

# Dental Anatomy

## **Posterior Teeth**

**Ahmed Saad**

# Dental Anatomy

## Posterior Teeth

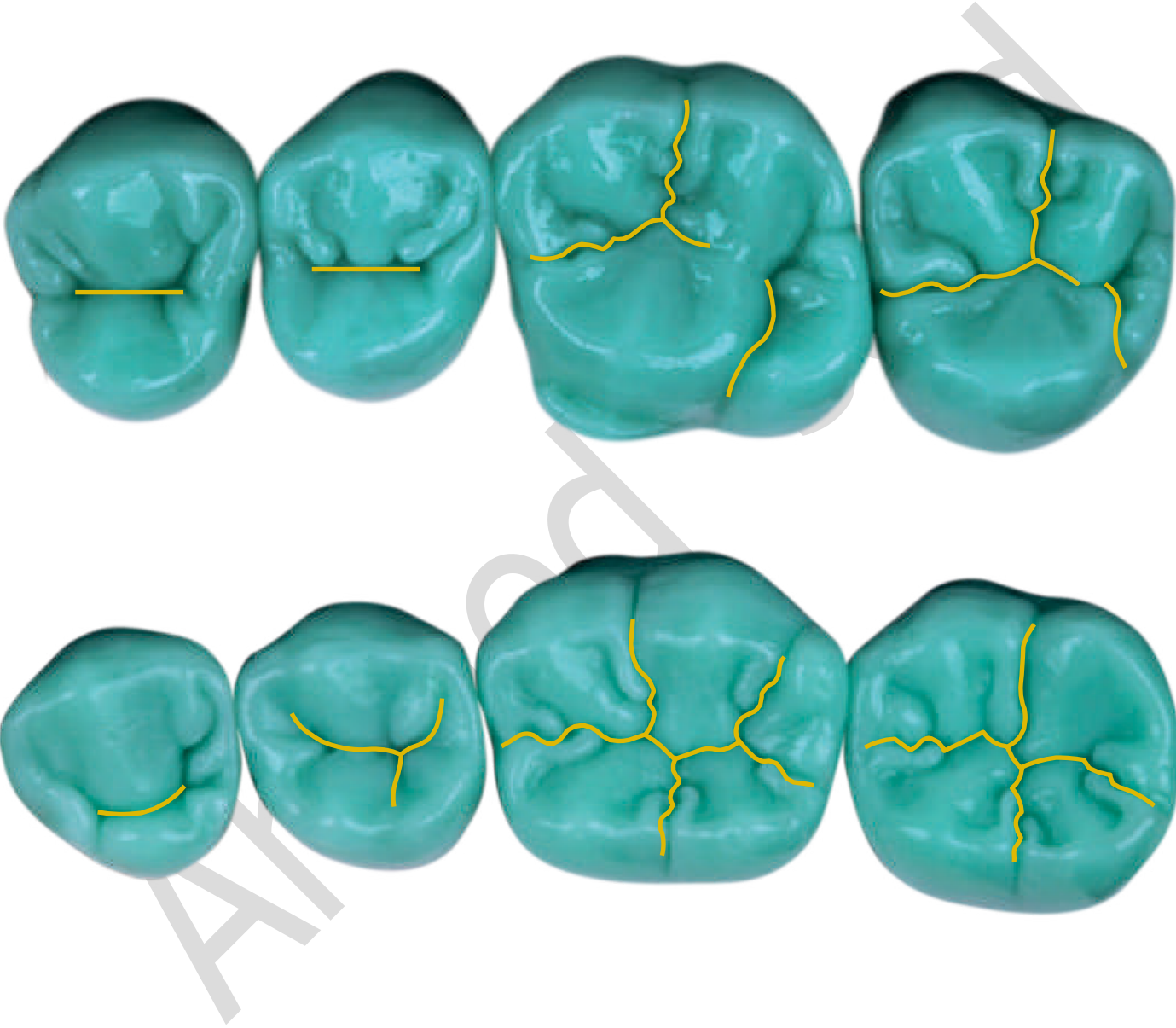
### Class I



- ---- EXTERNAL CONTOUR AND OCLUSAL TABLE

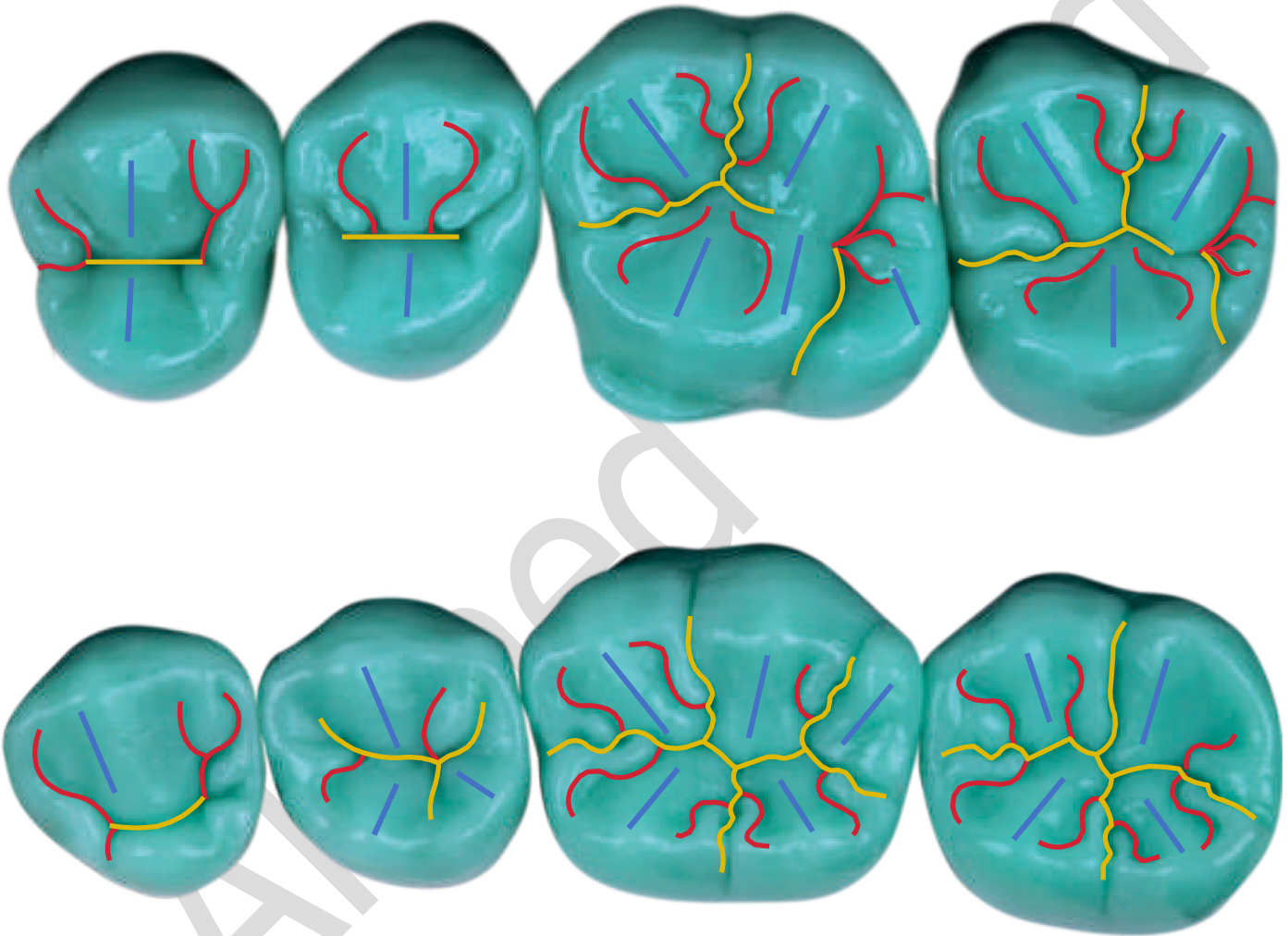


**PRIMARY GROOVES separate cusps**



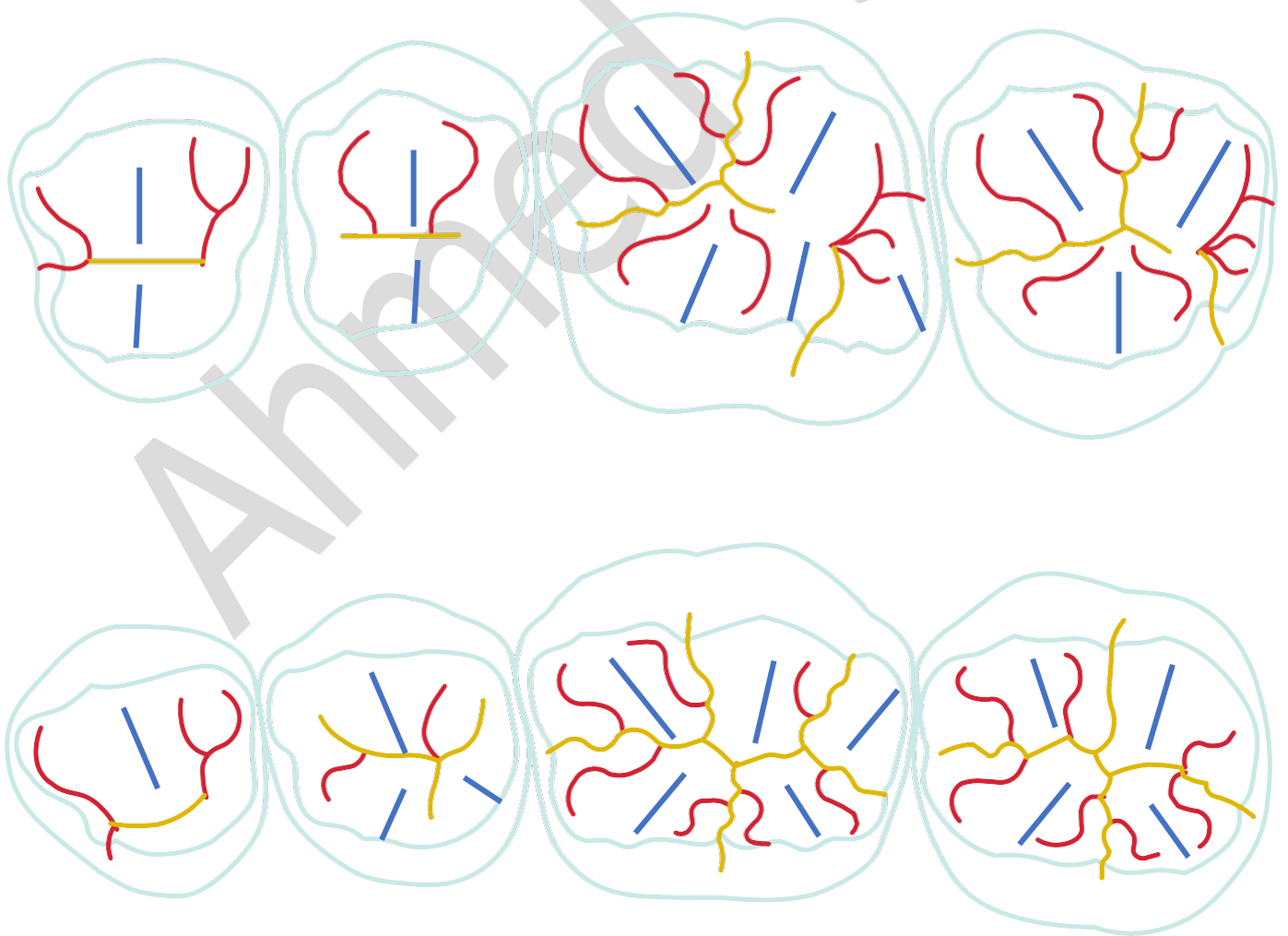
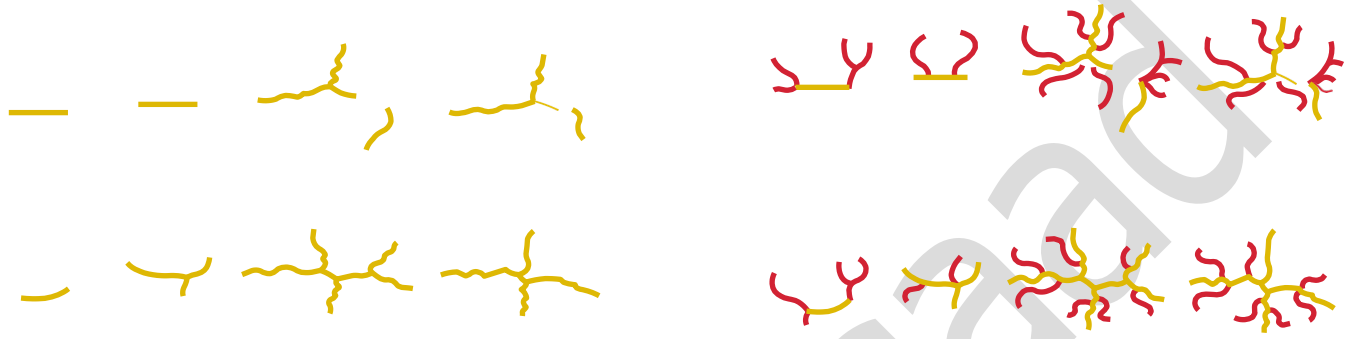
— **SECONDARY GROOVES** separate the ridges from the cusps

— Direction of cusps.

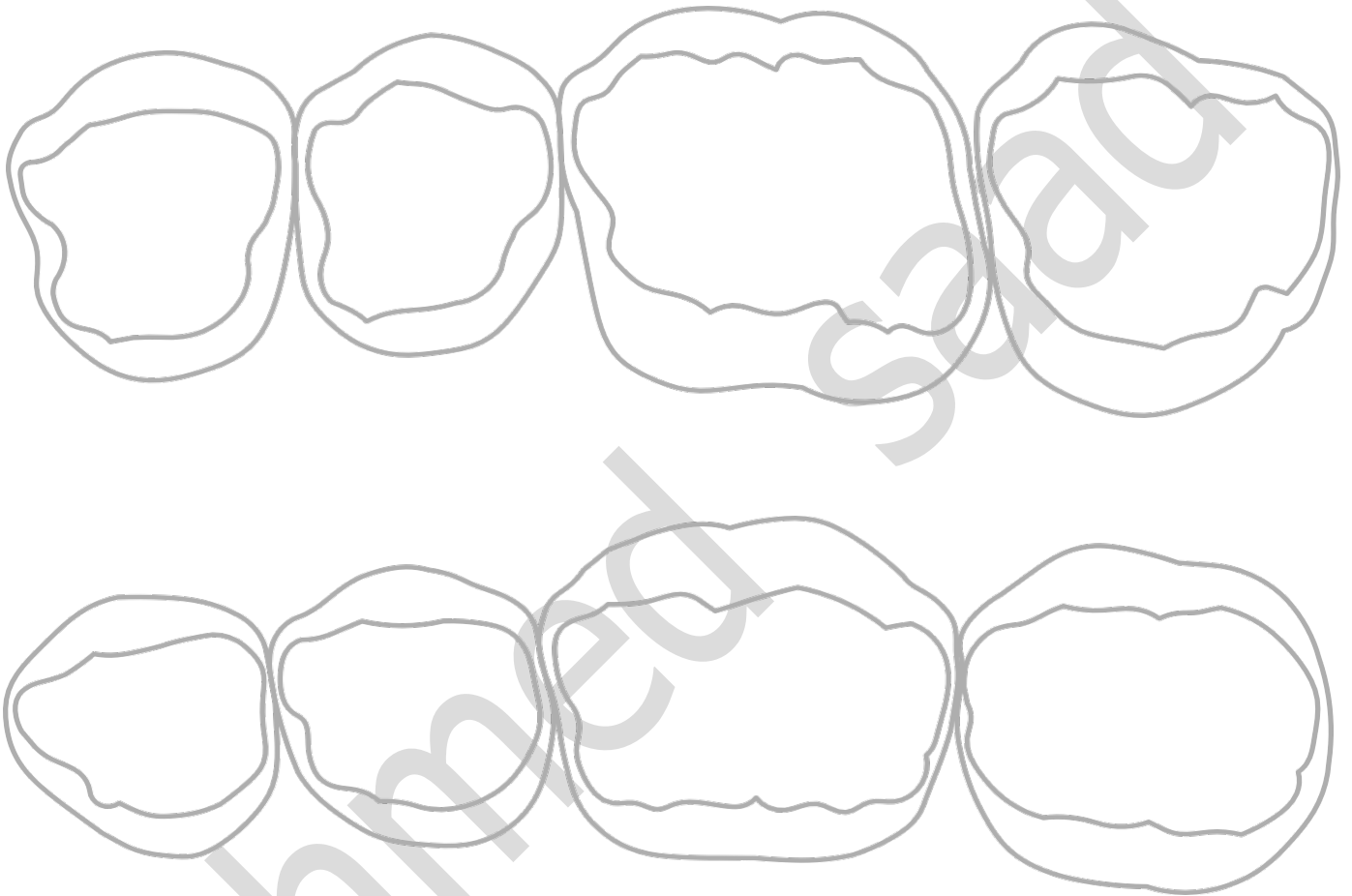


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- EXTERNAL CONTOUR AND OCLUSAL TABLE
- **PRIMARY GROOVES** separate cusps
- **SECONDARY GROOVES** separate the ridges from the cusps
- **Direction of cusps**

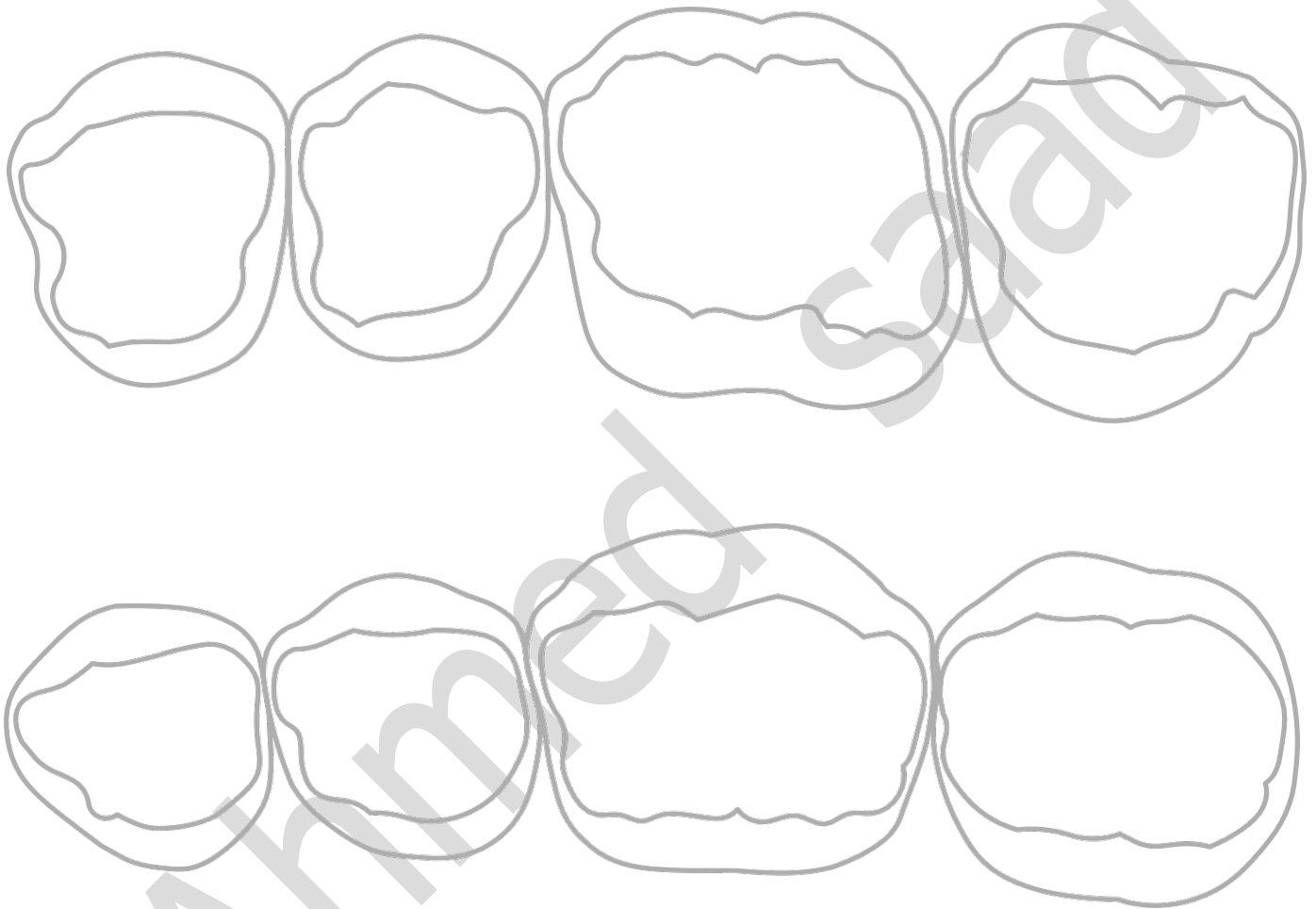


For training:

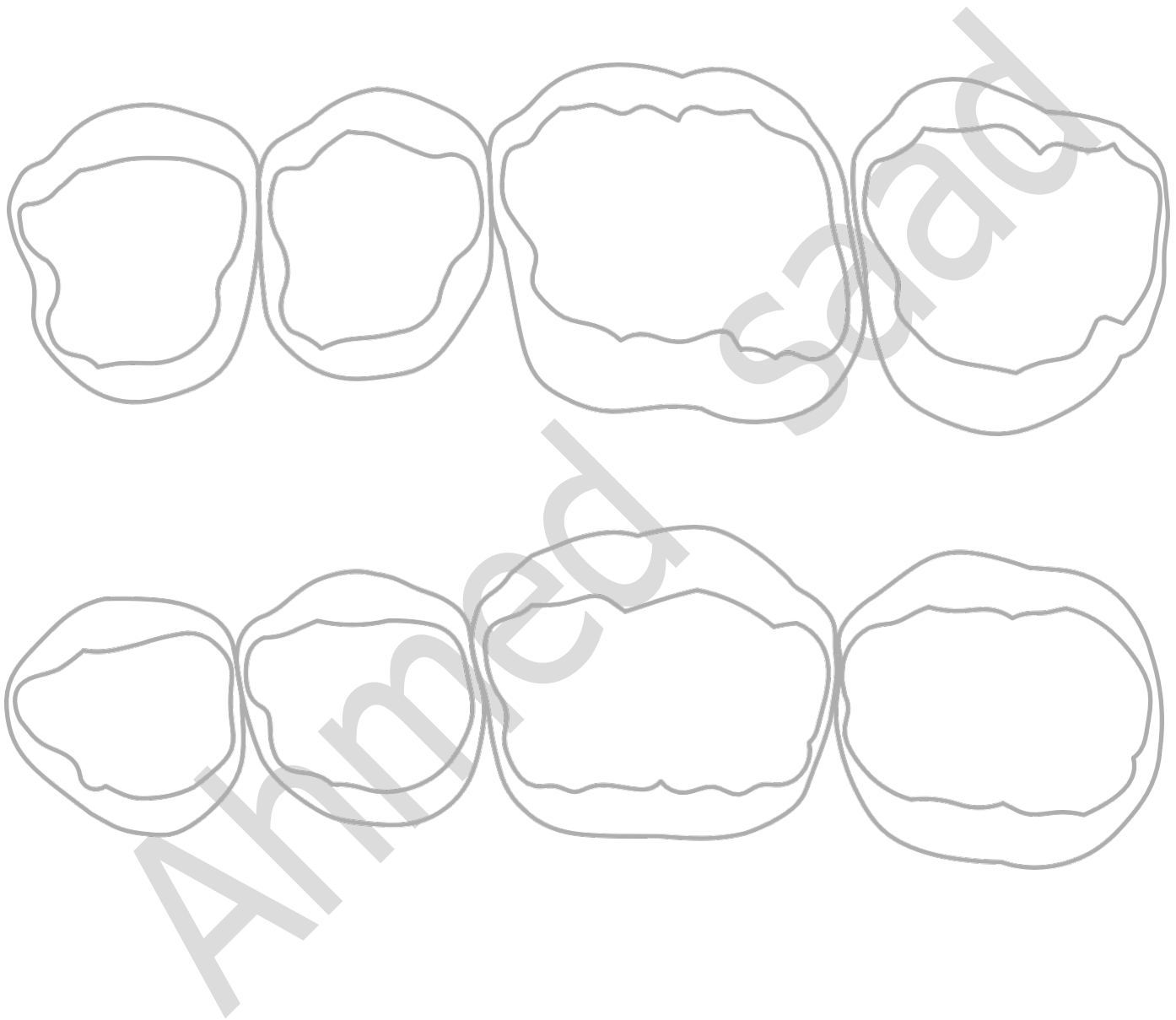


Scan QR code full case demonstration

For training:



For training:



# Dental Anatomy

## **Posterior Teeth**

### **Class II**



## Area of the contact

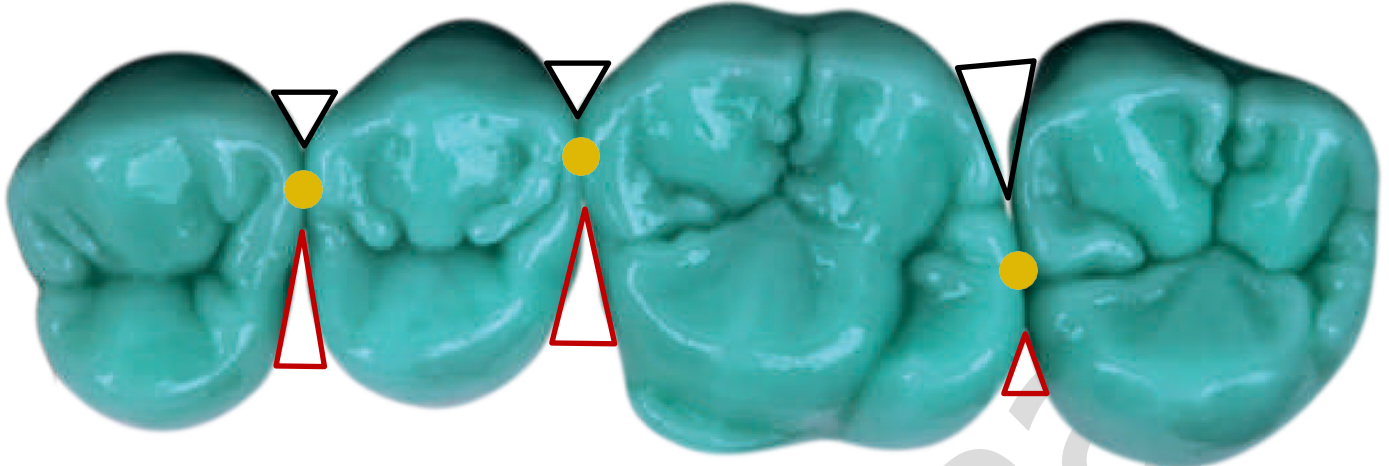
One of the greatest misunderstandings in contacts regards their size. Contacts are neither a single point nor a very broad surface. Each contact is different depending on the tooth type, orthodontic position, and gingival tissue type. Some contacts, such as the mandibular posterior teeth contact areas, which are located more in the center proximal area, aid both in tooth stability during the crushing and grinding of food and in protecting the ability of the lower jaw to move through a proprioceptive response system.

Maxillary contact areas tend to be found more toward the facial aspect, creating a larger embrasure space lingually. These contact areas allow the maxillary teeth to move as a protection against the antagonist mandibular while also enabling the crushing and grinding of food.

A comprehensive understanding of the mechanics of contact area and embrasure space is vital in preserving the function and esthetic designed by nature. In creating an esthetic that mirrors nature's design, the technician must be cognizant of the importance of the contact area and embrasure space and the functional role they play.

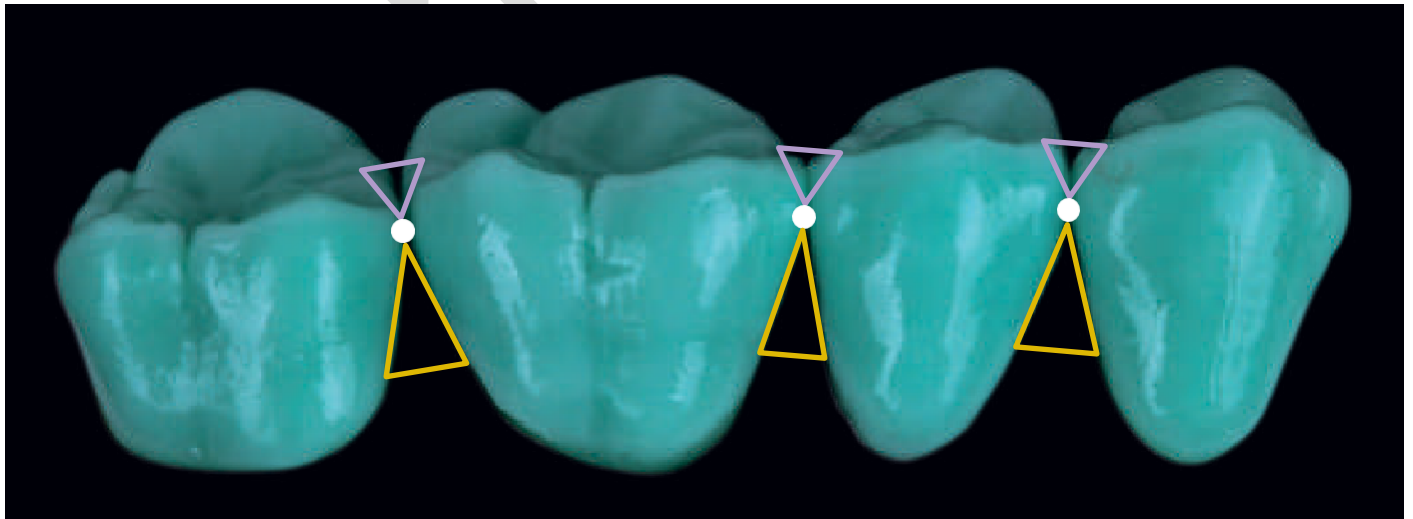
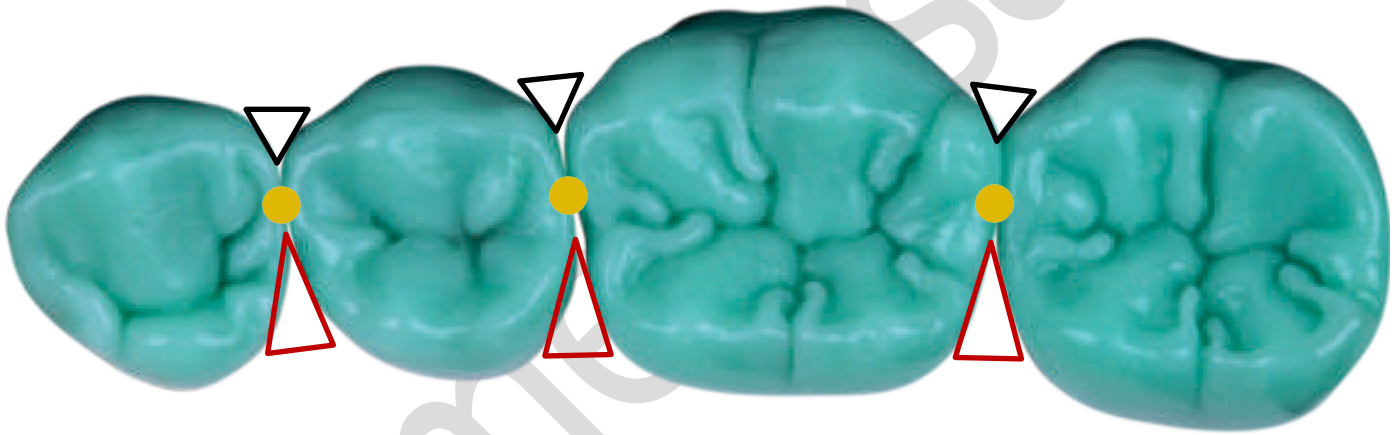
**In posterior teeth,  
the contact areas are  
horizontal ellipses.**





-Buccal embrasures

- palatal / lingual embrasures



Occlusal embrasure

gingival embrasure

## Matrix band tips and tricks. :

- 1- contoured one
- 2- thickness from 35-50 micron
- 3- hard " soft preferable in few clinical situation "
- 4- well adapted to gingival step
- 5- its height at same level of adjacent tooth MR or just above by 0.5-1 mm
- 6- No deformation
- 7- well locked
- 8- centralized bucco-lingual
- 9- no inner scratch



Scan QR code for more details