



## INCISORS

Permanent incisors are eight in number; four in maxilla and four in mandible, which include two central incisors and two lateral incisors in maxilla and mandible each.

As the name indicate the incisors function in cutting or incising food.

These are important in articulation of speech and esthetics.

### PERMANENT MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISORS

Most prominent teeth in the oral cavity with great esthetic value and are larger in dimension.

#### Labial aspect

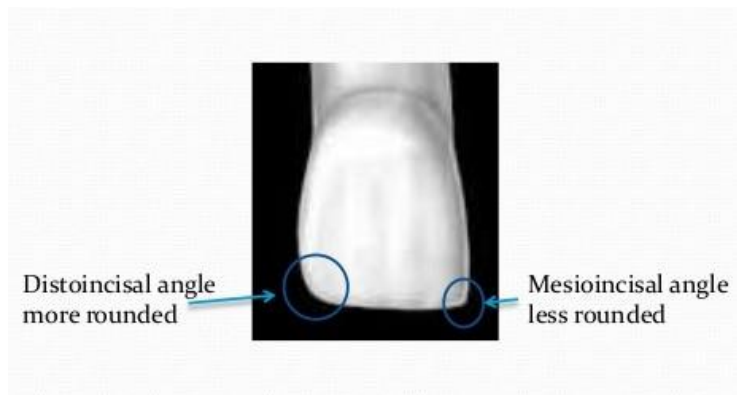
Squarish or rectangular in shape with slight convergence.

Smooth surface with convexity at the cervical third.

Distal outline of the crown is more convex than mesial outline

Crest of curvature is higher toward cervical line

Incisal outline is straight and sharp



#### Lingual aspect

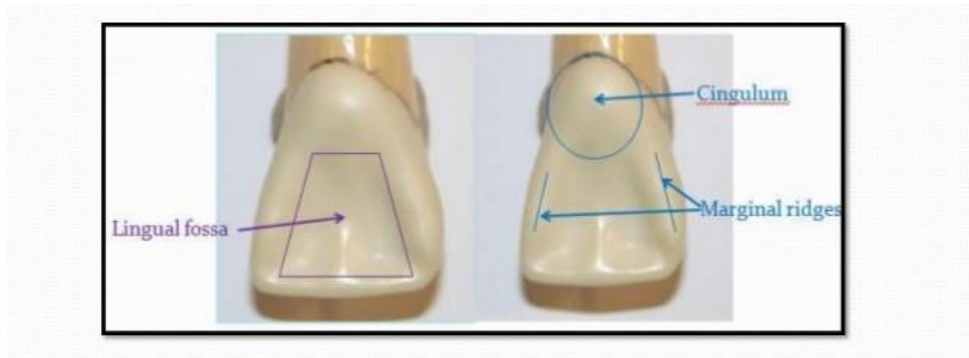
Lingual outline is reverse of labial outline.



The crown and root show convergence towards lingual side

The surface shows concavities ('M shaped' lingual fossa) and convexities (cingulum)

Prominent marginal ridge is seen.



### Mesial aspect

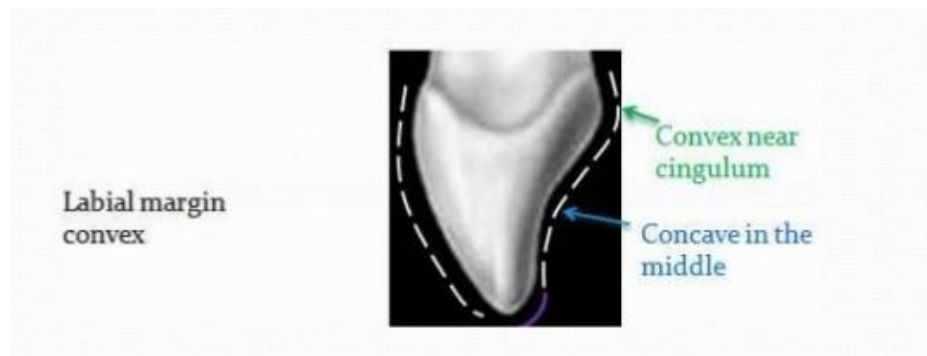
Crown appears like wedge shaped or triangular shaped.

Labial outline is convex

Lingual outline show convexity and concavity

Cervical outline is curved

Surface is smooth and convex



### Distal aspect

Distal aspect is similar to that of the mesial aspect with slight differences.

The crown appears broader



Root is tapered toward the rounded apex

Extent of curvature line is less on distal side

### **Incisal aspect**

Major function is cutting or biting.

Shape from incisal view is triangular .

Cingulum and part of labial surface is visible

Labial aspect forms the semicircular arch and lingual aspect is tapered.



### **Root**

Single root, conical in shape, tapering towards the round apex.



Labial



Lingual



Incisal



Mesial



Distal

**PERMANENT MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISORS**



## PERMANENT MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISORS

Smallest teeth in the permanent dentition.

### Labial aspect

Small in size

Narrowest tooth of permanent dentition.

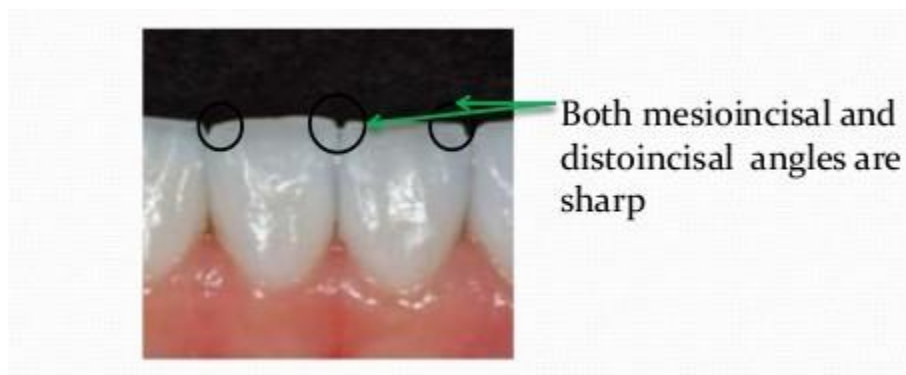
Bilaterally symmetrical

Both mesial and distal outlines are sharp.

Cervical outline is convex and curved towards the root.

Incisal outline is represented by incisal edge.

Smooth surface without any developmental lines.



### Lingual aspect

Shows lingual tapering

Both mesial and distal surfaces are visible from this aspect. Cingulum is present as a convexity.

Cingulum and marginal ridges are not prominent they are shallow



Shallow lingual fossa and smooth cingulum

### **Mesial aspect**

Wedge shaped

Labial outline is slightly convex.

Lingual outline is relatively straight at cervical one-third.

Cervical line shows deep curvature on mesial aspect.

Surface is smooth and flat.



'S' shaped lingual surface  
Cervical line convex incisally

Labial surface inclined lingually



### **Distal aspect**

Morphology resembles mesial aspect expect less curvature of cervical line in distal view.



### **Incisal aspect**

Both labial and lingual surfaces are visible.

Incisal edge is straight and perpendicular to the labio-lingual root axis plane.

Bilateral symmetry can be appreciated from this aspect.

### **Root**

Single, straight root

Conical and shows distal tilt.

Tapers gradually toward the sharp apex.



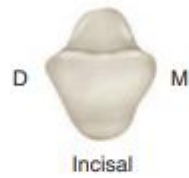
Facial/Labial



Lingual



Mesial



Incisal



Distal

## PERMANENT MANDIBULAR CENTRAL INCISORS





## PERMANENT MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISORS

Lateral incisors are the second teeth from the midline located on the either side of the dental arch, distal to the central incisors.

Laterals bear close resemblance to centrals and support them in functions.

These are smaller in size, long and narrow.

### Labial aspect

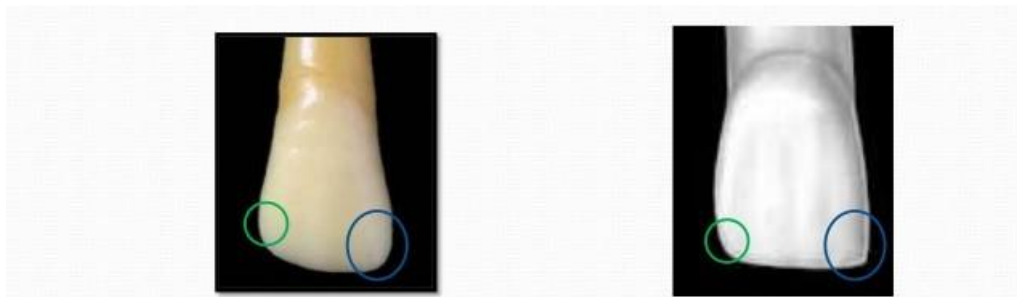
Rectangular or trapezoidal in shape.

Mesial outline is slightly convex whereas distal outline shows more convexity from cervix to distoincisor angle.

Incisal outline is rounded or slightly curved with rounded incisal angles.

Cervical line is semicircular.

Surface is smooth similar to that of the central incisors.



*Lateral incisor*

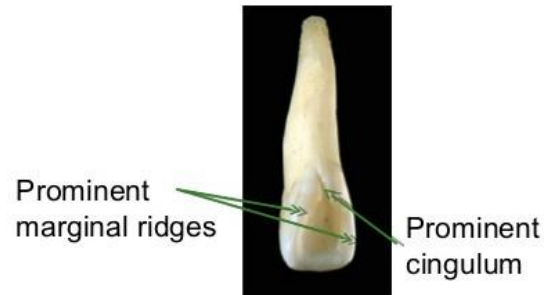
*Central incisor*

### Lingual aspect

Both crown and root are narrower on the lingual side because of lingual convergence.

Lingual fossae is inverted 'V' shaped and is bounded by cingulum, incisal ridge and marginal ridges.

Cingulum is narrower.



### **Mesial aspect**

Resembles central incisors but is smaller in dimensions.

Crown appears triangular or wedge shaped.

Labial outline is convex with crest of curvature at the cervical one-third.

Lingual outline shows convexities and concavities and the crest of curvature is located at the cingulum.

Incisal edge is thicker.

Surface is smooth and convex.

### **Distal aspect**

Similar to mesial aspect of lateral incisors but the width of the crown appears thicker on the distal side.

Curvature of cervical line is less.

### **Incisal aspect**

Labial and lingual outline are rounder or convex giving ovoid shape or round shape to the incisal aspect.

Cingulum is more prominent.



### **Root**

Root is cone shaped and tapers towards the blunt apex.

Distal tilt is seen.

Long and narrow root.



Facial/Labial



D M  
Incisal



Lingual



Mesial



Distal

## PERMANENT MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISORS



## PERMANENT MANDIBULAR LATERAL INCISORS

Mandibular lateral incisors are two in number, located distal to the central incisors.

They are larger and less symmetrical than central incisors.

### Labial aspect

Mandibular lateral incisors are narrow long in appearance.

They are not bilaterally symmetrical.

Tilted distally.

Mesial and distal outline are relatively straight and taper from the contact areas to a narrow cervix.

Incisal outline shows a slope to distal direction incisal angle is slightly rounded.

Cervical outline is convex and is curved towards the root.

Smooth labial surface.

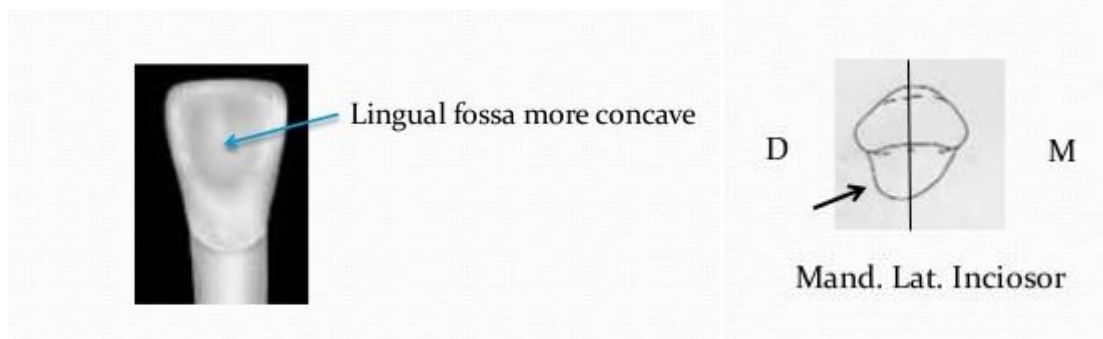
### Lingual aspect

Morphological features are similar to central incisors.

Lingual tapering is seen.

Cingulum is present as a convexity which is slightly distally placed.

Lingual fossa is more concave.





## Mesial & Distal aspect



Two surfaces are similar to their counter parts on central incisors, with a few minor exceptions.

Lateral's distal surface is slightly shorter inciso-cervically than mesial surface.

Cervical line shows curvature in incisal direction in mesial aspect

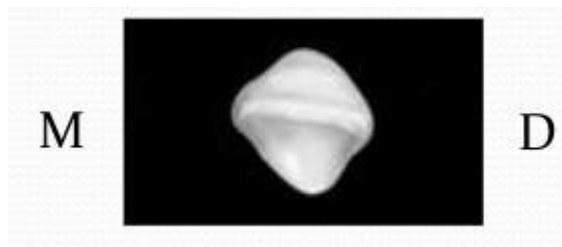
Distally degree of cervical curvature is less.

Mesial surface is smooth and flat.

## Incisal aspect

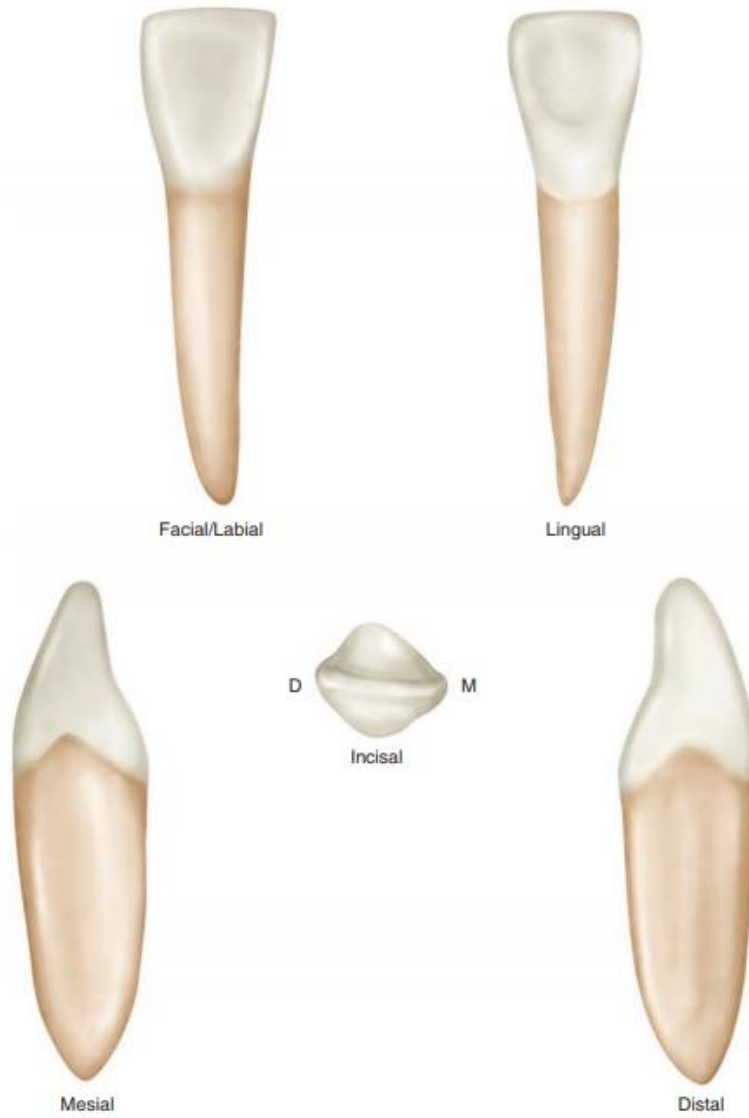
From incisal view both labial and lingual surfaces can be seen.

Incisal edge is not straight but slightly curved.



## Root

Root is conical and it tapers to the apex which may show distal tilt.



**PERMANENT MANDIBULAR LATERAL INCISORS**