



PERMANENT 2ND MAXILLARY MOLARS

In comparison to the first max molar

Upper teeth

Central incisors	7 - 8 yrs.
Lateral incisors	8 - 9 yrs.
Cuspids	11 - 12 yrs.
First bicuspid	10 - 11 yrs.
Second bicuspid	10 - 12 yrs.
First molars	6 - 7 yrs.

Second molars	12 - 13 yrs.
Third molars	17 - 21 yrs.

Lower teeth

Third molars	17 - 21 yrs.
Second molars	12 - 13 yrs.
First molars	6 - 7 yrs.

Second Bicuspid	11 - 12 yrs.
First Bicuspid	10 - 12 yrs.
Cuspids	9 - 10 yrs.
Lateral incisors	7 - 8 yrs.
Central incisors	6 - 7 yrs.

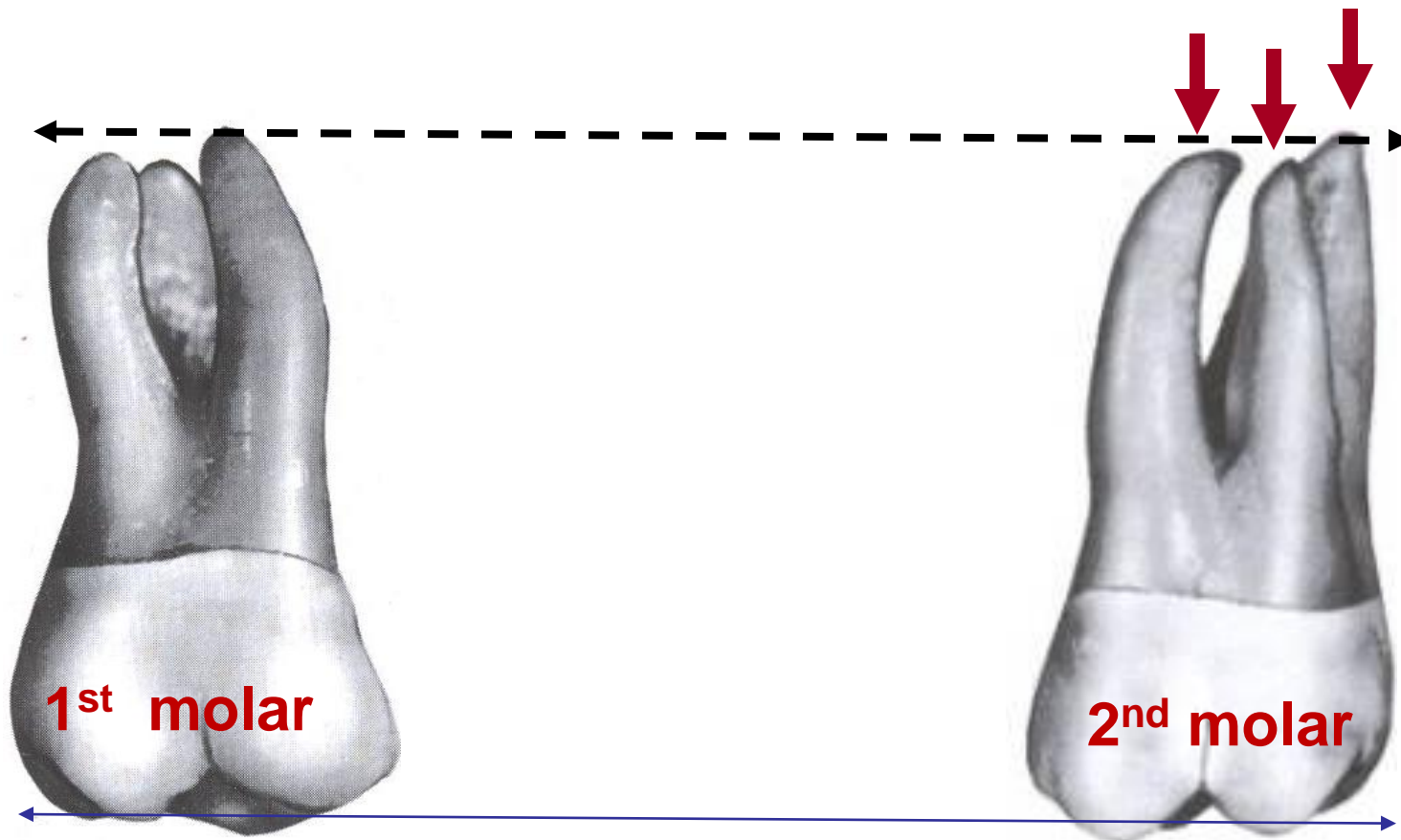
First molars appears in the oral cavity at the age of **6 years** old..

While

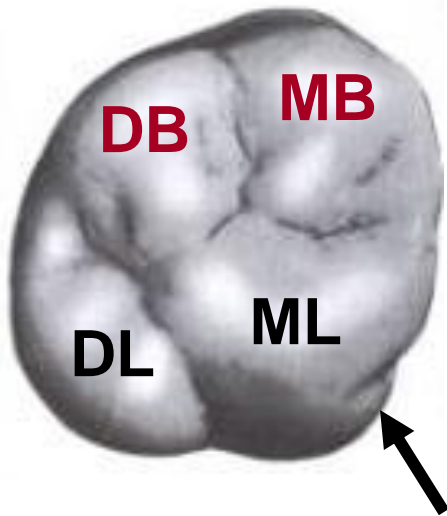
2nd molar.....

3rd molar.....

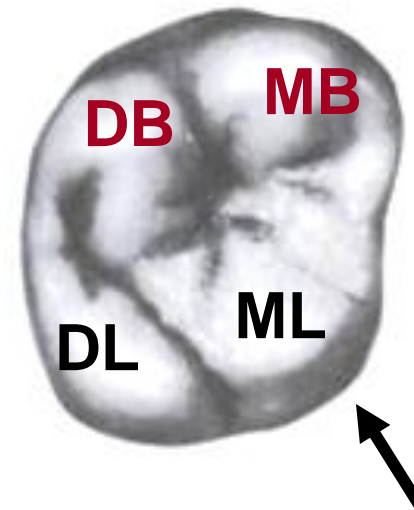
Max. 2nd molar have **long roots**
(sometimes longer than the first molar !)



Max. right 1st molar



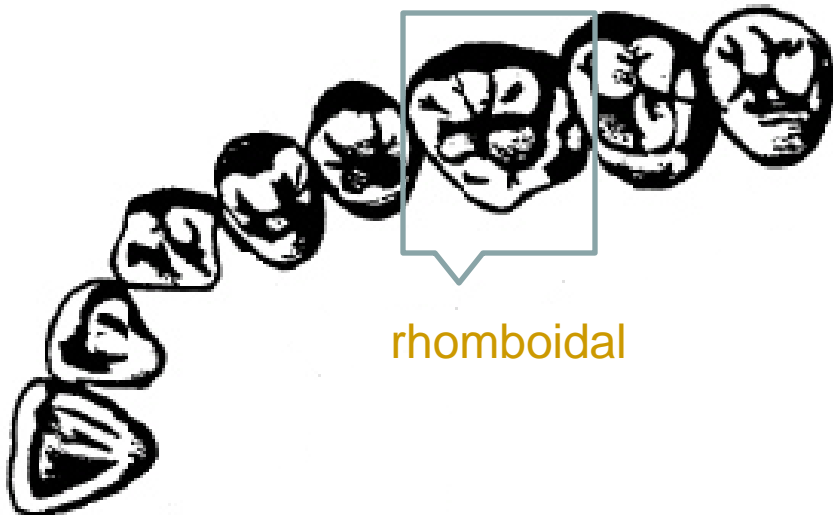
Max. right 2nd molar



DB is smaller
DL is smaller
No fifth cusp

2 types of 2nd max. molar

Similar to the 1st molar
rhomboidal, although
lesser measurement
lingually

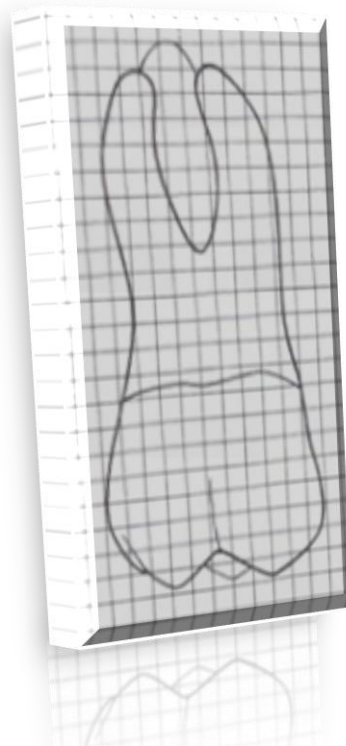


Similar to the 3rd molar.
DL cusp is poorly
developed..

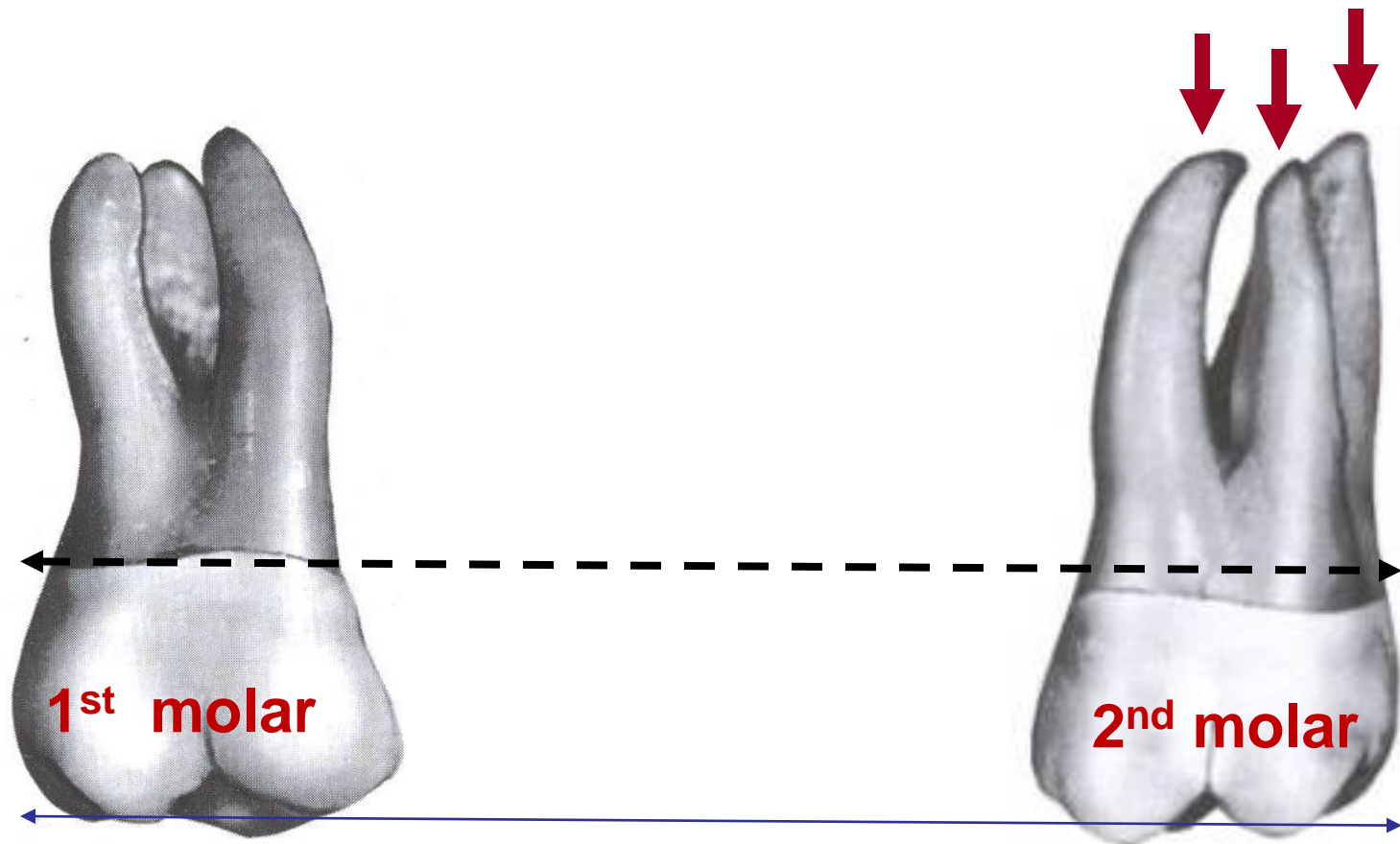
Result in **heart-shaped**
form occlusally



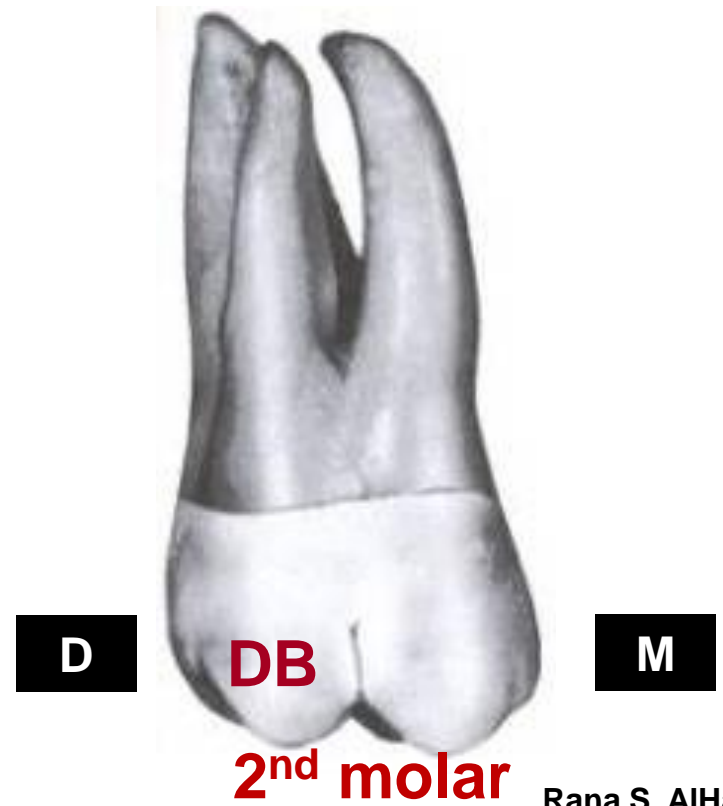
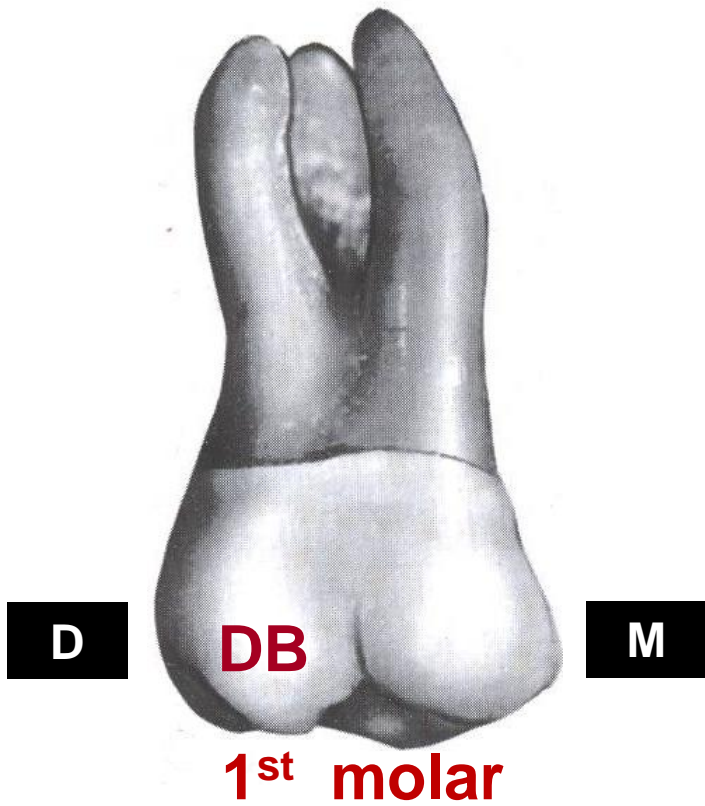
BUCCAL ASPECT



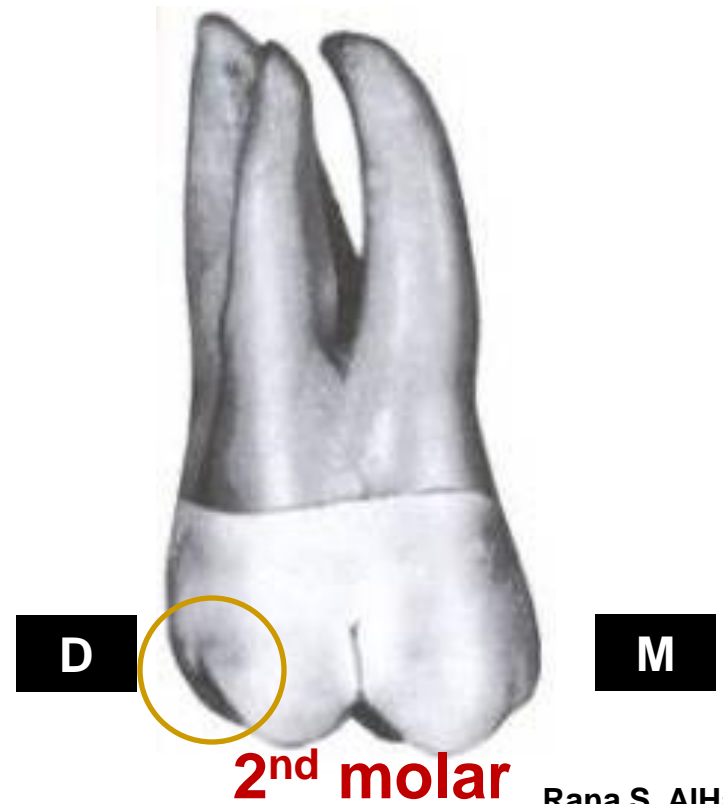
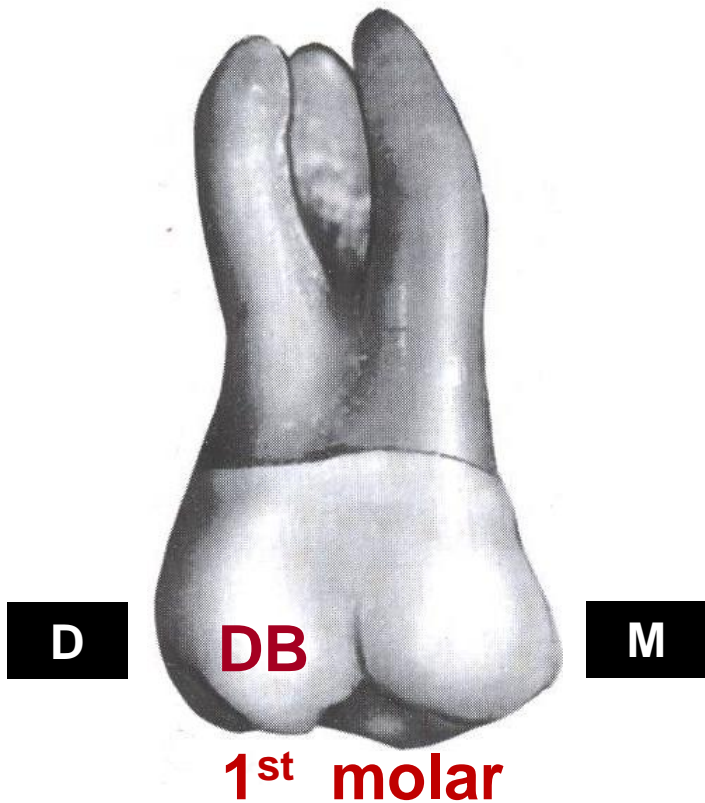
Crown cervico-occlusally is 0.5 mm or so shorter than the first molar..



DB cusp is smaller



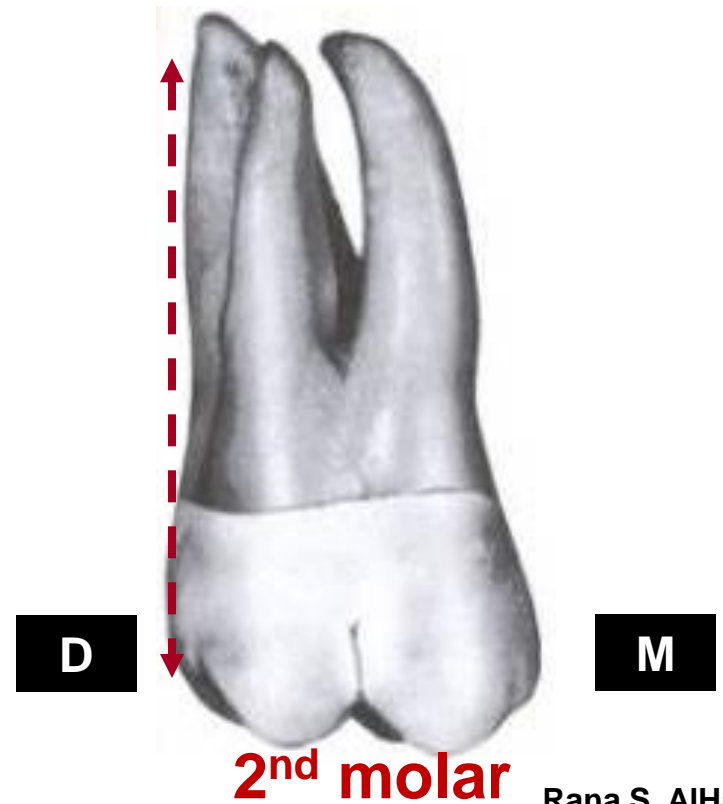
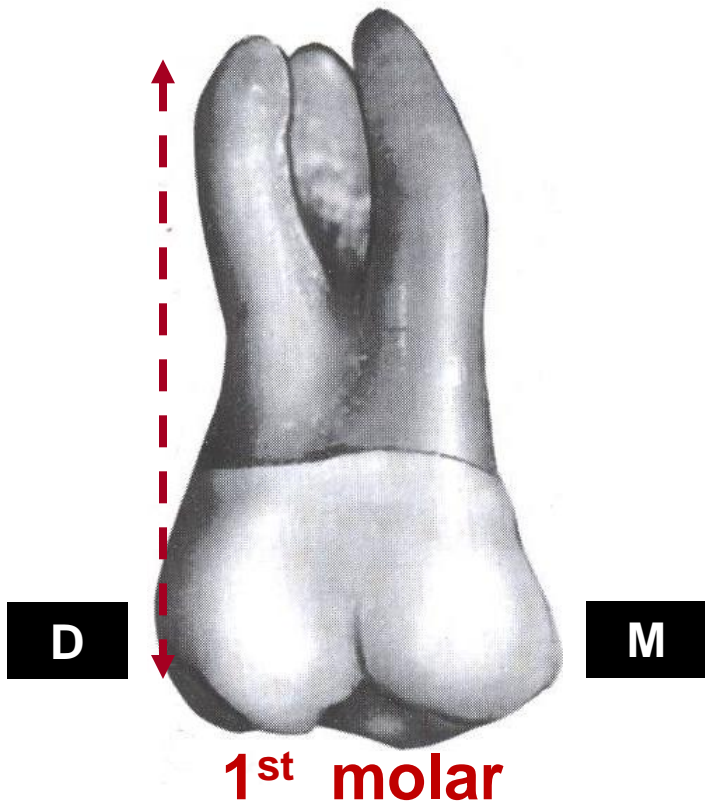
DB cusp is smaller and allows part of the distal marginal ridge and part of the DL cusp to be seen



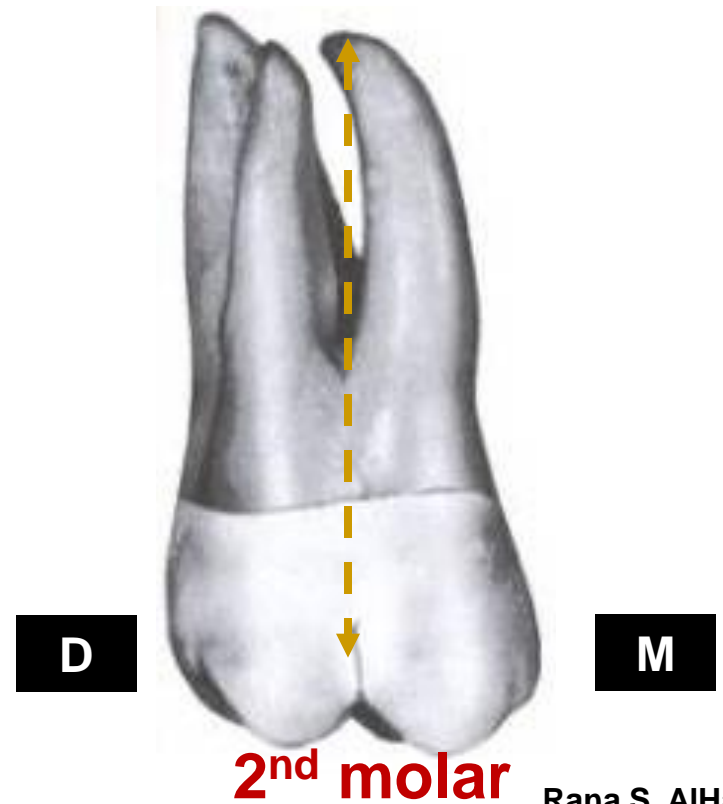
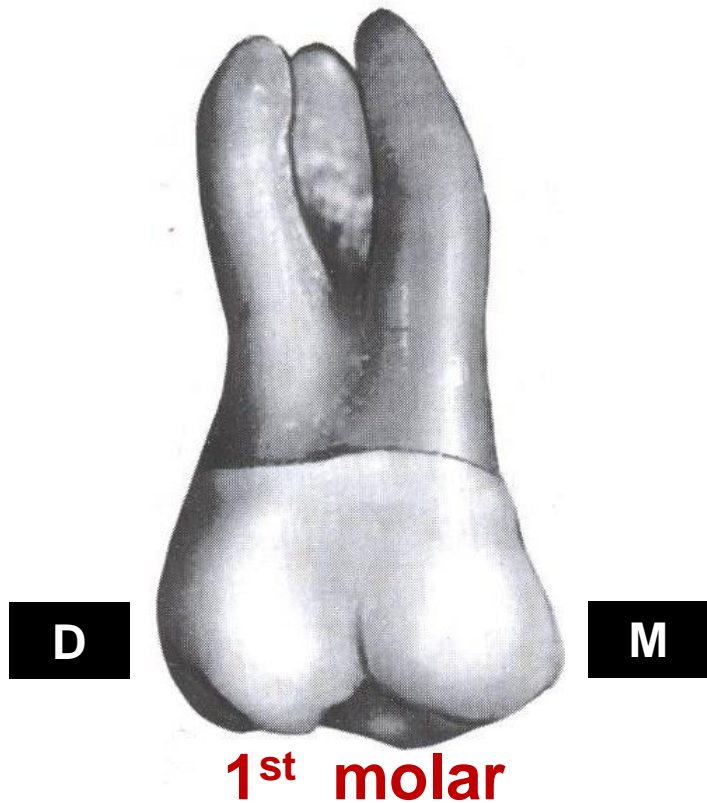
Buccal roots about the same length, nearly parallel

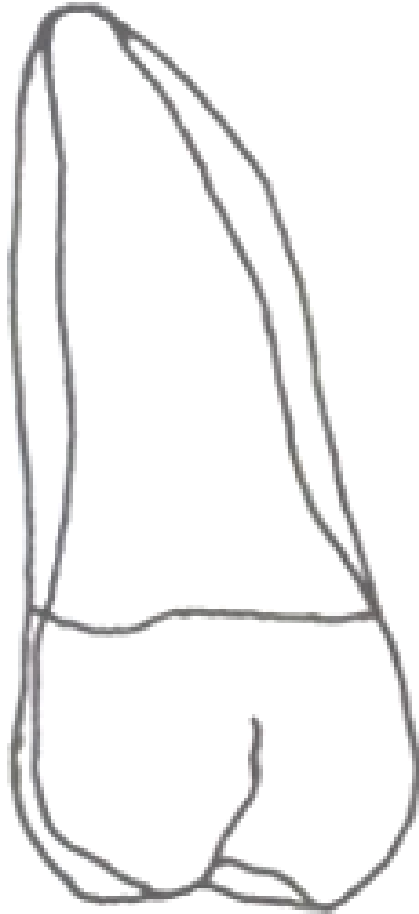


Buccal roots inclined distally more than those of max. 1st molar



Apex of MB root is on a line with buccal groove of the crown instead of the tip of the MB cusp, as found on the first molar.





**Lingual aspect.
Maxillary LEFT 2nd molar**



1st molar

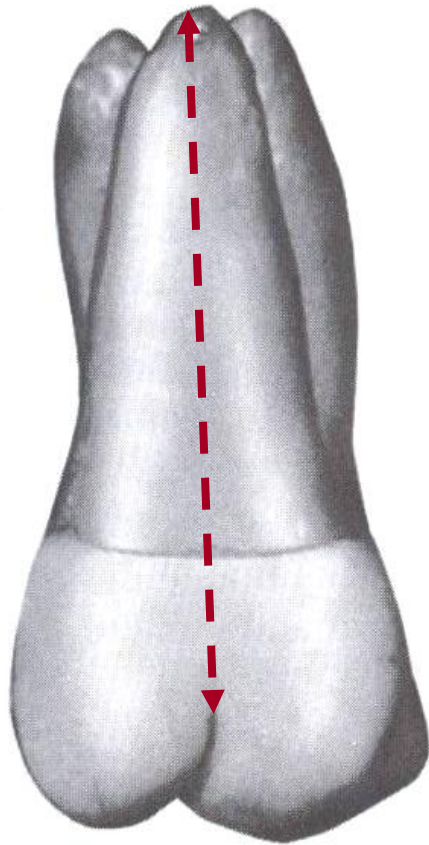


2nd molar

DL cusp is smaller than 1st max. molar.



No fifth cusp is evident

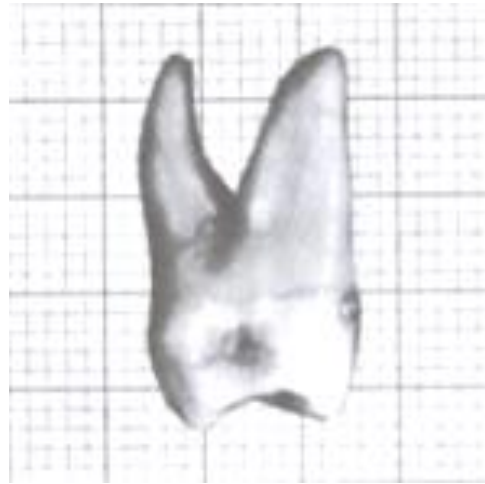
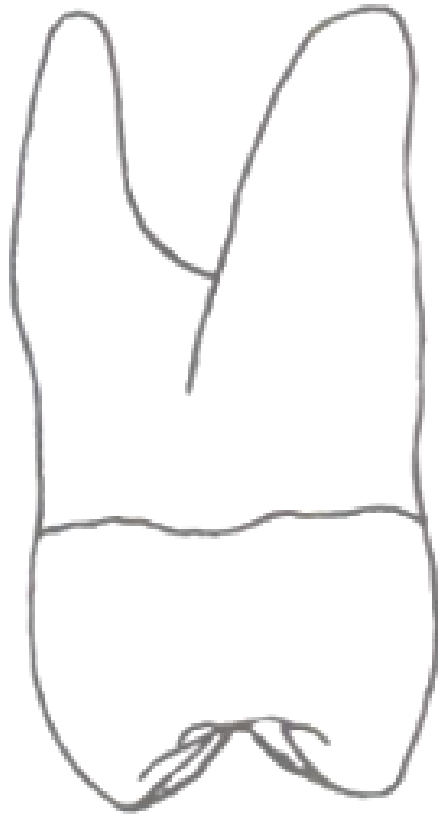


1st molar



2nd molar

Apex of the lingual root is in line with DL cusp tip instead of the lingual groove as was found on 1st max molar



**Mesial aspect.
Maxillary LEFT 2nd molar**



1st molar



2nd molar

BL dimensions similar to 1st molar, but
crown length is less

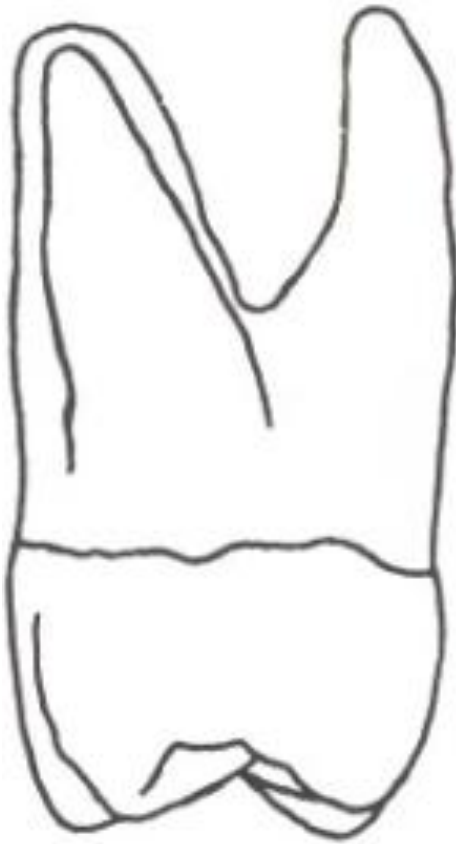


1st molar



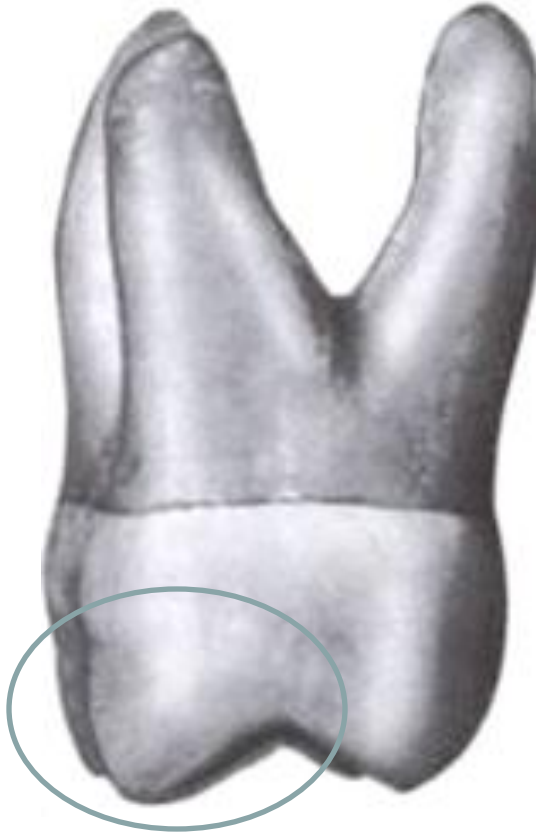
2nd molar

Roots close to each other, within the BL
crown outline



**Distal aspect.
Maxillary LEFT 2nd molar**

DB cusp is smaller than 1st molar, that's why more of the MB cusp may be seen from this angle



1st molar

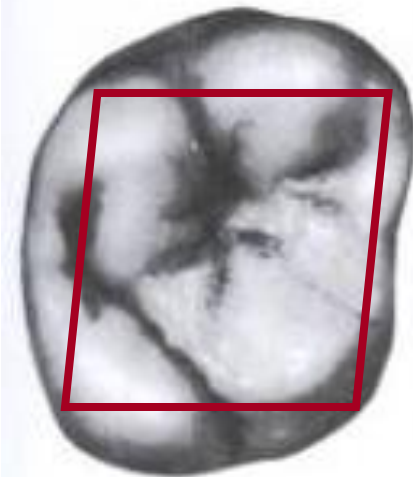
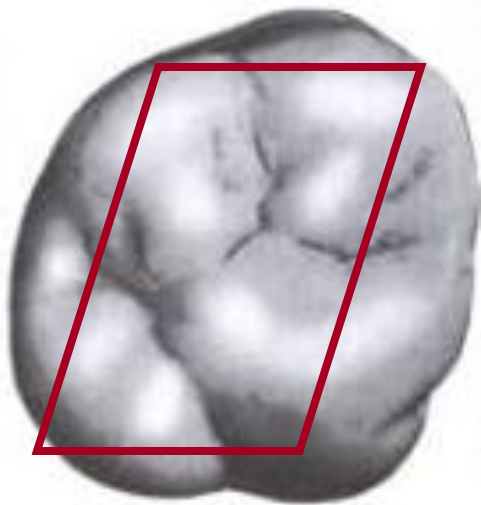


2nd molar

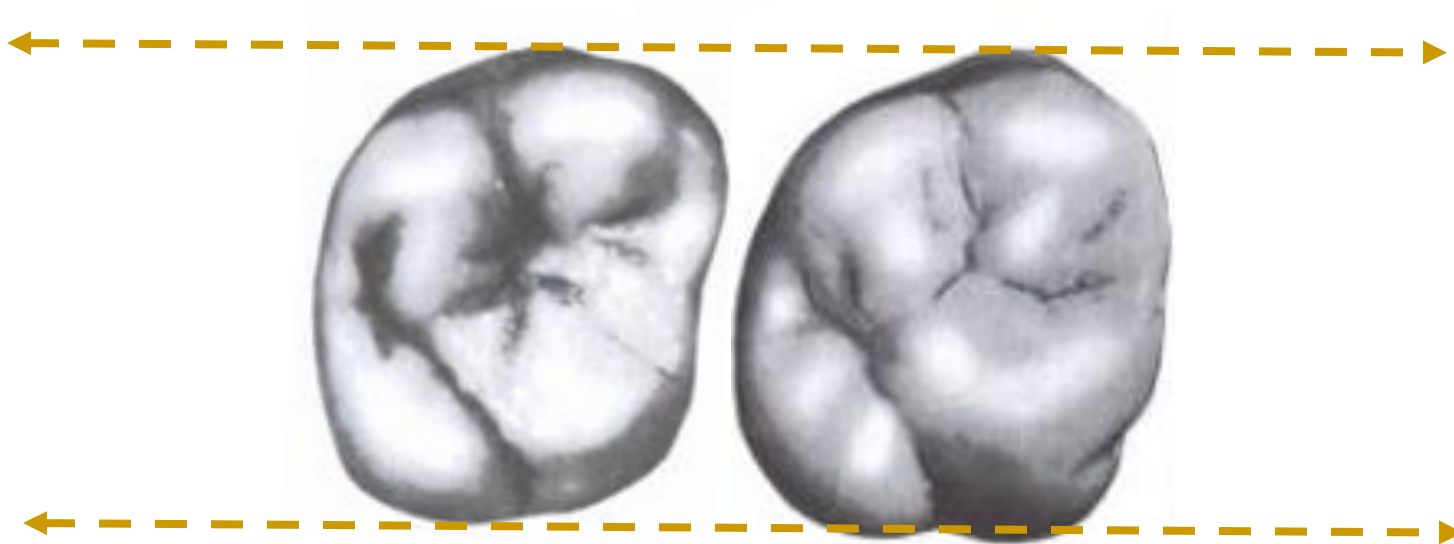
Apex of the L root is in line with the DL cusp



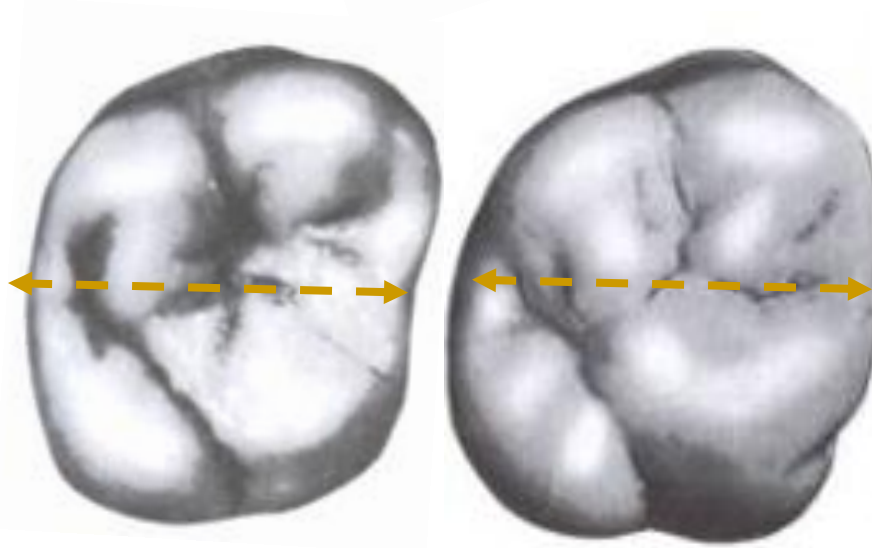
Distal view of 2nd molar



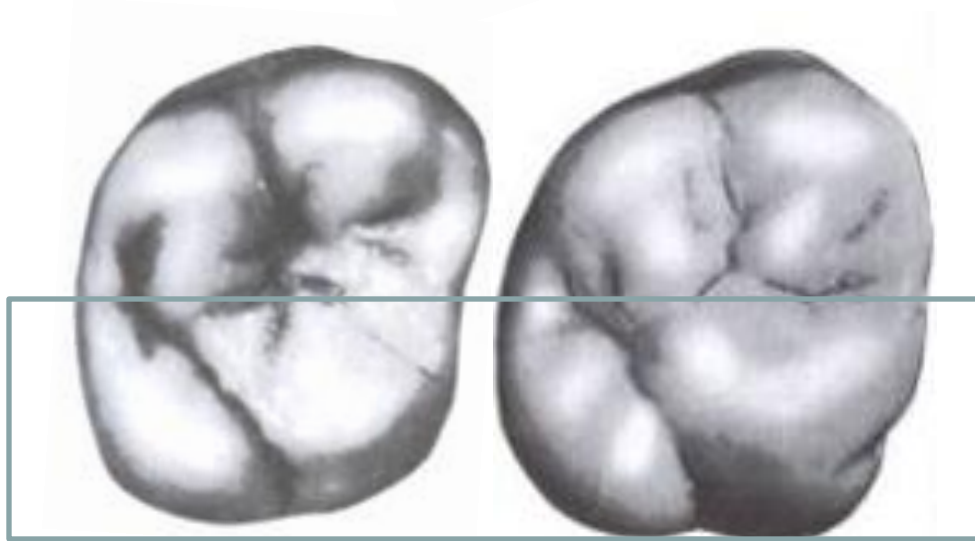
Rhomboidal type of second maxillary molar is most common, although in comparison to with 1st molar, acute angles of the rhomboid are less and the obtuse angles greater



B-L diameter of the crown is about equal,



B-L diameter of the crown is about equal,
but **M-D diameter is about 1 mm less**



DB and DL cusps are smaller than 1st molar

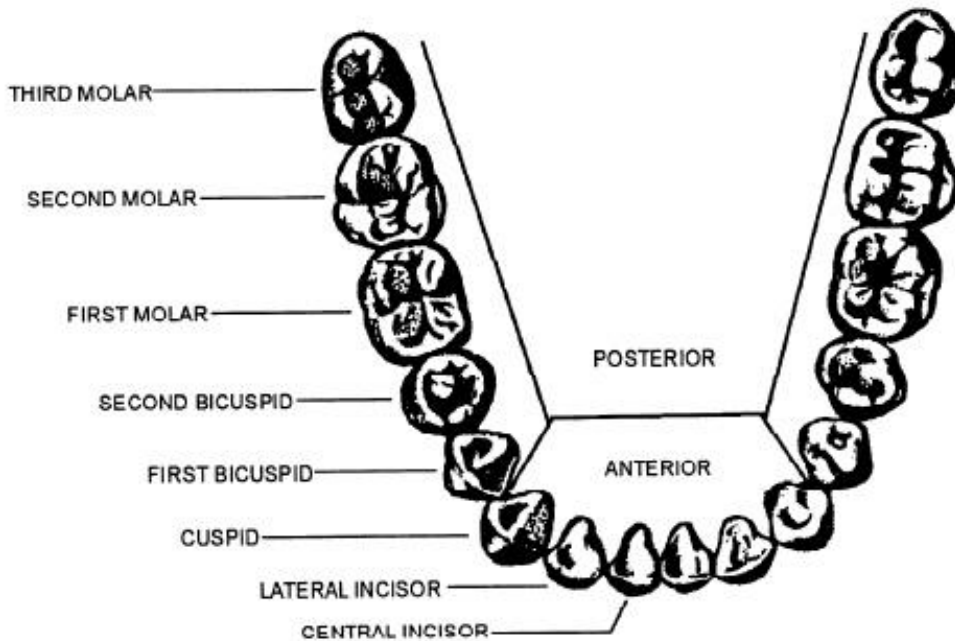
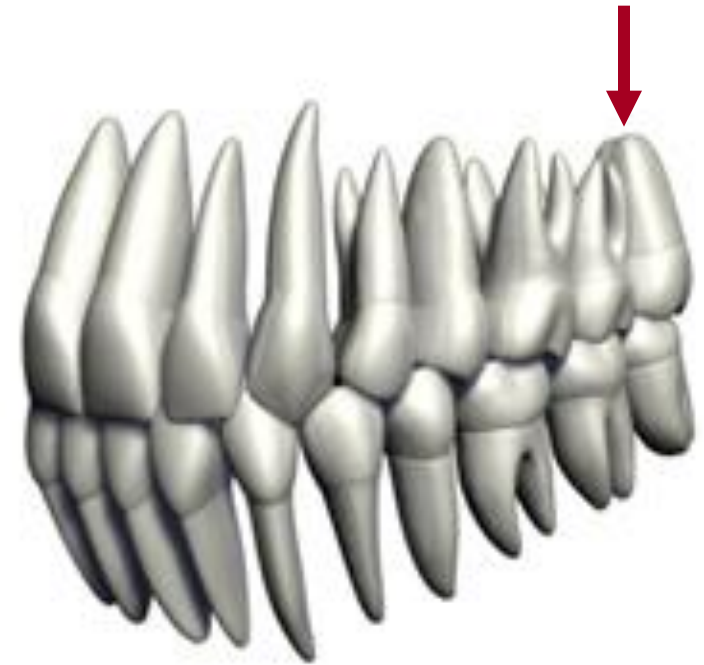
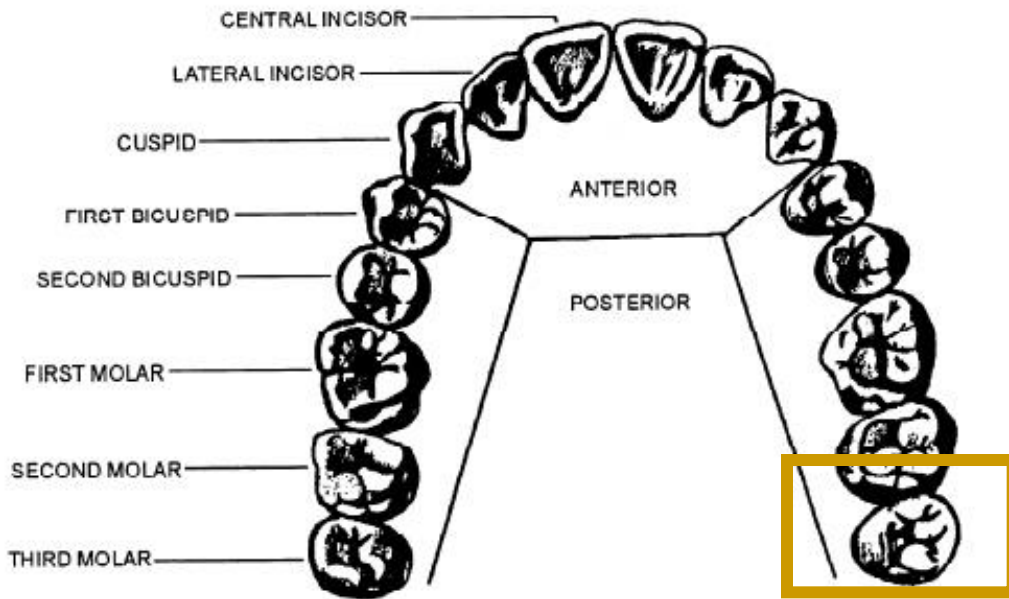


More supplemental grooves and pits



PERMANENT 3RD MAXILLARY MOLARS

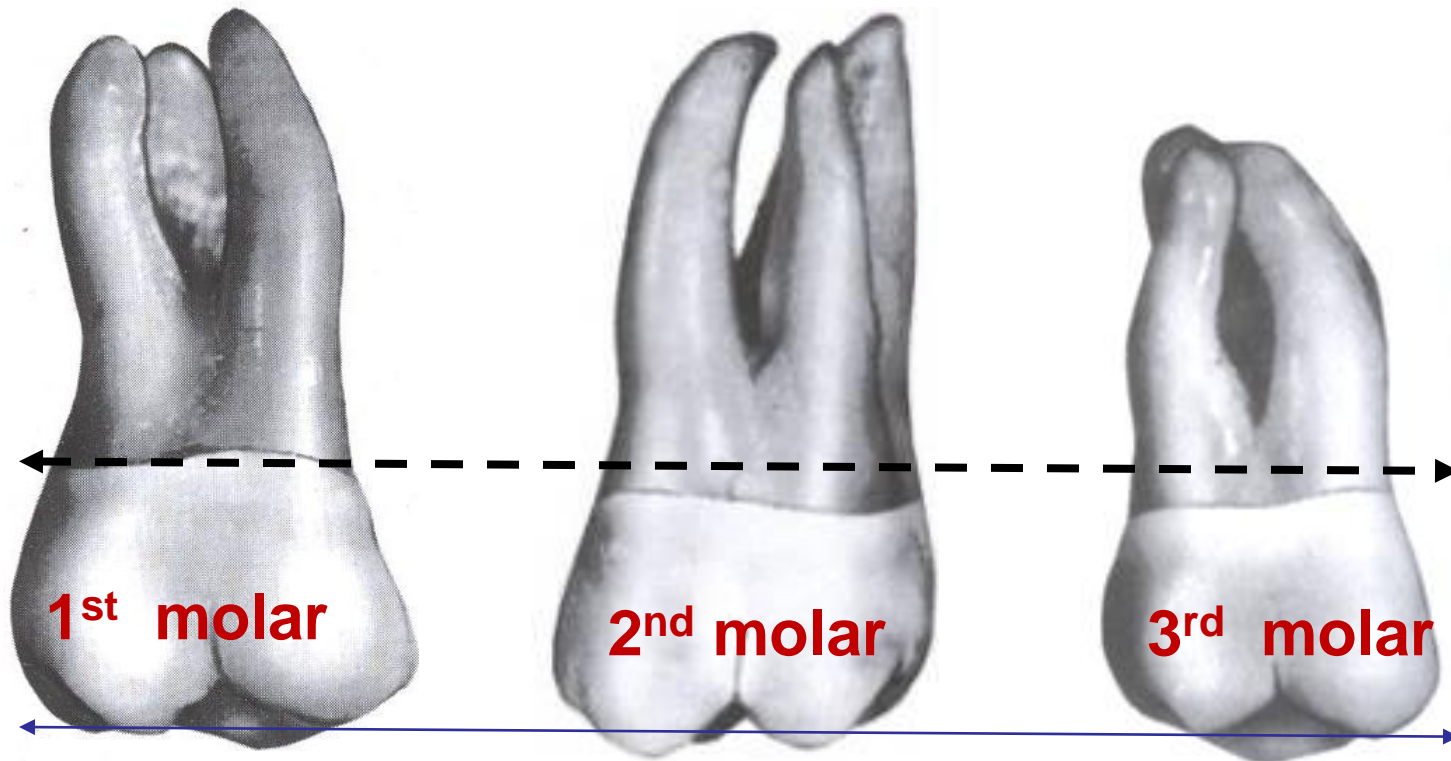


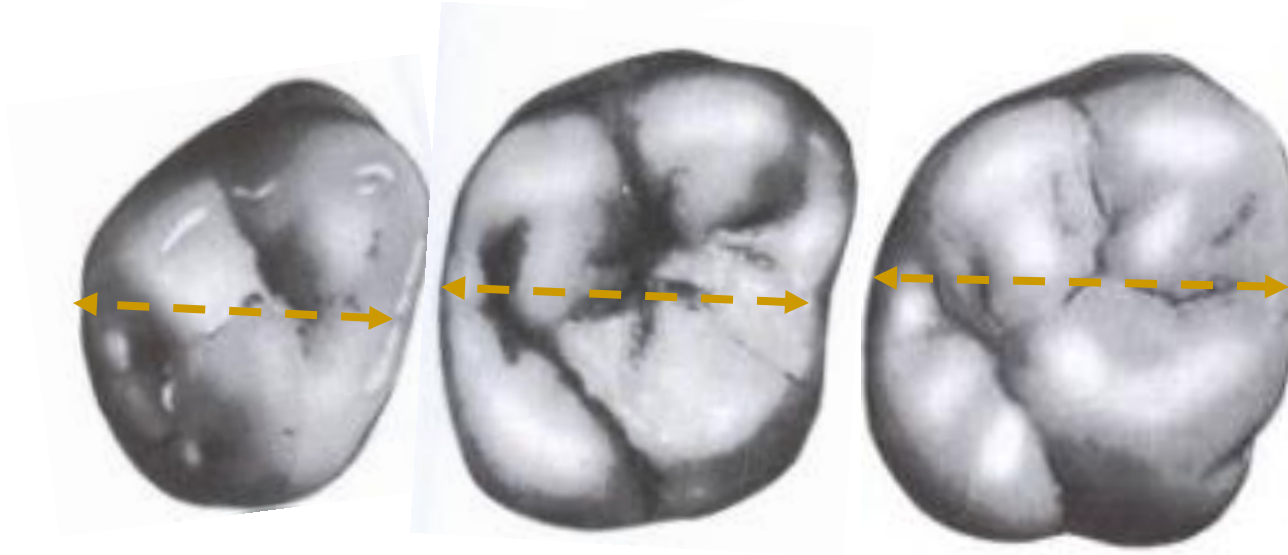


Generally, 3rd molars crowns are smaller and roots are shorter with inclination toward fusion.

BUCCAL ASPECT

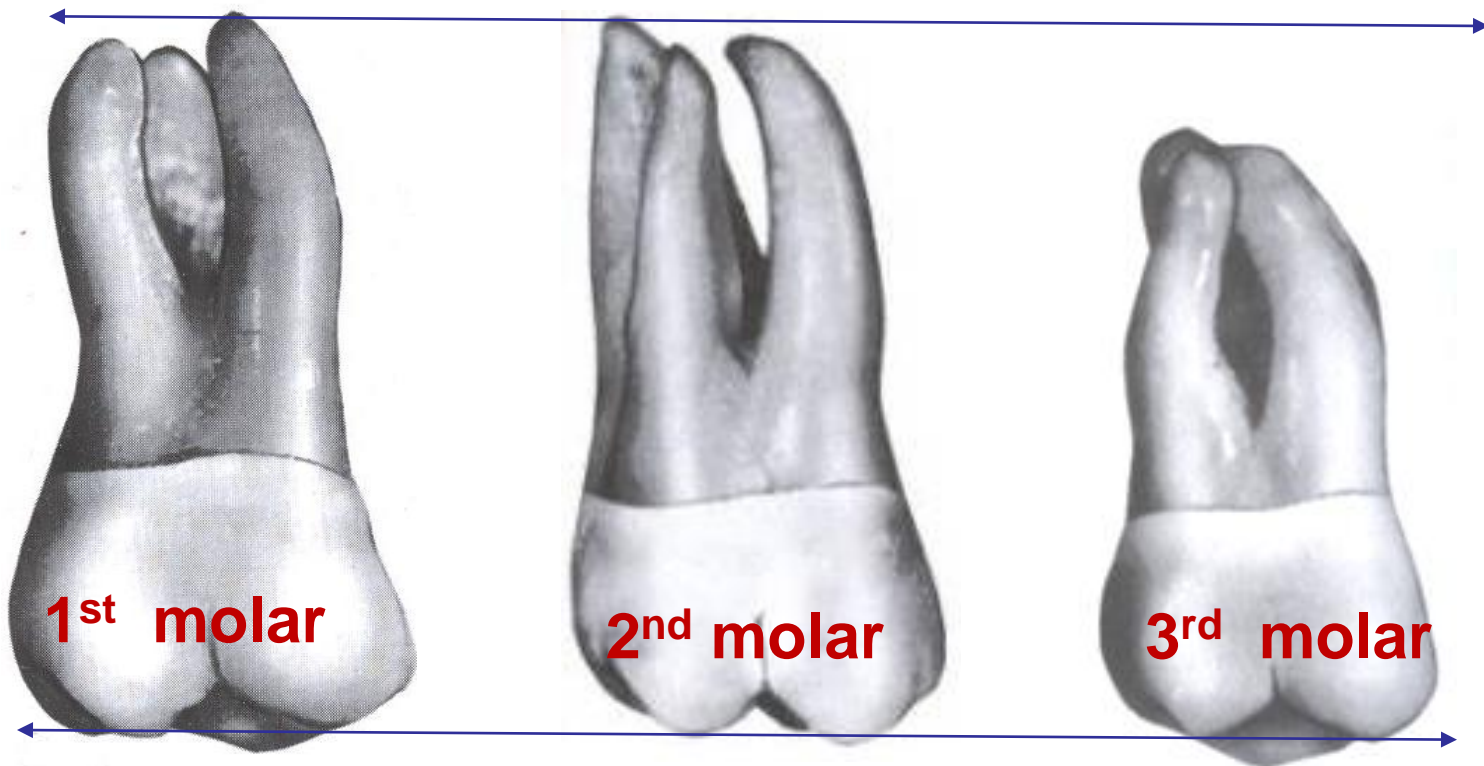
Crown shorter cervico-occlusally than the 2nd molar..

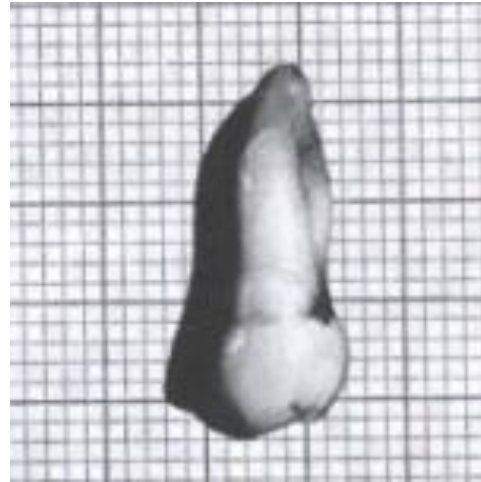
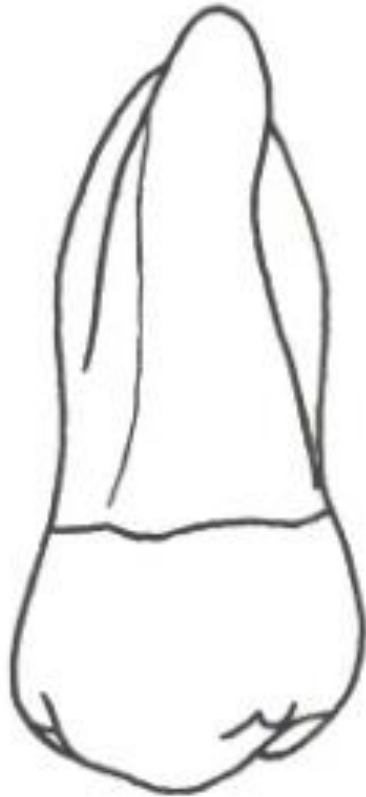




narrower **M-D** than the 2nd molar

Roots are usually shorter and fused
Roots inclined distally

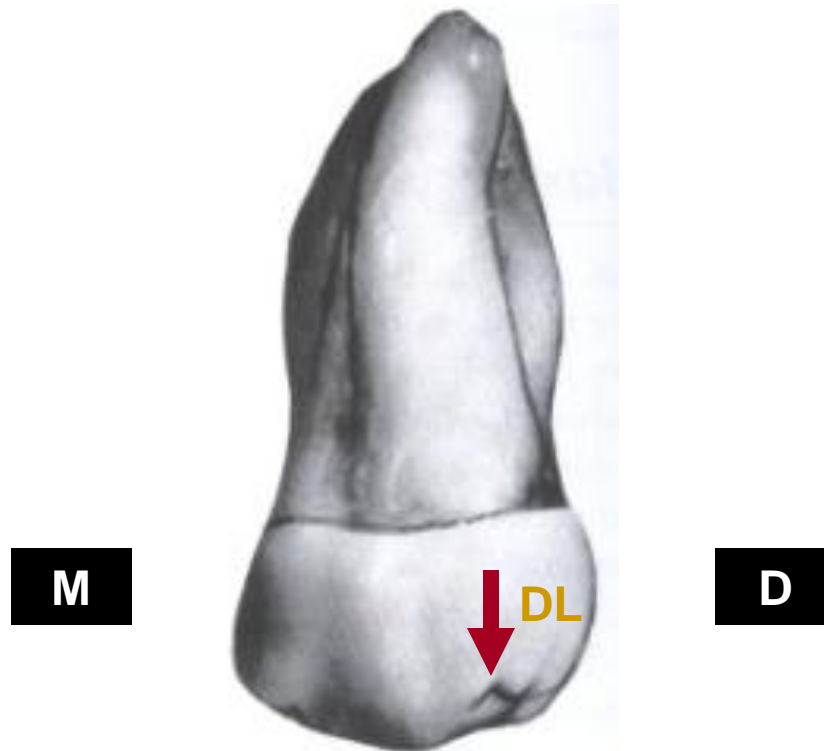




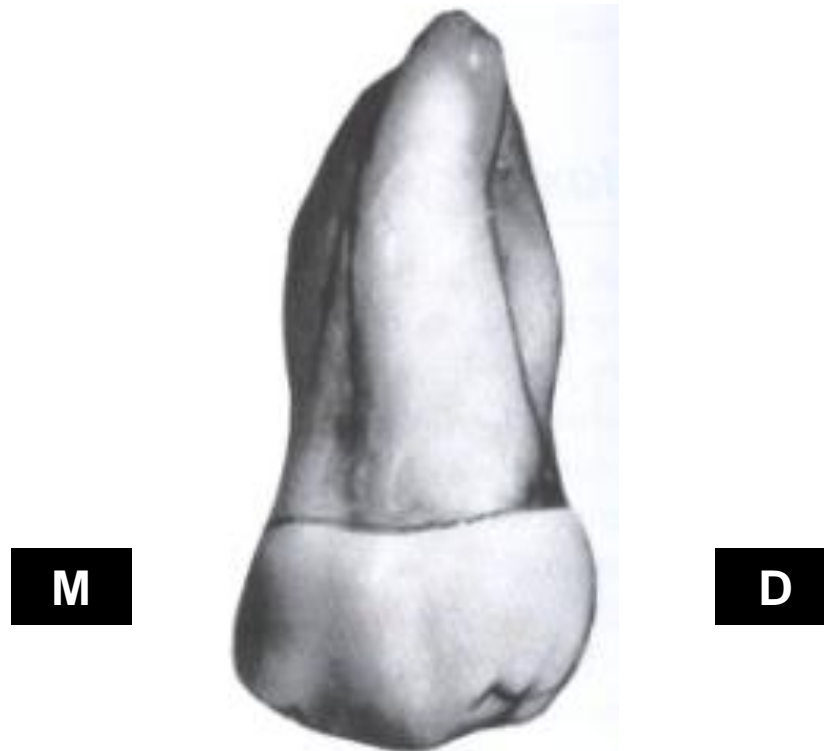
**Lingual aspect.
Maxillary RIGHT 3rd molar**

Only one large lingual cusp is present,
so no lingual groove

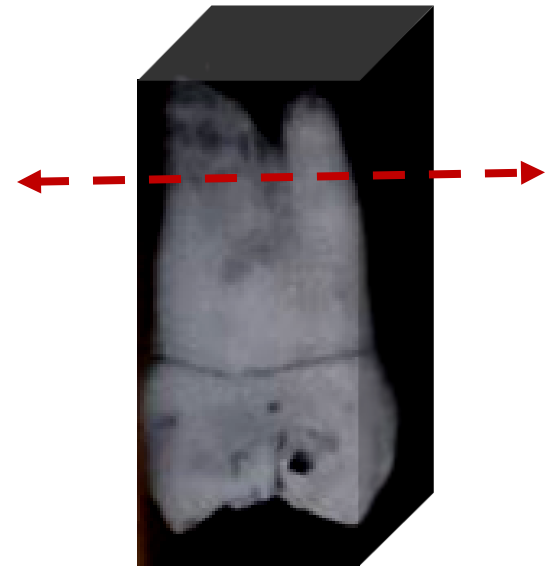
(Exceptionally, DL cusp present with the lingual groove)



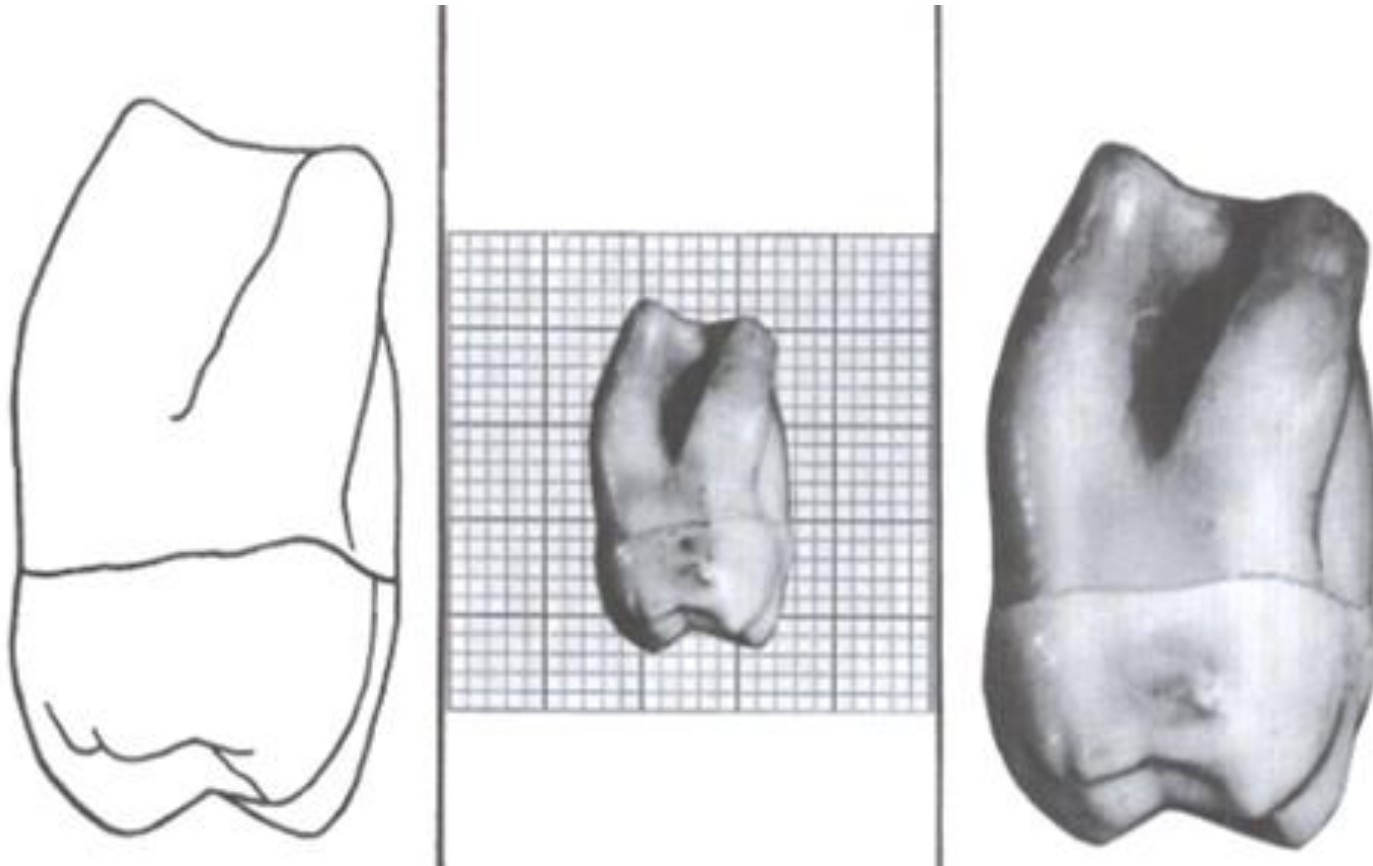
Taper of the fused root



Main feature is the taper to fused roots or a bifurcation, usually in the apical third of the root

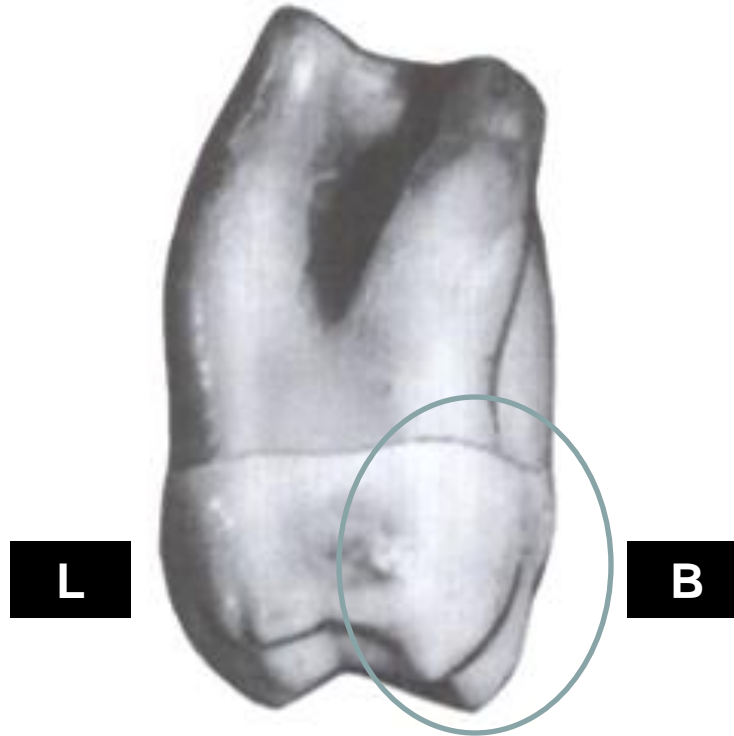
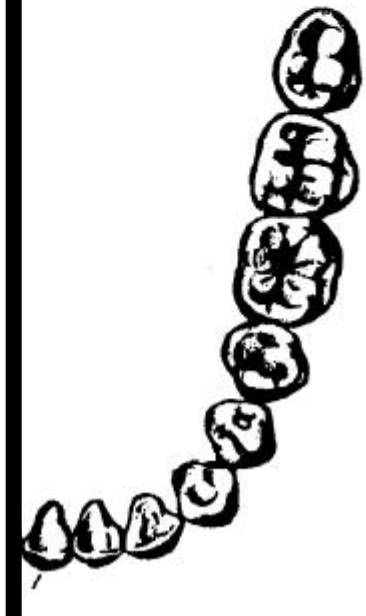
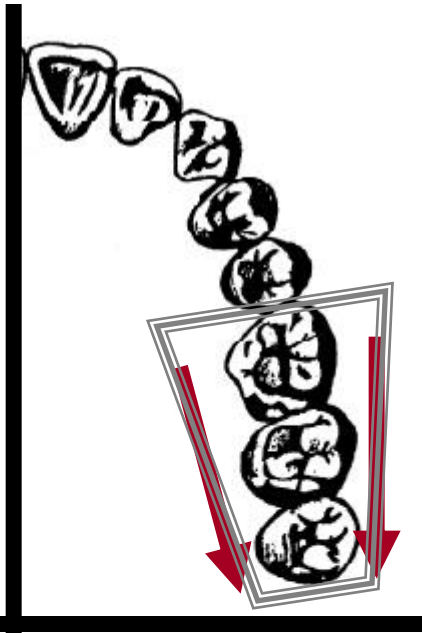


**Mesial aspect.
Maxillary RIGHT 3rd molar**

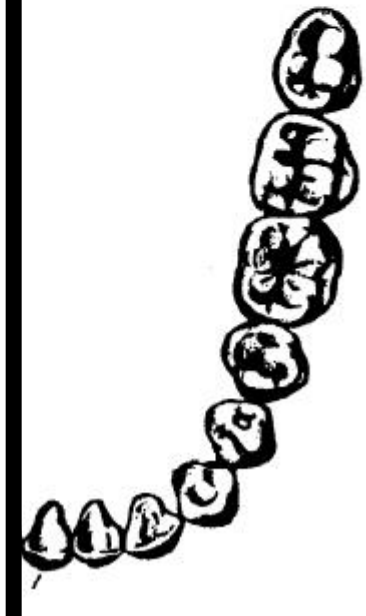
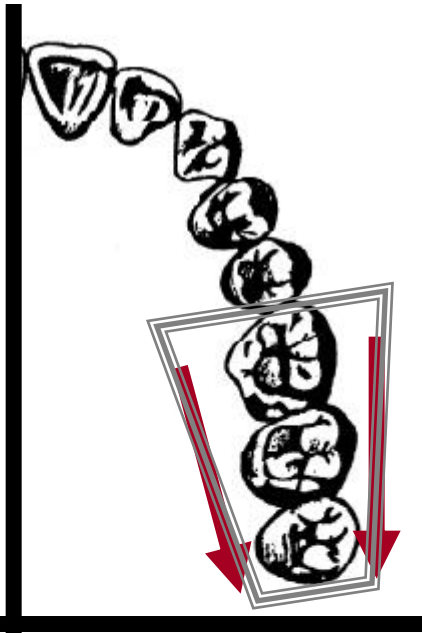


**Distal aspect.
Maxillary RIGHT 3rd molar**

There is tendency of the crown to **taper** distally..



Most of the buccal aspect of the crown is in view



L



B

Measurement from cervical line to marginal ridge is short

2nd molar



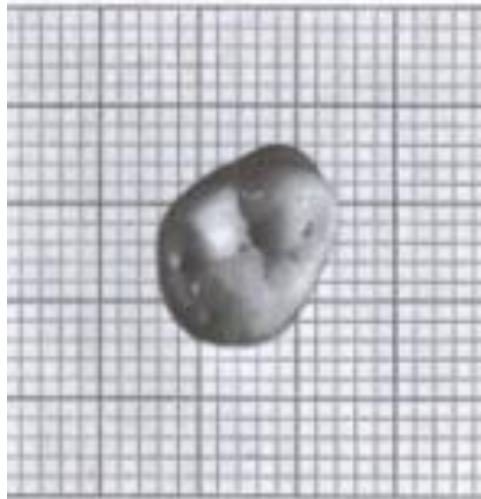
B

3rd molar



B

More of the occlusal surface may be seen than can be seen on the second molar from this aspect..



**Occlusal aspect.
Maxillary RIGHT 3rd molar**

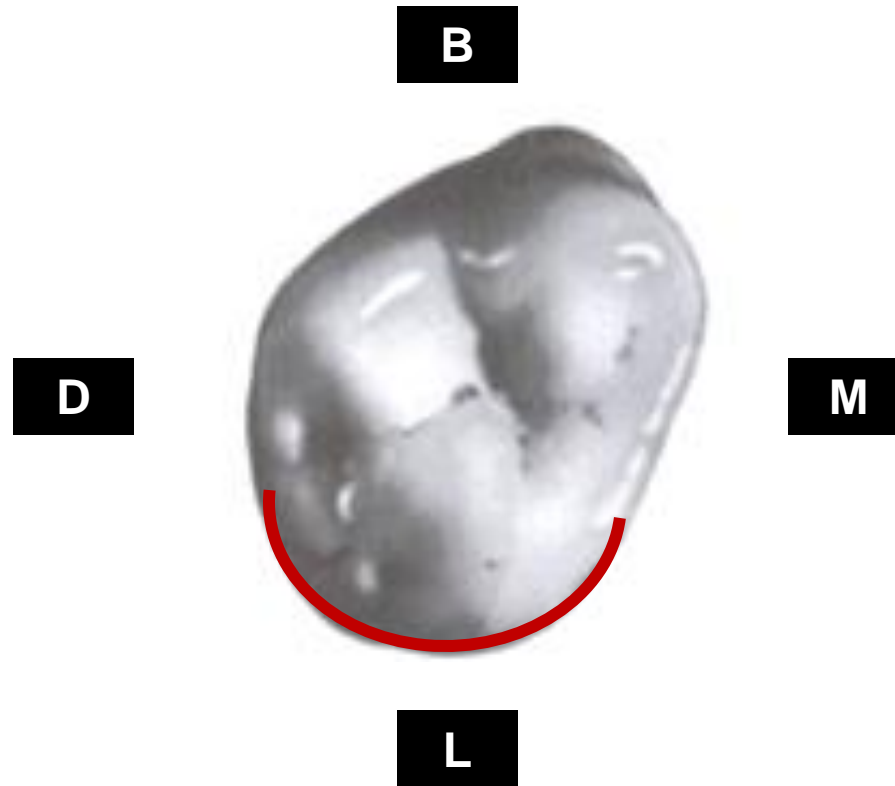
Three functional cusps,

2 Buccal

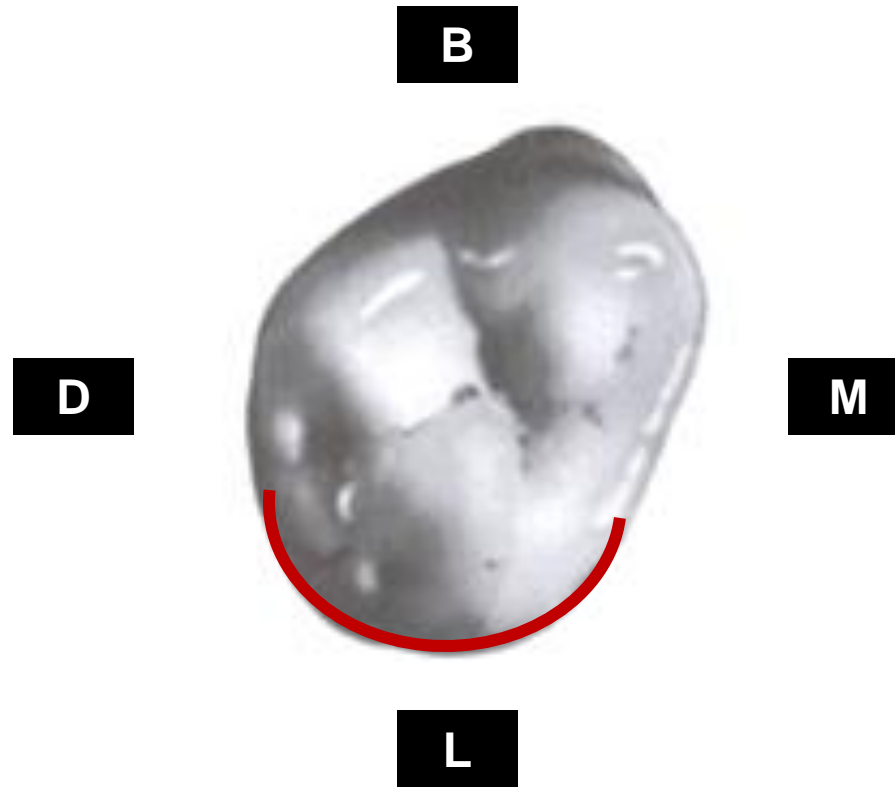


1 lingual

Heart-shaped ♥

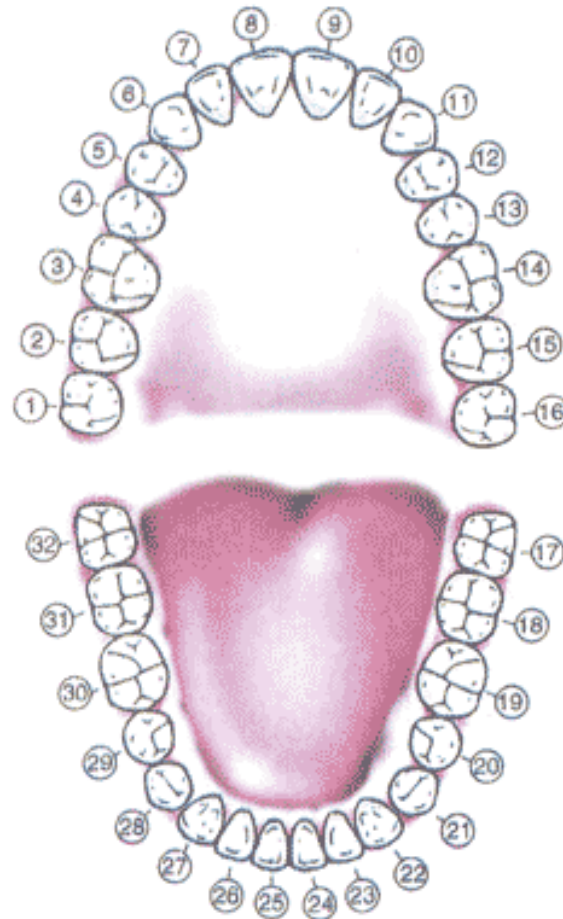


DL cusp is very small, and may be absent, which gives a **semicircular outline** to the tooth from one contact area to the other



Many supplemental grooves

3rd molars (maxillary & mandibular) shows variations more than any other teeth in the mouth..





**3RD MAX. MOLARS
TEN TYPICAL SAMPLES**



EXTREME VARIATIONS !!!





Any Q...??





Have a gr8 day