At the end of this lecture session, students would be proficient in:

1. Displaying an understanding of the oral mucosal tissues and its components (P2, P4).

2. Identifying the macroscopic features of gingiva in health (P1, A1).

3. Appraisal and integration of the theoretical knowledge into clinical practice (C6, A4).
Marginal gingiva follows a “Scalloped" outline
Interdental papillae follow a “Knife-edge” outline
1. Based on contour of proximal surfaces of teeth & shape of gingival embrassures
2. When proximal surfaces of adjacent crowns of teeth are flat, roots are closer – Shape of interdental gingiva will be NARROW
3. When proximal surfaces are convex, roots are also flared – Shape of interdental gingiva is BROAD
4. In general, in ANTERIOR REGION – Shape of interdental gingiva is PYRAMIDAL
5. In the molar region – more flattened shape or COL shape
6. COL means valley like depression that connects facial and lingual interdental gingiva