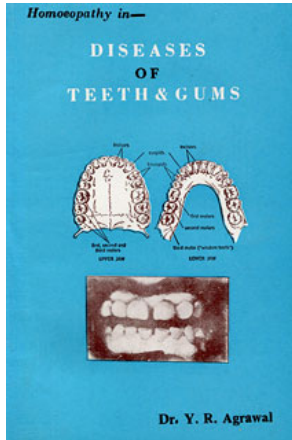


# Y.R. Agrawal Diseases of Teeth & Gums

Leseprobe

[Diseases of Teeth & Gums](#)

von [Y.R. Agrawal](#)



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## THE TOOTH : STRUCTURE

The tooth is composed of a hard material called dentine or ivory which is moulded around a central pulp cavity. The tooth pulp is composed of loose connective tissues, blood vessels, nerves and large number of cells. The dentine resembles bone in chemical composition but has only 10% of water. It contains very delicate, sensitive nerve fibrils beneath a specialised layer of cells called odontoblast. The blood vessels and nerves enter the pulp through small opening at the apical extremity of each root. The nerves terminate by branching into fine fibrillae which enter the tubes of the dentine.

The enamel is a layer of very hard calcareous matter which caps the part of dentine and projects beyond the levels of gum. Beneath the level of the gum is a layer of true bone called the cement or crista petrosa.

The teeth are situated in the sockets of the alveolar processes of the mandible and the maxillae, the lower and the upper jaws. These alveolar processes are covered by the gingivae (gums) which extend slightly into each socket forming the gingival sulcus. The sockets are lined by the periodontal ligament which consists of dense fibrous connective tissue and is attached to the socket walls and the cemental surface of the roots. This helps in keeping the teeth firmly in position and also helps as a shock absorber to assimilate the forces of chewing.

The tooth is generally described in three parts,\* viz., (i) the crown, (ii) the root, and (iii) the cervix. The crown is the portion

\*The tooth is composed of six parts. The crown of a tooth is the part that appears above gum line ; it is only 1/3rd of the whole tooth. The top layer of the crown is known as enamel and is the hardest substance the body. Underneath the gum line lies the hardest roots. Incisors have only one root whereas other teeth 2 or 3. The top layer of the root is called the cementum. not as hard as enamel. Inside the enamel and cementum is the somewhat softer bony substance called dentine, which is the bulk of the tooth. The dentine can carry sensation. It surrounds a pulp chamber, where nerves and blood vessels of the teeth are located. The nerves and blood vessels run up or down through narrow channels, called root canals, through which they connect with the rest of the circulatory and nervous system of the body covering the roots of the tooth in periodontal membrane, which holds the tooth in its socket in the jaw and takes up some of the shock of chewing.

above the level of gums, the root consists of one to three projections embedded in the socket and the cervix is the constricted part just below the crown which is embraced by the free edges of the gum.

The dentine of the crown is covered by enamel that consists of primarily of calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate. Enamel is a glass like opaque or semi transparent hard coating of teeth having hexagonal or prismatic structure. Histologically enamel is composed of rods or prisms which are minute crystals of inorganic material embedded in organic substance. Enamel is a barrier against acids that easily dissolve the dentine. Enamel, if once deteriorated, cannot be restored.

The pulp remains in dental cavity and is composed of connective tissues. The arteries and veins of internal maxillary remain extended from the fifth organ of sense to odontoblast cell where from the vascular branches enter the pulp. Nutrition of the tooth depends upon the circulatory systems of the nerves.

**How teeth grow :** Both the baby and permanent teeth grow out of tooth buds that were laid down under the gums fairly early in embryonic life (before birth). Baby's 'first tooth' usually erupts above the gum line when he/she is about 6 months of age.

There are two sets of teeth, called *temporary* and *permanent*.

The temporary teeth are also called deciduous or milk teeth and are twenty in number : four incisors, two canines, and four molars in each jaw. The average period of eruption of temporary teeth is as under :

4 central incisors	6 to 9 months
4 lateral incisors	7 to 9 months
4 first molars	12 to 16 months
4 cuspids	16 to 22 months
4 second molars	21 to 36 months

A slight variation from above may be taken as a normal. Girls erupt their teeth about 30 day ahead of boys.

From birth upto the time the teeth begin to erupt, no meddling is necessary with the mouth. When one or two teeth have erup-

## TOOTHACHE

**In general** : *Acet ac.*, *Acon.*, *Aes h.*, *Agar.*, *Ail.*, *All c.*, *Alum.*, *Ambr.*, *Am c.*, *Am m.*, *Anac.*, *Anag.*, *Ang.*, *Ant c.*, *Ant t.*, *Antipyr.*, *Apis.*, *Aran.*, *Arg m.*, *Arg n.*, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Ars h.*, *Ars i.*, *Asar.*, *Asc t.*, *Aspar.*, *Atro.*, *Aur.*, *Aur m.*, *Bar c.*, *Bar m.*, **Bell.**, *Berb.*, *Benz ac.*, *Bism.*, *Bor.*, *Bov.*, *Bry.*, *Bufo.*, *Calad.*, *Calc.*, *Cal fl.*, *Cal p.*, *Camph.*, *Canth.*, *Carb ac.*, *Carb a.*, *Carb s.*, *Carb v.*, *Canst.*, *Cham.*, *Chel.*, *Chen.*, *Chin.*, *Chin a.*, *Chrom ac.*, *Clem.*, *Cocc.*, *Cocc s.*, *Cochl.*, *Coff.*, *Colch.*, *Colo.*, *Con.*, *Cor r.*, *Croc.*, *Cycl.*, *Daph.*, *Dios.*, *Dul.*, *Echi.*, *Euph.*, *Eupi.*, *Ferr.*, *Ferr i.*, *Ferr m.*, *Ferr p.*, *Fl ac.*, *Gels.*, **Glon.**, *Graph.*, *Grat.*, *Guaj.*, *Guare.*, *Ham.*, *Hekla.*, *Hell.*, **Hep.**, *Hur.*, *Hyos.*, *Hyper.*, *Ign.*, *Indg.*, *Iod.*, *Ip.*, *Kali c.*, *Kali i.*, *Kali n.*, *Kali p.*, *Kali s.*, *Kalm.*, *Kreos.*, **Lach.**, *Laur.*, *Led.*, *Lepi.*, *Lob.*, *Lyc.*, *Mag c.*, *Mag m.*, *Mag p.*, *Mag s.*, *Mag arct.*, *Mag aust.*, *Mang.*, **Merc.**, *Merc c.*, *Merl.*, *Mez.*, *Mur ac.*, *Nat ar.*, **Nat c.**, *Nat m.*, *Nat p.*, *Nat s.*, *Nicc.*, *Nit ac.*, *Nux m.*, *Nux v.*, *Olnd.*, *Ox ac.*, *Par.*, *Petr.*, *Phos.*, *Phos ac.*, *Phyt.*, *Plat.*, *Plan.*, *Pib.*, *Prun.*, *Puls.*, *Ran s.*, *Raph.*, *Rat.*, *Rheum.*, **Rhod.**, *Rhus t.*, *Ruta.*, *Sabad.*, *Sars.*, *Sel.*, *Seneg.*, **Sep.**, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Spira.*, *Spong.*, *Squil.*, *Staph.*, *Stram.*, *Stront.*, *Stry.*, *Sulph.*, *Sul ac.*, *Tab.*, *Tarax.*, *Tarent.*, *Teucr.*, *Ther.*, *Thuj.*, *Valer.*, *Verat.*, *Verb.*, *Vinc.*, **Zinc.**

**Bicuspid, aching** : *Bry.*, *Cycl.*, *Ferr.*, *Ir foe.*, *Indg.*, *Lycps.*, *Plan.*, *Sabad.*, *Sep.*

Lower aching at 2.45 P.M. >clenching teeth : *Ir foe.*

Lower aching at 3 P.M. : *Como.*

Neuralgic : *Kalm.*

Second sudden sharp aching, as if being pulled out, <morning and evening. and on pulling with finger : *Bry.*

Upper aching, > 11 A.M. : *Ir foe.*

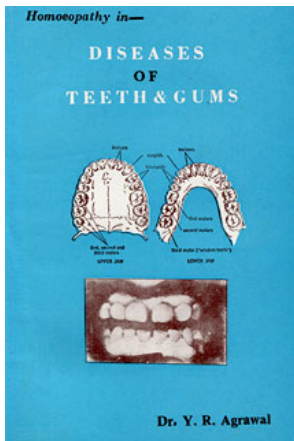
Upper aching, morning after rising : *Lycps.*

Extending to face, after rising and washing : *Plan.*

Stitches, tearing and twitching : *Cycl.*

Upper right bicuspid : *Cinnab.*

Lower 1st bicuspid : *Ars.*



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