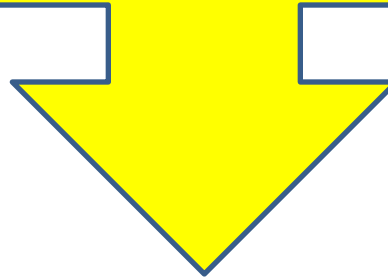


University of Diyala
College of Vet. Medicine
Department of Anatomy and Histology
2018- 2019
Second year

Anatomy of Digestive system (4)

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Teeth



Teeth

They are appearing have conical structure located in opposing rows in the mouth cavity.

Classification of the teeth:-

a)according to the function:-

- 1.Incisor teeth (cutting teeth).
- 2.Canine teeth (tearing teeth).
- 3.Premolar and molar teeth (grinding teeth).

b)according to prominence:-

1.Temporary teeth or milk teeth or decidual teeth or baby teeth:- they are present at the birth or shortly after that, persist from few weeks to several weeks.

They are usually few in number and less than adult teeth, they include (incisor, canine, and premolar).

2. Permanent teeth or adult teeth:- These teeth are persisting throughout of live in animal.

Structure of tooth:-

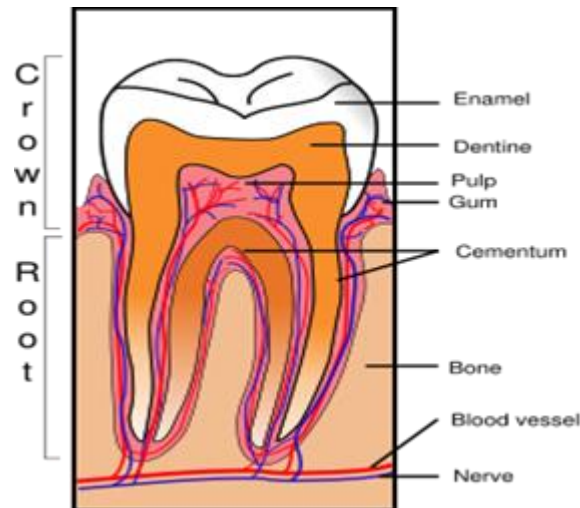
The tooth is consist of five parts and made from four types of tissues:

Part

1. Crown
2. Neck
3. Root
4. Pulp cavity
5. Table surface

Tissue

Enamel
Cement
Dentine
Pulp tissue



Crown: - that part of tooth which project above the gum line.

Neck:- that part of tooth which present within level of gum line, and appear as constriction which separates the crown and root.

Root:- that part of tooth which is embedded in the tooth socket (alveolus).

The root may be:-

1. Single root ----- as in the incisor and canine teeth.
2. Paired root -----premolar.
3. Multi root -----molar.

Pulp Cavity:- it is central canal in the tooth extends from base of the tooth to different distances into the crown.

It contains blood vessel and nerve. The pulp cavity is larger in the young tooth than adult tooth.

Table surface:- it is the cutting surface in incisive teeth, tearing surface in canine and grinding surface in premolar and molar teeth.

Enamel:- is the hardest tissue in the body and usually formed as a layer covering dentine of tooth.

Cement:- it is outer most covering layer of the tooth in the neck and root, it is yellow to yellowish-black.

Dentine:- it is formed bulk of the most tooth and it is covering the pulp cavity.

Pulp:- it is a soft gelatinous tissue present in the central canal of tooth and contains blood vessel and nerve.

Location of the teeth:-

1. Incisors:- they are located most cranially on the upper and lower jaws on the incisive bone.
2. Canines:- are located beside the incisive teeth in the mandible and maxillary bones.
3. Molar and premolar:- they are located on each side of the jaws and may be called cheek teeth.

Temporal formula of teeth:

Formula of temporary teeth.

Formula of the prominent.

Horse:-

$2(I\ 3/3, C\ 0/0, P\ 3/3, M\ 0/0) = 24$

$2(I\ 3/3, C\ 1/1, P\ 3-4/3, M\ 3/3) = 40 - 42$

Ruminant:-

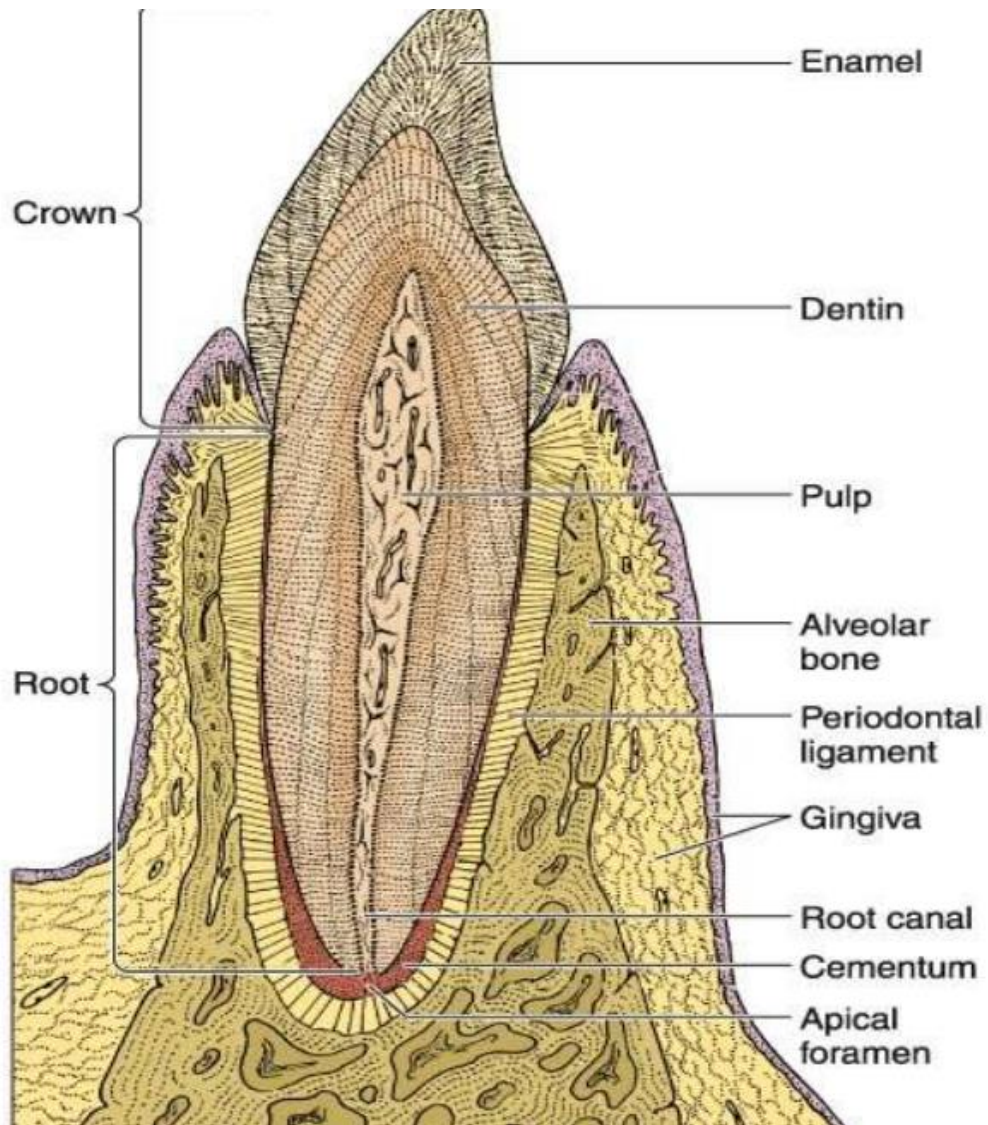
$2(I\ 0/3, C\ 0/1, P\ 3/3, M\ 0/0) = 20$

$2(I\ 0/3, C\ 0/1, P\ 3/3, M\ 3/3) = 32$

Dog:-

$2(I\ 3/3, C\ 1/1, P\ 3/3, M\ 0/0) = 28$

$2(I\ 3/3, C\ 1/1, P\ 3-4/3, M\ 2-3/3) = 38 - 42$



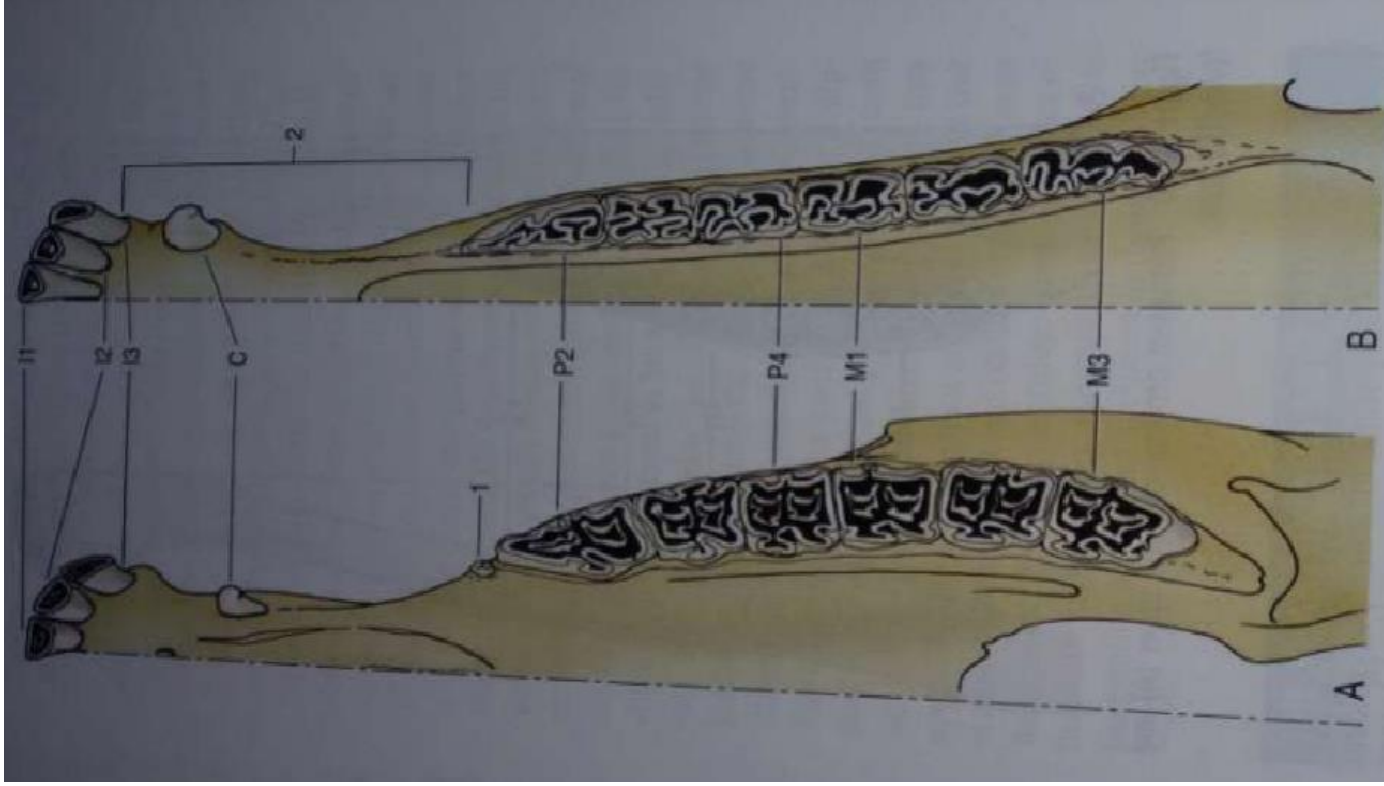


Figure 3-19 Permanent dentition of the horse, upper (A) and lower (B) jaws. 1, Wolf tooth (P¹); 2, diastema.

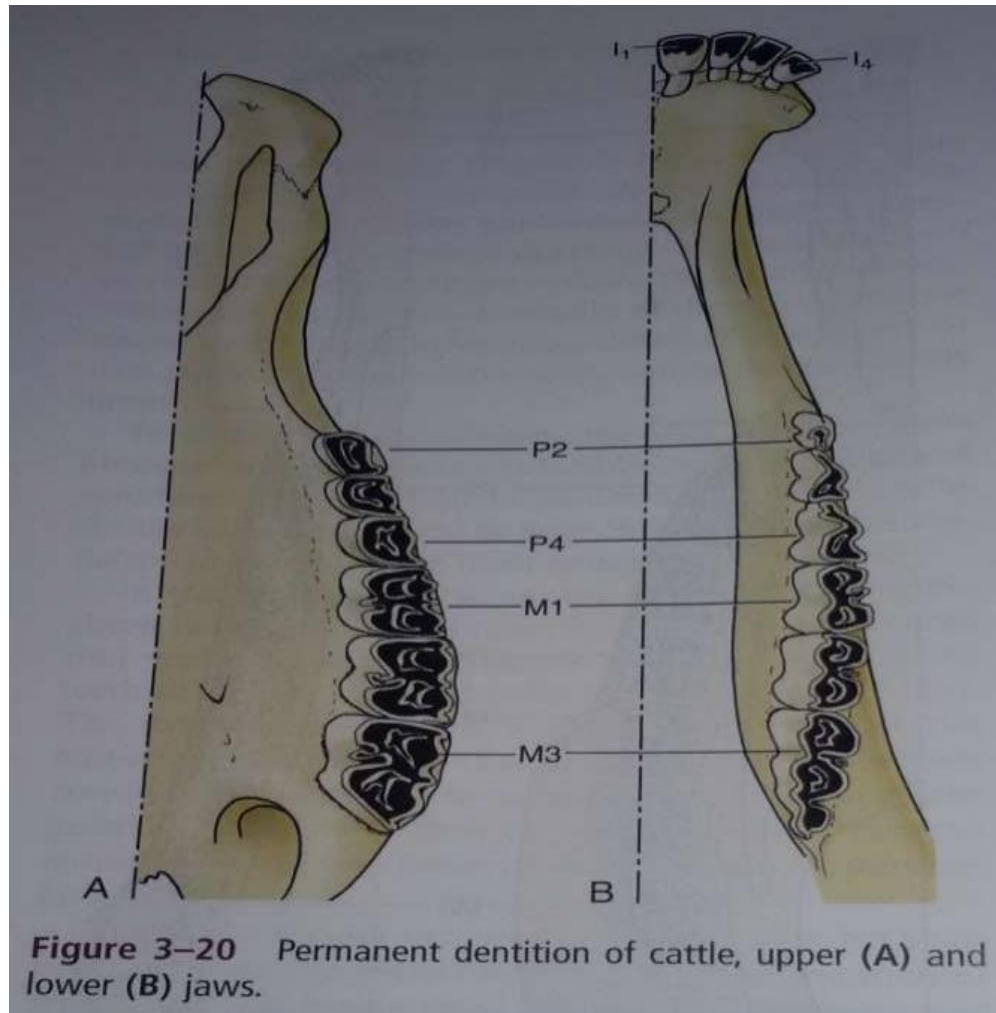


Figure 3-20 Permanent dentition of cattle, upper (A) and lower (B) jaws.

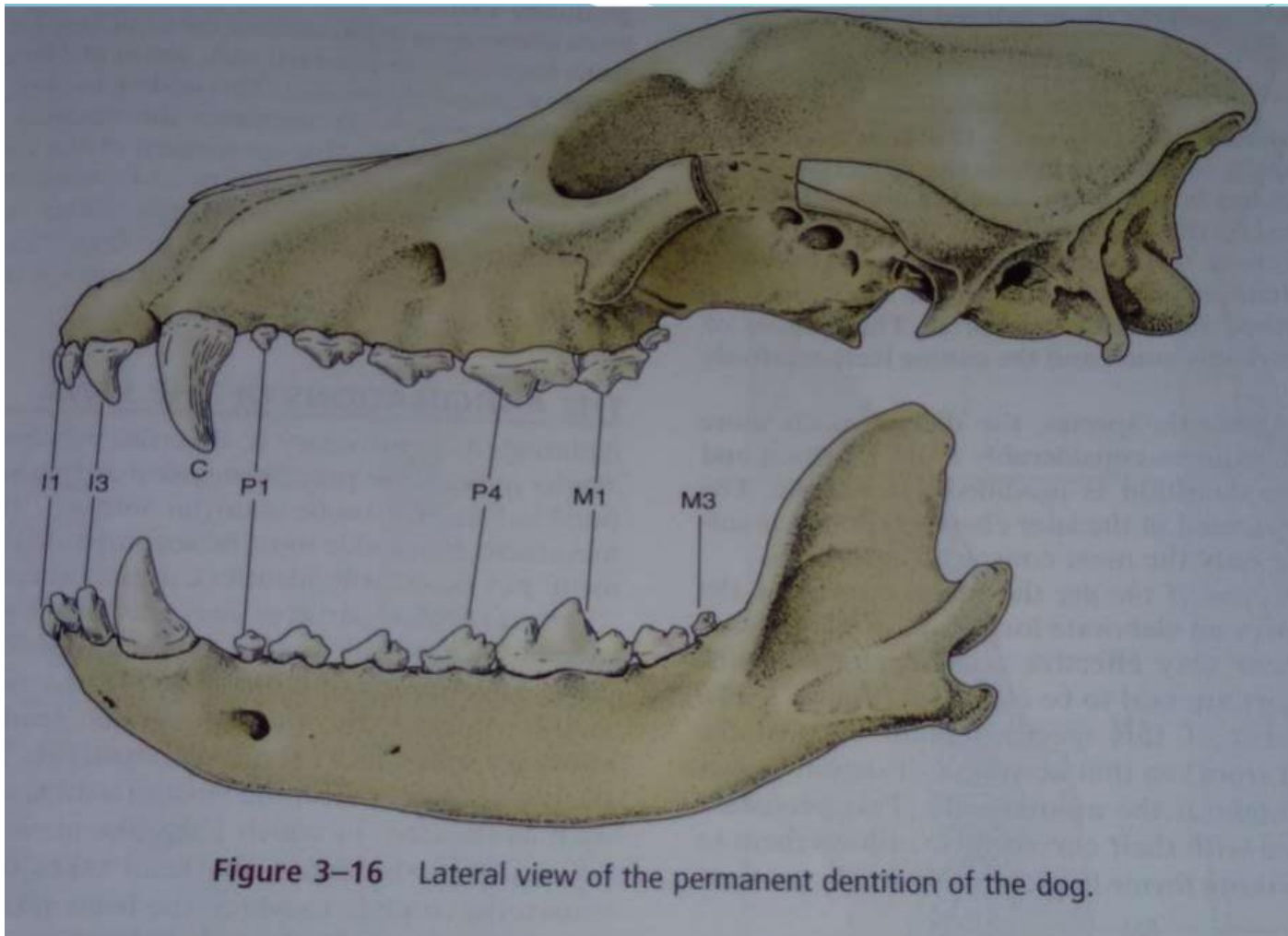


Figure 3-16 Lateral view of the permanent dentition of the dog.