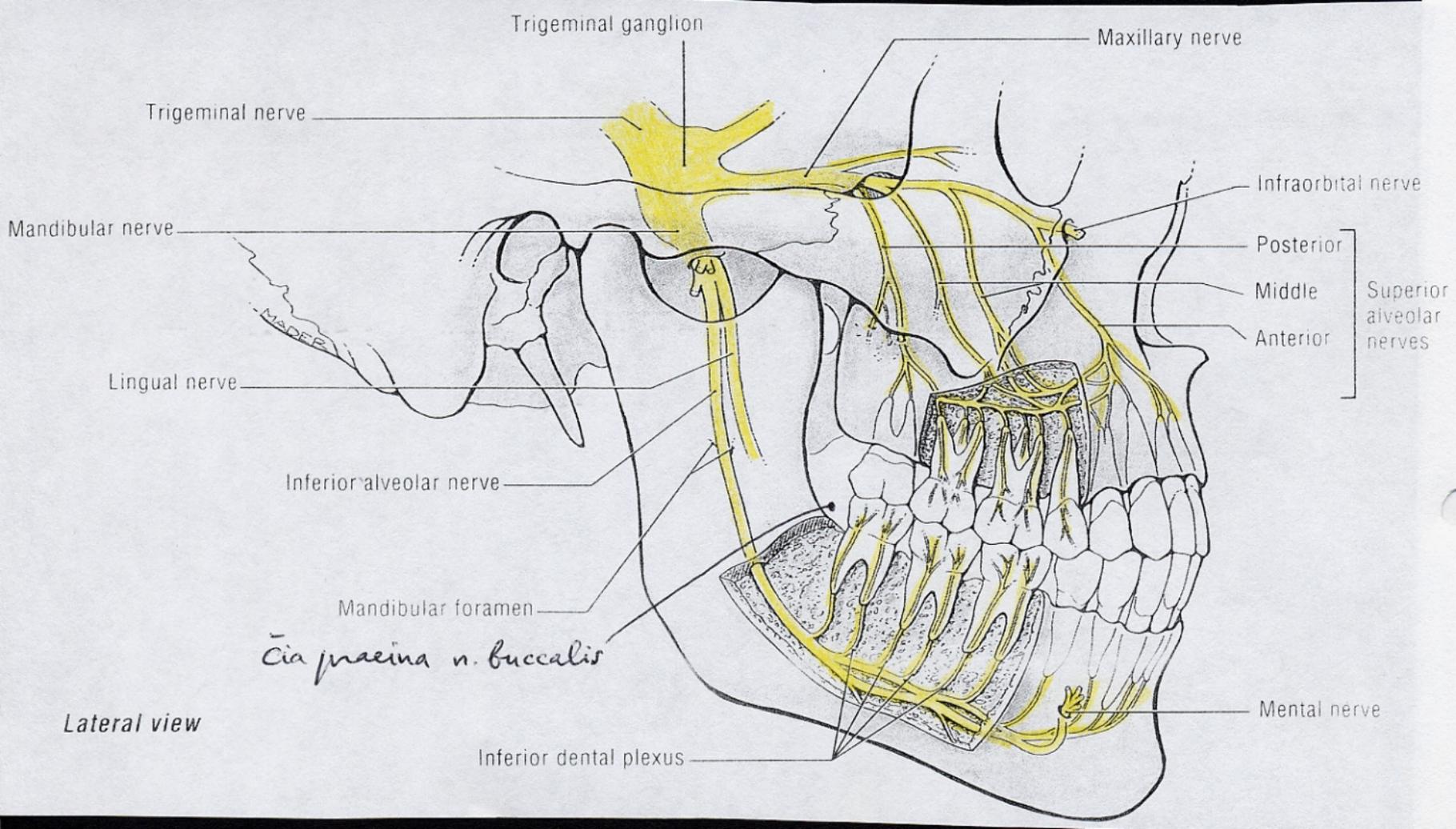
Dantys ir danties nuskausminimas :

lateraliam pterygomandibular raphe

APATINIAI - „mandibular block“ - durinama iš priekio palei vidinį ramus brastę - nuskausmina n. alveolaris inf. ir n. lingualis.
 Likęs n. buccalis - durinama po gleivine behind 3rd molar („retro-molar pad“). Incizorius galima nuskausminti per foramen mentale

VIRŠUTINIAI - dėl inervacijos ypatumo ir badangi horizontalis alveolių slūksnis geriausiai plonesnis (anestetikas greit difunduoja į haule), hidraenas dantys nuskausminamas individualiai - durinama po gleivine abiejose danties pusėse
Laidiniai n. maxillaris nuskausminimas būdai:

- a) LATERAL approach - durinama per incisura mandibulae iki atšerinama į lamina pterygoidea lat.; tada pamkama į priekį į „šventama“ ir fossa pterygopalatina
- b) INFERIOR approach - lenkta adada durinama per foramen palatinum majus ir viršus
- c) ANTERIOR approach - durinama į foramen infraorbitale gilyn (nuskausmina vsp. dantys?)



HISTOLOGY of TEETHI. ENAMEL

- deugia visible portion (crown)
- baigiai ties neck (cemento-enamel junction)
- darbiniose paviršiuose storis iki 2,5 mm
- hardest substance in the body - net 98% sudaro inorganic material (hydroxyapatite)
- jautus sugstims (pre.: acid-producing w/o → caries)
- struktūrinis vienetas - prisma adamantina (s. enamel rod, enamel prism, enamel fiber) - hidrokriapatitine prizmė (\varnothing 4-8 μ m, eina radialiai per visą emalio storį); tarp prizmių taip pat esti hidrokriapatitas
- AMELOGENESIS (enamel formation) pradedama suiformavus dentinui:
 - secretory ameloblasts deposit enamel matrix;
 - ↓ VIRSTA
 - maturation ameloblasts remove organic components and deposit minerals into matrix;
 - vienas ameloblastas pagamina vieną enamel rod
 - dentis dygimo metu ameloblastai žūva ir deshvanuoja
 - mature enamel is acellular and nonreplaceable - neither grows nor repairs

II. CEMENTUM

- dengia root plomu sluskinelin
- development is sandara \approx kaip kaulo (file laisteli vadinau cementoblasts, cementocytes)
- prie jo tvirtinasi periodontal ligament - jungia su alveolis kaulu

III. DENTIN

- pagrindine dantis masė
- hidroksiapatito turi masiau negu emalis, bet daugiau negu cementas (is kaulas)
- odontoblasts, isblojantys pulp cavity, bangoni visą gyvenimą gamina dentiną:
 - pradzioje sekretuojamas organinis matrica (PRE-DENTIN);
 - predentinas mineralizuojamas \rightarrow DENTIN;
 - storejant dentinui, odontoblastai stumiami į centras, bet jie ataugeli parilicha in canaliculi dentales (istidete tarlingai radialiai [vs. bone canaliculi]) (HATAI) 390 (2)

IV. PULP CAVITY - vascularized and innervated conn. tissue:

- su amžiumi mažėja (storejant dentinui)
- some bare nerve endings enter canaliculi dentales and contact odontoblast processes therein

SUPPORTING TISSUES of TEETH

HAAKAS - 386

I. ALVEOLAR BONE

- alveolar processes (of maxilla, mandible) contain alveoli (sockets) for teeth roots
- ALVEOLAR BONE PROPER (S. LAMINA DURA) - thin compact bone layer, iškilgiantis alveolė:
 - ji yra išdėstyta periodontal ligament kolageno skaidulose (kaip SHARPEY FIBERS);
 - lengvai remodeluojami ortodontiniu procedūru metu
- SUPPORTING ALVEOLAR BONE - cortical bone alveolė, išoreje; much less labile
- kaulas gali būti prarandamas (→ loss of tooth) ir:
 - 1) periodontal diseases
 - 2) severe malocclusion
 - 3) loss of opposing tooth

II. PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT sudarytas iš:

- 1) thick ^{parallel} collagen fibers; - fibroblastai sintezuoja jas slankiodami pirmyn ir atgal (kaip sandykliu), dalis skaidulų rezorbuodami;
 - jungia cementą su alveolar bone proper
- 2) išilgai išdėstę oxytalin fibers (≈ elastic fibers)
- 3) loose conn. tissue (ties apex) - atcina gyšlos, nervai ir dantis

• functions of periodontal ligament:

- 1) support for tooth
- 2) provides temporary is dentin & lamina dura (had vjhts remodeling)
- 3) transducer in tooth proprioception

III GINGIVA (s. GUM) - tai MASTICATORY MUCOSA:

- firmly attached to teeth at level of neck -
 - toje vjetoje epitelis (JUNCTIONAL EPITHELIUM)
 - jungtiai prie danties hemidesmosomų ir basal lamina - like material pagalba

a) junctionis - prie enamelis

b) vjpremicus - prie cemento (dėl normal gingival recession)

- vntis minutes jungties esti gingival sulcus -
 - jė ishloja CREVICULAR EPITHELIUM (junctional epithelium tiesius)

PERIODONTIUM - collective name for all tissues involved in attachment of tooth to jaw:

- 1) crevicular and junctional epithelium
- 2) cementum
- 3) fibers of periodontal ligament
- 4) alveolar bone proper

DEVELOPMENT OF TEETH

(LANG) - 341, 342

ectoderm

- ectodermis dengianti alveolines maxilla ir mandibula atangas sudaro dental lamina, is kurios ir mesenchima penetruoja dental buds (būsimasis ENAMEL):
- dental bud viršūnė invaginuoja - CAP STAGE (s. ENAMEL ORGAN):
 - apybra mesenchima (dental papilla);
 - dental bud sudarytas iš inner and outer dental epithelium ir tarp jų esantis stellate reticulum
- as dental cap grows and indentation deepens, the tooth takes appearance of bell - BELL STAGE
- dental papilla mesenchimos lastelės (adjacent to inner dental epithelium) virsta ODONTOBLASTAIS - gamina dentiną; storėjant dentino sluoksniui, odontoblastai skūniami į centrą (dentine pasilieka jų citoplazmos ataugos - dental processes) *Pilniamai sudaro dentiną!*
- likusi dental papilla mesenchima virsta PULPA
- outer dental epithelium virsta AMELOBLASTAIS - gamina emalį, o patys skūniami į išorę ir, išdygus dantini, žūsta ir nusilupa

Emalis *ectoderminės kilmės*, likę danties audiniai - iš *neural crest mesenchimos* (mezo-derma)
- apliukinės mesenchimos lastelės, erančių šalia sahuies dentino, virsta CEMENTOBLASTAIS - gamina cementą
- ilgejant sahučiai, kanūnėli penetruoja audiniui - dantys išdygsta
- buds for permanent teeth are located on lingual aspect of milk teeth

eriti jau 3-o nėštumo mėnesį

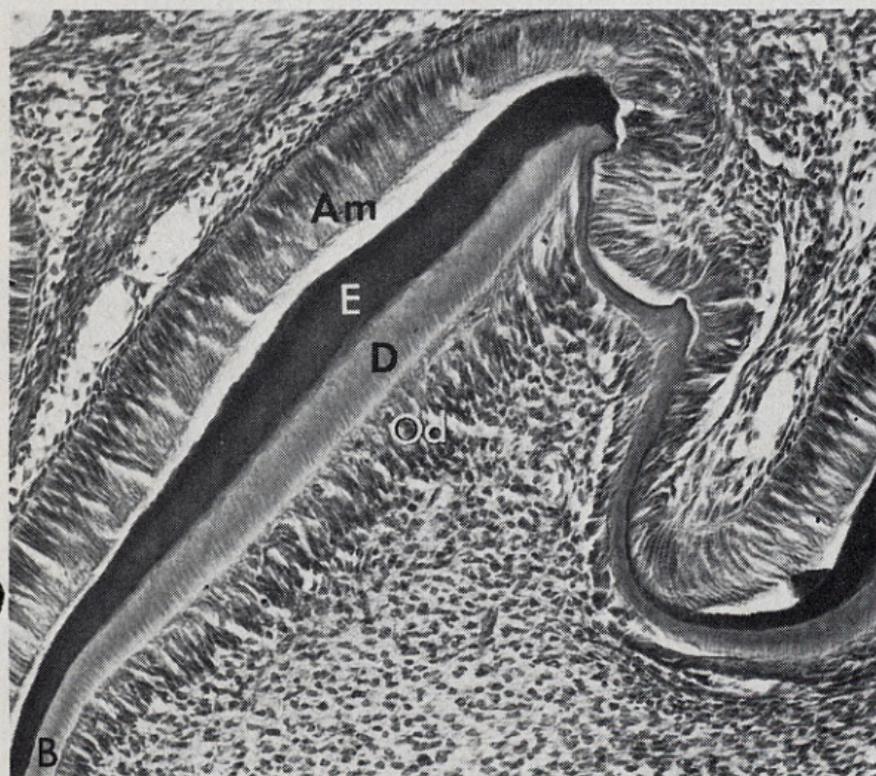
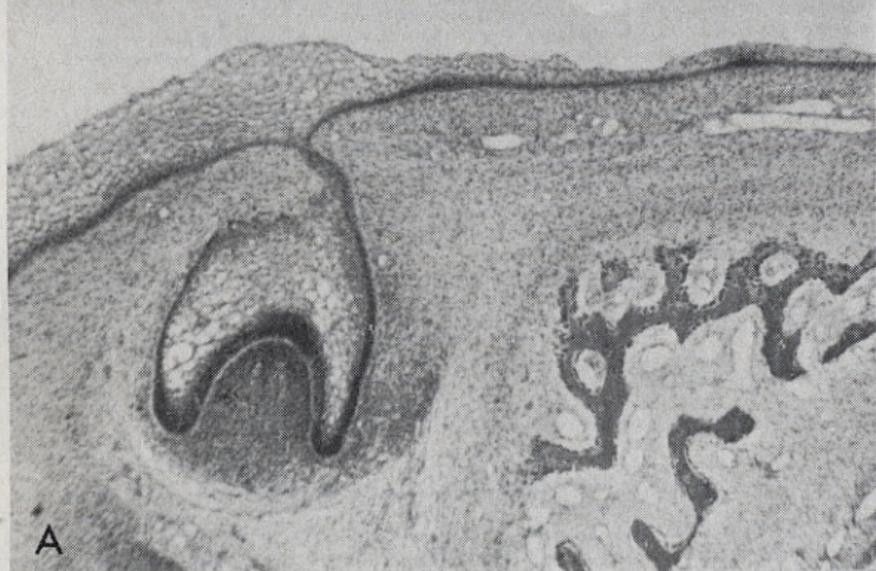


Figure 17-1. A, A tooth germ developing from fetal oral epithelium ($\times 80$). B, Ameloblasts (Am) and odontoblasts (Od) forming enamel (E) and dentin (D) matrices ($\times 200$).

Face comprises derivatives of:

- 1) primitive gut (nose, mouth)
- 2) branchiomic structures
- 3) special sensory receptors

Neido sensorine inervacija - n. trigeminus

Neido motorine inervacija:

- a) facial expression - n. facialis
- b) mastication - n. mandibularis

MUSCLES OF FACIAL EXPRESSION

- išsivystę iš 2nd branchial arch - migruoja ant kaukolio
- danguma - sfinkteriai ir dilatatoriai aplink angas
- išreiškia emocijas
- m. platysma - įtempia kaklo odą (svarbu skaitant)

ORAL MUSCULATURE

MODIOLUS - jung. audinio sankrypa tarp kampanų -
- common insertion point of facial muscles

SPHINCTER - m. orbicularis oris

DILATORS: 1) subcutaneous layer - m. risorius → modiolus
fascia mastoideja

2) superficial layer:
 m. zygomaticus major → modiolus
 m. zygomaticus minor → upper lip
 m. levator labii superioris alaeque nasi → upper lip
 → major alar cartilage

3) middle layer:
 m. levator labii superioris
 m. levator anguli oris
 m. depressor anguli oris (triangularis)
 m. depressor labii inferioris

4) deep layer:
 m. mentalis → smulio oda
 m. buccinator - draws cheek against molars teeth (to retain food on the molar occlusal surfaces during mastication) iš kito pusės padeda liūzvimui

f-ja dangus dūda
 kramtyliui, bet inervacija
 n. facialis!

M. buccinator paveria:
 a) m. tenso vili palatini sąryšys
 b) ductus parotidens

Raphe
 m. zygomandibularis
 M. CONSTRICTOR SUP. | M. BUCCINATOR

Table 36-1. Muscles of Facial Expression

Muscle	Origin	Insertion	Primary Action	Innervation
Oral Musculature				
Orbicularis oris	Maxilla, mandible, and pterygomandibular raphe	Skin of lips	Purses lips	Buccal and mandibular brs. of facial n. (CN VII)
Buccinator	Maxilla, mandible, and pterygomandibular raphe	Skin of lips	Compresses cheeks	Buccal br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Zygomaticus major	Zygomatic bone	Modiolus	Draws angle of mouth upward	Zygomatic br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Zygomaticus minor	Zygomatic bone	Upper lip	Raises upper lip	Zygomatic br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Levator anguli oris	Maxilla (<i>fossa canina</i>)	Modiolus	Draws angle of mouth upward	Buccal br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Levator labii superioris	Maxilla	Upper lip	Raises upper lip	Buccal br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Depressor anguli oris	Mandible	Modiolus	Draws angle of mouth downward	Mandibular br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Depressor labii inferioris	Mandible	Lower lip	Lowers lower lip	Mandibular br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Mentalis	Mandible (<i>fossa incisiva</i>)	Lower lip	Lowers lower lip	Mandibular br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Platysma	Skin of upper thorax and shoulder	Mandible and modiolus	Tenses skin over anterior neck, draws angle of mouth downward	Cervical br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Orbital Musculature				
Orbicularis oculi				
Orbital portion	Orbital margin of eye	Palpebral skin	Eye wink	Zygomatic br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Palpebral portion	Lateral palpebral ligament	Medial palpebral ligament	Eye blink and compresses lacrimal sac	Zygomatic br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Occipitofrontalis				
Occipitalis	Nuchal line	Epicranial aponeurosis	Draws scalp posteriorly	Auricular br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Frontalis	Epicranial aponeurosis	Skin at the supraciliary crest	Draws scalp anteriorly	Temporal br. of facial n. (CN VII)
Corrugator supercilii	Frontal bone (<i>medial superciliary arch</i>)	Skin above middle of eyebrow	Draws eyebrows inferomedially	Temporal br. of facial n. (CN VII)

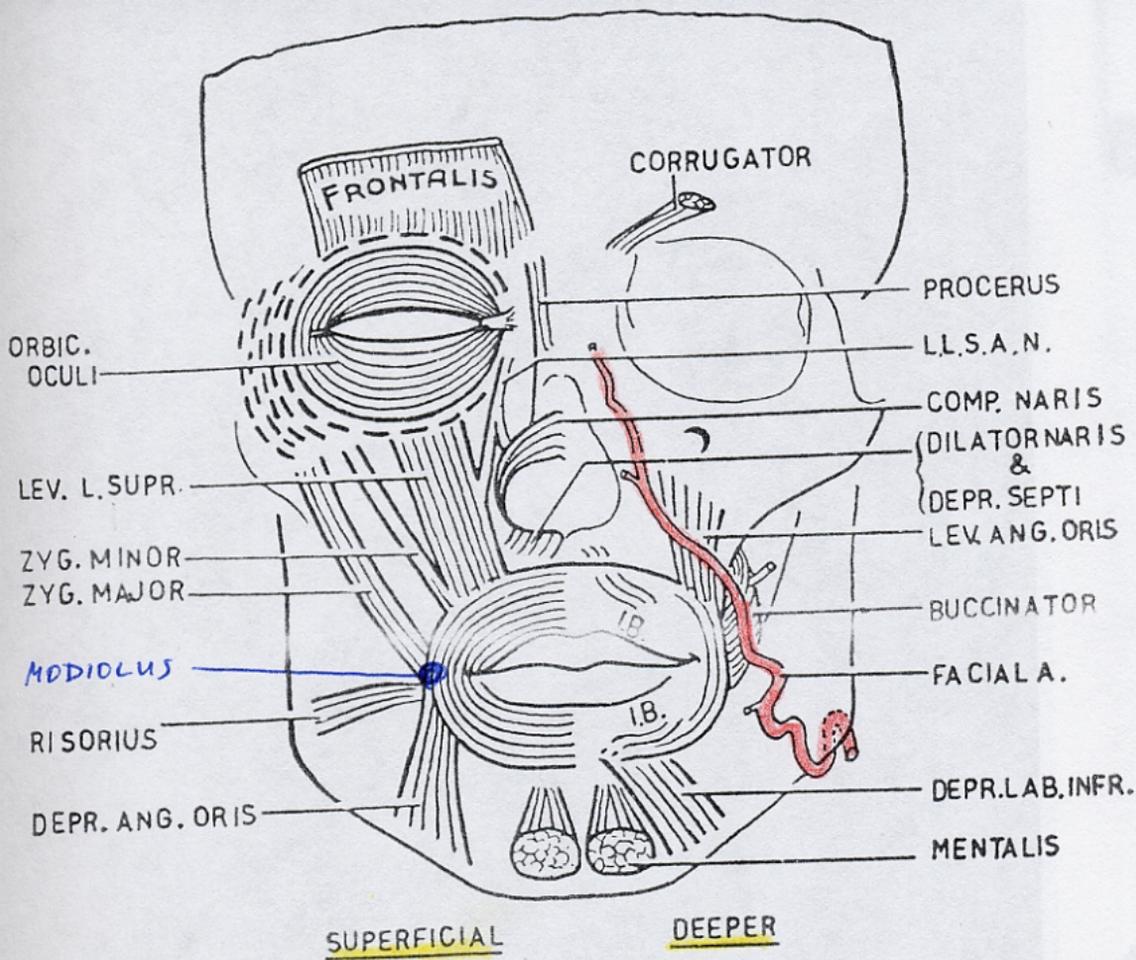


Figure 38.1. The muscles of the face. LLSAN, levator labii superioris alaeque nasi.

NASAL MUSCULATURE

- M. nasalis : a) transverse part - m. compressor naris - sphincter
 b) alar part - m. dilator naris
M. levator labii sup. alaeque nasi (nasal part) } dilator

ORBITAL MUSCULATURE

- SPHINCTERS : 1) m. orbicularis oculi :
 a) pars orbitalis - stipriai izsmertka akis
 b) pars palpebralis - mirdsejimas, lacrimal sac kompresija
 pars lacrimalis - scheidulos upancio lacrimal sac. (HORNERS muscle)
 2) m. procerus - oca tarp antakui - netilri sfinkteriai -
 nosis nugarile } - pirdengia akis antakiais
 3) m. corrugator supercilii
- DILATORS : 1) m. occipitofrontalis
 2) m. levator palpebrae superioris - CN III !

AURICULAR MUSCULATURE

mm. auriculares ant., sup., post.
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 galea aponeurotica mastoid process

Articular disk (fibrocartilage) padalina sėnario ertmė & supra- ir infra-meniscal compartments

- Support:
- 1) articular capsule (pabelini tvirtinasi ir prie diskos)
 - 2) lig. sphenomandibulare (tarp spine ir lingula) - ulemia rotacijai atit
 - 3) lig. stylomandibulare
 - 4) lig. laterale

Opening/closing the mouth

Suprameniscal compartment:

PROTRUSION/RETRACTION - disk glides between mandibular fossa and articular tubercle
 ↑
 m. pterygoideus lat.

Inframemiscal compartment:

ELEVATION/DEPRESSION (condyle sukantis aplink savo horizontaliosios ašies)

Bendra horizontali rotacijos ašis eina per lingula (todėl čia ji eina gyštas ir nervai - mažiausiai judantys tūkstas!)

SUBLUXATION

per daug išsikišimas (protrusion beyond apex of articular tubercle - dėl m. temporalis spazmo - locking the jaw)

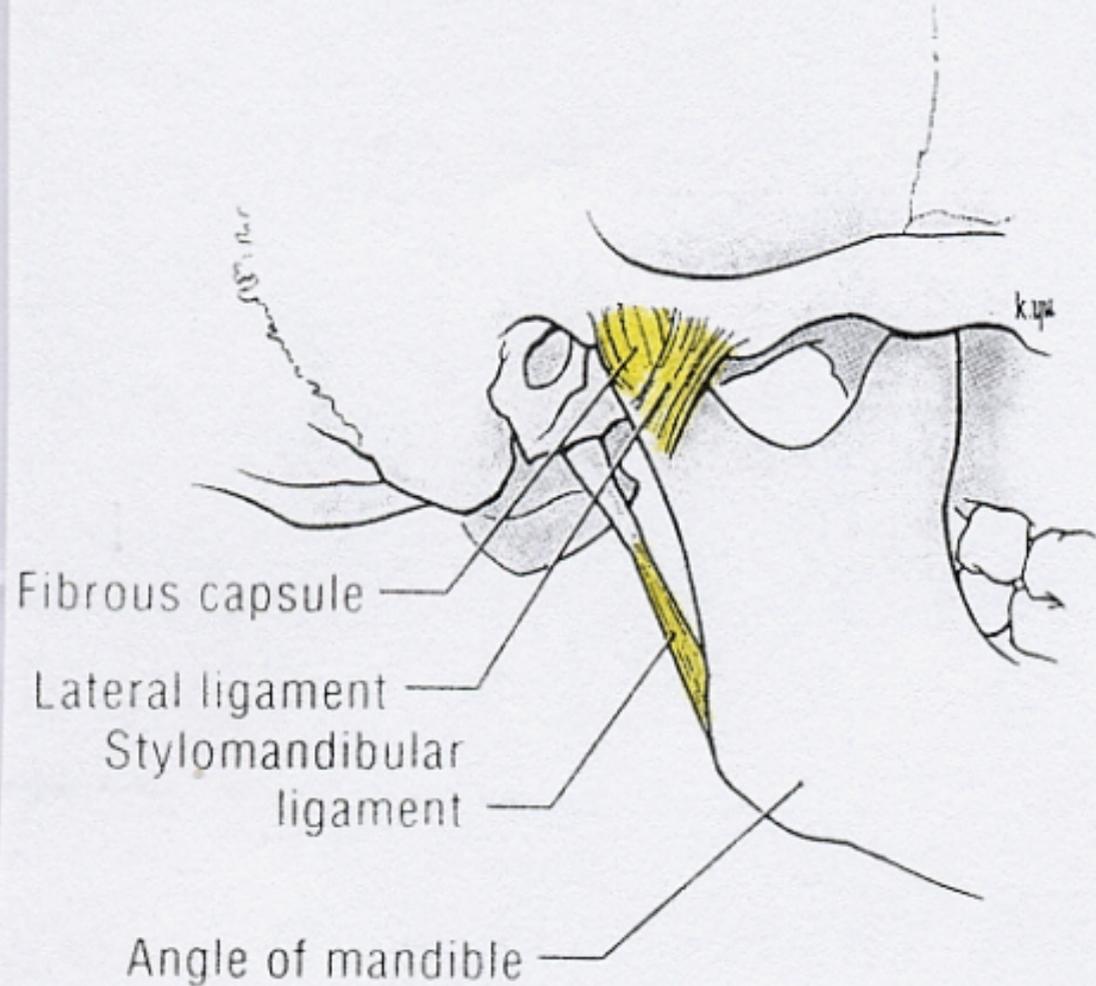
Repozicija - paspausti žemyn (ungalėti spazmą) ir pastumti atgal (atsargiai - gali sukurti įtrūkimus!)

- 1) m. digastricus (ant. belly)
- 2) m. geniohyoideus
- 3) m. mylohyoideus
- 4) gravity!

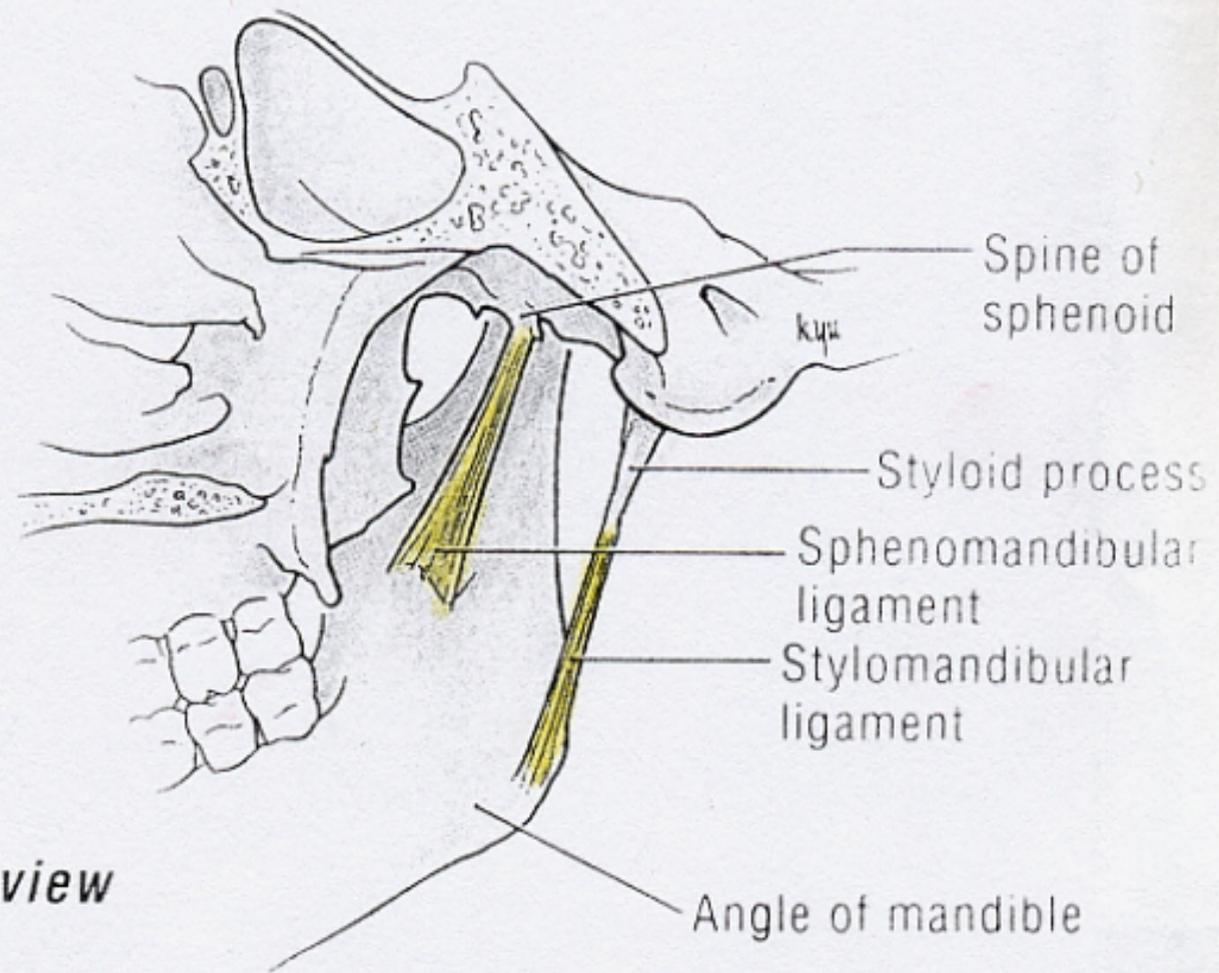
ACCESSORY MUSCLES of MASTICATION - open the jaw:

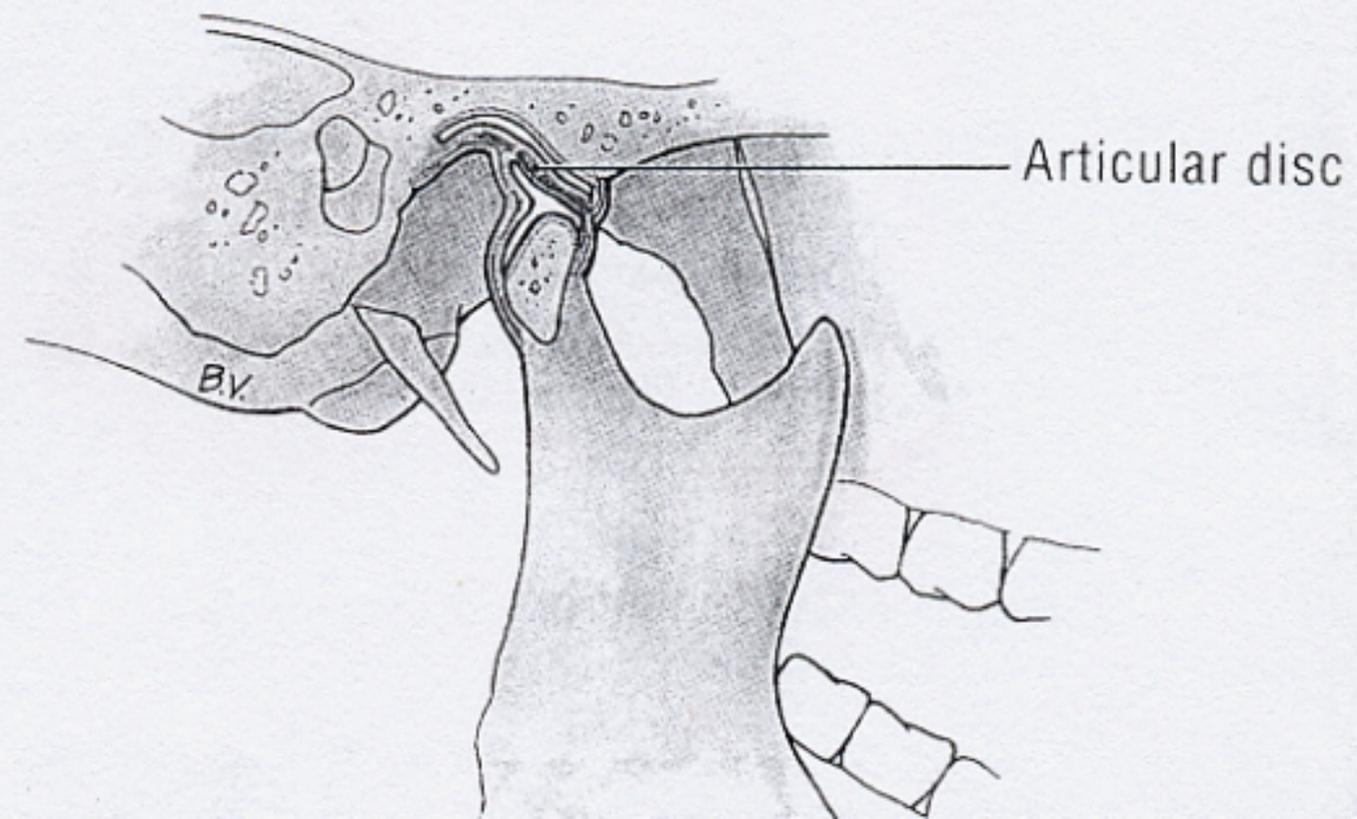
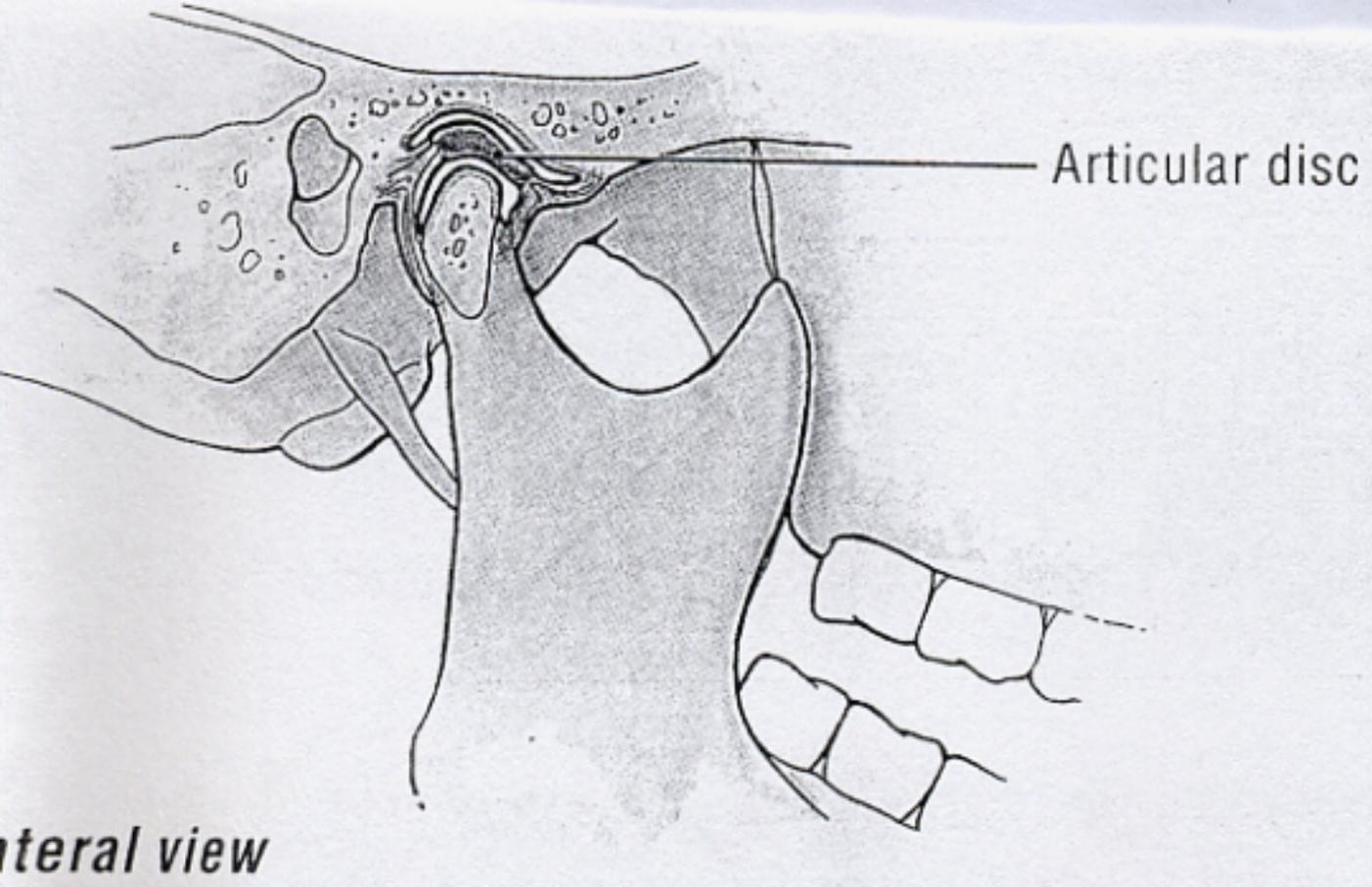
MUSCLES of MASTICATION - m. mandibularis

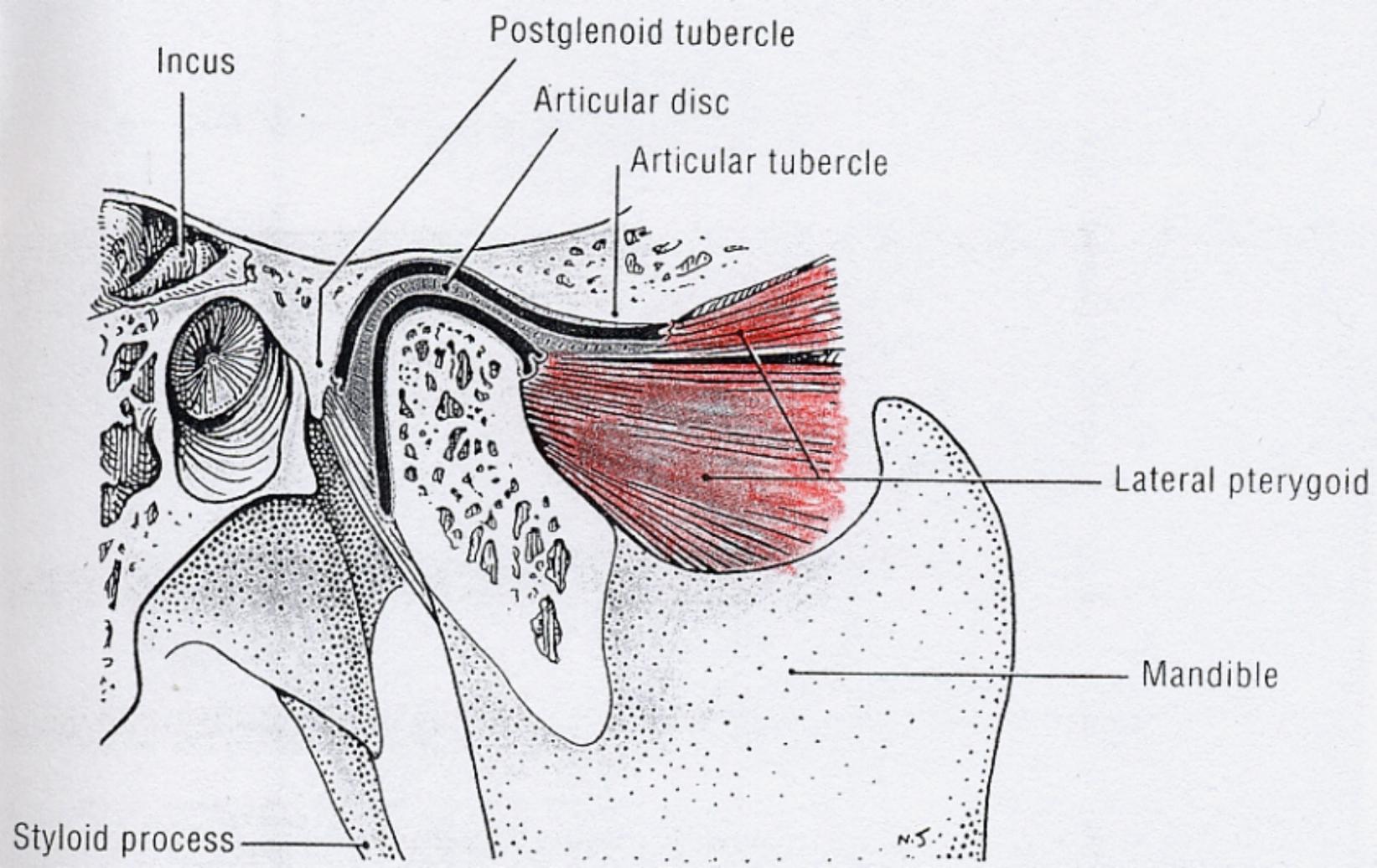
- 1) M. temporalis (užima fossa temporalis) → coronoid process
- 2) M. masseter (tarp ramus ir gl. parotidea; nuo m. buccinatoro šlirina BUCCAL FATPAD)
- 3) M. pterygoideus lateralis (latinaliam a. maxillaris, CN V3, pterygoid venous plexus)
 guli horizontaliai:
 superior head → articular disk
 inferior head → collum mandibulae
- 4) M. pterygoideus medialis (|| m. masseter; tarp jo ir ramus esti - gl. parotidea, n. lingualis, chorda tympani, a.n. alveolaris inf.) - su m. masseter sudaro MANDIBULAR (MASSETERIC) SLING



D, Medial view







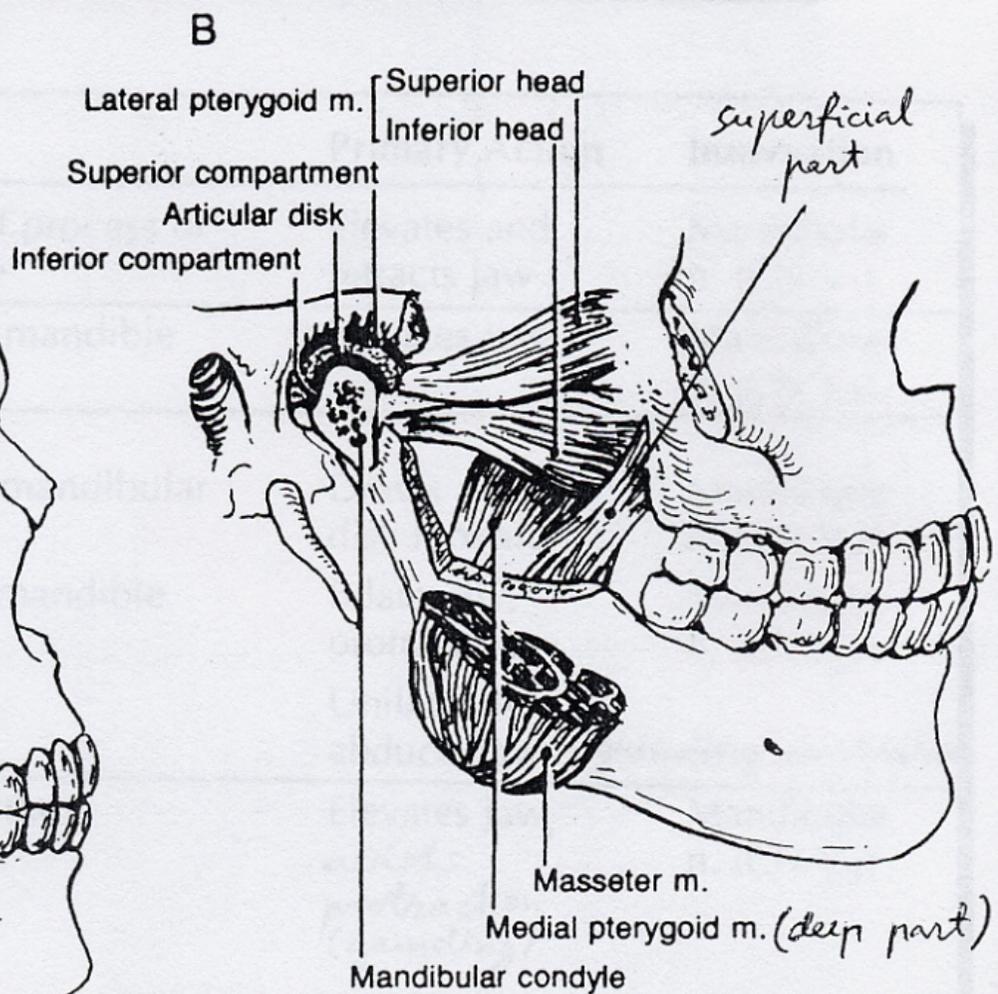
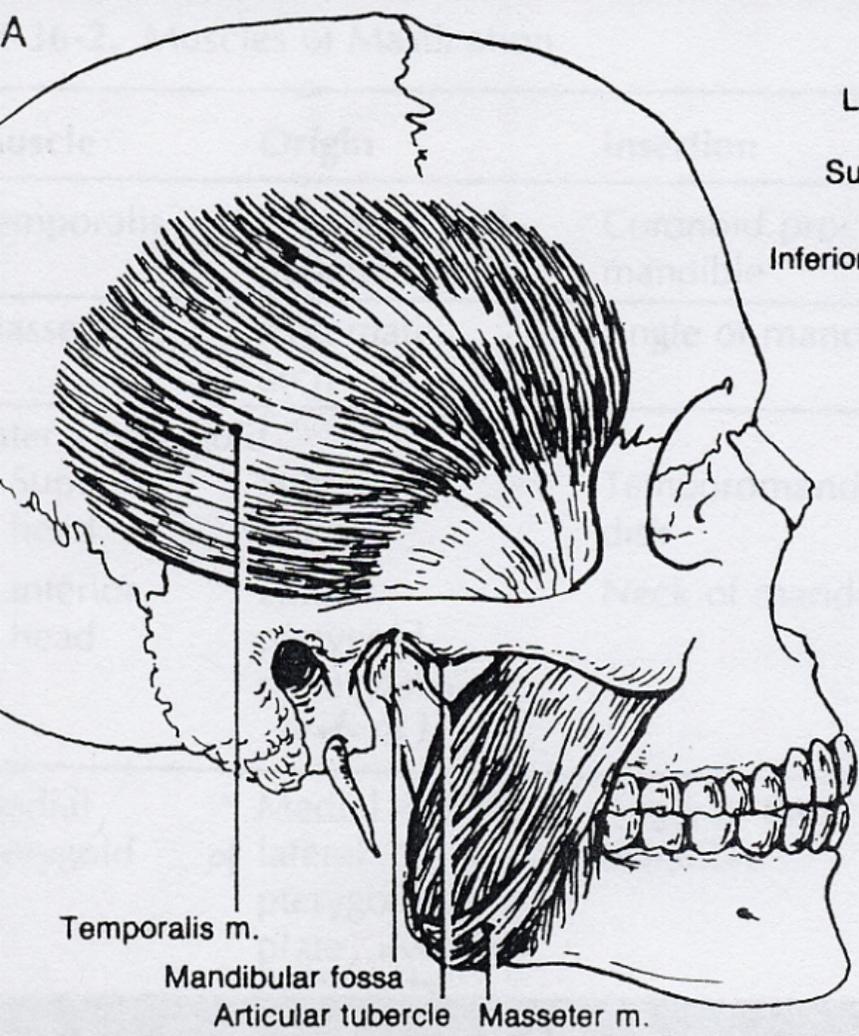
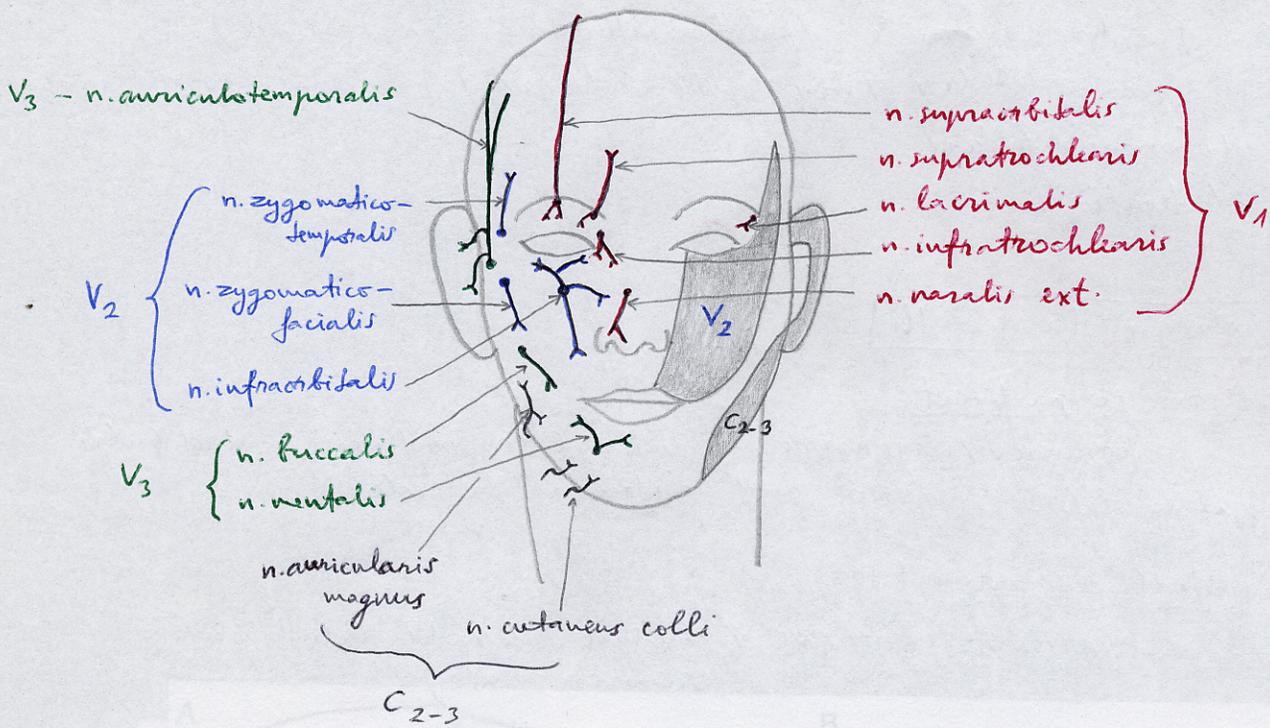


Table 36-2. Muscles of Mastication

Muscle	Origin	Insertion	Primary Action	Innervation
Temporalis	Temporal and parietal bones	Coronoid process of mandible	Elevates and retracts jaw	Mandibular n. (CN V ₃)
Masseter	Zygomatic arch	Angle of mandible	Elevates jaw	Mandibular n. (CN V ₃)
Lateral pterygoid				
Superior head	Sphenoid bone	Temporomandibular disk	Draws articular disk forward	Mandibular n. (CN V ₃)
Inferior head	Lateral pterygoid plate (<i>lateral surface</i>)	Neck of mandible	Bilaterally, protracts jaw Unilaterally, abducts jaw - <i>grinding mastication</i>	Mandibular n. (CN V ₃)
Medial pterygoid	Medial <i>surface</i> of lateral pterygoid plate, maxillary tuberosity	Angle of the mandible	Elevates jaw, <i>assists protraction (grinding)</i>	Mandibular n. (CN V ₃)

FACE innervation



FACE X-ray

WATER'S VIEW (RA) 178 - general matorsi:

- 1) sinus frontalis
- 2) sinus maxillaris
- 3) nasal cavity (anterior upper part)

LATERAL radiograph (RA) 179