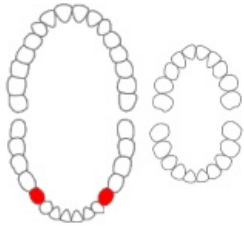


Lower premolars



A distinctive feature of the lower premolars is the '*inclination of the crown in the lingual*

direction.

Lower first premolar

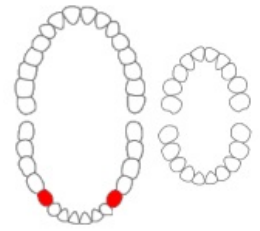
It is the smallest premolar in the oral cavity. It belongs to the pillars of class II according to Voldrich.

The cusps are divided by an edge into a shorter, higher mesial part and a longer, higher distal part. The buccal tubercle is very sharp and points in a lingual direction. The lingual bump, on the other hand, is smaller and much lower.

There is only one **root**, oval or circular in shape.

The **root canal** is only one in 75 % of the cases and is oval in shape.

The **pulp cavity** is cylindrical and extends into the two corners of the pulp, the larger buccal and the smaller lingual.



First lower premolar

Second lower premolar

It is generally **the largest of all premolars**. Its masticatory surface differs from the others in that it can exist **in several forms** (two-pronged, three-pronged and multi-pronged). It is a Voldrich class II pillar.

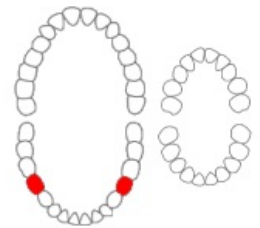
Links

Related Articles

- Tooth Morphology
- Upper premolars

References

- SVOBODA, Otto. *Dental propaedeutics : Textbook for medical schools*. 1. edition. Avicenum, 1984. 392 pp.



second lower premolar
(adult dentition left)