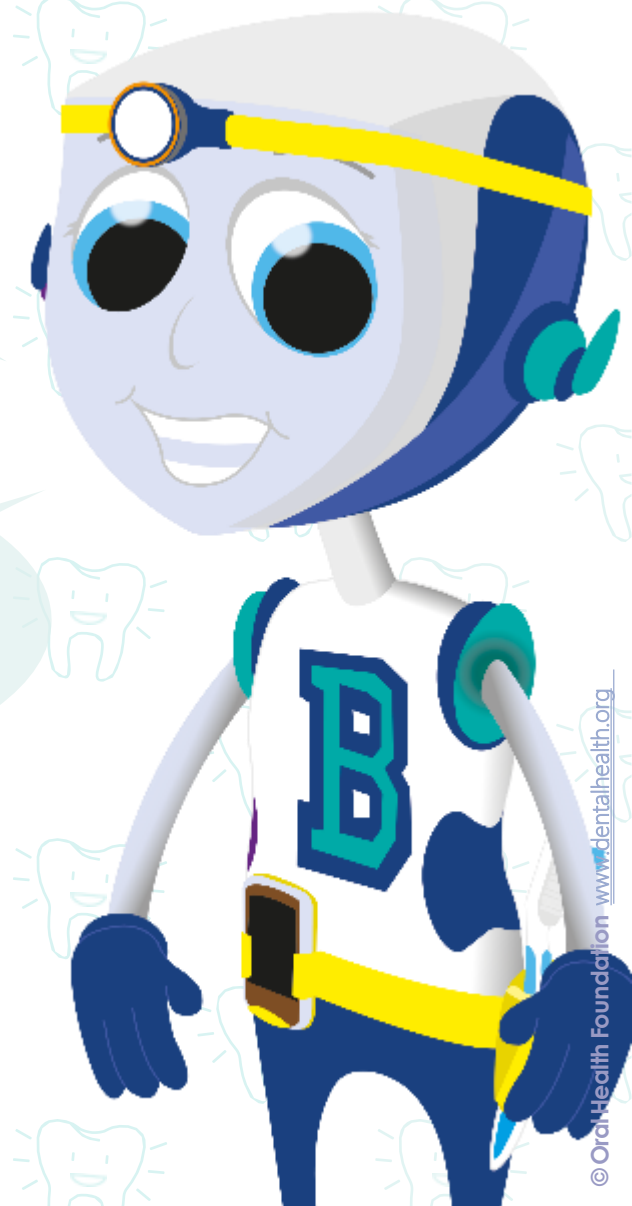
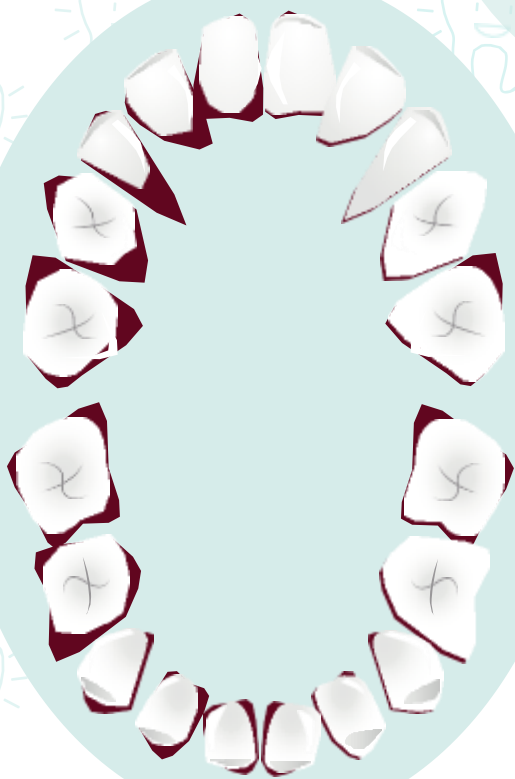




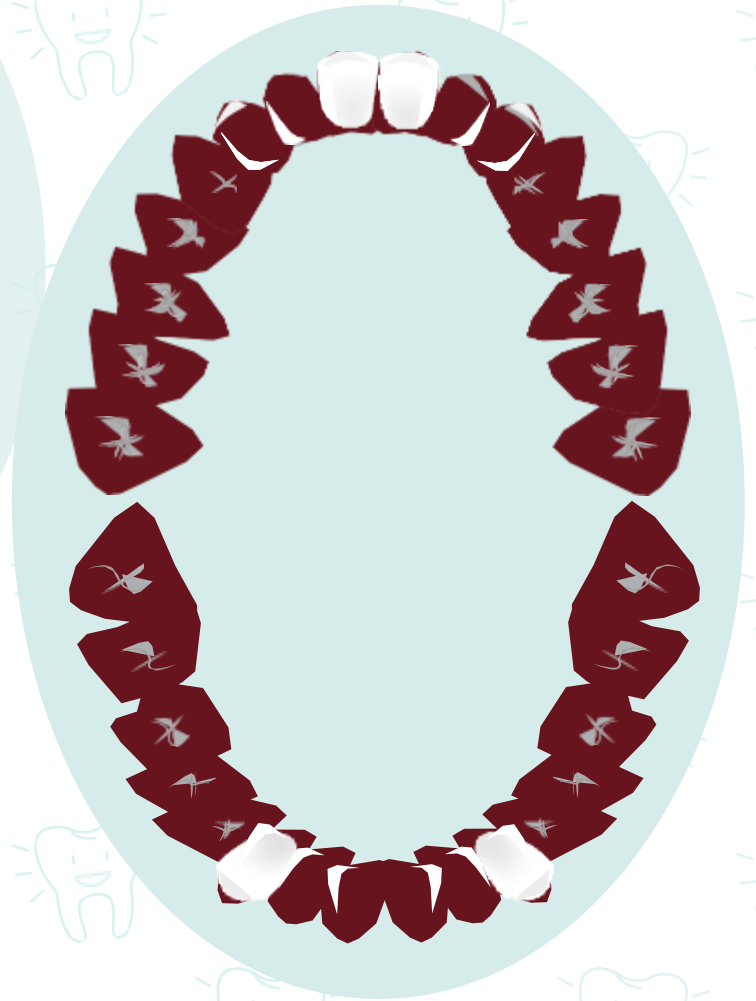
# Anatomy of Teeth

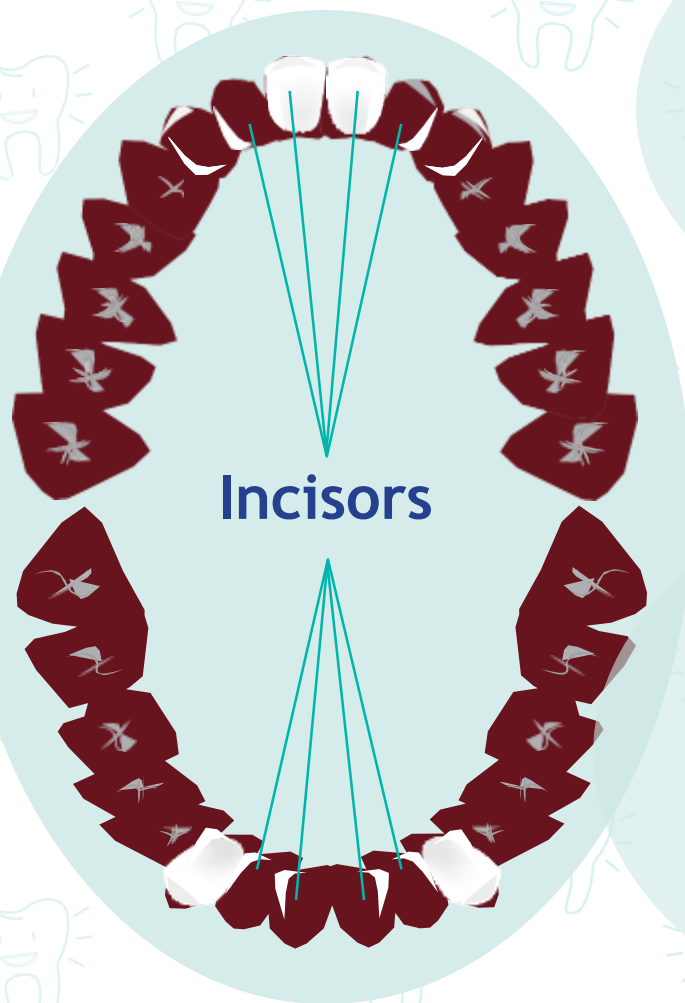
Our first teeth are  
sometimes called  
**Baby** teeth.

**We have 20.**



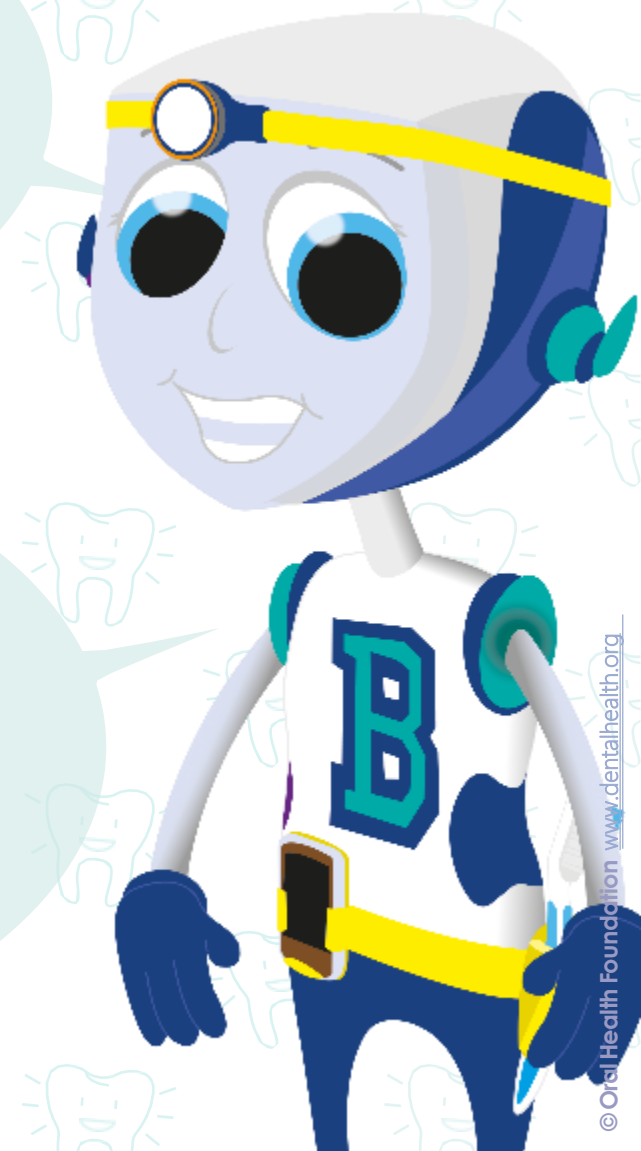
These are  
replaced with  
32 adult  
(second)  
teeth.





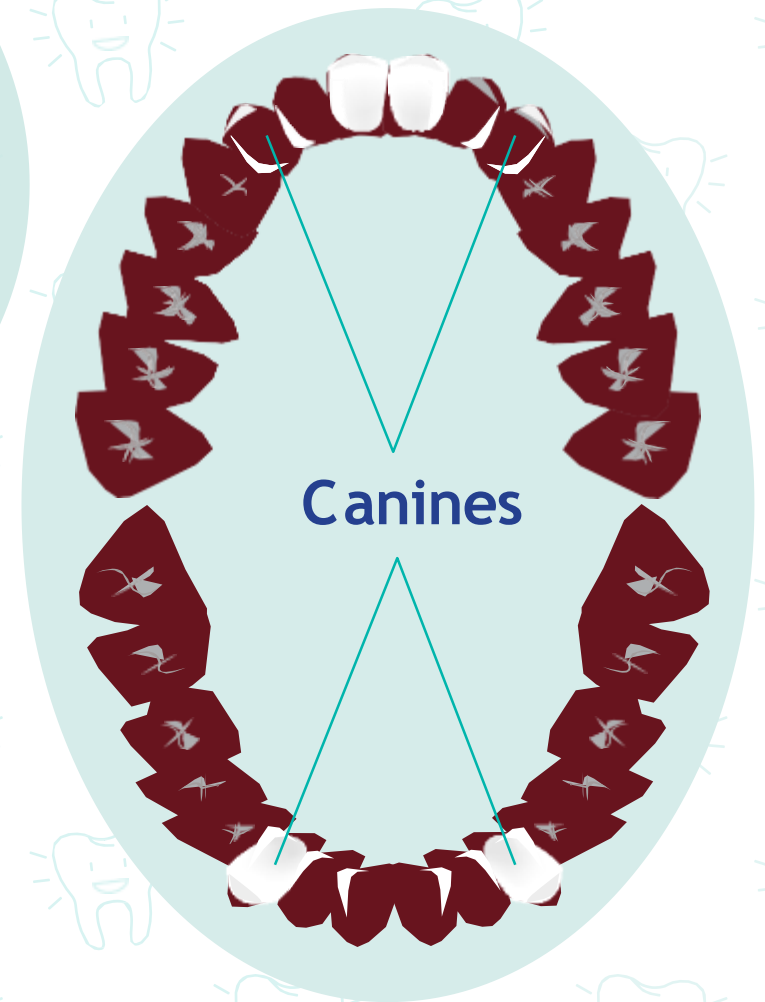
**We have 4 different types of teeth that do different jobs:**

**8 incisor teeth**  
Cutting teeth at the front of our mouth, to bite off small pieces of food.

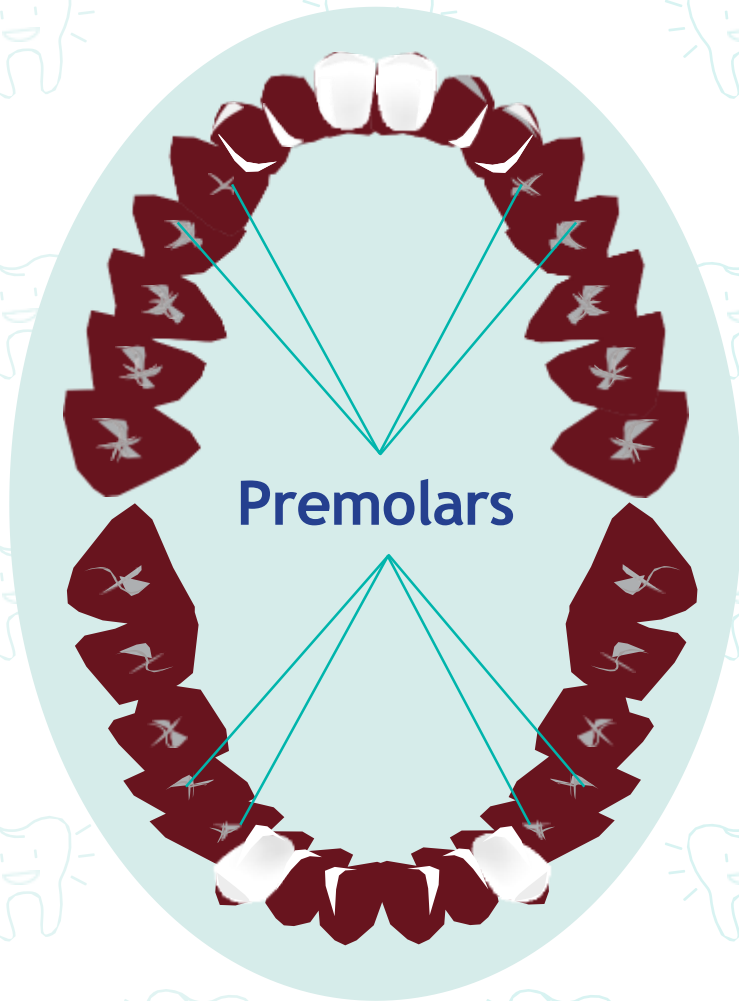




**4 canine teeth**  
Sharp, pointed  
teeth for tearing  
our food.

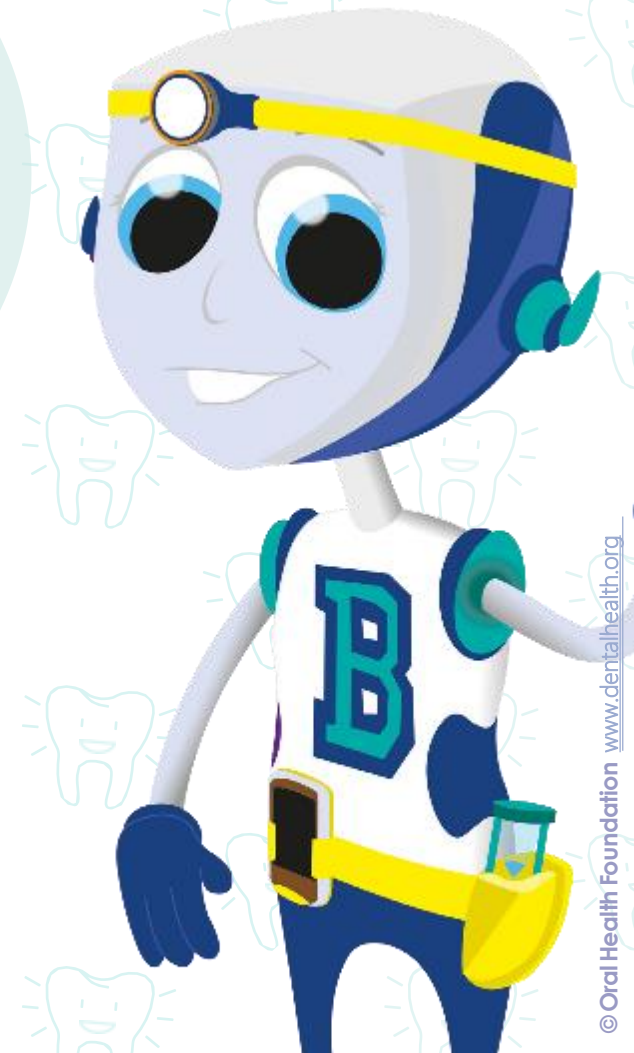






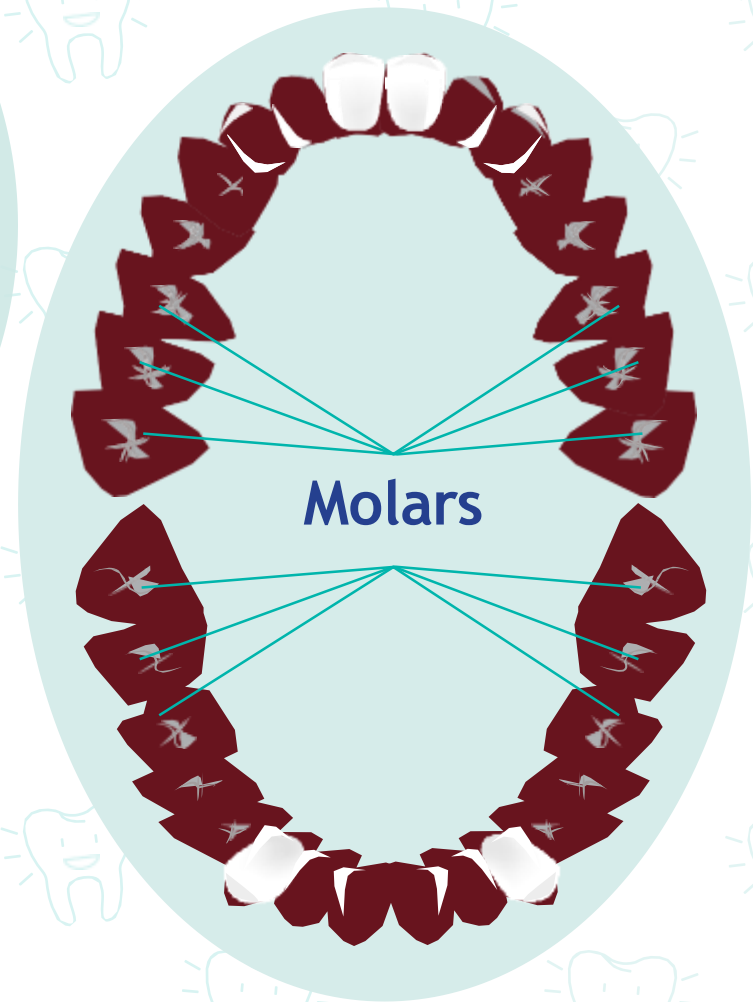
Premolars

**8 premolar teeth**  
Larger, flatter  
teeth to grind  
food.





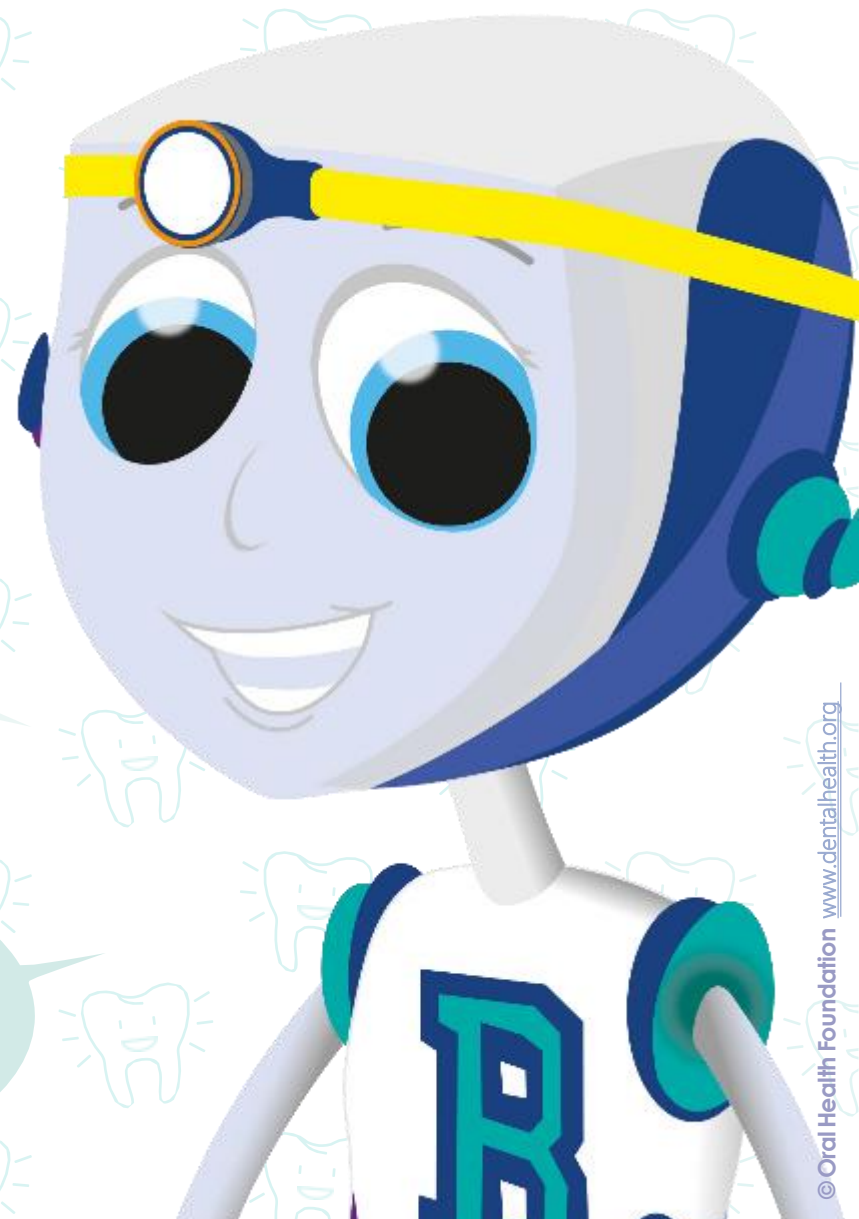
**12 molar teeth**  
Largest teeth, flat with grooves for grinding food to allow us to swallow it



**What functions do  
our teeth have?**

**Our teeth allow us to  
eat and chew our food.  
Our teeth help us to  
sound letters and talk.  
Our teeth shape our faces.  
Our teeth give us a nice smile.**

**Can you think  
of any more?**



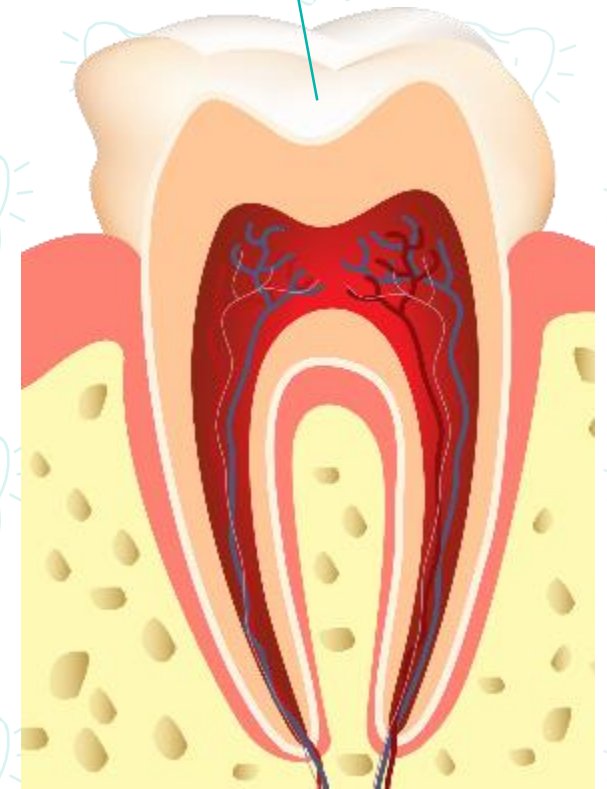




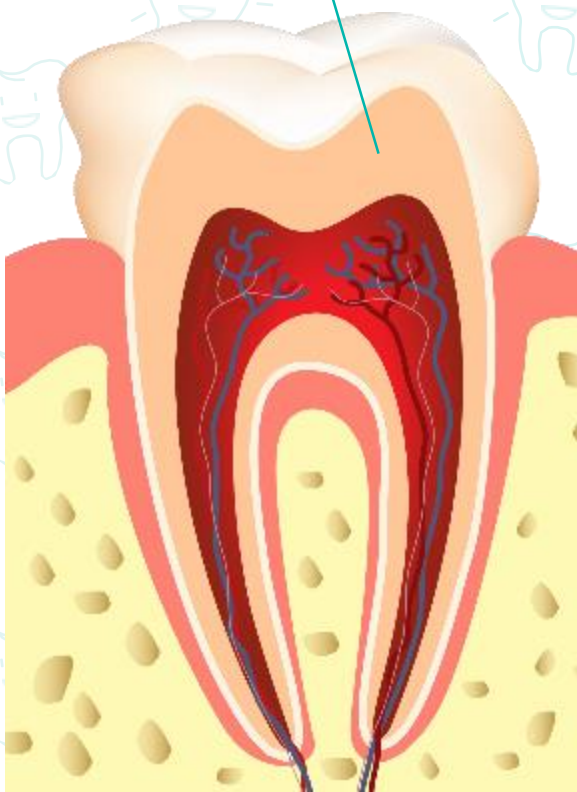
**Teeth are made up  
of several different  
materials**

**Enamel** this is the  
protective barrier that  
covers your tooth.  
Tooth enamel is the  
strongest substance in  
the human body.

**Enamel**



**Dentine**

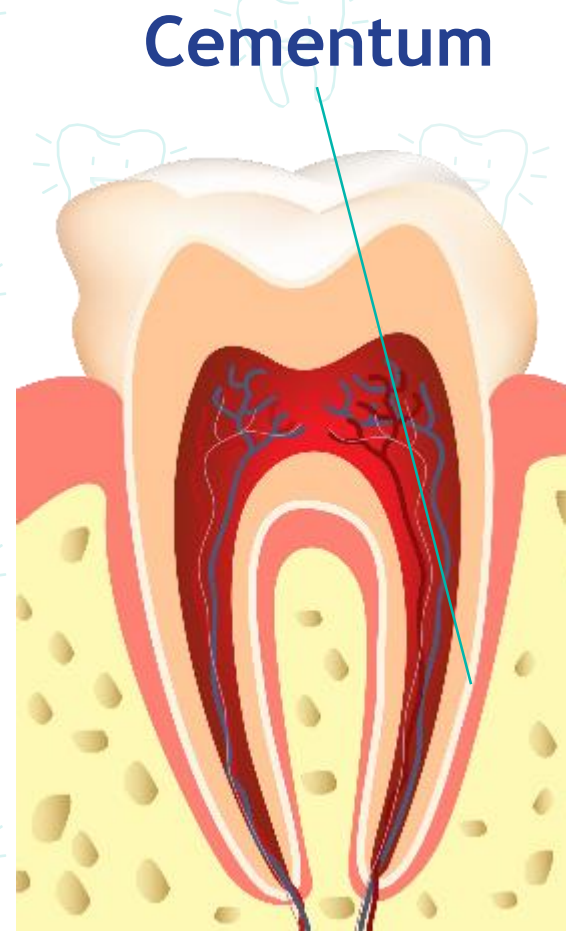


**Dentine** this is found underneath the enamel and makes up most of the tooth. **Dentine** has nerve endings in it and is sensitive. **Dentine** is much softer than enamel.



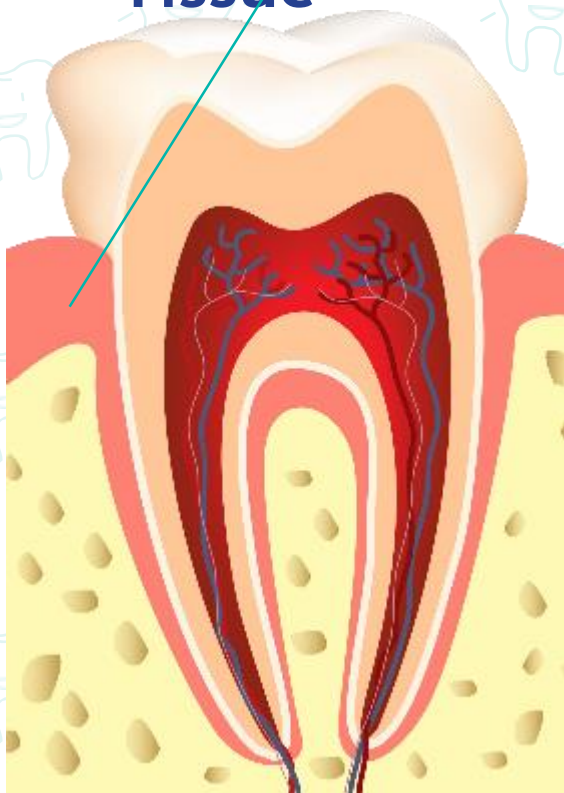


**Cementum** covers the roots of the tooth and attaches to the fibres that anchor the tooth to the jawbone.





## Gum Tissue



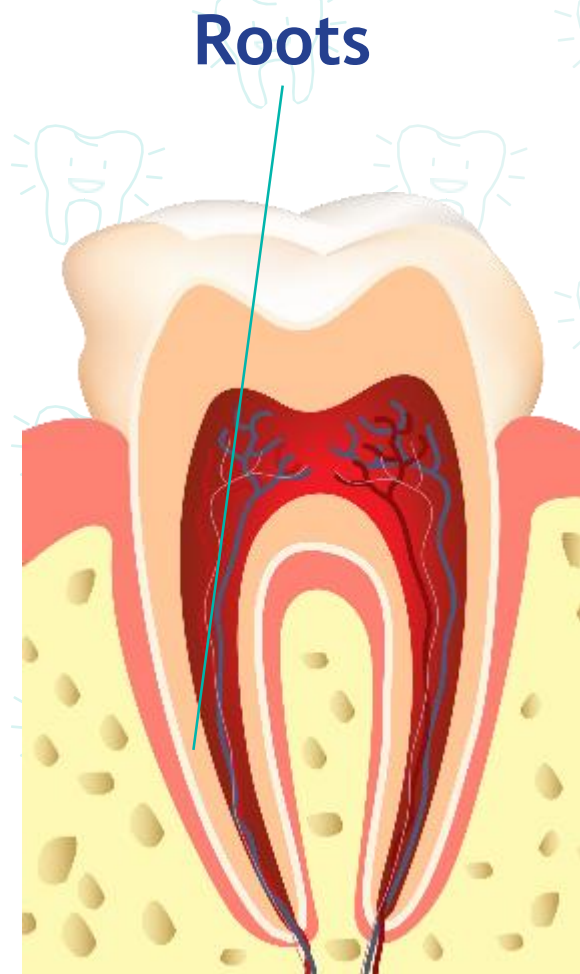
**Gum tissue**  
Pink, firm flesh that surrounds the teeth. Plaque likes to hide here so it's important to brush the part where the gum meets the tooth.



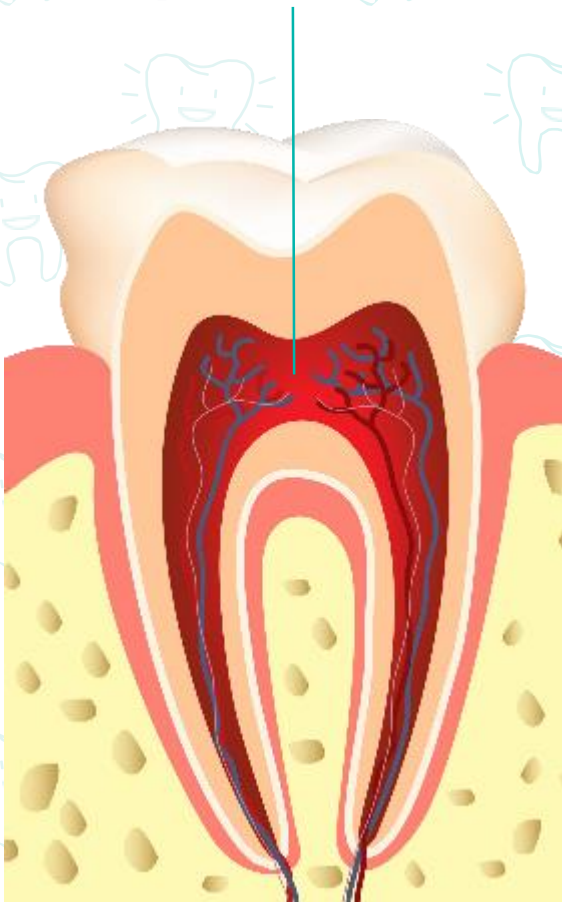




**Roots** these anchor the tooth into the jawbone. Like the roots of a tree, they are strong and allow the teeth to withstand the force of biting and chewing.



## Pulp Chamber



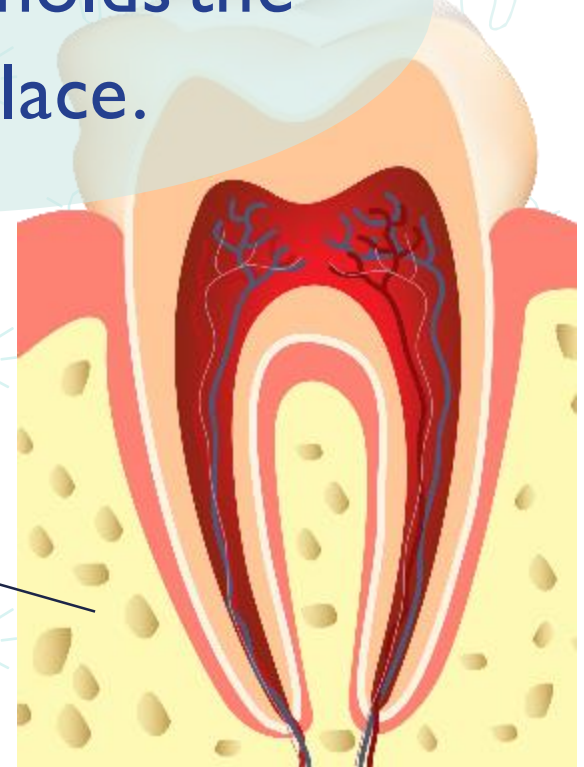
**Pulp Chamber**  
this is found in the centre  
of the tooth and contains  
the tooth nerve; it also  
provides the blood supply  
to keep the tooth alive.





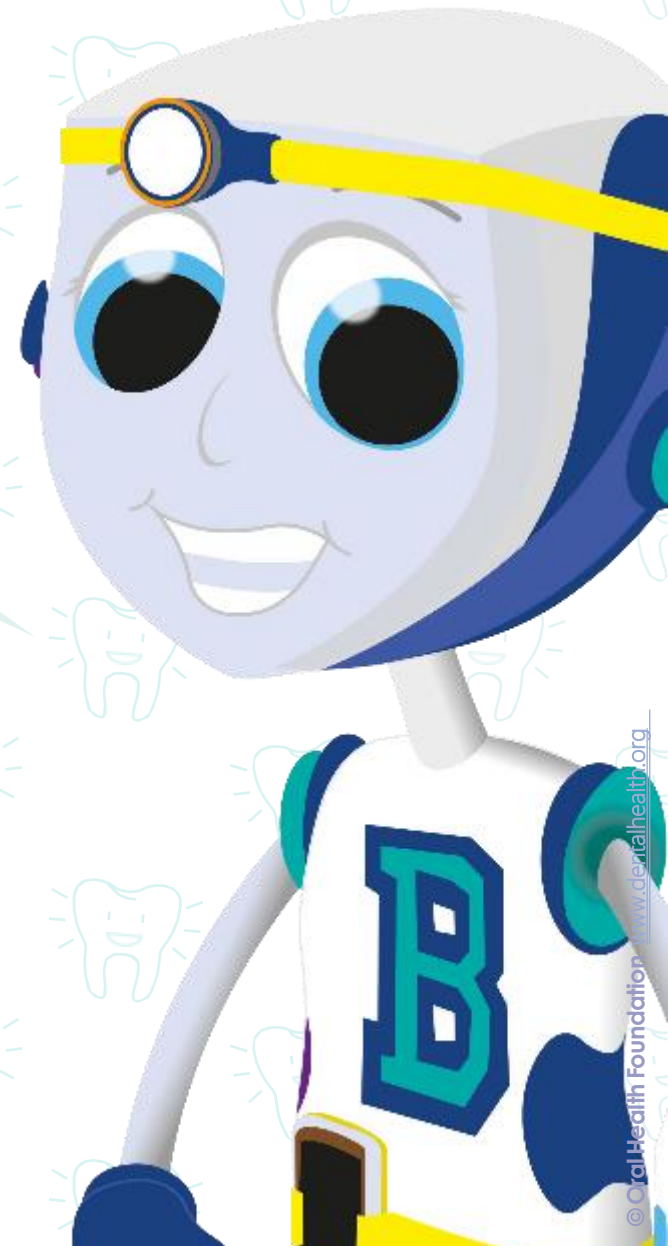
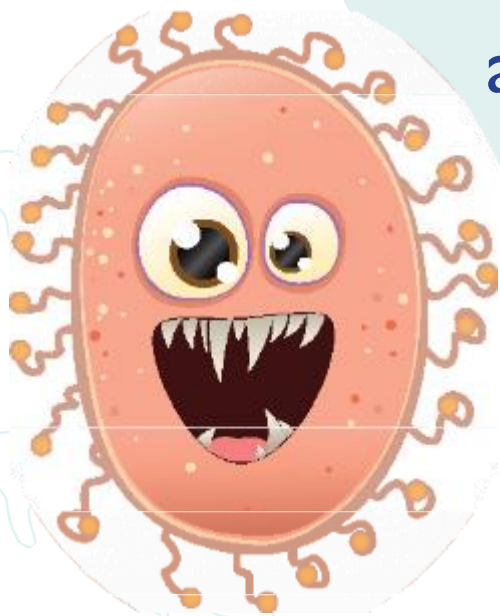
**Bone**  
The jaw bone holds the  
teeth in place.

**Bone**

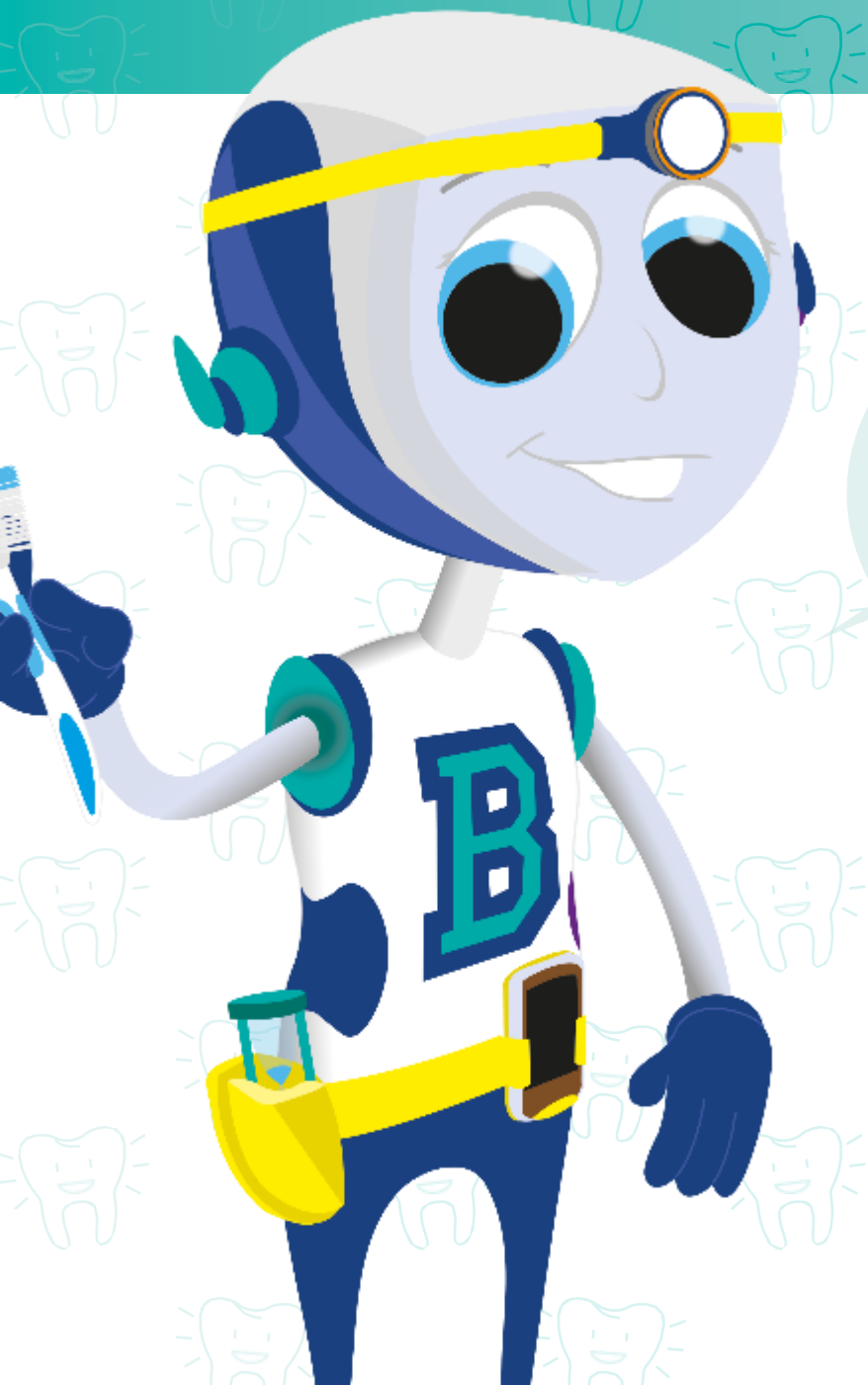




Too much sugar, too often,  
can damage our teeth.  
Sugar in our diet reacts with  
the bacteria in our mouths  
and produces plaque acids.







Plaque acids can cause  
a **hole** (cavity) to  
form in our enamel.  
This is **dental decay**.



**How to prevent Dental Decay** Brush your teeth twice a day with a fluoride toothpaste.

Have less sugary foods and drinks.  
Visit a dentist regularly.

