Classification of malocclusion   د. عصام الجوراني

(Angle's classification):

Angle classified occlusion according to the molar relationship and this remains the most internationally recognized classification of malocclusion. When looking at ideal occlusion, Angle found that the mesiobuccal cusp of the upper first permanent molar should occlude with the sulcus between the mesial and distal buccal cusps of the lower first permanent molar. He therefore based his classification of occlusion on this relative mesiodistal position:

Class I occlusion: (Neutroclusion)

A malocclusion in which the buccal groove of the mandibular first permanent molar occludes with the mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first permanent molar. The term "Class I" is sometimes used incorrectly as a synonym for normal occlusion, although in reality, it only signifies a normal relationship of maxillary and mandibular first molars in the sagittal plane

Class II malocclusion (Distoclusion, Postnormal occlusion):

A malocclusion in which the buccal groove of the mandibular first permanent molar occludes posterior (distal by at least half cusp) to the mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first permanent molar. Subdivided into:

- **Class II malocclusion, Division 1:**

  A Class II malocclusion with proclined maxillary incisors, resulting in an increased overjet with normal or mostly deepbite.
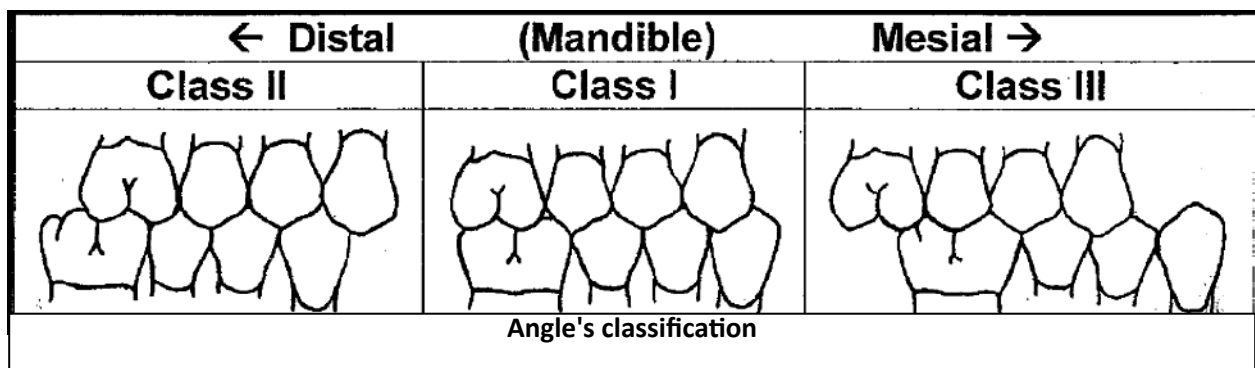
- **Class II malocclusion, Division 2:**

A Class II malocclusion typically with the maxillary central incisors tipped palatally, a short anterior lower face height, an excessive overbite and normal or decreasing overjet. Three types of Class II Division 2 malocclusion can be distinguished, based on differences in the spatial conditions in the maxillary dental arch:

❖ *Type A:* The four maxillary permanent incisors are tipped palatally, without the occurrence of crowding.

❖ *Type B:* The maxillary central incisors are tipped palatally and the maxillary laterals are tipped labially.

❖ *Type C:* The four maxillary permanent incisors are tipped palatally, with the canines labially positioned.

Class III malocclusion (Mesioclusion, Prenormal occlusion):

A malocclusion in which the buccal groove of the mandibular first permanent molar occludes anterior (mesial by at least half cusp) to the mesiobuccal cusp of the maxillary first permanent molar. The same conventions as described before are used to indicate the severity of deviation from a Class I molar relationship.This was either:

a) Postural: associated with forward mandibular displacement, or

b) True: not associated with forward mandibular displacement.

← Distal	(Mandible)	Mesial →
Class II	Class I	Class III

Angle's classification

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Subdivision Malocclusions

<u>Class II Subdivision Malocclusions</u>

Class II subdivision malocclusions occur when the first molar relationship is Class II on one side of the arches and Class I on the other side. A Class II - 1 subdivision is written as follows: Class II division 1 subdivision right when the Class II molar relation is on the right side of the arches and Class II - 1 subdivision left when the molar relation is Class II on the left side of the arches. The written form for Class II - 2 subdivision malocclusions follows the same pattern as given earlier.

Important notes:

1-Usually when we talk about angles classification we talk about first permanent molar relation (and some time we notice that this relation not symmetrical in both side).

2- When there is missing of the first permanent molar or there is drifting as a result of an early loss of deciduous molars so we shift to another classification which is canine classification ,and if there is no canine or impacted canine or severly malposed canine so we shift to another classification which is incisor classification.

Classification based on canine relation:

A. **Class I canine relationship**:

   When the upper canine occludes in the embrasure between lower canine and the first premolar. (mesiobuccal cusp tip of maxillary first molar occluded in the buccal groove of lower first molar).

B. **Class II canine relationship**:

   When the upper canine occludes anterior to the embrasure between lower canine and the first premolar.

C. **Class III canine relationship:**

When the upper canine occludes posterior to the embrasure between lower canine and the first premolar.

Incisor classification

The incisor classification is considered simpler. It was adopted by the British Standards' Institute in 1983, and is based upon the relationship of the lower incisor edges and the cingulum plateau of the maxillary central incisors.
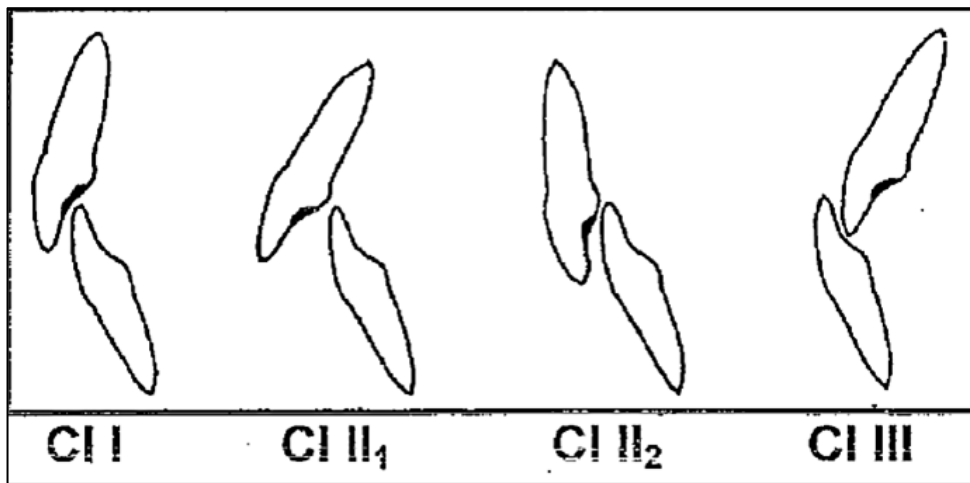
Class I The mandibular incisor edges occlude with or lie immediately below the cingulum plateau of the maxillary central incisors.

Class II The mandibular incisor edges lie posterior to the cingulum plateau of the maxillary central incisors.

a. **Division 1**. The maxillary central incisors are proclined or of average inclination and there is an increased overjet.

b. **Division 2.** The maxillary central incisors are retro-clined; the overjet is normally minimum, but may be increased

CLASS III

The mandibular incisor edges lie anterior to the cingulum plateau of the upper central incisors; the overjet is reduced or reversed.

Cl I   Cl II₁   Cl II₂   Cl III

Classification of deciduous teeth (2and course)

Terminal plane

Distal step

Flush terminal plane

Mesial step:

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