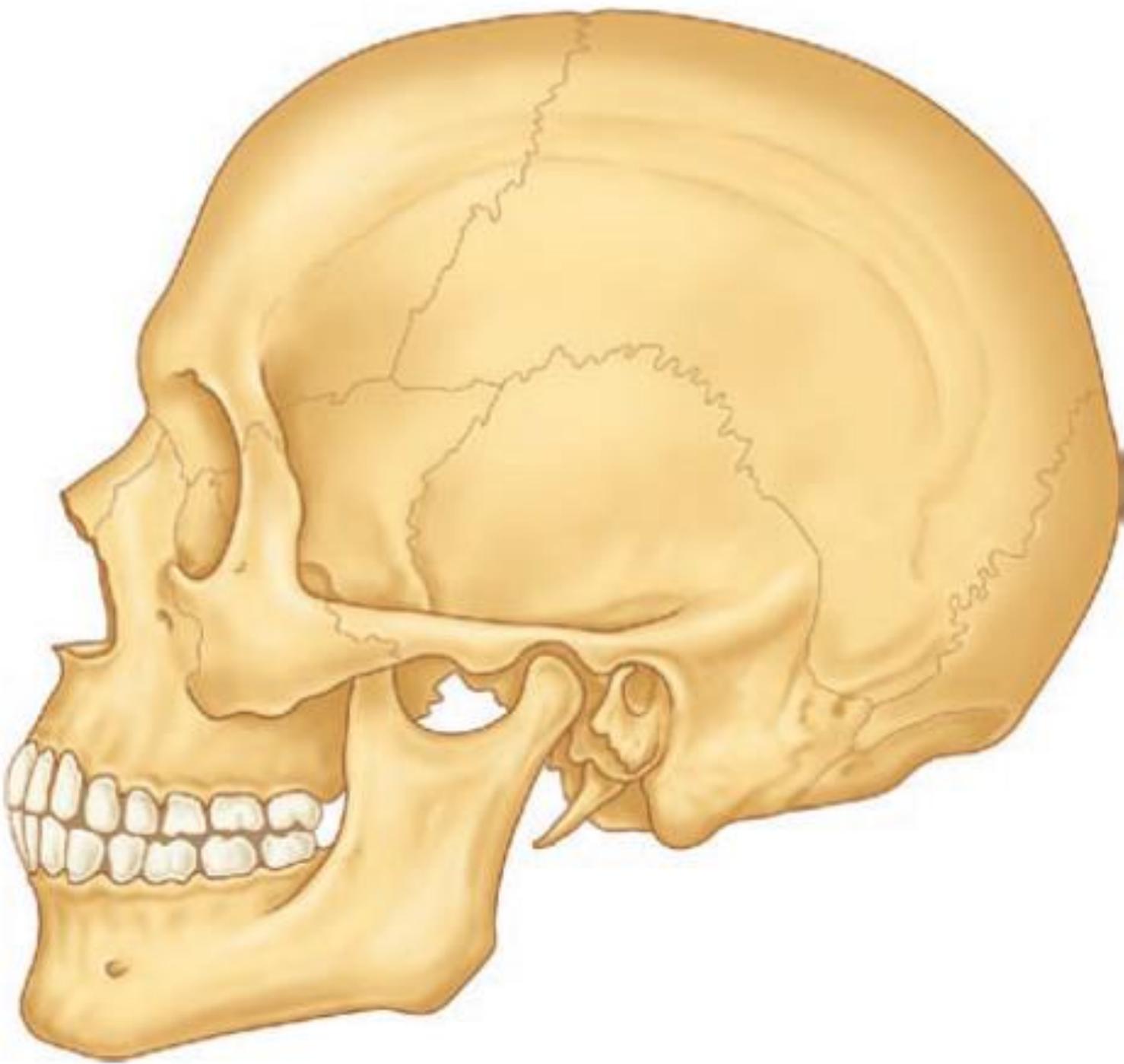




- Z -

C

A



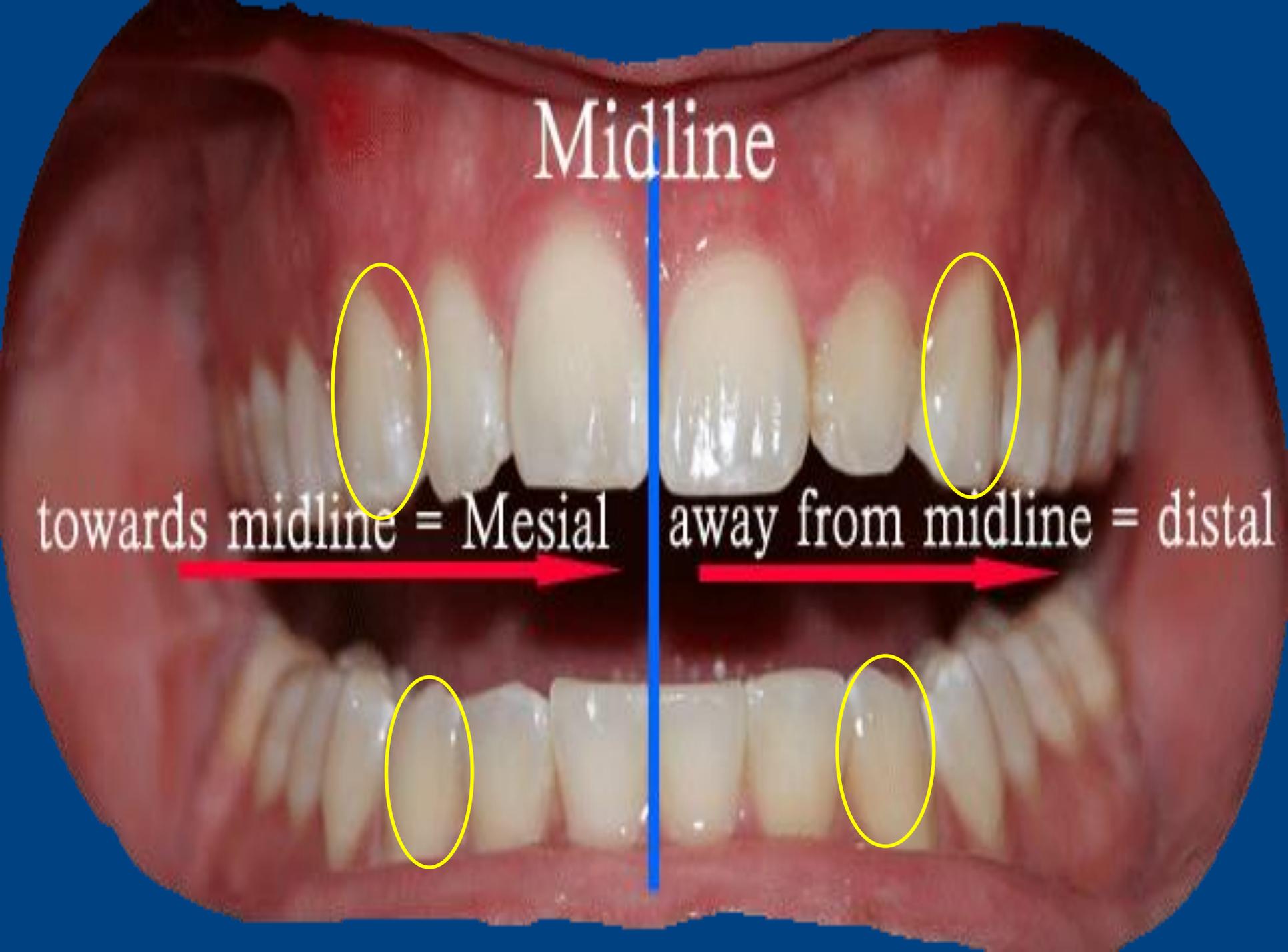
- The four canines are placed at the "corners" of the mouth; each one is the third tooth from the median line, right and left, in the maxilla and mandible. They are commonly referred to as the "cornerstone" of the dental arches.'

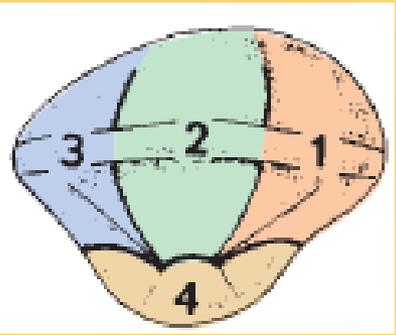


Midline

towards midline = Mesial

away from midline = distal





- They are the **longest teeth** in the mouth.
- They have **single & longest roots**.
- The middle labial lobes have been highly developed incisally into strong well-formed cusps.



These teeth are perhaps the most stable in the mouth- ???

- Labiolingual thickness of crown and root
- The anchorage in the alveolar process of the jaws.
- The bone ridge over the labial portions of the roots, called the ***canine eminence***, have a *cosmetic value*.



Patient's Right

Patient's Left

8,7,6,5,4,**3**,2,1

1,2,**3**,4,5,6,7,8

3

8,7,6,5,4,**3**,2,1

1,2,**3**,4,5,6,7,8

Permanent maxillary
left canine

1,2,3,4,5,**6**,7,8

9,10,**11**,12,13,14,15,16

32,31,30,29,28,**27**,26,25

24,23,**22**,21,20,19,18,17

#27 Permanent mandibular left
canine

18,17,16,15,14,**13**,12,11

21,22,**23**,24,25,26,27,28

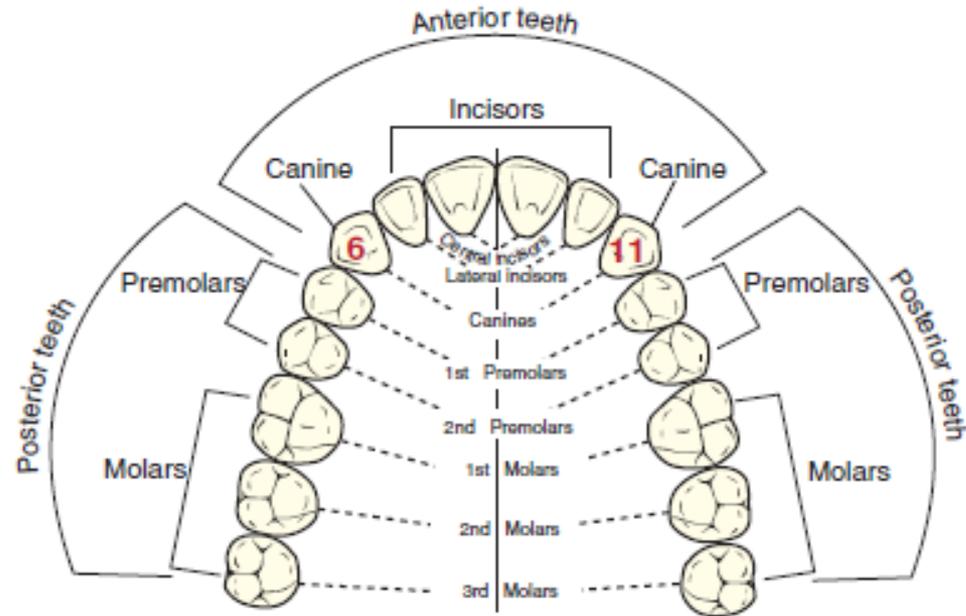
48,47,46,45,44,**43**,42,41

31,32,**33**,34,35,36,37,38

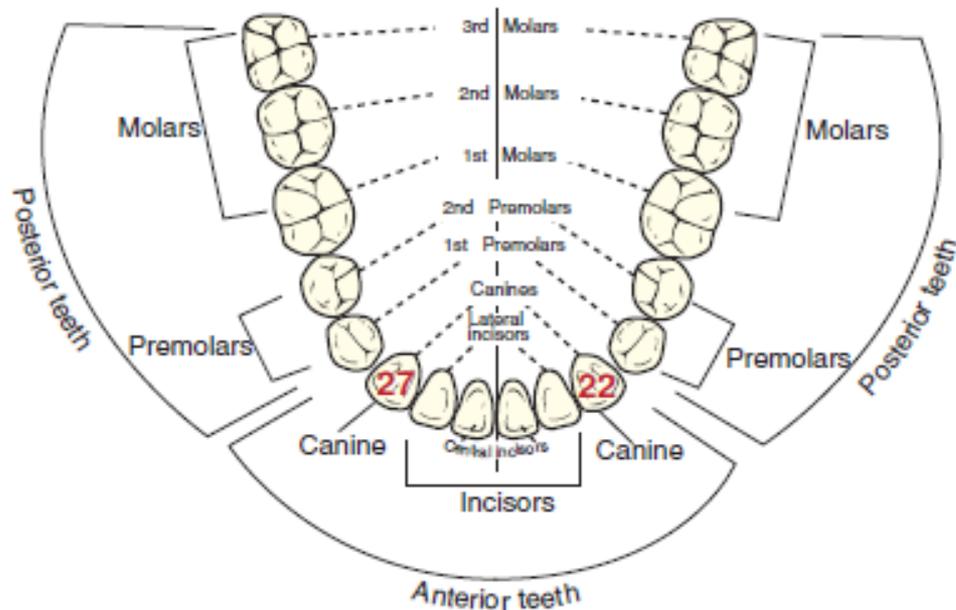
13 Permanent maxillary right
canine



MAXILLARY



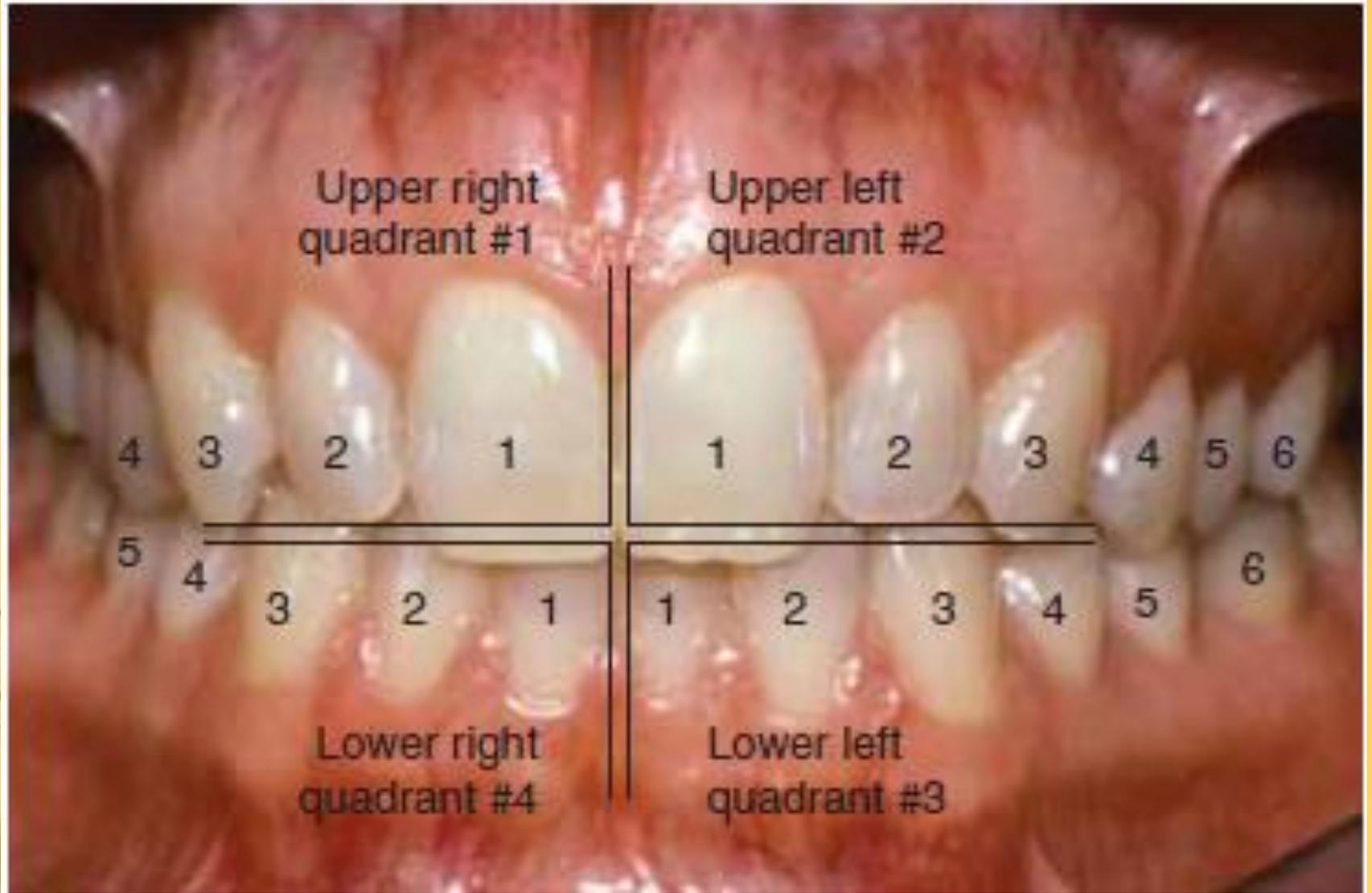
RIGHT



LEFT

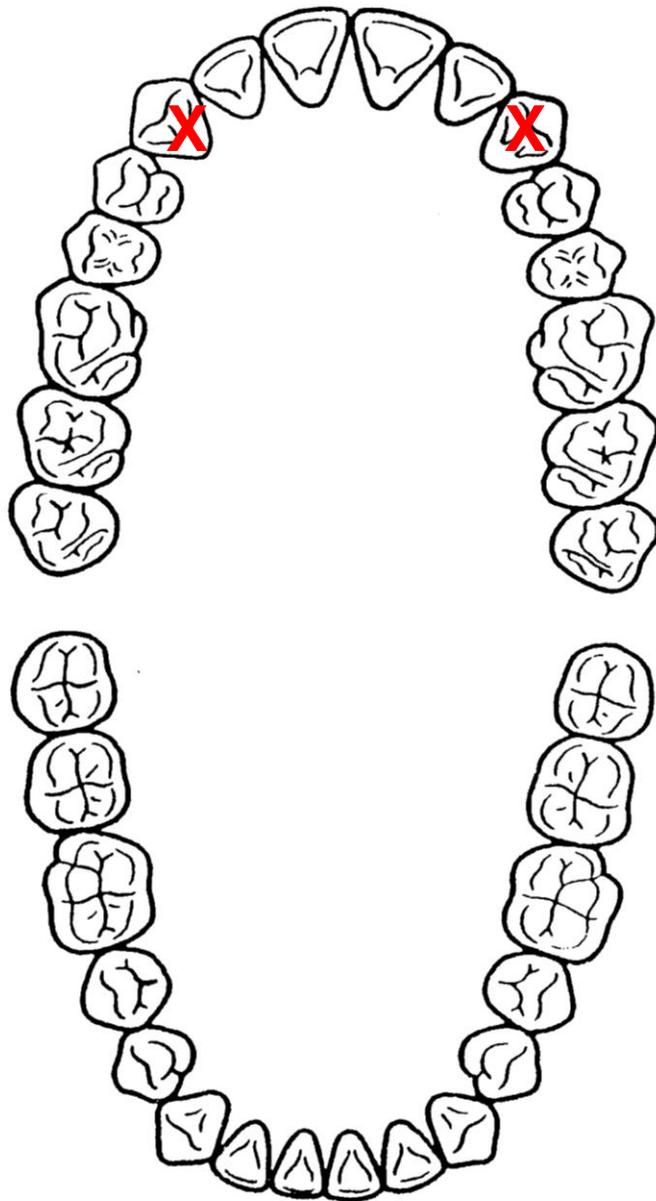
MANDIBULAR





MAXILLARY CANINES





**Maxillary CUSPIDS
(Canine)**

Odontometric Data (millimeters)

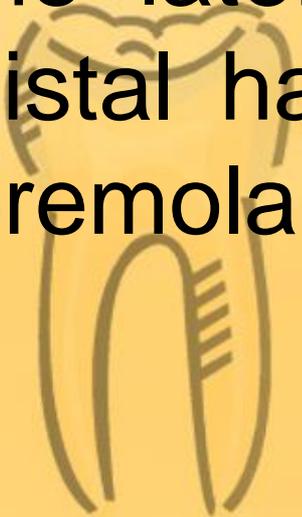
Crown Length	Root Length	Mesiodistal Diameter at Contact Area	Mesiodistal Diameter at Cervical Line	Labiolingual Diameter at Crest of Curvature	Labiolingual Diameter at Cervical Line	Curvature of Cervical Line	
						M	D
10.0	17.0	7.5	5.5	8.0	7.0	2.5	1.5

CHRONOLOGY

First evidence of calcification	4-5 months
Crown completion	6-7 years
Eruption	11-12 years
Root completion	13-15 years



- This tooth has no incisal ridge. The cusp has a mesioincisal ridge and a distoincisal ridge.
- The mesial half of the crown makes contact with the lateral incisor, and the distal half contacts the first premolar.





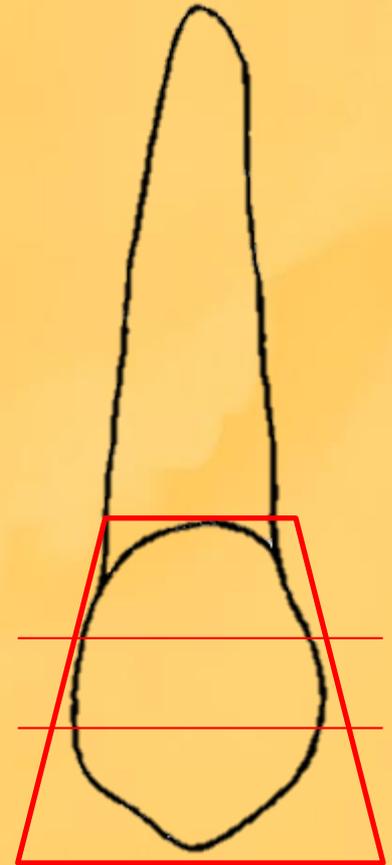
- The labiolingual measurement of the crown is about 1 mm greater than that of the maxillary central incisor.
- The mesiodistal measurement is approximately 1 mm less.
- The cingulum shows greater development than that of the central incisor.



Labial Aspect



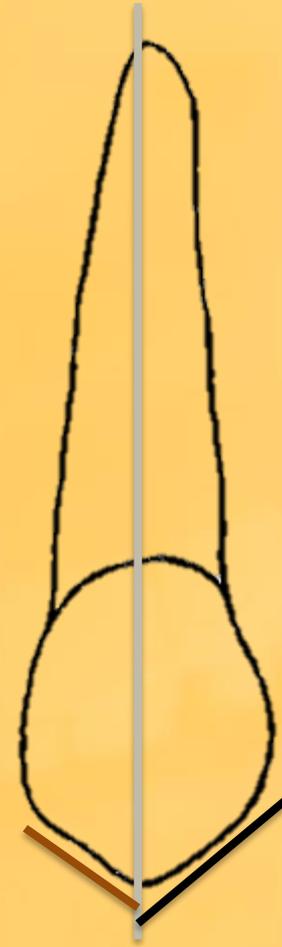
- The crown and root are narrower mesiodistally than those of the maxillary central incisor.
- Outline- trapezoidal
- Cervical line- convexity toward the root portion.
- Mesially, the outline of the crown may be convex from the cervix to the center of the mesial contact area.
- The center of the contact area- at the junction of middle and incisal thirds.



- Distally, the outline of the crown is usually concave between the cervical line and the distal contact area.
- Distal contact area- center of the middle third.



- The cusp tip is on a line with the center of the root.
- The cusp has a mesial slope and a distal slope, the – mesial slope being the shorter of the two.



- The labial surface of the crown is smooth, with no developmental lines.
- The middle labial lobe-greater development. This produces a ridge on the labial surface of the crown-the labial ridge.



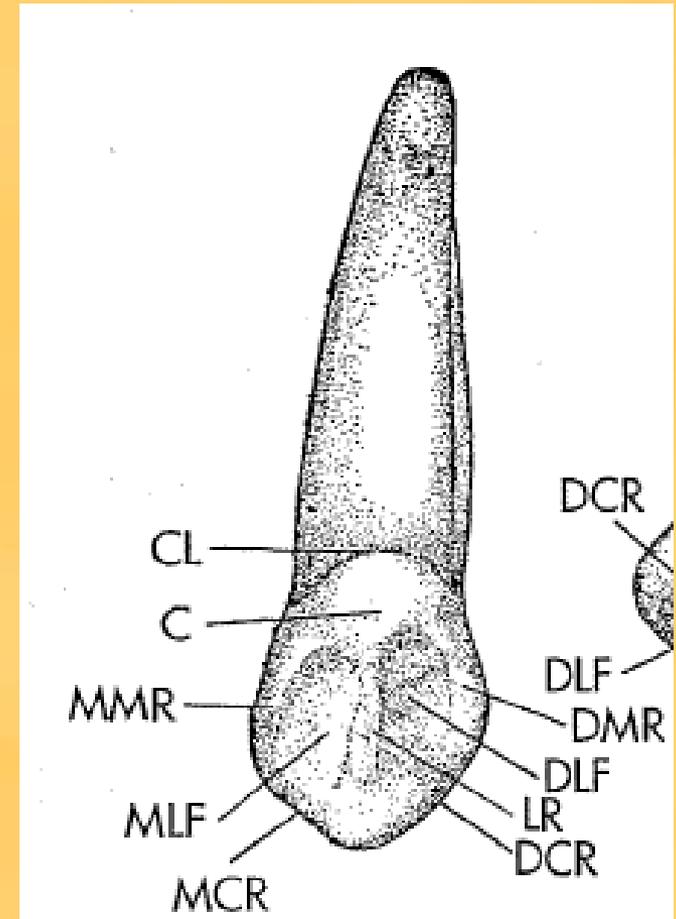
Lingual Aspect



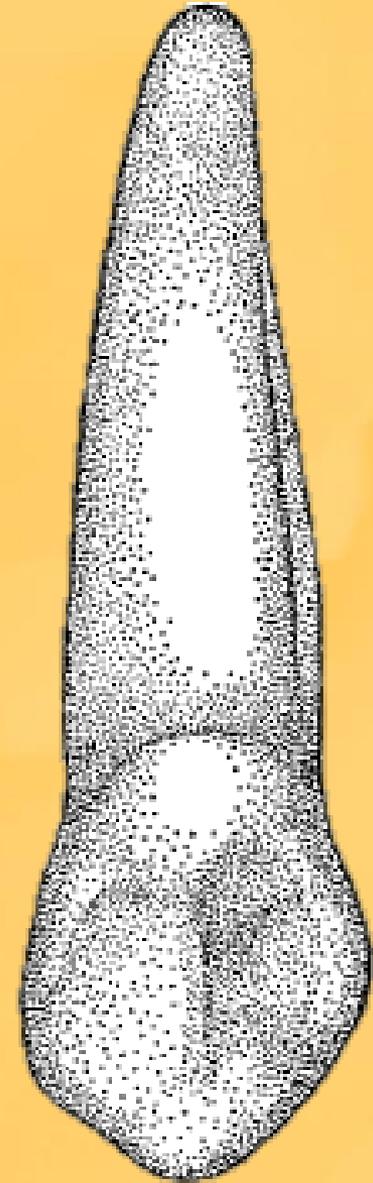
- The crown and root are narrower lingually than labially.
- The cervical line shows a more even curvature.
- The cingulum is large and in some instances, is pointed like a small cusp.



- Definite ridges are found on the lingual surface of the crown below the cingulum and between strongly developed marginal ridges.
- A well-developed lingual ridge is seen that is confluent with the cusp tip
- *Mesial and distal lingual fossae.*



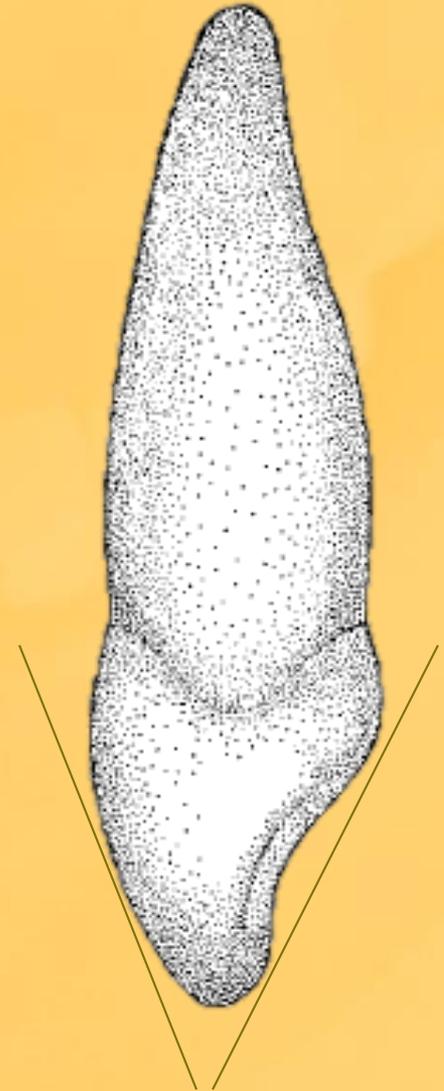
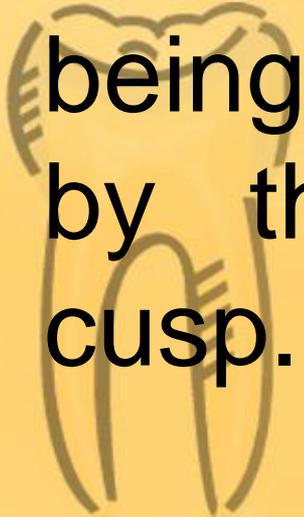
- The lingual portion of the root of the maxillary canine is narrower than the labial portion. Because of this formation, much of the mesial and distal surface of the root is visible from the lingual aspect.
- Developmental depressions mesially and distally may be seen on most of these roots.



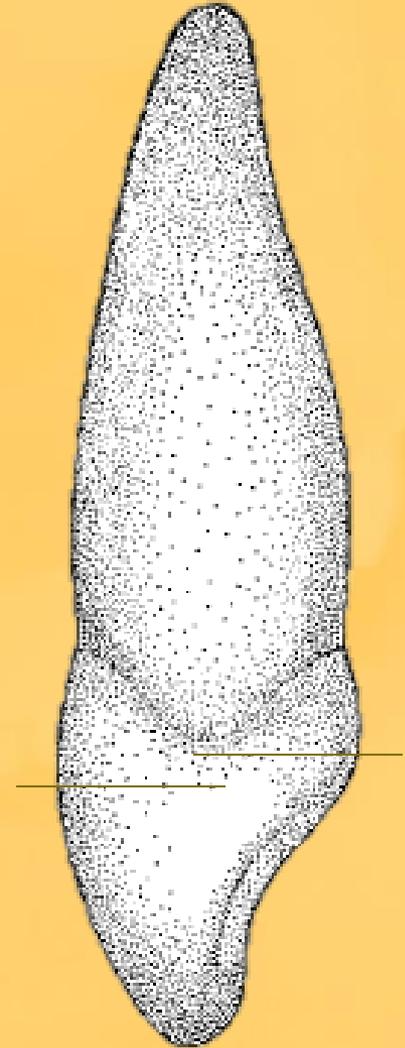
Mesial Aspect



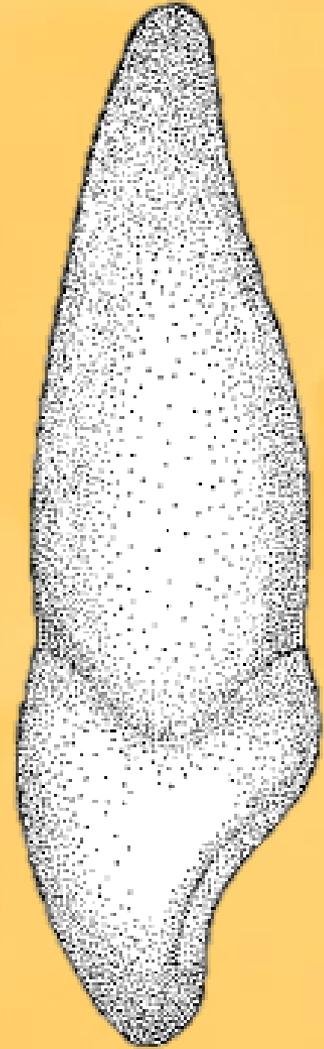
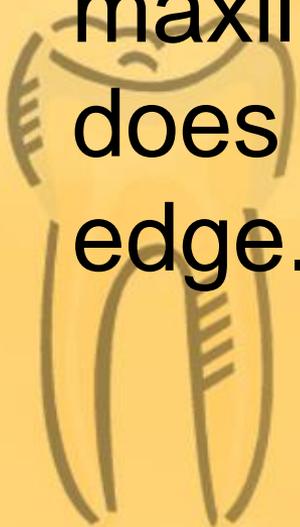
- The outline of the crown is wedge shaped, the greatest measurement being at the cervical third and the wedge point being represented by the tip of the cusp.



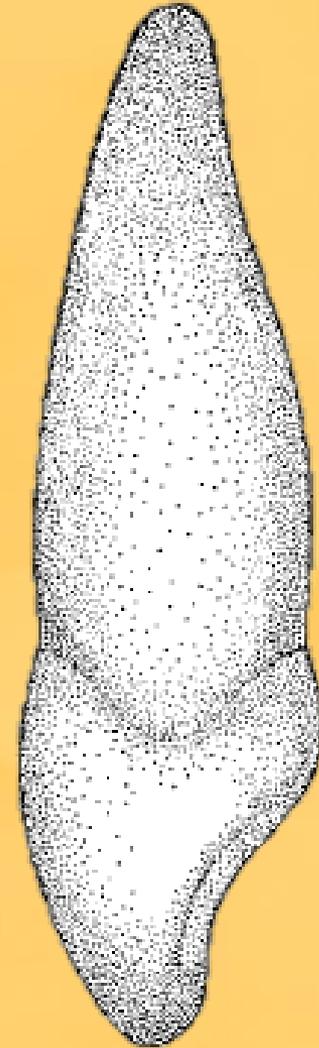
- The curvature of the crown below the cervical line labially and lingually corresponds in extent to the curvature of maxillary central and lateral incisors, but more incisal.



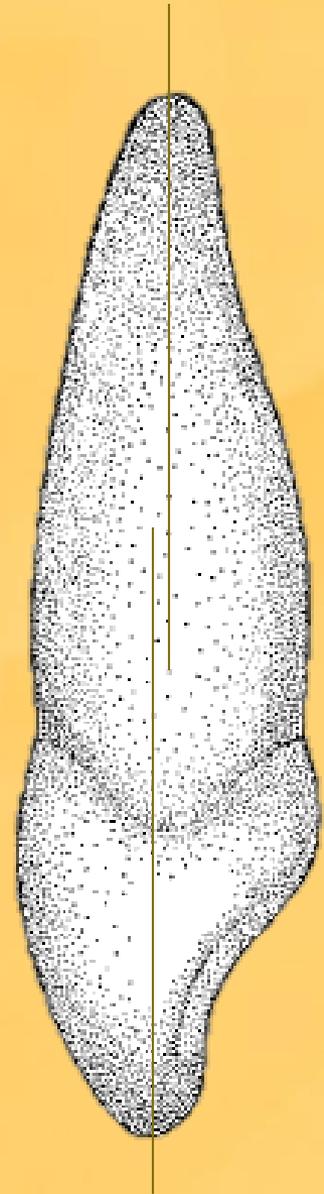
- The entire labial outline from the mesial aspect exhibits more convexity from the cervical line to the cusp tip than the maxillary central incisor does from cervix to incisal edge.



- The lingual outline of the crown from the mesial aspect may be represented by a convex line describing the cingulum, which convexity straightens out as the middle third is reached, becoming convex again in the incisal third.



- The cervical line-approximately 2.5 mm.
- The outline of the root from this aspect is conical, with a tapered or bluntly pointed apex.
- A line bisecting the cusp is labial to a line bisecting the root.

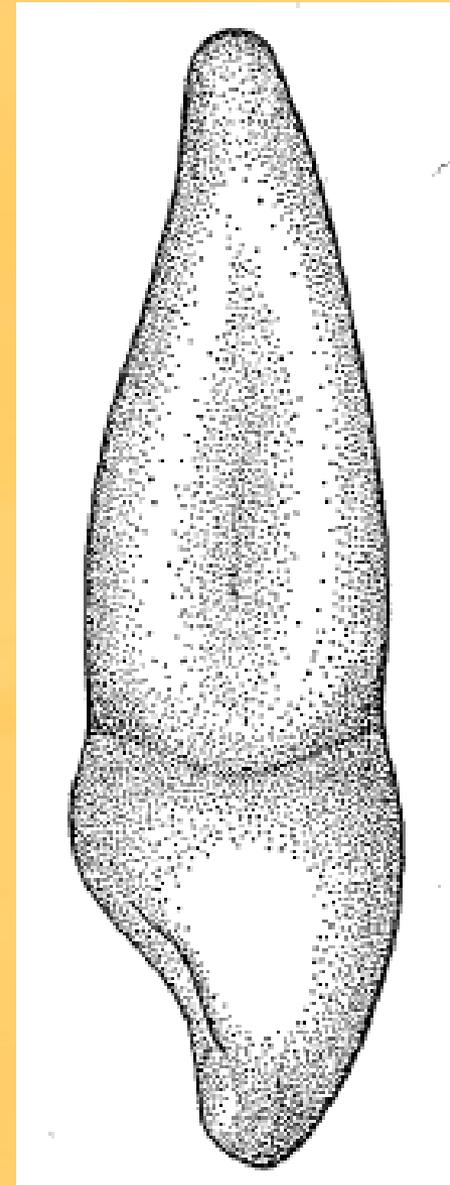


- The mesial surface of the canine crown presents convexities at-all points.
- The mesial surface of the root appears broad, with a shallow developmental depression for part of the root length.(??)



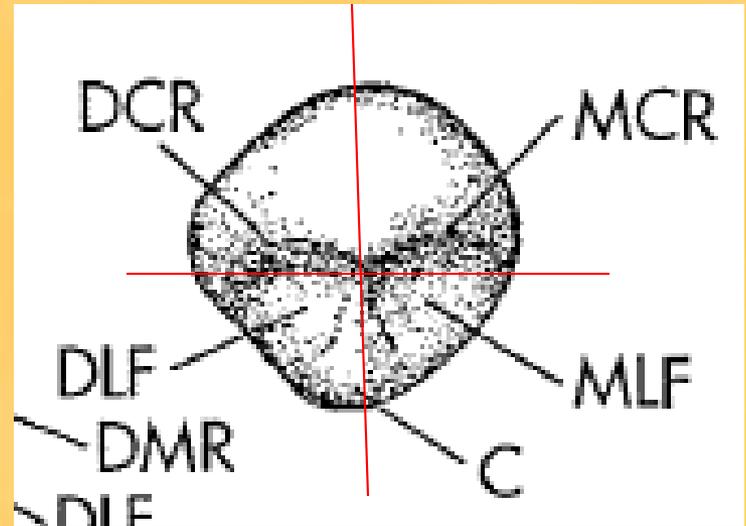
Distal Aspect

- Same form as the mesial aspect.
- Variations:
 - the cervical line exhibits less curvature toward the cusp ridge.
 - the distal marginal ridge is heavier and more irregular in outline
 - the surface displays more concavity, usually above the contact area
 - the developmental depression on the distal side of the root is more pronounced



Incisal Aspect

- The labiolingual dimension is greater than the mesiodistal.
- From the incisal aspect, the tip of the cusp is *labial to the center of the crown labiolingually and mesial to the center mesiodistally.*



- The ridge of the middle labial lobe is very noticeable labially from the incisal aspect.
- The cingulum development makes up the cervical third of the crown lingually.
- A shorter arc than the one labially from this aspect may describe the outline of the cingulum.

