Tooth and Pulp Anatomy

Dr. Zsuzsanna Tóth Ph.D. Semmelweis University Dept. of Conservative Dentistry









Permanent teeth



























































This case was submitted by Dr. David Hatcher















This case was submitted by Dr. Jay Berthinume



























Brown & Herbranson



Dental Anatomy & Interactive 3-D Tooth ATLAS







www.toothatlas.com













MORPHOLOGY of the PULP



- I. Zahnschmelz
- 2. Zahnbein (Dentin)
- 3. Zahnnerv (Pulpa)
- 4. Zahnfleisch (Gingiva)
- 5. Kieferknochen
- 6. Zahnhalteapparat
- 7. Zahnzement
- 8. Nerven und Blutgefäße








Dentin Structure

- dentin is a calcified connective tissue penetrated by millions of tubules;
- their density varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tubules per square mm
- tubules are from 1 μ m in diameter at the dentinoenamel junction to 3 μ m at their pulpal surface and contain fluid that has a composition similar to extracellular fluid

FUNCTION of the PULP

The pulp lives for the dentin and the dentin lives by the grace of the pulp

- Nutrition of the dentin
- Innervation of the pulp and dentin
- Formation of the dentin
- Defense of the tooth and the pulp



PULP TISSUE

- connective tissue
- obviously rich in fluid
- highly vascularized
- cells
- collagen fibres
- vessels
- nerves

Supportive Elements

- Pulpal Blood Supply.
- pulp blood vessels do not reach a large size.
- At the apex and extending through the central pulp, one or more arterioles branch into smaller terminal arterioles or metarterioles that are
- directed peripherally
- Before the arterioles break up into capillary beds, arteriovenous anastomoses
- often arise to connect the arteriole directly to a venule. These arteriole-venule shunts are identified by the presence of irregularly oriented myoepithelium-

PULP TISSUE

- principal support system for the peripheral pulp, which includes the large vessels and nerves from which branches extend to supply
- Plexuses of capillaries and small nerve fibers ramify in this subodontoblastic layer
- pulp showing major support systems, including arterioles with a muscular wall, thin-walled lymphatics, venules, and nerve bundles containing myelinated and unmyelinated nerve



The development of dentin



- Primer
- Secunder
- Tertier

The development of dentin



- Primer
- Secunder

 Tertier/irritation dentin





Percent Innervated Dentinal Tubules

- A: > 40
- B: 4.1-8.3
- C: 0.2-1.0
- D: 0.02-0.2



Reserve Cells

The pulp contains a pool of reserve cells, descendants of undifferentiated cells in the primitive dental papilla. These multipotential cells are likely a fibroblast type that retains the capability of dedifferentiating and then redifferentiating on demand into many of the mature cell types.

Fibroblasts



Most of the cells of the pulp are fibroblasts. Pulpal fibroblasts are spindle-shaped cells with ovoid nuclei. These cells exhibit wide variation in their degree of differentiation. **Principal producers of collagen**

Defense Cells

- histiocytes and Macrophages
- undifferentiated mesenchymal cells
- polymorphonuclear Leukocytes.
- lymphocytes and Plasma Cells
- mast cells
- odontoblasts

Odontoblasts

• In the puplchamber

50 000 cells / mm²

• In the root

significant less























Caries media







localized irregular irritative dentin











Tooth notation

• Zsigmondy-Palmer, Chevron,

Set-Square system

- The FDI two-digit system (international method)
- European, Scandinavian,

Haderup system

• American (universal) system

FDI Federation Dentaire Internationale

WHO World Health Organization

IADR International Association for Dental Research

FDI

18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
Right	Left
55 54 53 52 51	61 62 63 64 65
85 84 83 82 81	71 72 73 74 75

European, Scandinavian, Haderup system

8+ 7+ 6+ 5+ 4+ 3+ 2+ 1++1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 Right Left 8- 7- 6- 5- 4- 3- 2- 1- -1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7 -8

USA

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17

Right

Left