Basic Dental Services

General Terminology

Preventative Services

Restorations
General Terminology
Dental Doctors

**General Dentist:** Primary care for the overall oral health of patients of all ages. He is trained in a variety of dental procedures and is normally responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of dental needs.

**Pediodontist:** Children’s dentist

**Periodontists:** Supporting tissues of teeth and mouth – Gum disease

**Orthodontist:** Teeth alignment – Braces

**Endodontists:** Deals with dental pulp or soft core of the tooth - Root canals

**Prosthodontist:** appliances for missing teeth or oral structures - Dentures
Dentition

Sets of teeth
Primary Dentition

The *primary dentition*, otherwise known as the baby teeth, are the first to develop. They begin to erupt at about 6 months of age and consist of 20 teeth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Dentition</th>
<th>Upper Teeth</th>
<th>Erupt</th>
<th>Shed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central incisor</td>
<td>8-12 mos.</td>
<td>6-7 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lateral incisor</td>
<td>9-13 mos.</td>
<td>7-8 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canine (cusp)</td>
<td>16-22 mos.</td>
<td>10-12 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First molar</td>
<td>13-19 mos.</td>
<td>9-11 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second molar</td>
<td>25-33 mos.</td>
<td>10-12 yrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lower Teeth</th>
<th>Erupt</th>
<th>Shed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second molar</td>
<td>23-31 mos.</td>
<td>10-12 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First molar</td>
<td>14-18 mos.</td>
<td>9-11 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canine (cusp)</td>
<td>17-23 mos.</td>
<td>9-12 yrs.</td>
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</table>
Secondary Dentition (Permanent)

Include a maximum of 32 teeth. The permanent teeth begin to erupt at about 6 years of age.
Mixed Dentition

Mix of both primary and permanent teeth present
Primary vs. Permanent

When naming a primary tooth, the word “primary” has to be used; however, when naming a permanent tooth, the word “permanent” does not have to be used.
Anterior Teeth

Six upper and six lower front teeth.

The anterior teeth consist of Incisors and Cuspids (Canines).
Posterior Teeth

The back teeth (bicuspids and molars)
Oral Cavity
Four Quadrants

Upper Jaw
(Maxillary Arch)

- Upper Right Central
- Upper Right Lateral
- Upper Right Cuspid
- Upper Right 1st Bicuspid
- Upper Right 2nd Bicuspid
- Upper Right 1st Molar
- Upper Right 2nd Molar
- Upper Right 3rd Molar (Wisdom Tooth)

Lower Jaw
(Mandibular Arch)

- Lower Right Central
- Lower Right Lateral
- Lower Right Cuspid
- Lower Right 1st Bicuspid
- Lower Right 2nd Bicuspid
- Lower Right 1st Molar
- Lower Right 2nd Molar
- Lower Right 3rd Molar (Wisdom Tooth)

**Incisors** have sharp biting edges that aid in cutting and incising food.

**Cuspids or canines,** have pointed cusps that aid in holding and tearing food.

**Premolars** (bicuspids) are anterior to the molars and posterior to the cuspids and aid in tearing and grinding food.

**Molars** have broad biting surfaces that aid in chewing and grinding food.
Mesial

Surface of a tooth that is closest to the midline of the mouth.

This term is used on both anterior and posterior teeth.
Distal

Surface of the tooth that is farthest from the midline of the mouth.

This term is used for both anterior and posterior teeth.
Facial (Labial)

Surface of a tooth that faces or touches the lips and it represents the outer surface on an anterior tooth.
Buccal

Surface of a tooth that faces or is towards the cheeks.

This term can be used on all maxillary teeth and mandibular posterior teeth.
Surface of a tooth that faces or is towards the roof of the mouth or tongue.

This term is used on all mandibular teeth. It can also be used on all maxillary teeth (anterior and posteriors) and can be used interchangeably with the term *palatal*.
Occlusal

Surface of the tooth that is the chewing or occluding surface on a posterior tooth.
Incisal

Surface on a tooth that is the biting surface on an anterior tooth.
Tooth Anatomy

Diagram of Tooth

- Enamel
- Gingiva (gums)
- Pulp chamber
- Crown
- Dentin
- Alveolar bone (jawbone)
- Root canal
- Cementum
- Root
- Periodontal ligament
Tooth

Tooth is made up of a crown and a root.

The *crown* is the part of the tooth covered by enamel and is visible in the mouth.

The *root* is covered by cementum and is imbedded in the jawbone.
*Enamel* is the hard calcified tissue that covers the crown portion of a tooth.

The dental *pulp* is the soft tissue at the center of the tooth that contains the nerves and blood vessels of the tooth. The pulp is contained in the pulp chamber of the crown of the tooth and the *root canal* of the root of the tooth.
Root

The *dentin* is the bone-like material that comprises the principal mass of a tooth.

*Cementum* is the layer of tissue that covers the root surface of the tooth.

The *periodontal ligament* is the tissue that surrounds a tooth.

The *alveolar bone* is that portion of the jawbone that contains the teeth.
Preventative Services

D1000-D1999
Prophylaxis
(Adult/Child)

Consists of removing plaque and cleaning the teeth to prevent cavities and gum disease.
Fluoride Treatment

Routine part of a regular dental cleaning for children, but they are usually considered optional for adults.
Sealants

Refers to a plastic resin that a dentist bonds into the grooves of the chewing surface of a tooth as a means of helping to prevent the formation of tooth decay ("cavities")
Composite Fillings
(White Filling)

Tooth colored plastic mixture filled with glass (silicon dioxide) and is a composite quartz resin that usually contains some sort of light sensitive agent
Amalgam Fillings (Silver Filling)

Mixture of metals, consisting of liquid mercury and a powdered alloy composed of silver, tin, and copper. Approximately 50% of dental amalgam is elemental mercury by weight.
Stainless Steel Crowns

Needed when decay has destroyed a tooth to such a degree that there is little of the tooth remaining or the tooth has received a pulpotomy (nerve removed) because of an abscess.
Porcelain Crowns

Fabricated in a manner where their full thickness is porcelain (dental ceramic). These crowns can possess a translucency that makes them the most cosmetically pleasing of all of the different types of dental crowns.