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THE ROLE OF CANINES IN THE SYSTEM OF THE TEETH-JAW APPARATUS (LITERATURE REVIEW)

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Summary : The objective was to review the literature on the role of canines on the system of the tooth-jaw apparatus and the formation of dentition, their function. Materials and methods an analytical literature review conducted as a fragment topics department. Canines lateral relationship providing protection periodontal and hard tissue of teeth from excessive lateral nahruzok chewing. Symmetric contacts canines at the side occlusion lateral relationship providing a uniform load on the teeth, periodontal, TMJ and masticatory muscles during chewing. Also provide canines direction of movement of the mandible.

Key Words : children, canines, vestibular position of the teeth-jaw system

Actuality of theme.The value of the teeth-jaw system due to its human functions - closing of the lips, chewing, swallowing, breathing, movotvorennya. Because the teeth-jaw system should be considered as a functional system in conjunction with its morphological development, improvement and differentiation of functions that occur in the postnatal period before and after the eruption of teeth and forming dentition. [4]

Canines are conical teeth that serve to breaking and keeping food. Fangs are located in areas of bending dental arches front to back. This massive teeth odnohorbkovoyu crown and a powerful long roots. [2]

Canine crown diamond shape with well-marked side angles. On the surface is convex vestibular enamellar roller. In the area of the sides has a small slot that separates small intermediate hump. In lingual surface of the crown is also expressed cushion, the sides of which are almost triangular notches. Root conical, the cross cut root canal has the shape of an oval. Vestibular root flattened surface has a small longitudinal furrow. Tooth cavity wide, without visible boundaries between the cavity of the crown and root canal [7] The height of the crown - 10-12 mm, width - 7.8 mm, vestibular-oral dental neck size - 7-8,5 mm, Media distal - 5 -6 mm, length of root - 16-18 mm. [2]

Canines of mandible has a narrow form of crown facets converge in the medial tubercle. [6]

The angles are different crowns: medial - dull or straight distal - blunt and rounded. The medial edge of the crown is almost vertically and prodovzhuetsya in the medial root path. The distal end of the loop forms a root curve. Oral surface is well developed root crest. Oral and dental tubercle medial ridge less pronounced. In studying the teeth of the lower lateral

surface noticeable that outline lingual concave surface and more rapid than the upper canines. Contour vestibular surface has a flat convexity.

The root of much flattened in a media-distal direction, it is often divided into two. This can be both root length and thickness equal or unequal - vestibular root thicker but shorter. Tooth cavity volume less than the upper canines. The division of the root canal is rare. The height of the crown - 9.12 mm, width - 6.7 mm, media foundations crown distal diameter - 5-6 mm, vestibular-oral - 7.8 mm, length of root - 12,5-16,5 mm. [2]

Objective: to review the literature on the role of canines on the system of the tooth-jaw apparatus and the formation of dentition, their function.

Materials dads methods: analytical literature review conducted as a fragment of the theme of the department of pediatric dentistry dental faculty "Improving the provision of dental Assist children who live in conditions of bio-geo fluorine and iodine deficiency", state registration number 011U004123.

Results and discussion. In temporary occlusion teeth erupt in 16-20 months. Despite the fact that canines eruption preceded the eruption of the first temporary molars, canines in temporary occlusion occupy the correct position in the dental arch, so having the ability to push back the first molar as a second temporary molar had not cut through. If the change is physiologically teeth, the teeth erupt after the change of the first temporary molar and the emergence in its place the first premolar that smaller on average 2,5-4 mm (top) and bottom - 1.5 mm. Freed location and availability Diaeresis ensure correct location of permanent canines bite. Therefore, violations of sequence of eruption of permanent teeth and no fangs physiological diaeresis can prorizatysya beyond the arc tooth (vestibular or less - orally). In permanent occlusion of 9 - 10.5 years lower teeth begin to erupt, and the 10.5 - 12 years fangs of the upper jaw [5].

In the II period of variable bite there is active growth of dental alveolar arches, largely depends on the formation of roots of permanent canines and premolars. Study mineralization canines and premolars in II period of variable bite allowed to determine that these teeth are formed faster in girls. However, the rate of formation of teeth in boys 10-11 years significantly increased and corresponds to that of girls. We know that premolars are smaller than the temporary molars. The difference in the size of crowns of teeth an average of 1.5 in the upper jaw, and at the bottom - 2.5 mm. Gaps that occur between premolars are closed by mesial shift of the first permanent molars and canines distal displacement. The procedure for change of teeth on the upper and lower jaw is different. At first maxillary premolars erupt first, then the canines and second premolars (often simultaneously). Therefore, compared to the lower jaw removed residue places not so much due to mesial shift of the upper first permanent molars as a result of distal movement of the upper canines that erupt and distal pressure slope during their first permanent molars. The lower jaw teeth are replaced first, then first, followed by the second premolar. Therefore, during

the eruption of the lower canines can not deviate distally; after replacing temporary molars premolars lower side permanent teeth can displace more forward than the upper, providing correct bite.

According Horoshylkina F.YA. during the eruption of permanent teeth is the development of tooth-jaw system not only horizontally but also vertically. This tops the roots of teeth that cut through, climb relatively foundations jaw. This is especially seen in the area of canines when apical bases of the alveolar bone that covers the tops of the roots are moved to the occlusal direction. Most of the place of fangs generated during the third growth momentum jaw in sagittal and transverzalnomu directions. Thus, III malocclusion physiological increase associated with the eruption of canines, not the second permanent molars. [4]

Central occlusion - if you spend roughly the middle line of people, it will take between two central incisors. Chewing and temporal muscles contract simultaneously. Articular head located at the base of the slope of the articular tubercle. The signs are:

• each upper and lower teeth, in addition to the three upper molars and lower central incisors, it merges with the opposite (antagonist);

• upper and lower teeth are in maximum contact;

• upper teeth overlap the lower frontal department is more than a third crown;

• lower incisors in contact with the upper palate tubercles;

• upper right molar connects the two lower and covers them in two and one third;

• between the upper and lower incisors average line is in a sagittal plane;

• buccal humps lower teeth overlap the upper and palate are among the buccal and lingual. [10]

The location and severity of supporting bumps and fissures of teeth side and relief palatal surfaces of the upper and lower surfaces vestibulyarnoyi front teeth, occlusal contacts in lateral and front positions occlusion depend on factors individually. These include:

• sagittal articular angle road, traffic and angle Bennett;

• severity of compensatory curves;

• occlusal position plane relative to the sagittal articular process;

• distance between candelaria;

• incisors overlap.

The lower elevation and camber rear slope of the articular tubercle, the slower breaking contact with the lateral teeth gentle movements of the jaw that sent teeth. When nominating the lower jaw forward and toward the opening side of teeth depends on the slope of hills to the prosthetic joint plane, ie the value of joint angles ways: the greater the magnitude angle, the greater the separation of lateral teeth in front occlusion, balancing lateral teeth side to side occlusion. In order to avoid potentially pathological occlusal contacts in lateral occlusion on the balance of payments side, we need effective "canine conduct" in the working party or the presence of high hills on the sides of the teeth of the working party at "the guide group function."

In the absence of effective "Canines maintenance" and insufficient severity hills working side contacts an abnormal teeth on the balance of payments side.

Canines "lateral relationship providing protection" ("Canines protection") and periodontal hard tissue of teeth from excessive lateral load during chewing. Symmetric contacts canines at the side occlusion lateral relationship providing a uniform load on the teeth, periodontal, TMJ and masticatory muscles during chewing. [3]

In lateral movements of the mandible condylar process for balance of payments side moves forward, downward and inward, changing the inclination of the plane of the jaw. The teeth-antagonists thus are in constant contact, breaking the denture is only at the moment of contact canines. This type of release is called "canine conduct." If at the time of breaking molars on the working side remain in contact canines and premolars, this type of release is called "canine-premolars conduct." [9]

Working canines path - a sliding slope tops or dystobukkalnoho lower teeth working along side slope palatynalnoho upper canines working parties when muscles move the lower jaw to the working party. This causes the lower jaw to move out of the way ahead and open mouth. While directing teeth labor movement central and lateral incisors working parties may simultaneously be in rolling contact with opposing central and lateral incisors. When directed teeth labor movement premolars and molars of the working party are opened, while the lower jaw moves away from the position of central occlusion. All teeth non-working side with this movement are opened. Canines provides a way forward directional component and articular distal way of guiding component and provides breaking teeth on the non-operating side. [1]

Concept Conversions doing the most natural and beneficial option articulation as lateral teeth do not experience negative side loads. This is due to several factors:

- Fang has the perfect ratio of the length of the root to the crown;

- In the field of canine bone is very dense;

- Canine placed away from TMJ, which reduces the load on the tooth in the lower jaw movements, [8]

Conclusions. So fangs - a conical teeth that serve to breaking and keeping food. They are the least affected by caries, have the perfect ratio of the length of the root to crown. Fangs lateral relationship providing protection periodontal and hard tissue of teeth from excessive lateral nahruzok chewing. Symmetric contacts canines at the side occlusion lateral relationship providing a uniform load on the teeth, periodontal, TMJ and masticatory muscles during chewing. Also provide fangs direction of movement of the mandible.

Their correct location in the center of alveolar process of the upper and lower jaw between the lateral incisors and first premolars, makes prevention of TMJ dysfunction and normal tone of masticatory muscles.

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