

## Dental terminology

Dr. Issam Aljorani (BDS, MSc. Ortho.)

### Lecture 7

## ORTHODONTIC 😊

**Orthodontia** (ortho = straight, dont = tooth) is the study dealing with the prevention and correction of abnormally positioned or misaligned teeth.

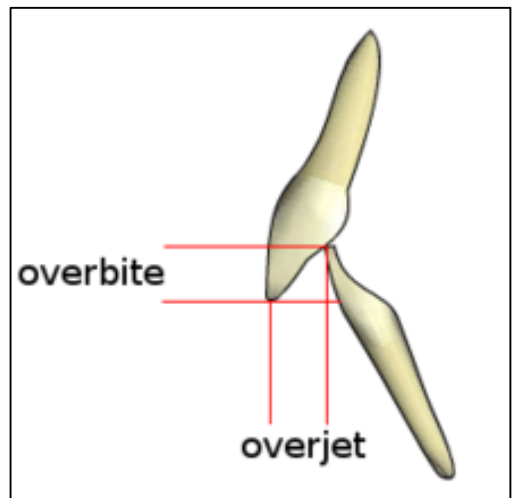
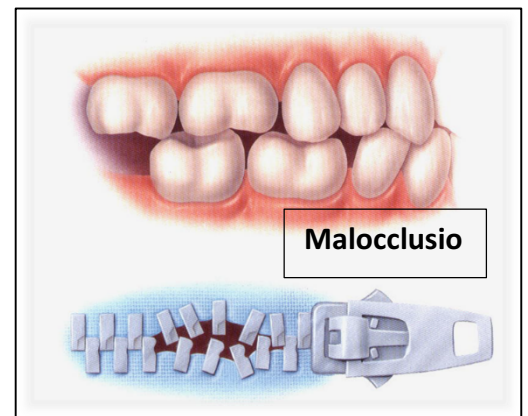
**Occlusion** is defined as a manner in which the upper and lower teeth intercusate between each other in all mandibular positions and movements.

**Malocclusion:** is an irregularity in the occlusion beyond the accepted range of normal.

**Overjet:** it is a horizontal distance between the incisal edges of maxillary and the labial surfaces of the mandibular central incisors.

**Overbite:** it is a vertical overlap of the maxillary and mandibular central incisors when they are in occlusion.

**Crossbite;** It is when the upper tooth or teeth lie lingual to their opposing lower teeth. It is generally of two types: Anterior Crossbite and posterior crossbite.



## Causes of Malocclusion

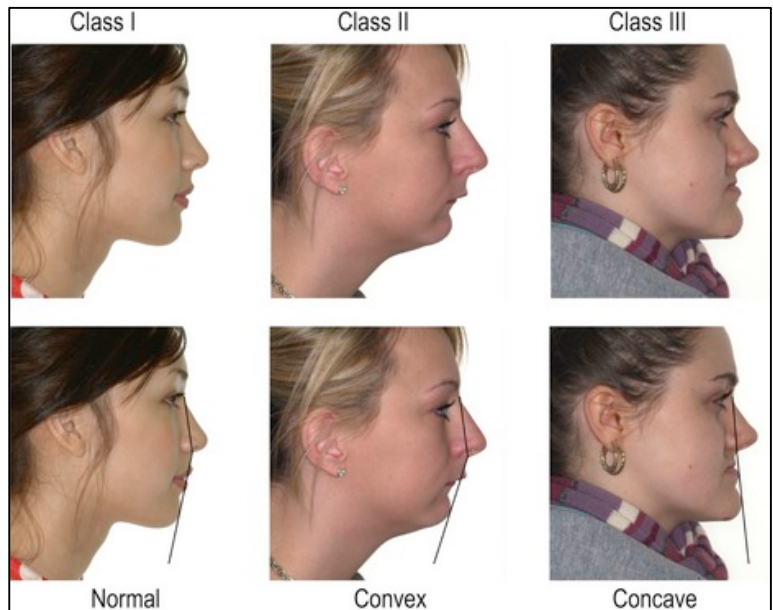
Malocclusion occurs from diverse causes and in various forms. Causes include trauma, habits, poor mouth conditions, or congenital factors.

## Classes of malocclusion

In a normal or skeletal **class I** relationship, the upper jaw should be approximately 2 to 4-mm in front of the lower with straight or semi-straight face profile.

In a skeletal **class II** relationship the lower jaw is greater than 4-mm behind the upper, with convex profile.

In a skeletal **class III** relationship the lower jaw is less than 2-mm behind the upper, with concave profile.



## Types of orthodontic appliances

**Removable appliance:** It can be removed from the mouth by the patient to brush their teeth or eat. It can be used to treated some simple cases.

**Fixed appliance:** It cannot be removed from the mouth by the patient. It can be used to do all types of tooth movement.

**Aligner:** an Invisalign system of computer-imaged and computer-generated clear plastic overlay trays used with milder cases of misaligned teeth. The patient wears this removable, personal aligner tray for a designated period of weeks and then progresses to the next tray until movement has been completed, and the teeth are in position.

**Lingual braces:** braces that are placed on the tongue side of the teeth

**Bands:** stainless steel circles or rings that are sized and cemented around a tooth.

**Bracket:** a metal, ceramic, composite, or clear resin holding device used to support and stabilize the arch wire in the mouth.

**Arch wire:** horseshoe-shaped stainless steel or nickel titanium wire that may be round, rectangular, or square, the arch wire is attached and held by ligatures to the brackets.


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Dr. Issam M. Abdullah Aljorani

*BDS, MSc. Ortho.*

Can ask or put a comment at 

<https://sayat.me/Issamm>

[asd.issam@gmail.com](mailto:asd.issam@gmail.com)

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