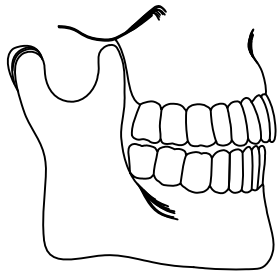


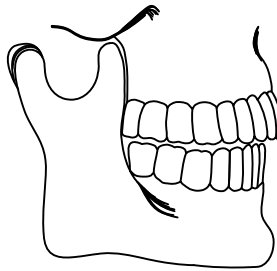
A malocclusion is a misalignment or incorrect relation between the teeth of the two dental arches when they approach each other as the jaws close. Several forms of malocclusion exist just like we could say that many different faces exist. It is then important to group these deviations from a normal dentition by their characteristics.

The terms “class I”, “class II” and “class III” define the skeletal anteroposterior (front-back) relationship of the lower jaw with regard to the upper jaw.



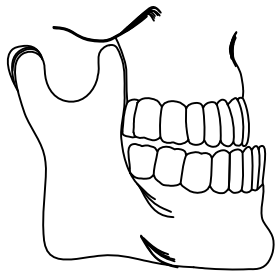
Class 1

The class I relationship represents a normal relationship between both jaws. However, the upper teeth slightly overlap the lower teeth.



Class 2

The class II relationship means that the lower jaw is shifted backward with regard to the upper jaw. Also called retrognathism or overbite.



Class 3

The class III relationship means that the lower jaw is shifted forward with regard to the upper jaw. Also called prognathism or underbite.