

Tooth Development Stage (TDS)	Single Rooted Teeth and Multi-Rooted Teeth [Descriptions]
A	In both uniradicular and multiradicular teeth, a beginning of calcification is seen at the superior level of the crypt in the form of an inverted cone or cones. There is no fusion of these calcified points.
B	Fusion of the calcified points forms one or several cusps, which unite to give a regularly outlined occlusal surface.
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Enamel formation is complete at the occlusal surface. Its extension and convergence toward the cervical region is seen.</li> <li>b. The beginning of a dentine deposit is seen.</li> <li>c. The outline of the pulp chamber has a curved shape at the occlusal border.</li> </ul>
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Crown formation is complete down to the cemento-enamel junction.</li> <li>b. The superior border of the pulp chamber in uniradicular teeth has a definite curved form, being concave towards the cervical region. The projection of the pulp horns, if present, gives an outline like an umbrella top. In molars, the pulp chamber has a trapezoid form.</li> <li>c. Beginning of root formation is seen in the form of a radiopaque spicule.</li> </ul>
E	<p>UNIRADICULAR TEETH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The walls of the pulp chamber now form straight lines, whose continuity is broken by the presence of the pulp horn, which is larger than in the previous stage.</li> <li>b. The root length is still less than the crown height.</li> </ul> <p>MULTIRADICULAR TEETH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Initial formation of the radicular bifurcation is seen in the form of either a calcified point or a semilunar shape.</li> <li>b. The root length is still less than the crown height.</li> </ul>
F	<p>UNIRADICULAR TEETH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The walls of the pulp chamber now form a more or less isosceles triangle. The apex ends in a funnel shape.</li> <li>b. Root development is equal to or greater than the crown height.</li> </ul> <p>MULTIRADICULAR TEETH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The calcified region of the bifurcation has developed further down from its semilunar stage to give the roots a more definite and distinct outline, with funnel shaped endings.</li> <li>b. The root length is equal to or greater than the crown height</li> </ul>
G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The walls of the root canals are now parallel (distal root of molars)</li> <li>b. The apical ends of the root canals are still partially open.</li> </ul>
H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The apical end of the root canal is completely closed (distal root in molars)</li> <li>b. The periodontal membrane has a uniform width around the root and apex</li> </ul>