

Upper Central Permanent Incisor

This is pillar II. classes according to Voldřich.

The *vestibular surface* has a quadrangular shape, is convex and is divided by two grooves oriented longitudinally with the long axis of the tooth. These grooves gradually disappear with physiological abrasion.

The *palatal plane* is, unlike the labial, concave. At the neck, it becomes a distinct tuberculum dentale. On the sides of the palatal surface are the so-called enamel ridges.

The **incisal edge** faces the *mesial surface* perpendicularly, while the *distal surface* is rounded in the transition to the incision. The contact points between the central incisors in the upper jaw are located in the incisal third of the mesial surfaces. ⚠

The **root** is massive, conical, slightly curved distally and approximately circular in cross-section. The medullary cavity is first very spacious and extends into three corners. The root canal often has a circular cross-section.



Upper central incisors

Links

Related Articles

- Upper lateral permanent incisor
- Upper Permanent Canine
- Lower permanent incisors
- Lower permanent canine

Reference

References

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