

# Teething

Objectives: •

\* To defining the meaning of teething. •

\*To know the general pattern of emergence . •

\* To know the meaning of Permanent teeth. •

**Teething** is the process by which an infant's •  
teeth sequentially appear by breaking through  
the gums. Teething may start as early as three  
months or as late as twelve months. The  
typical time frame for new teeth to appear is  
between six and nine months. It can take up  
to several years for all 20 deciduous ("baby" or  
"milk") teeth to emerge.

The infant teeth tend to emerge in pairs - first •  
one lower incisor emerges then the other  
lower incisor emerges before the next set  
begin to emerge.

# The general pattern of emergence

- Lower central incisors (2) at approximately 6 months
- Upper central incisors (2) at approximately 8 months
- Upper lateral incisors (2) at approximately 10 months
- Lower lateral incisors (2) at approximately 10 months
- First molars (4) at approximately 14 months
- Canines (4) at approximately 18 months
- Second molars (4) at approximately 2-3 years

Milk teeth tend to emerge sooner in females •  
than in males. The exact pattern and initial  
starting times of teething appear to be  
hereditary When and how teeth appear in an  
infant has no bearing on the health of the  
child

# Permanent teeth

**Permanent teeth** are the second set of teeth •  
formed in humans. There are thirty-two  
permanent teeth, consisting of  
six maxillary and six mandibular molars •  
four maxillary and four mandibular premolars •  
two maxillary and two mandibular canines  
four maxillary and four mandibular incisors.

The first permanent tooth usually appears in •  
the mouth at around six years of age, and the  
mouth will then be in a transition period with  
both deciduous teeth and permanent teeth  
(mixed dentition) until the last deciduous  
tooth is lost.



The first of the adult teeth to erupt are the • permanent first molars that come through the gums at the back, right behind the last 'milk' molars. These first permanent molars are the most important teeth for the correct development of an adult dentition. Up to the age of thirteen years, twenty-eight of the thirty-two permanent teeth will appear.

The full permanent dentition is completed •  
much later. The four last adult teeth, one at  
the back of every arch will appear between  
the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years.  
This is the reason they are named wisdom  
teeth.

Question: •

Q1. Numarate the general pattern of •  
emergence ?