

# Upper lateral permanent incisor

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.



Upper lateral permanent incisor

## Links

### Related Articles

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

### References

- JANSOVÁ, K – EBER, M. *Preclinical Dentistry : I. part - morphological*. 2nd edition. Palacký University Publishing House, 1996. 72 pp. pp. 39-55. ISBN 80-7067-596-9.
- GRAY, George – FOLTAN, Rene. *Clinical anatomy of teeth and jaws*. 1. edition. Triton, 2010. ISBN 978-80-7387-312-7.