

Dental Anatomy

Deciduous Teeth Worksheet



This worksheet will help you
review the characteristics of
deciduous teeth.

1. For the following table, indicate the ANTERIOR deciduous tooth/teeth that applies to the given characteristic.

Flat mesial profile and convex distal profile	
Distal contact slopes	
Crown: root ratio larger than permanent counterpart	
Facial Aspect: MD > IC vs. MD < IC	
Root curves distal	
Root is longer than CI	
Small fossa vs. Deep fossa on lingual	
MR larger than permanent counterpart	
Cingulum and MR more pronounced than O/P	
Proximal: incisal edge straight, centered over root	
Proximal: incisal edge thick, facial to root axis	
Proximal: incisal edge in line with root axis	
Proximal: distal side bulges	
Circular incisal geometry	
Incisal: edge straight, centered over root	
M > D cutting arm vs. M < D cutting arm	
MD ~ IC from facial	
Lingual ridge present	
Discernible lingual ridge	
Proximal: cusp tip facial to root axis	
Proximal: cusp tip lingual to root axis	

2. Indicate which POSTERIOR deciduous tooth/teeth that applies to the given characteristic.

MB > DB cusp	
Buccal cusps equal size	
Scalloped cusps	
Distinct buccal groove(s) present	
Notch on facial	
Developmental depression on Facial	
MF cervical bulge	
Prominent cervical bulge	
Mesial cervical bulge	
CEJ more apical in the middle	
CEJ dips apically along bulge	
CEJ more apical on mesial	
MD > occ-cervical	
Pal > MB > DB	
MB > Pal > DB	
M root > D root	
M root ~ D root	
Larger than succedaneous tooth- MD by 14%	
Straight M profile and convex D	
Straight buccal surface	
Facial aspect: taper to distal	
ML > DL	
ML ~ DL	
DL small/almost missing	
Can have cusp of Carabelli	

3. Indicate which POSTERIOR deciduous tooth/teeth that applies to the given characteristic.

ML cusp almost centered; very large	
A portion of all buccal cusps can be seen	
Has lingual groove	
No lingual groove	
Taper converges to lingual	
MMR well-developed; almost looks like a cusp from L aspect	
Lingual outline extends part root	
ML > MF	
MF cusp over root	
MB and palatal roots extend past crown	
M root: broad FL, straight and parallel outline, root depression, flat and square root apex	
M root broad and flat	
Small occlusal table	
High MMR	
Rhomboidal occlusal geometry	
Prominent MB cusp	
Wider on FL on distal aspect	
MMR obliquely angled; DMR straight MMR more developed than DMR	
MR well developed; MMR = DMR	
Converges D and L	
Tapers to M	
Tooth that resembles no other tooth	
H-groove pattern	
Isomorph to Permanent Max M1	
Isomorph to Permanent Mand M1	

ANSWER KEY

1. For the following table, indicate the ANTERIOR deciduous tooth/teeth that applies to the given characteristic.

Flat mesial profile and convex distal profile	E/F
Distal contact slopes	N/Q
Crown: root ratio larger than permanent counterpart	O/P
Facial Aspect: MD > IC vs. MD < IC	E/F vs. D/G
Root curves distal	N/Q and C/H
Root is longer than CI	D/G
Small fossa vs. Deep fossa on lingual	E/F vs. D/G
MR larger than permanent counterpart	D/G
Cingulum and MR more pronounced than O/P	N/Q
Proximal: incisal edge straight, centered over root	E/F
Proximal: incisal edge thick, facial to root axis	D/G
Proximal: incisal edge in line with root axis	O/P
Proximal: distal side bulges	N/Q
Circular incisal geometry	D/G
Incisal: edge straight, centered over root	E/F
M > D cutting arm vs. M < D cutting arm	C/H is M > D, M/R is M < D
MD ~ IC from facial	C/H
Lingual ridge present	C/H
Discernible lingual ridge	M/R
Proximal: cusp tip facial to root axis	C/H
Proximal: cusp tip lingual to root axis	M/R

2. Indicate which POSTERIOR deciduous tooth/teeth that applies to the given characteristic.

MB > DB cusp	B/I and L/S
Buccal cusps equal size	A/J and K/T
Scalloped cusps	B/I
Distinct buccal groove(s) present	A/J and K/T
Notch on facial	B/I
Developmental depression on Facial	L/S
MF cervical bulge	L/S and B/I
Prominent cervical bulge	A/J
Mesial cervical bulge	B/I
CEJ more apical in the middle	A/J
CEJ dips apically along bulge	L/S
CEJ more apical on mesial	B/I
MD > occ-cervical	L/S
Pal > MB > DB	B/I
MB > Pal > DB	A/J
M root > D root	L/S
M root ~ D root	K/T
Larger than succedaneous tooth- MD by 14%	B/I
Straight M profile and convex D	L/S
Straight buccal surface	K/T
Facial aspect: taper to distal	L/S
ML > DL	B/I, A/J, and L/S
ML ~ DL	K/T
DL small/almost missing	B/I
Can have cusp of Carabelli	A/J

3. Indicate which POSTERIOR deciduous tooth/teeth that applies to the given characteristic.

ML cusp almost centered; very large	L/S
A portion of all buccal cusps can be seen	K/T
Has lingual groove	A/J and K/T
No lingual groove	L/S
Taper converges to lingual	B/I, L/S, and K/T
MMR well-developed; almost looks like a cusp from L aspect	L/S
Lingual outline extends part root	L/S
ML > MF	B/I and A/J
MF cusp over root	L/S
MB and palatal roots extend past crown	A/J
M root: broad FL, straight and parallel outline, root depression, flat and square root apex	L/S
M root broad and flat	K/T
Small occlusal table	A/J and L/S
High MMR	K/T
Rhomboidal occlusal geometry	A/J
Prominent MB cusp	L/S
Wider on FL on distal aspect	L/S
MMR obliquely angled; DMR straight MMR more developed than DMR	B/I
MR well developed; MMR = DMR	A/J
Converges D and L	B/I and A/J
Tapers to M	L/S
Tooth that resembles no other tooth	L/S
H-groove pattern	B/I
Isomorph to Permanent Max M1	A/J
Isomorph to Permanent Mand M1	K/T

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