ANGLES CLASSIFICATION

In the early 1900s, Edward H. Angle classified occlusions using the relationship between the first molars of both arches as the key factor in determining occlusions. The three classes according to Angle's classification are as follows:

HOW TO DETERMINE CLASS 1 VS CLASS 2

- **Normal occlusion**: The mesiobuccal cusp of the upper first molar occludes with the buccal groove of the lower first molar.
- **Class I malocclusion**: Same as normal occlusion but characterized by crowding, rotations, and other positional irregularities.
- **Class II malocclusion**: The mesiobuccal cusp of the upper first molar occludes <u>anterior</u> to the buccal groove of the lower first molar. There are two subtypes of Class II malocclusion.
- **Class II, division 1**: Upper incisors are tilted <u>outwards</u>, creating significant overjet.

- **Class II, division 2**: Upper incisors are <u>labially</u> inclined.
- **Class III malocclusion**: The mesiobuccal cusp of the upper first molar occludes <u>posterior</u> to the buccal groove of the lower first molar.