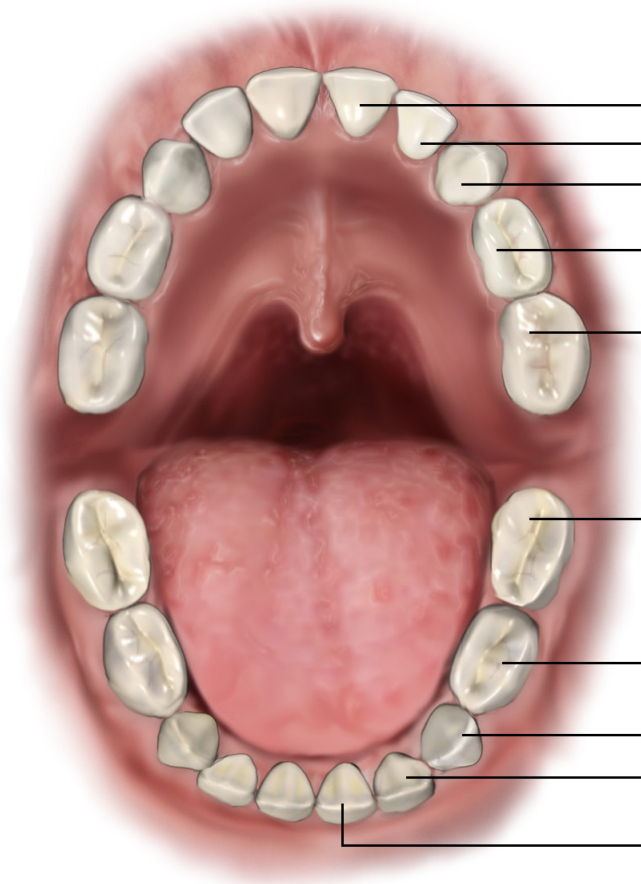


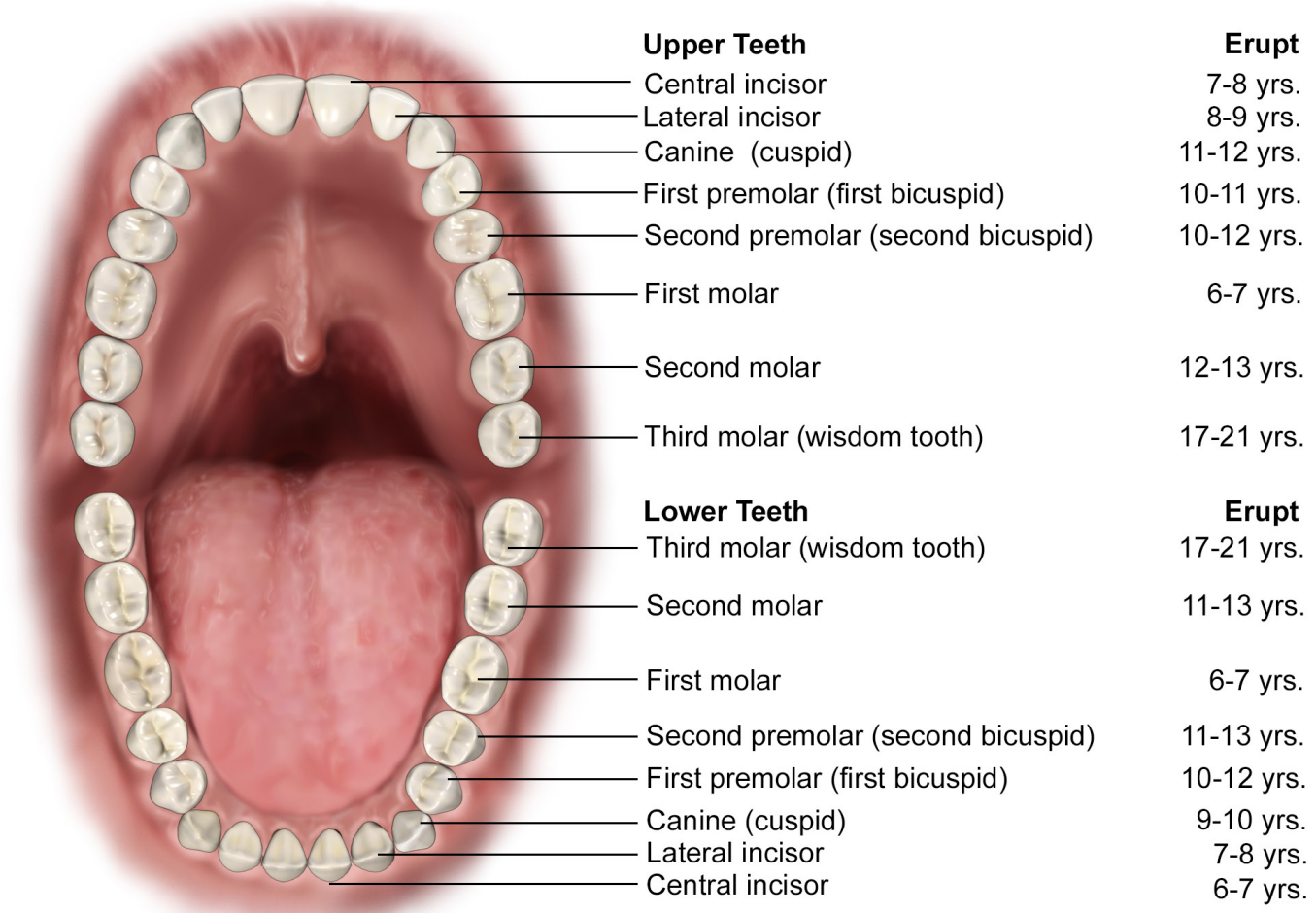
Normal Eruption of the Primary Dentition (Baby Teeth)



Upper Teeth		Erupt	Shed
Central incisor		8-12 mos.	6-7 yrs.
Lateral incisor		9-13 mos.	7-8 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)		16-22 mos.	7-8 yrs.
First molar		13-19 mos.	7-8 yrs.
Second molar		25-33 mos.	7-8 yrs.
Lower Teeth		Erupt	Shed
Second molar		23-31 mos.	10-12 yrs.
First molar		14-18 mos.	9-11 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)		17-23 mos.	9-12 yrs.
Lateral incisor		10-16 mos.	7-8 yrs.
Central incisor		6-10 mos.	6-7 yrs.

- Primary teeth generally begin to erupt at about 6 months of age. Typically the first teeth to emerge are the two bottom front teeth (called the mandibular central incisors), followed by the two top front teeth (the maxillary central incisors).
- Tooth eruption typically proceeds from front to back. Most children have a full complement of 20 primary teeth by 31 months of age.
- Spacing between primary teeth is both normal and desirable, as this allows room for the larger permanent teeth to erupt without causing crowding.
- Important to note is that the timing and pattern of tooth eruption may vary. However, if teeth have not erupted by 12 months of age the child should see a dentist for evaluation.

Normal Eruption of the Permanent Dentition (Adult Teeth)



Upper Teeth	Erupt
Central incisor	7-8 yrs.
Lateral incisor	8-9 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)	11-12 yrs.
First premolar (first bicuspid)	10-11 yrs.
Second premolar (second bicuspid)	10-12 yrs.
First molar	6-7 yrs.
Second molar	12-13 yrs.
Third molar (wisdom tooth)	17-21 yrs.
Lower Teeth	Erupt
Third molar (wisdom tooth)	17-21 yrs.
Second molar	11-13 yrs.
First molar	6-7 yrs.
Second premolar (second bicuspid)	11-13 yrs.
First premolar (first bicuspid)	10-12 yrs.
Canine (cuspid)	9-10 yrs.
Lateral incisor	7-8 yrs.
Central incisor	6-7 yrs.

- Permanent teeth begin to emerge around 5-6 years of age for most children. The bottom front teeth (called the mandibular central incisors) are usually first to appear. Around this same time, the first permanent molars, called the 'six-year-molars', will also begin to erupt. During this phase of development children have a mix of primary and permanent teeth, known as a mixed dentition.
- Dental development remains relatively stable during the early mixed-dentition phase. The child will not begin losing teeth again until the late mixed dentition phase, which occurs around age 10. The second permanent molars, known as the '12-year-molars', begin to erupt at this time. By the early teen years most children have a full complement of permanent teeth.
- Primary teeth are usually shed naturally. However, in some cases the roots of the primary teeth do not dissolve so they fail to loosen. In such situations, the child should see a dentist for possible extraction.