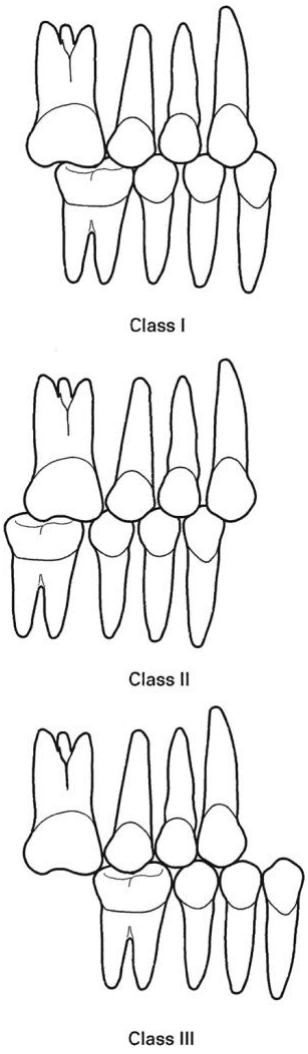


Angle's classification.

Angle's classification

Angle's classification was based upon the premise that the first permanent molars erupted into a constant position within the facial skeleton, which could be used to assess the anteroposterior relationship of the arches. In addition to the fact that Angle's classification was based upon an incorrect assumption, the problems experienced in categorizing cases with forward drift or loss of the first permanent molars have resulted in this particular approach being superseded by other classifications. However, Angle's classification is still used to describe molar relationships, and the terms used to describe incisor relationships have been adapted into incisor classification.

- ***Class I or neutrocclusion***—the mesiobuccal cusp of the upper first molar occludes with the mesiobuccal groove of the lower first molar. In practice, discrepancies of up to half a cusp width either way were also included in this category.

- ***Class II or distocclusion***—the mesiobuccal cusp of the lower first molar occludes distal to the Class I position. This is also known as a postnormal relationship.

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.



Figure (15) Class II, division 2 malocclusions. ***(a and b)*** **Type A. With excess space in the maxillary dental arch, all four maxillary incisors can tip palatally, and the canines attain a correct position in the dental arch.** ***(c and d)*** **Type B. With limited space, the maxillary central incisors tip palatally, and the lateral incisors tip labially.** ***(e and f)*** **Type C. With marked shortage of space, the four maxillary incisors tip palatally, and the canines emerge buccally outside the dental arch.**

• ***Class III or mesiocclusion***—the mesiobuccal cusp of the lower first molar occludes mesial to the Class I position. This is also known as a prenormal relationship.



Figure (16) ***Class III or mesiocclusion***

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.

Canine classification:

Class I: It is a normal canine relation, when the tip of the upper canines located in the embrasure area between lower canine and first premolar (or the mesial slope of the upper canine coincide with the distal slop of lower canine) in occlusion.

Class II: Abnormal canine relation in which the lower canine will be more backward from normal canine relation in occlusion.
Class III: Abnormal canine relation, when the lower canine will be more forward than from normal canine relation.

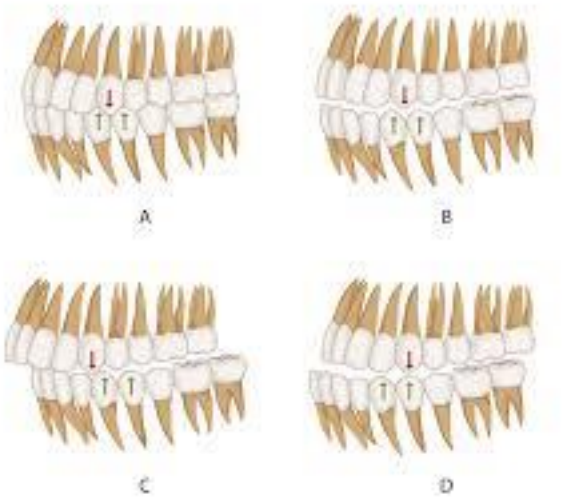


Figure (17) showed Canine classification.

Incisor classification

The incisor relationship does not always match the buccal segment relationship. Since much of orthodontic treatment is focused on the correction of incisor mal-relationships, it is helpful to have a classification of incisor relationships. The terms used are the same but this is not Angle's classification, although it is a derivation.

In clinical practice, the incisor classification is usually found to be more useful than Angle's classification.

British Standards incisor classification

• **Class I**—the lower incisor edges occlude with or lie immediately below the cingulum plateau of the upper central incisors.

• **Class II**—the lower incisor edges lie posterior to the cingulum plateau of the upper incisors. There are two subdivisions of this category:

- **Division 1**—the upper central incisors are proclined or of average inclination and there is an increase in overjet.
- **Division 2**—the upper central incisors are retroclined. The overjet is usually minimal or may be increased.

• **Class III**—the lower incisor edges lie anterior to the cingulum plateau of the upper incisors. The overjet is reduced or reversed.

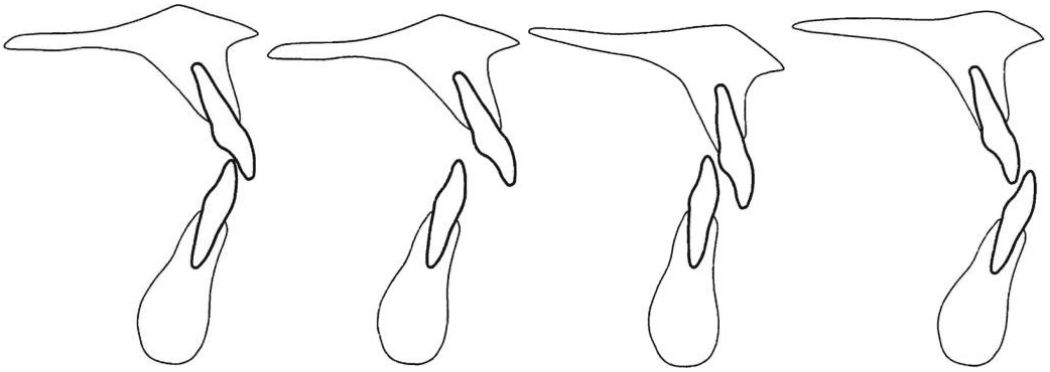


Figure (17) demonstrate incisor classification.

Classification of deciduous teeth: Depend on the relation between terminal plane present in the maxillary and mandibular deciduous posterior teeth.

Terminal plane:

The distal proximal surface of the maxillary and mandibular second deciduous molars (being the distal terminal plane of the deciduous dentition). The relationship between the maxillary and mandibular terminal planes in the early mixed dentition is thought to determine, to a degree, the eventual relationship between the (at the time still unerupted) maxillary and mandibular first permanent molars.

Distal step:

A situation in which the terminal plane of the mandibular second deciduous molar is situated posteriorly to that of the maxillary second deciduous molar. This situation is thought to be predisposing to, but not necessarily predictive of, a Class II relationship of the (at the time, still unerupted) first permanent molars.

Flush terminal plane

An end-to-end relationship between the distal proximal surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular second deciduous molars, usually leading to a Class I or Class II relationship between the (at the time, still unerupted) maxillary and mandibular first permanent molars.

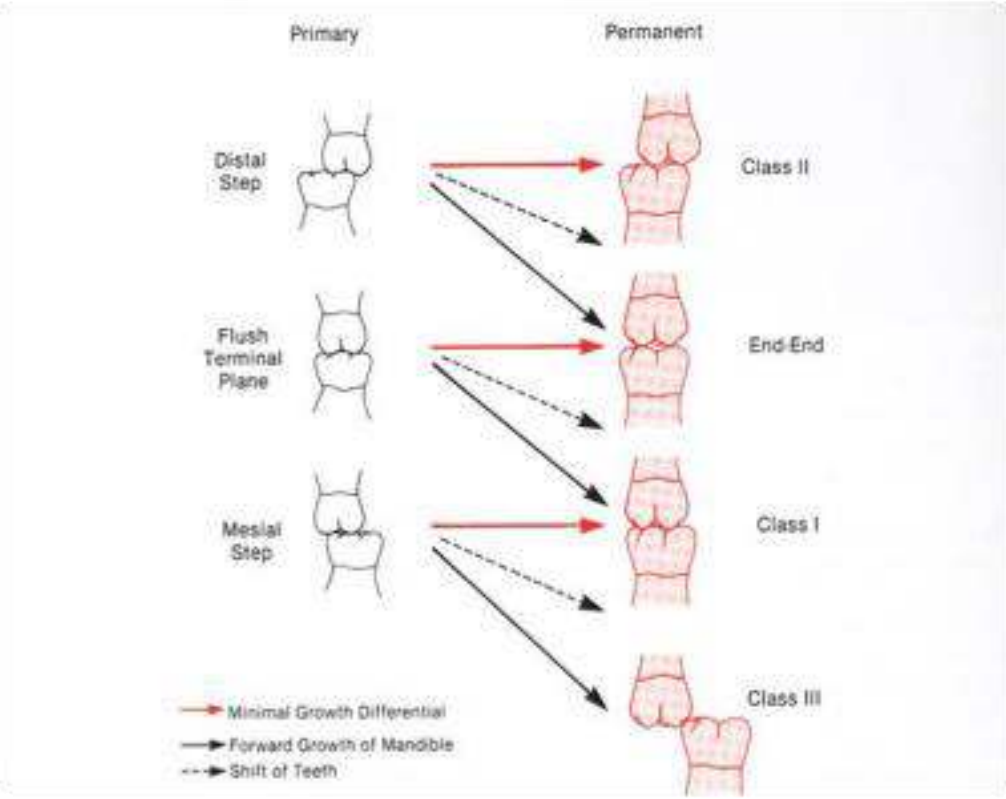
Mesial step:

A situation in which the terminal plane of the mandibular second deciduous molar is situated anteriorly to that of the maxillary second deciduous molar. Depending on the severity of the mesial step, this relationship is thought to predispose to (but is, strictly speaking, not predictive

of) either a Class I or a Class III relationship of the (at the time, still unerupted) maxillary and mandibular first permanent molars.

Clinical implications and variations:

The first permanent molars may erupt into one of the following occlusal relationships



Best wishes.