

Upper lateral permanent insicor

The **small incisor** is similar in shape to the middle incisor, but unlike it, it is smaller and more graceful. The shape of the tooth shows considerable variability, we find a rudimentary, so-called *cone-shaped* shape, relatively often the tooth is not established at all. This is pillar III. classes according to Voldřich.

The *labial surface* is convex, more pronounced in the mesial part. Grooving rarely occurs.

The *palatal plate* is strongly concave, its edges are lined with enamel strips. In the cervical part, we find a well-developed tuberculum dentale, on the coronal side of the bump there is usually a depression - foramen caecum, which can be the place of invagination of enamel and dentin - the formation of dens in dente.

The **Approximal surfaces** are arched, have the shape of a triangle. As with the middle upper incisor, the mesial surface is straighter, it passes into the incisal edge at a sharper angle. In contrast, the distal surface is more convex and slopes gradually towards the cutting edge.

The **root** is one, more slender and weaker than the root of the maxillary central incisor. It has an oval shape in cross-section, flattened mesiodistally. From the median plane, the root often deviates in a palatal or distal direction. The root canal is also one, it follows the shape and curvature of the root, which makes the tooth very difficult to treat endodontically.



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Links

Related Articles

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

References

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