

# Oral Embryology and Histology

## Ground Section of Tooth

### H090022

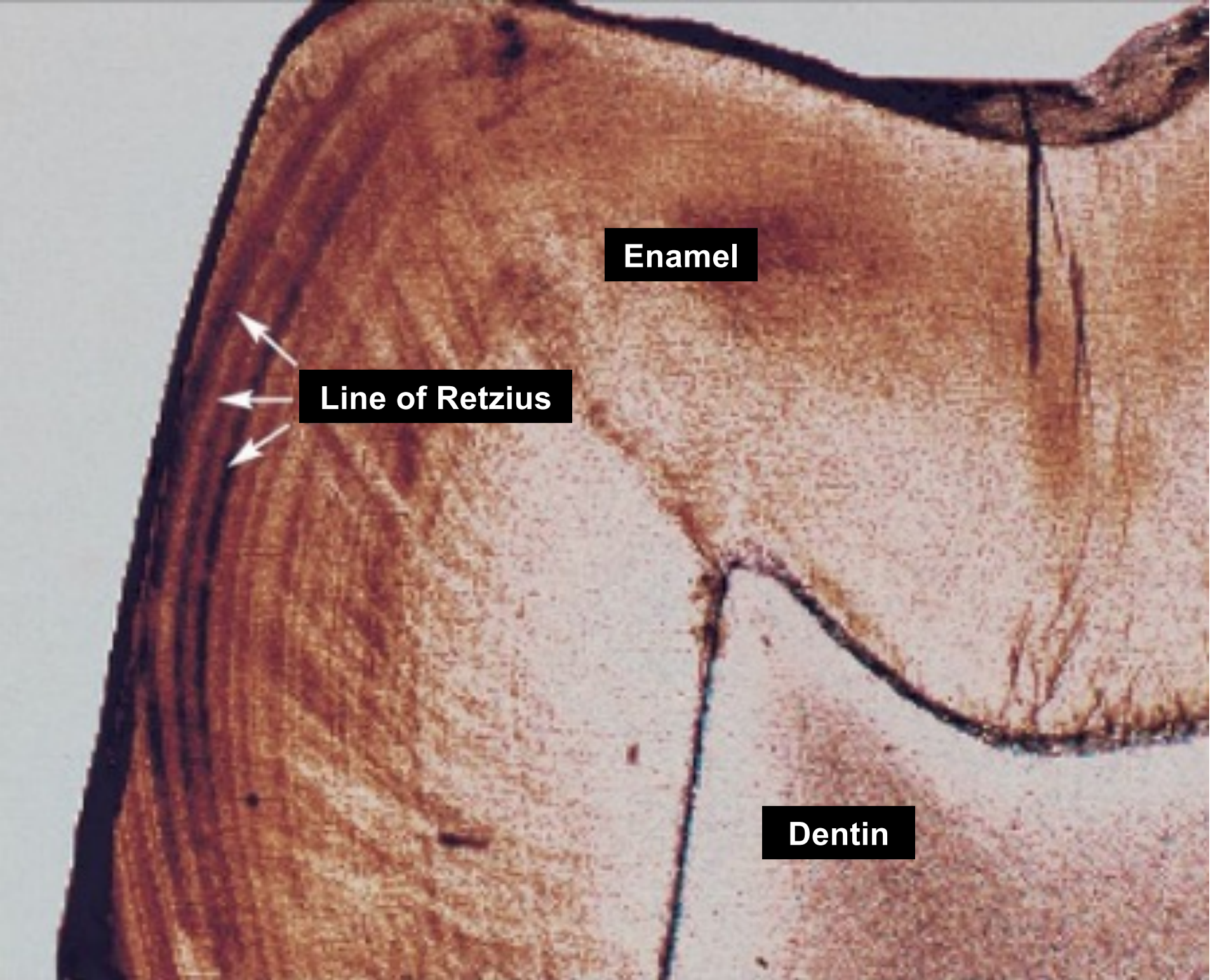


College of Oral Medicine  
Chung Shan Medical University



Chuan-Hang Yu

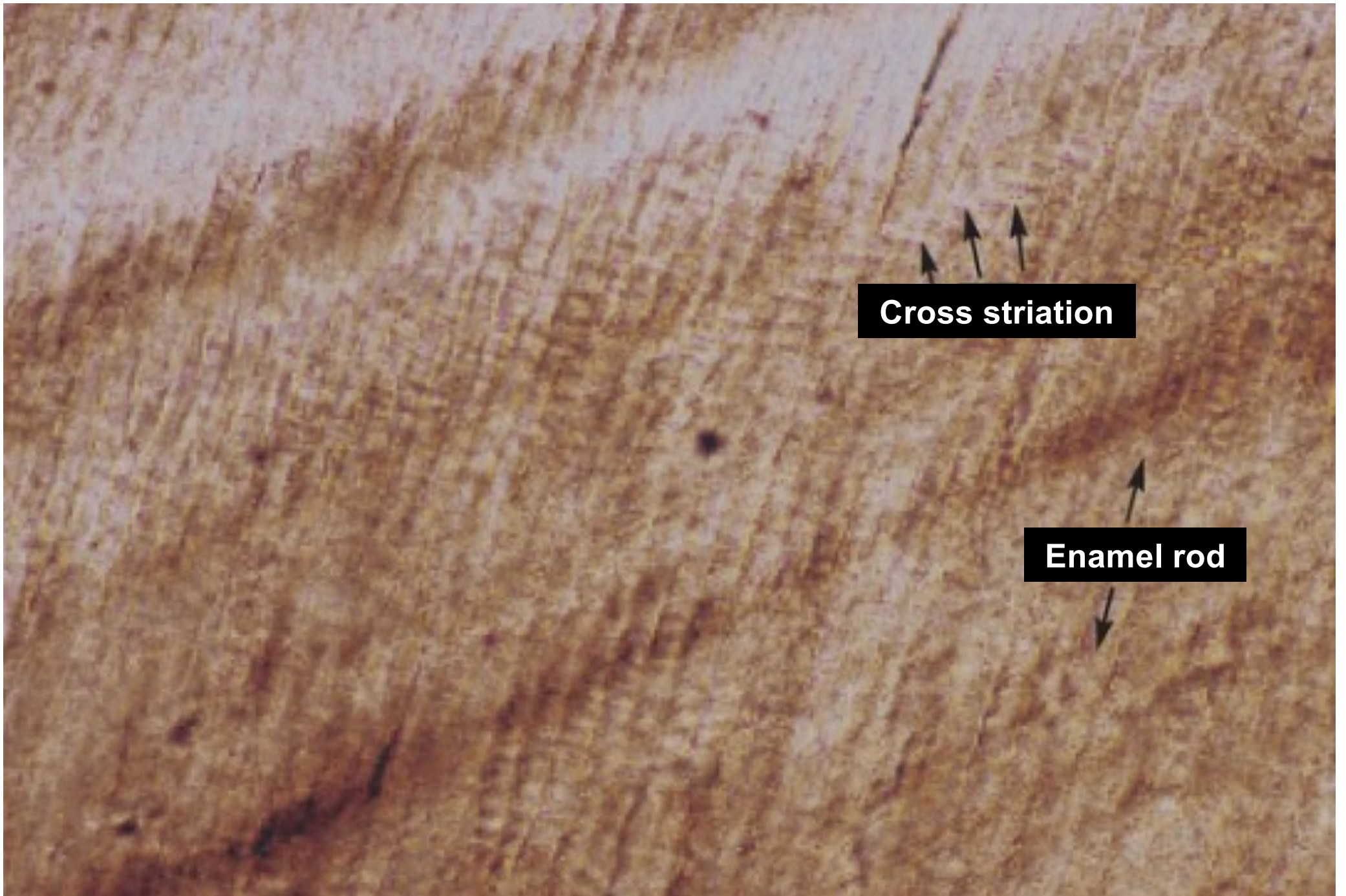
E-mail: [chuanhang2007@gmail.com](mailto:chuanhang2007@gmail.com)



**Enamel**

**Line of Retzius**

**Dentin**



**Cross striation**

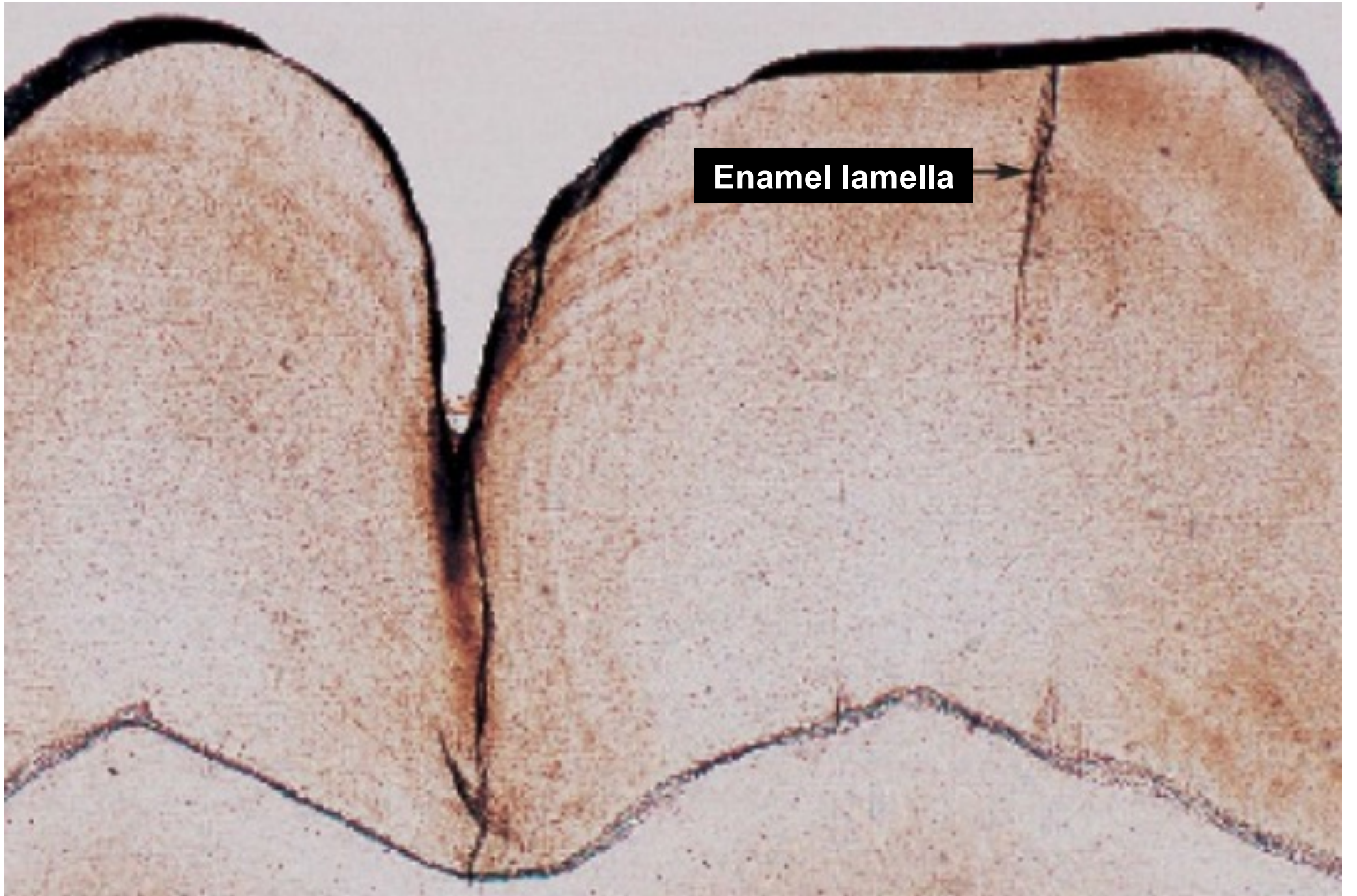
**Enamel rod**

**Perikymata**



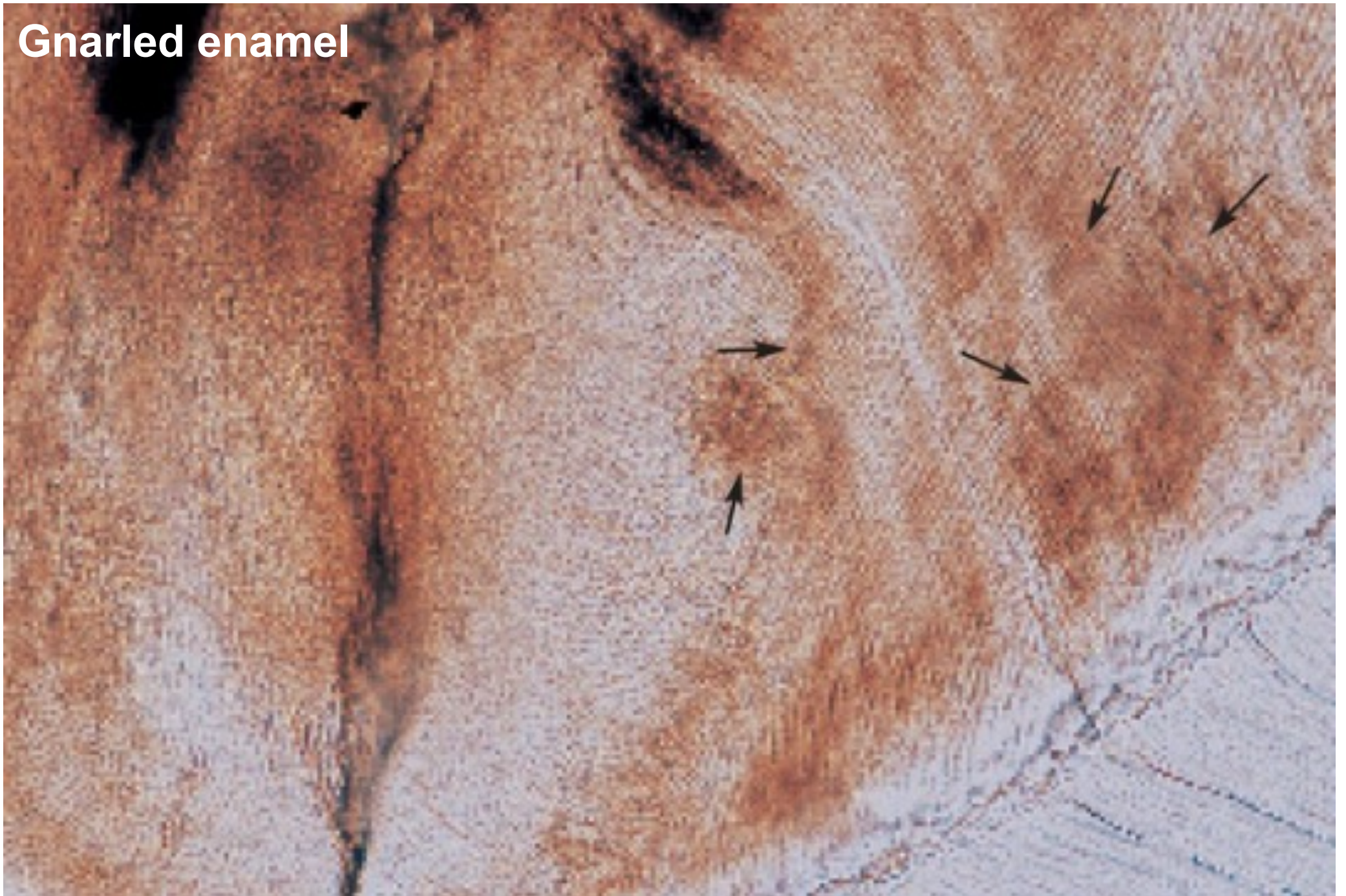
**Neonatal line**



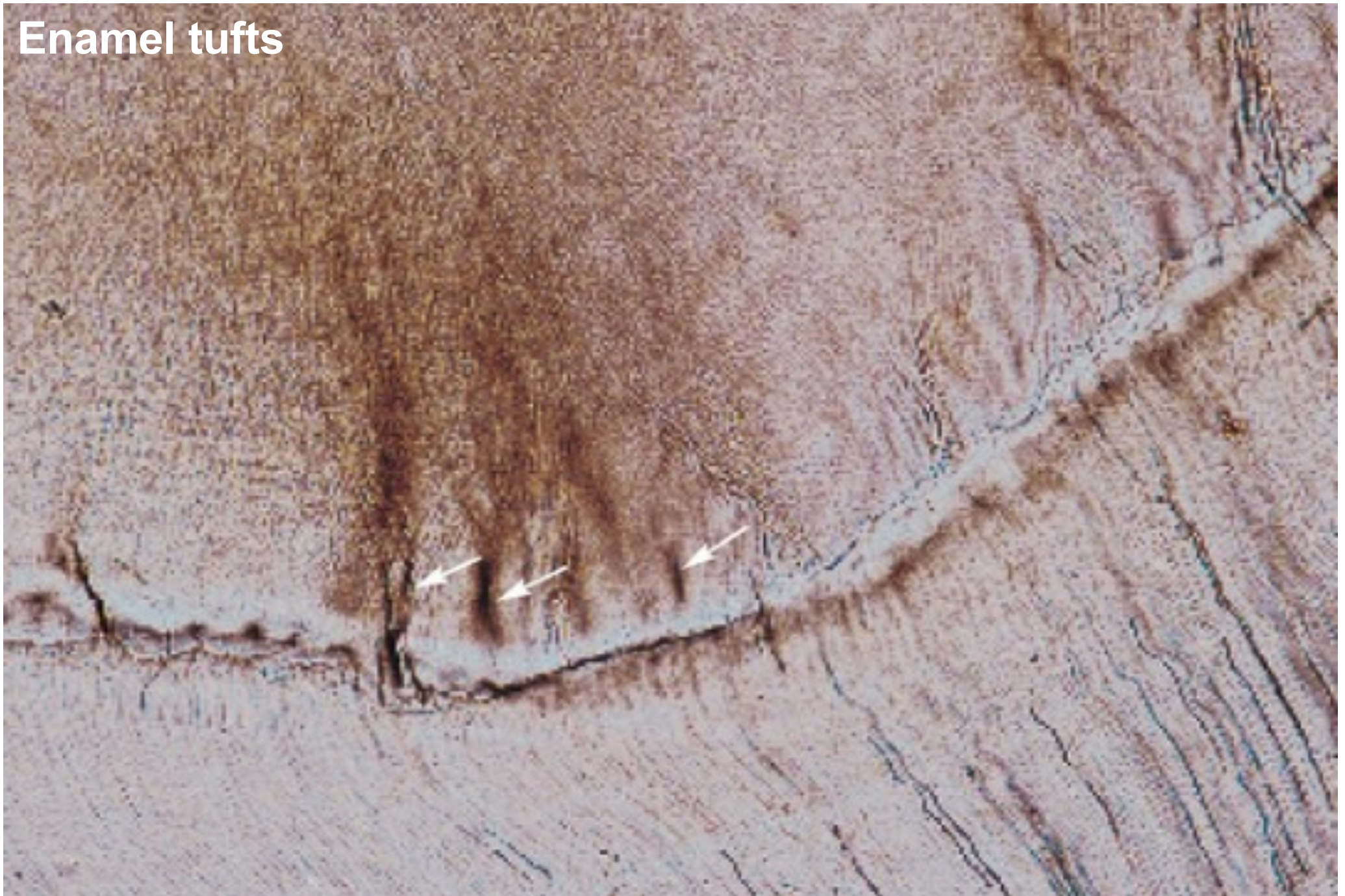


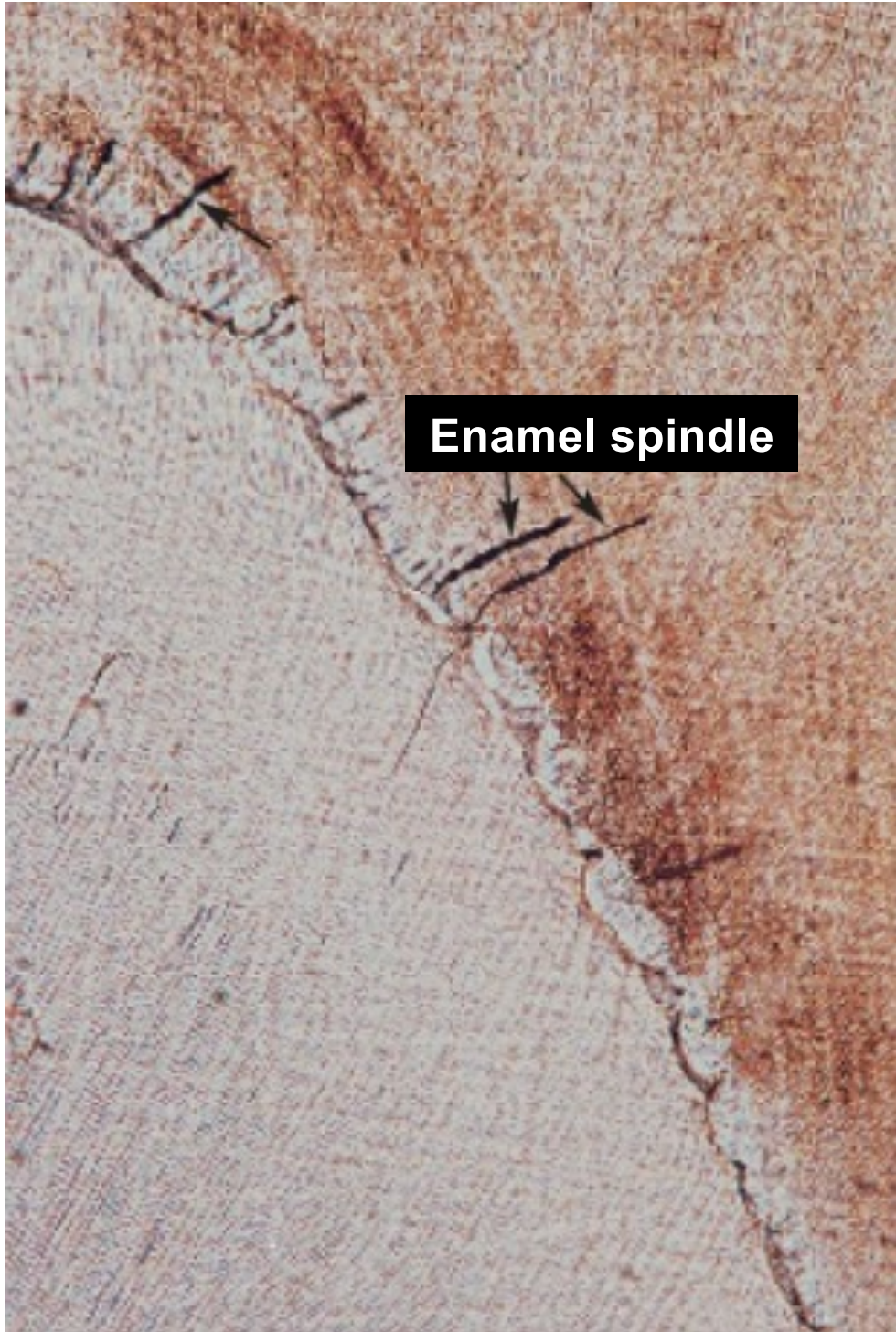
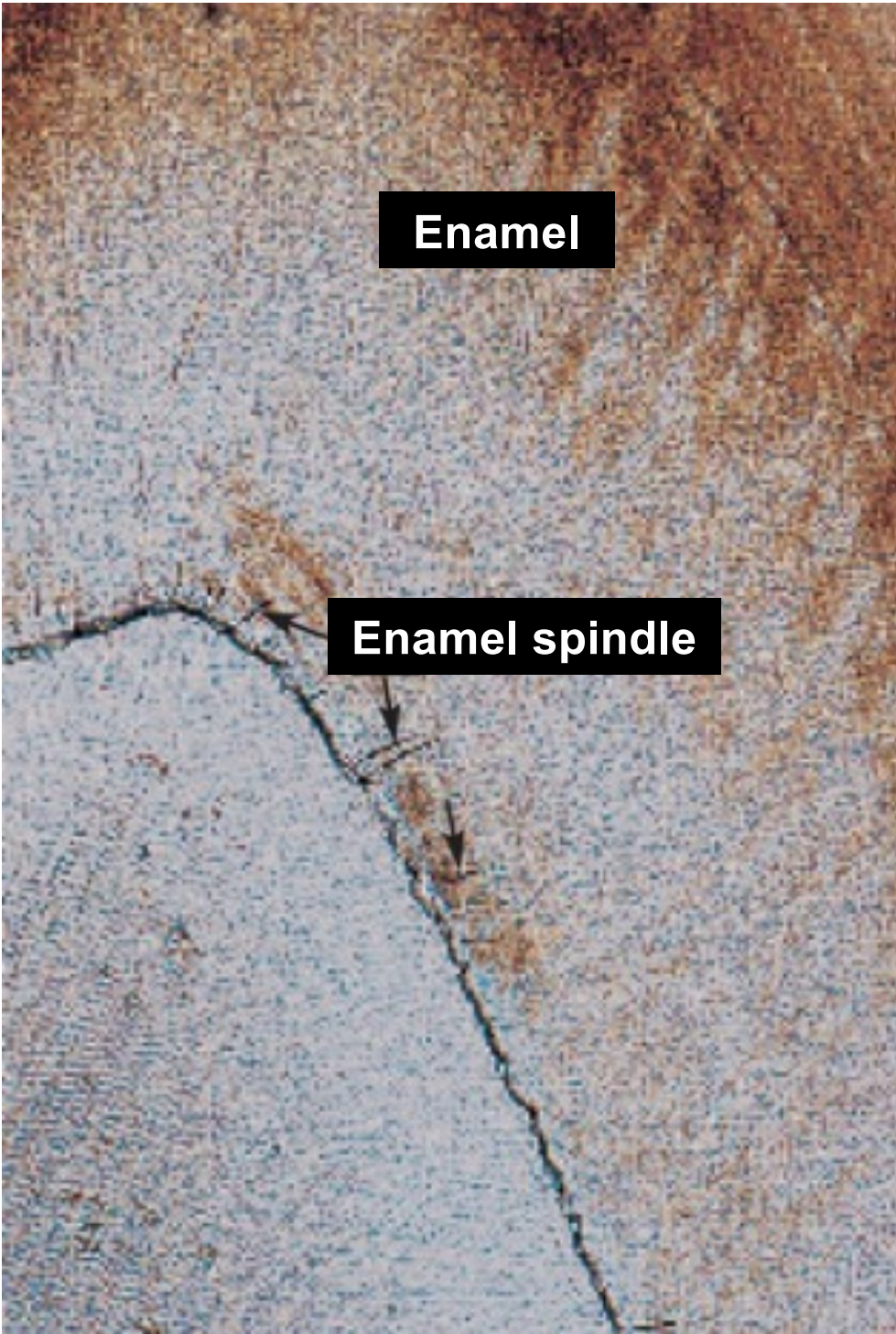
Enamel lamella

# Gnarled enamel

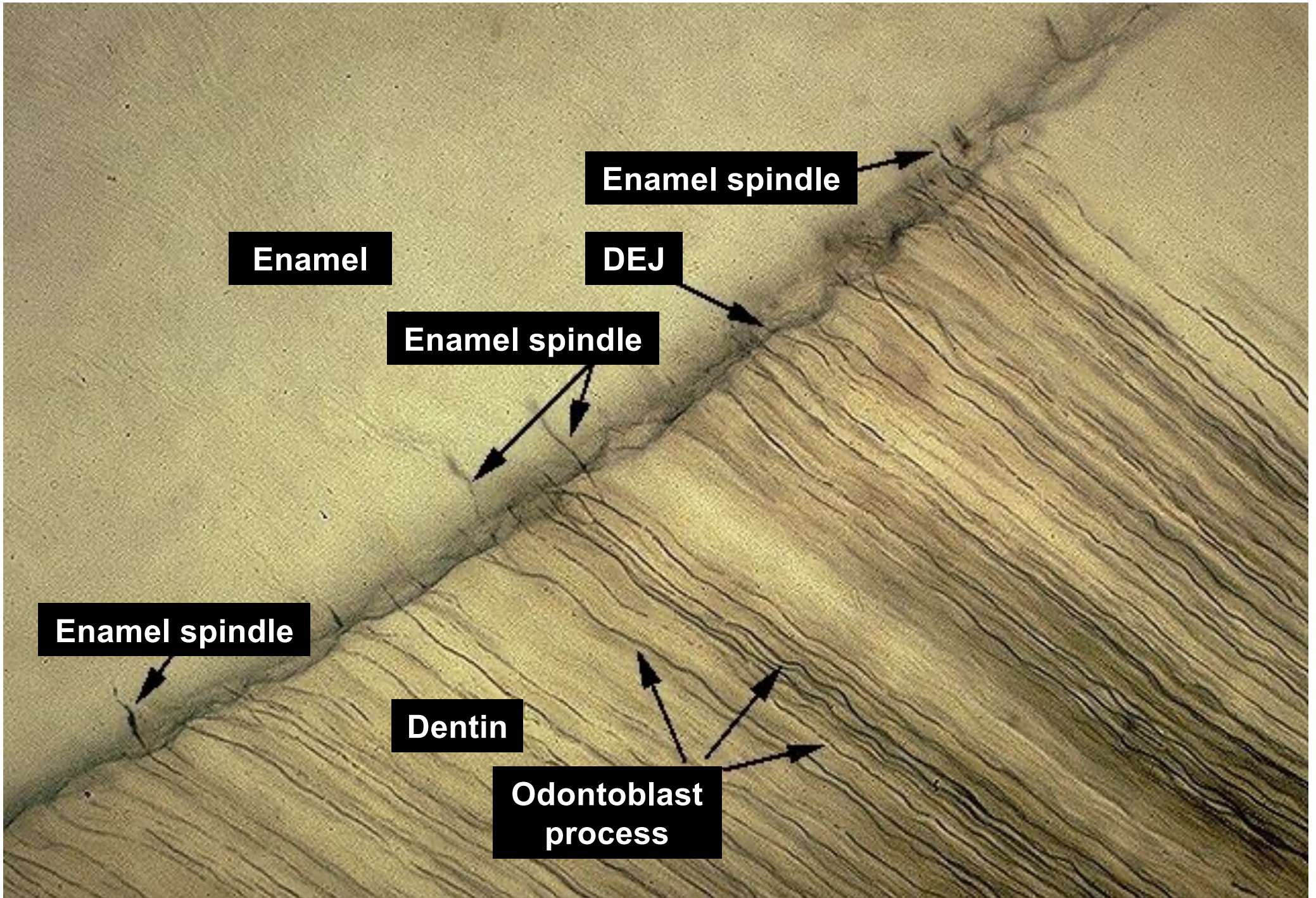


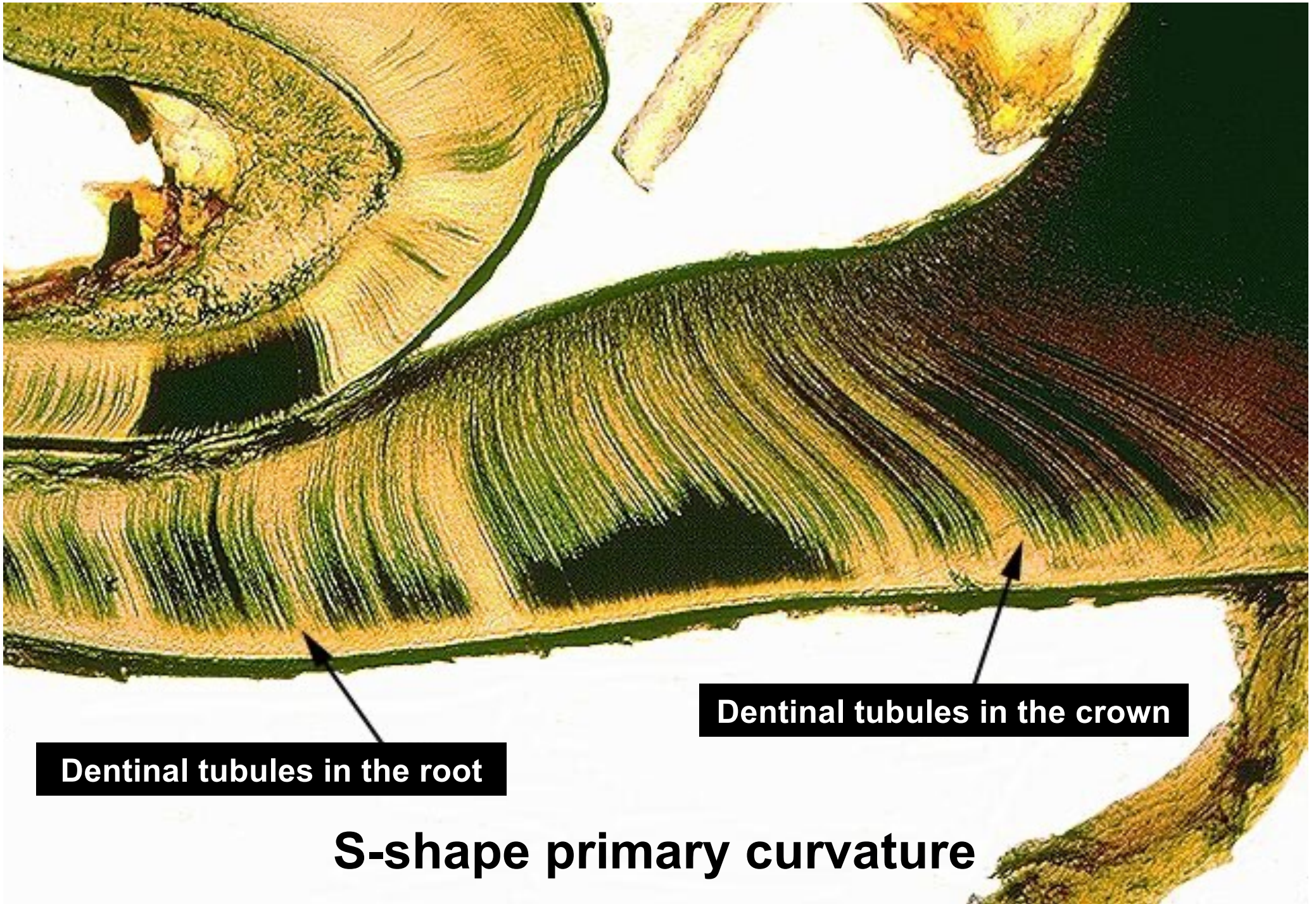
# Enamel tufts











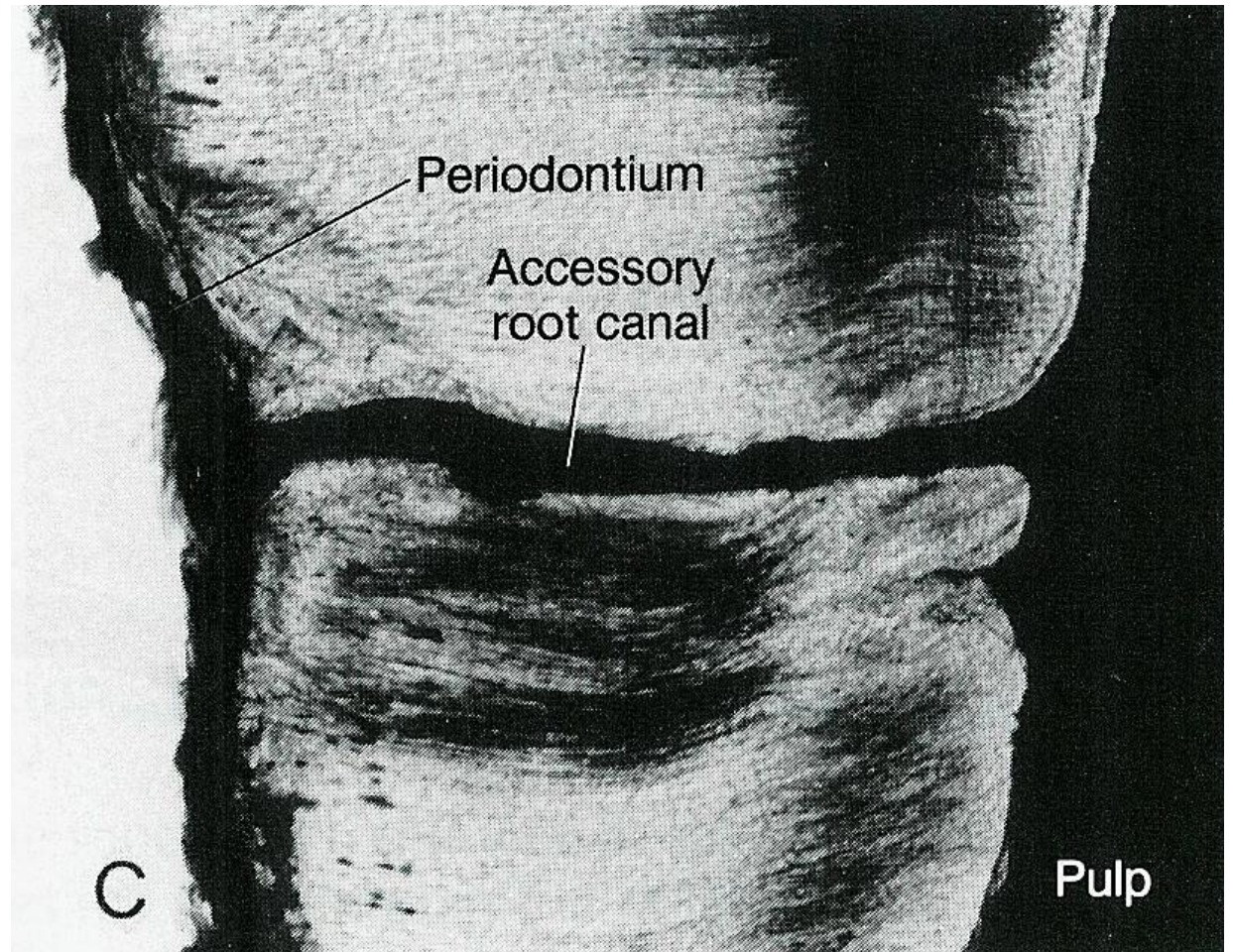
**Dentinal tubules in the root**

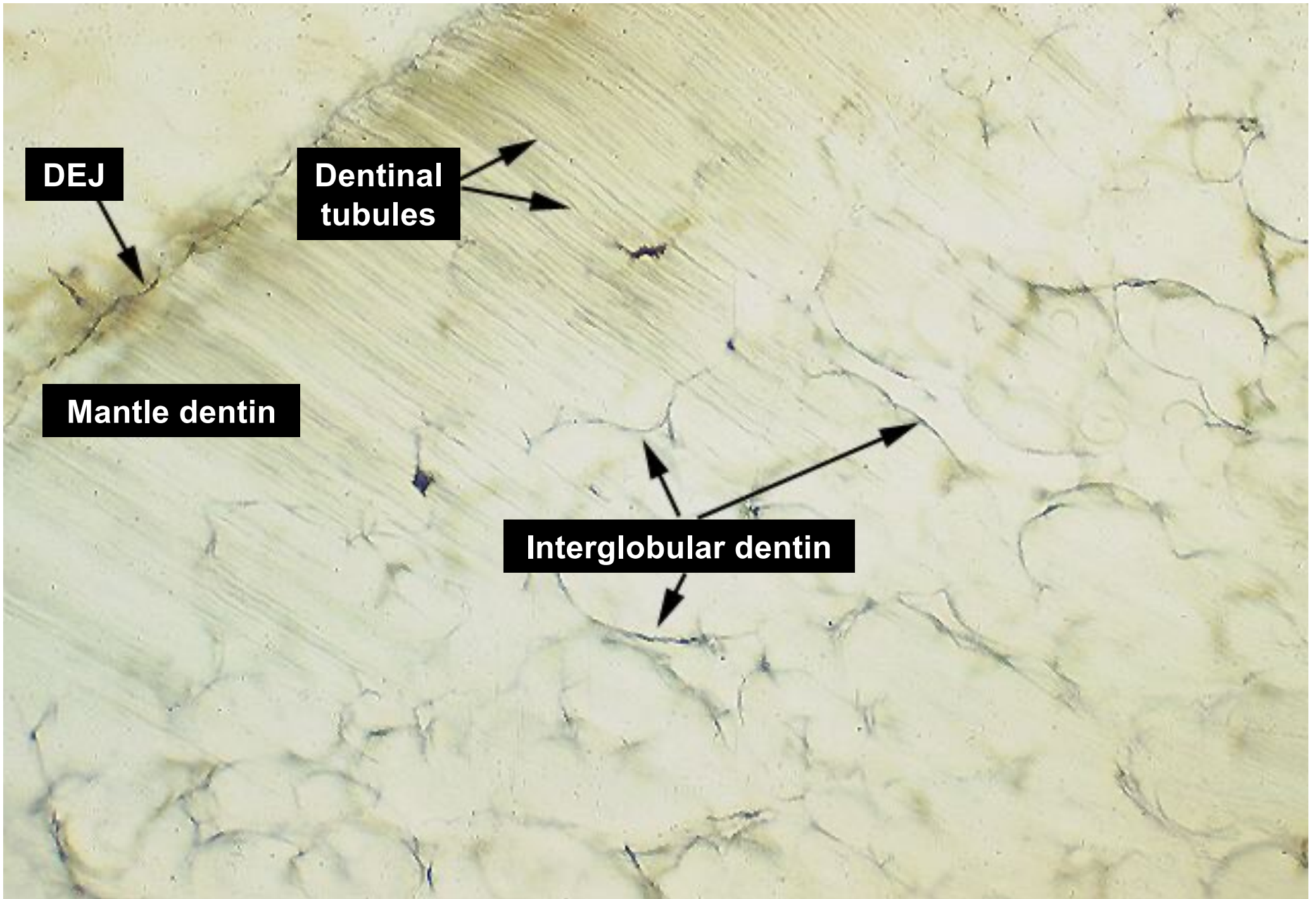
**Dentinal tubules in the crown**

**S-shape primary curvature**

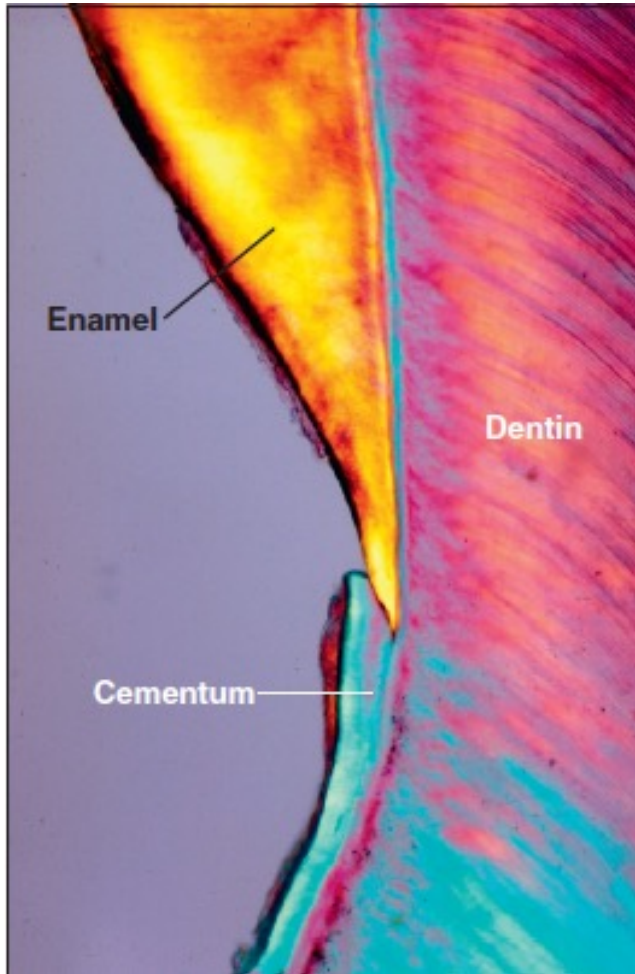


# Root apex Accessory root canal

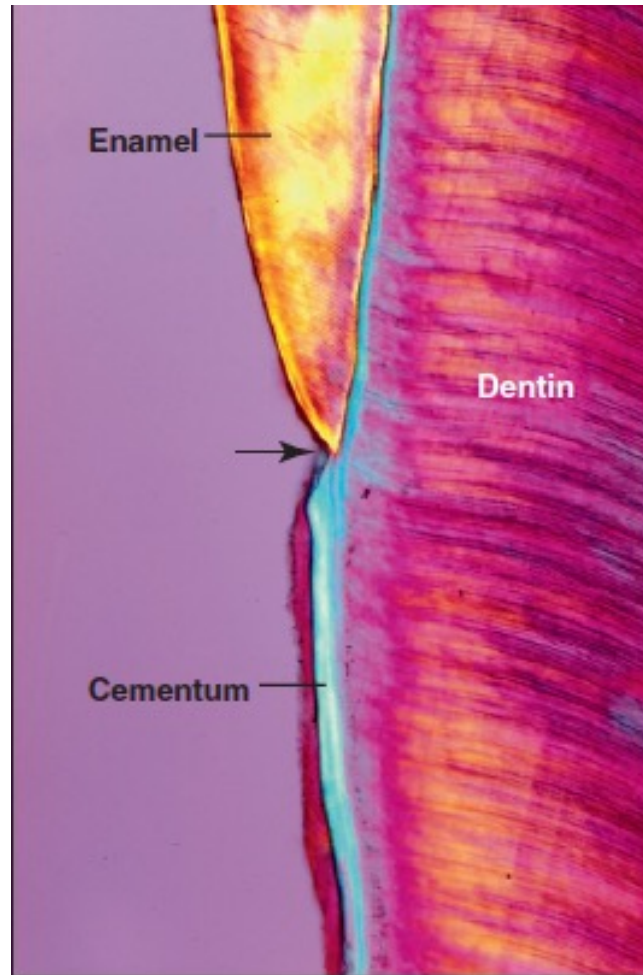




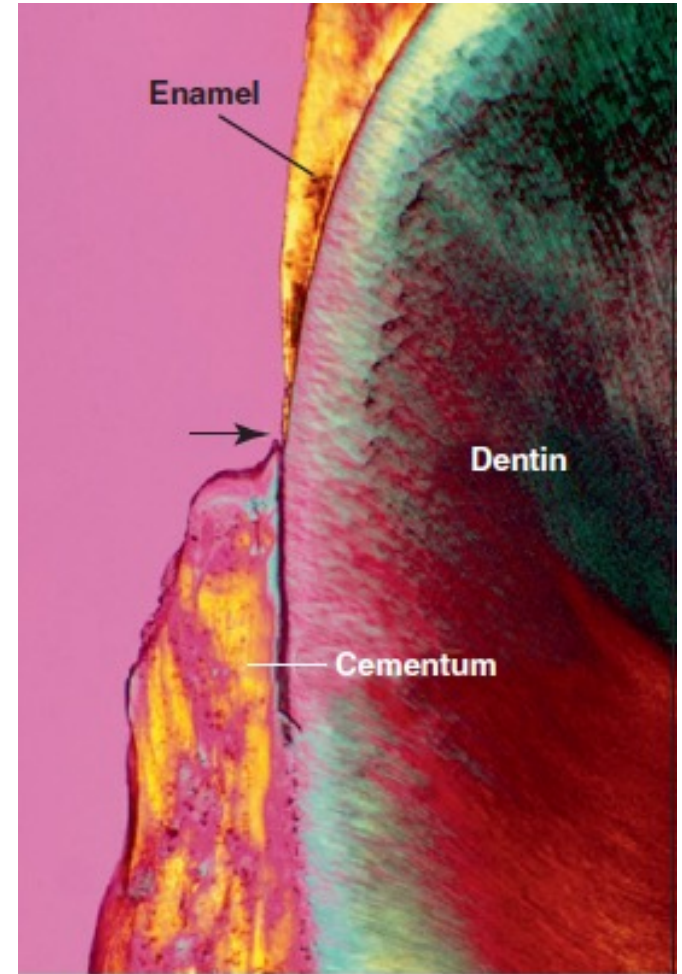
# Cementoenamel junction



**60% overlap**



**30% meet**



**10% gap**

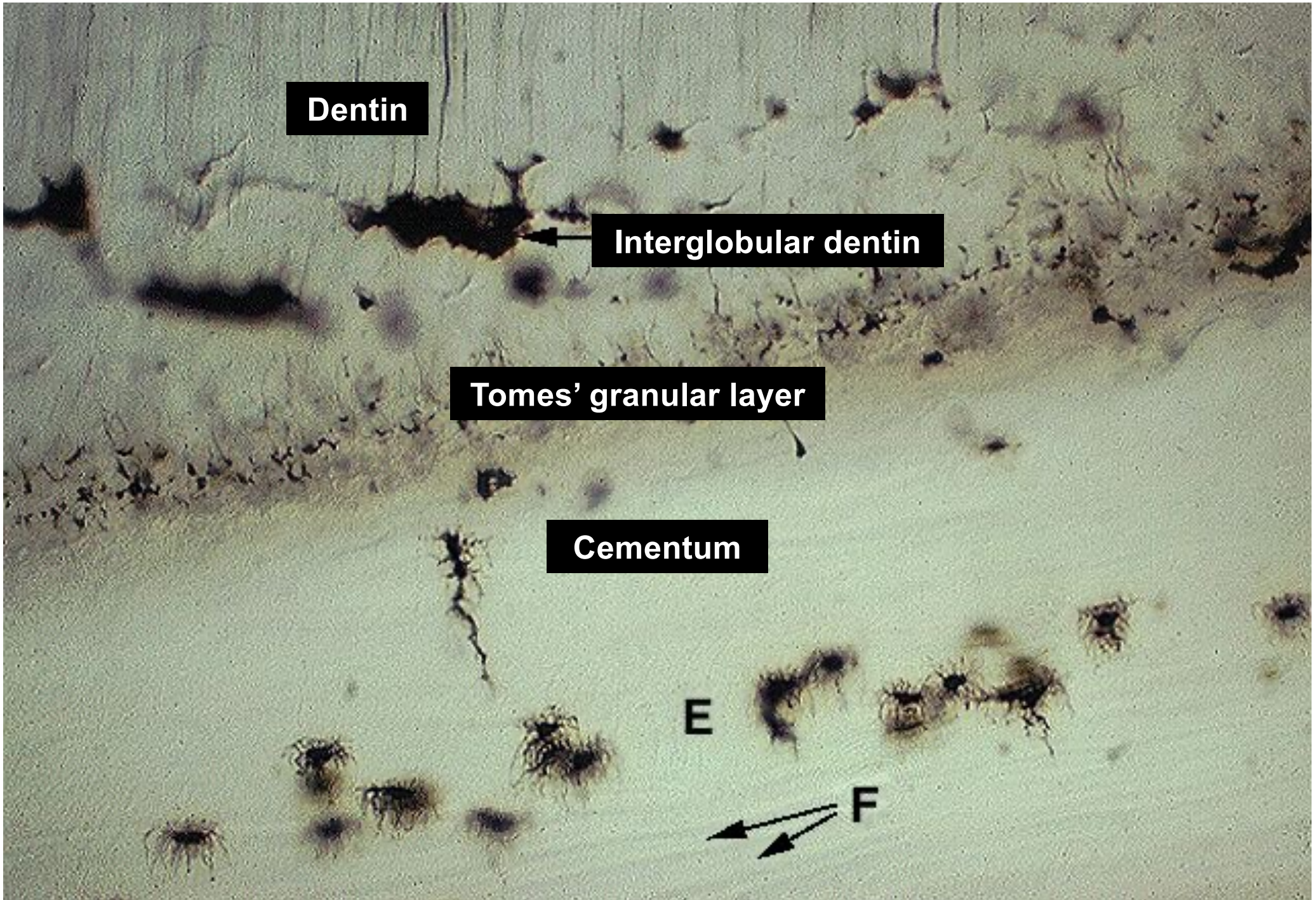


**Cementum**

This histological image shows a cross-section of a tooth. The top layer is a thin, light-colored layer of cementum. Below it is a thin, dark, granular layer of Tomes' granular layer. The majority of the image is composed of dentin, which exhibits a characteristic wavy, striated pattern of dentin growth lines. The layers are clearly demarcated, with the granular layer acting as a boundary between the dentin and the cementum.

**Tomes' granular layer**

**Dentin**



**Dentin**

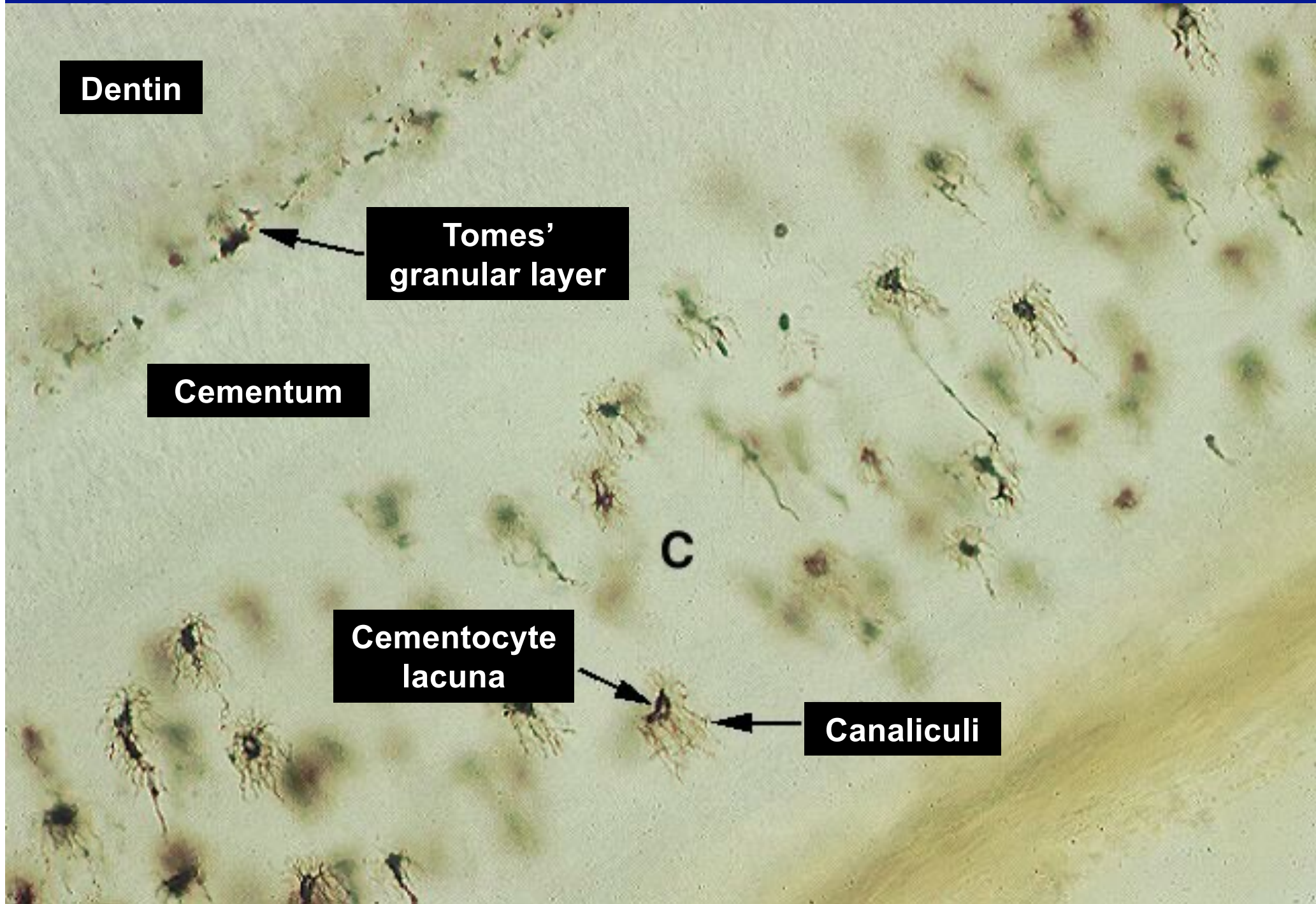
**Tomes' granular layer**

**Cementum**

**C**

**Cementocyte lacuna**

**Canaliculi**





**Thank you  
for  
your attention**