



## SPECIMEN DESCRIPTION

The specimen presented is a human tooth with the following measurements:

Crown length	=	13 mm.
Root length	=	17 mm.
Mesiodistal width (crown)	=	10 mm.
Labioligual width (crown)	=	10 mm.
Tooth length	=	30 mm.

Upon thorough examination, the specimen exhibits the following characteristics:

1. The outline of the crown is wedge-shaped.
2. It has a single pointed cusp.
3. The crown and root is markedly convex.
4. The cusp has a mesial and distal slope, with a shorter mesial slope.
5. The apical third of the root is sharply curved.
6. It has a fully formed root.

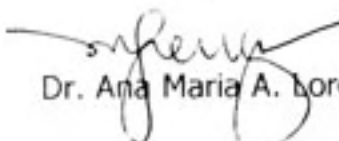
In reference to *Ash, Major M. Jr.; Wheeler's Dental Anatomy, Physiology and Occlusion; 6<sup>th</sup> Edition*, canine tooth is properly described as "the crowns are usually as long as those of the maxillary central incisors, and the single roots are longer than those of any of the other teeth. The middle labial lobes have been highly developed incisally into strong well-formed cusps. Crowns and roots are markedly convex on most surfaces. The shape of the crowns, with their single pointed cusps, their locations in the mouth, and the extra anchorage furnished by the long, strongly developed roots".

Furthermore, the cusp has a mesial and distal slope, the mesial slope being the shorter of the two. The mesial slope which is towards the median of the face indicating that the specimen is a right upper canine tooth. It is common to have a sharp curve on the apical third of a canine root”.

Basing on the above descriptions by and on the actual measurements, further studies and examination done on the actual specimen, and in comparison with the characteristics and measurements of the other maxillary anterior teeth, the facts strongly demonstrates that the specimen found shows the same characteristic of a canine tooth, specifically that of an upper canine, having the mesial slope shorter that the distal slope and towards the median of the face, it is highly suggestive and indeed justify that the specimen found is an upper right canine tooth.

As examined, the actual specimen shows no signs of attrition on the cusp and a well developed root, indicates that the tooth belongs to an age group of 19 – 27 years old following the chronological order of eruption of human dentition which describes that the root of the canine tooth is fully developed after 15 years of age.

Examined by:

  
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