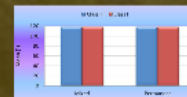


Transverse dimension of the maxilla of skeletal Class III individuals is not commensurate with the anteroposterior dimension

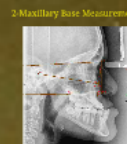


CRANIAL BASE MEASUREMENTS



Mean saddle angle measurements

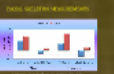
A) Lateral Cephalometric Measurements



1-Cranial Base Measurements

2-Maxillary Base Measurements

MANDIBULAR BASE MEASUREMENTS



Craniofacial Morphology of Skeletal Class III Malocclusion In Two Different Age Groups

Presented by: Amge Salah Mohamed Abu Isabella MSc. of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics Cairo University

INTRODUCTION

Severe malocclusion causes a distorted facial appearance and results in a significant burden on the quality of life for those affected.

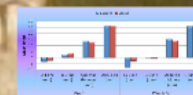
"Samir, Espeland et al. 2011"



POSTERO-ANTERIOR MEASUREMENTS



SOFT TISSUE MEASUREMENTS



Mandibular antero-posterior dimensions were greater in skeletal Class III permanent dentition group than in skeletal Class I.

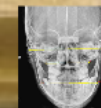


Transverse dimension of the maxilla of skeletal Class III individuals is not commensurate with the anteroposterior dimension

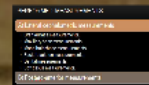
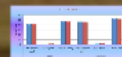
Aim of the study



III Postero-anterior Measurements



MAXILLARY BASE MEASUREMENTS



\*Take home message

The aim of this study is to describe the craniofacial morphology of skeletal Class III malocclusion individuals in mixed and permanent dentition groups and comparing them to skeletal class I craniofacial morphology.

Treatment of skeletal Class III cases is recommended in the early mixed dentition stage with big emphasis on the antero-posterior dimension.



Craniofacial Morphology of Skeletal  
Class III Malocclusion  
in Two Different Age Groups

Presented by:

Angie Salah Mohamed Abu-taleb

*MSc. of Orthodontics & Dento-facial*

*Orthopedics*

*Cairo University*

## INTRODUCTION

Severe malocclusion causes a distorted facial appearance and results in a significant burden on the quality of life for those affected.

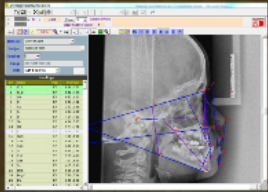


“Stenvik, Espeland et al. 2011”

When malocclusion is evaluated it should be considered in all dimensions of space.



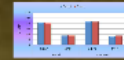
METHODS



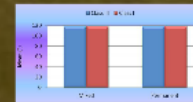
traced using the  
-B (FH) difference  
s categorized AP  
etal Class III.



Traverse the values of the  
variables of skeletal Class III  
and compare the correlation  
with the gender variable  
differences.

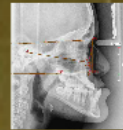


CRANIAL BASE MEASUREMENTS



Mean saddle angle measurements

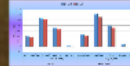
A) Lateral Cephalometric Measurements:



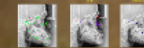
Measurements



MANDIBULAR BASE MEASUREMENTS



MAXILLARY BASE MEASUREMENTS



Craniofacial Morphology of Skeletal  
Class III Malocclusion  
in Two Different Age Groups

Presented by:  
Angie Fahs Mohamed Abou-taleb  
MSc. of Orthodontics & Dentofacial  
Orthopedics  
Cairo University

INTRODUCTION

Severe malocclusion causes a distorted facial  
appearance and results in a significant burden  
on the quality of life for those affected.



"Strooth, Espeland et al. 2011"



Mandibular antero-posterior  
dimensions were greater in skeletal  
Class III permanent dentition group  
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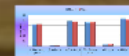
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Aim of the study



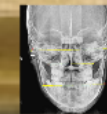
MAXILLARY BASE MEASUREMENTS



POSTERO-ANTERIOR MEASUREMENTS



ii) Postero-anterior  
Measurements



CONCLUSIONS

- There was no significant difference in...  
• There was no significant difference in...  
• There was no significant difference in...  
• There was no significant difference in...  
• There was no significant difference in...

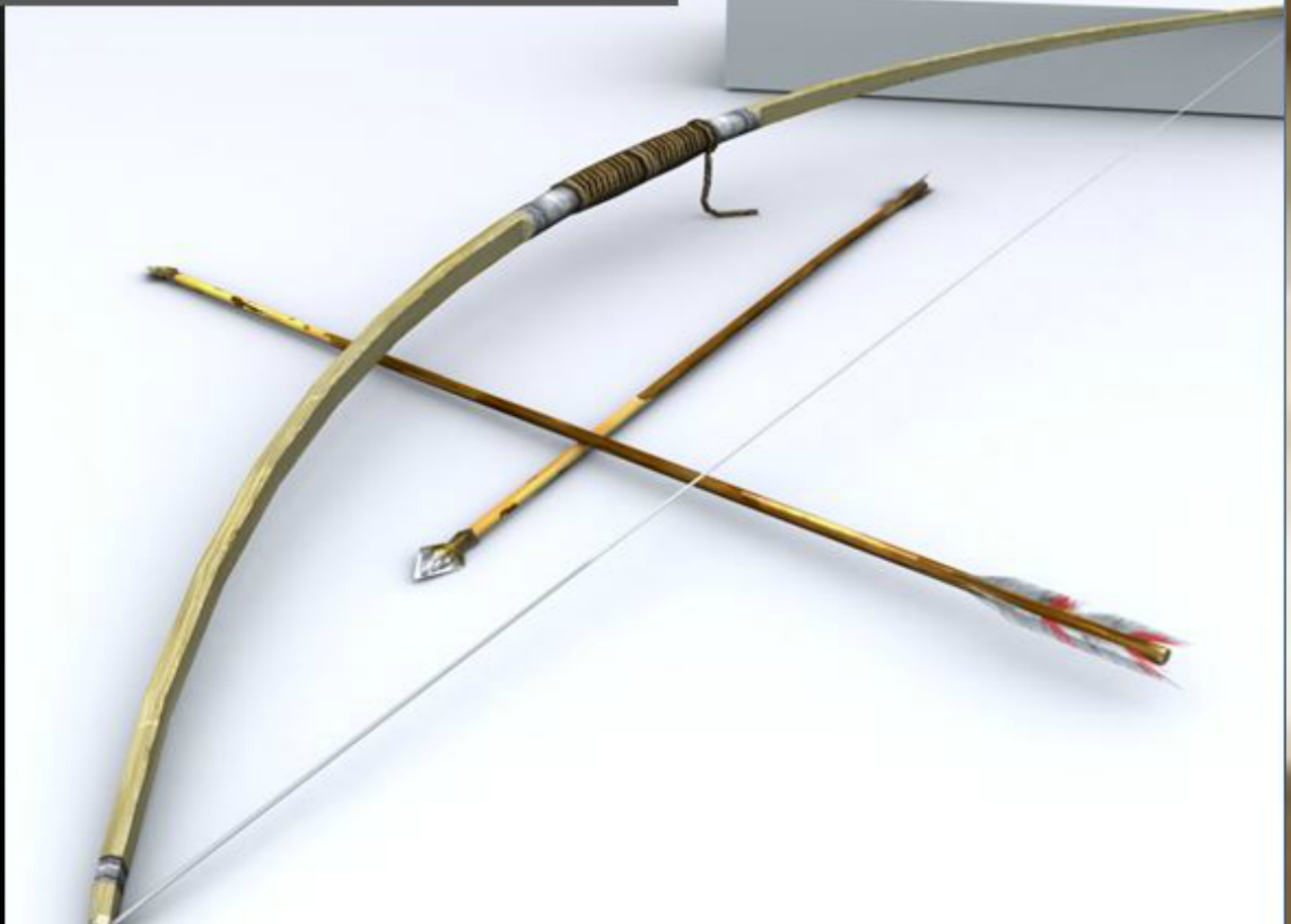
\*Take home message

The aim of this study is to describe the craniofacial  
morphology of skeletal Class III malocclusion individuals  
in mixed and permanent dentition groups and comparing  
them to skeletal class I craniofacial morphology.

Treatment of skeletal Class III cases is  
recommended in the early mixed  
dentition stage with big emphasis on the  
antero-posterior dimension.



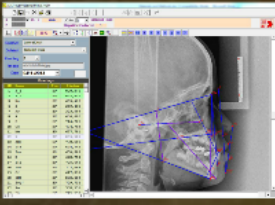
# Aim of the study



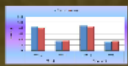
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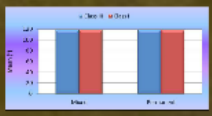
METHODS



Transfer statistics of the mandible of skeletal class III individuals and compare them with the cranio-purcular dimensions.

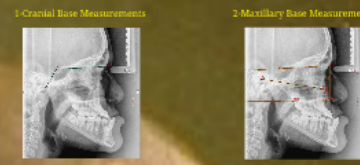


CRANIAL BASE MEASUREMENTS



Mean saddle angle measurements

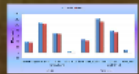
A) Lateral Cephalometric Measurements:



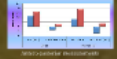
1-Cranial Base Measurements

2-Maxillary Base Measurements

MANDIBULAR BASE MEASUREMENTS



FACE HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS



SUBJECTS

Craniofacial Morphology of Skeletal Class III Malocclusion in Two Different Age Groups

Presented by: Anjel Sahib, Mubarrat Alshakib, MSc. of Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics, Cairo University

INTRODUCTION

Severe malocclusion causes a distorted facial appearance and results in a significant burden on the quality of life for those affected.

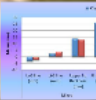
"Saeedi, Eghbali et al. 2011"



POSTERO-ANTERIOR MEASUREMENTS



SOFT TISSUE

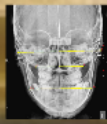


Aim of the study



Patients diagnosed Class III malocclusion were divided into permanent dentition and mixed dentition groups and compared.

MAXILLARY BASE MEASUREMENTS



B) Postero-anterior Measurements

Table with 2 columns: Measurement, Class I, Class III. Rows include: Maxillary length, Mandibular length, Maxillary width, Mandibular width, Maxillary height, Mandibular height.



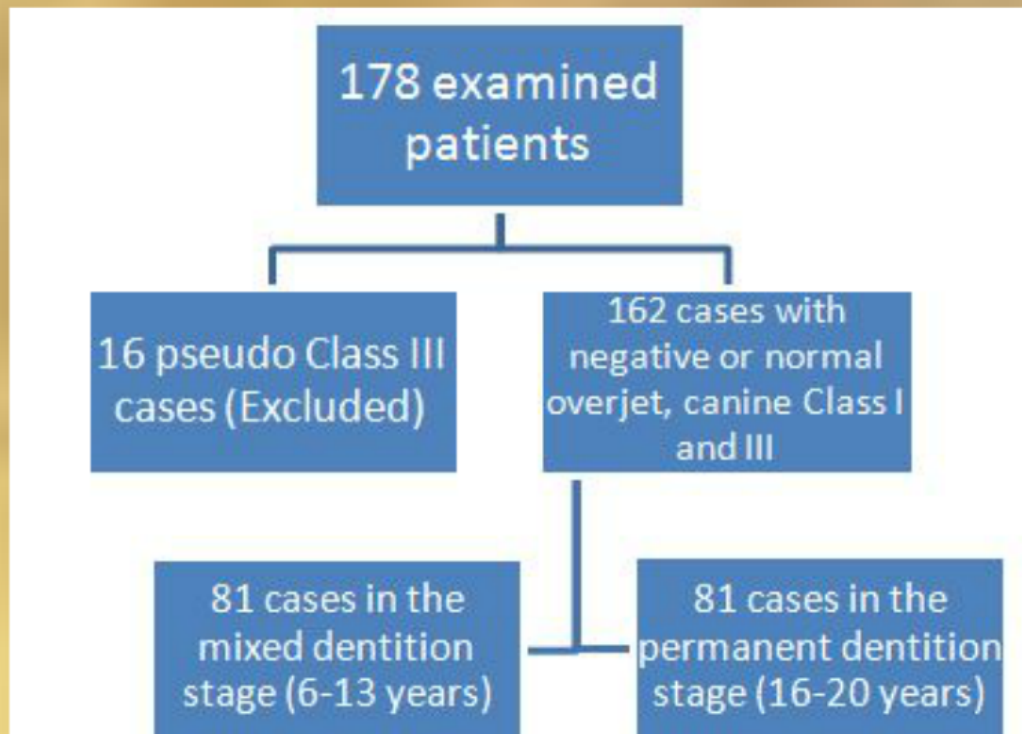
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The aim of this study is to describe the craniofacial morphology of skeletal Class III malocclusion individuals in mixed and permanent dentition groups and comparing them to skeletal class I craniofacial morphology.

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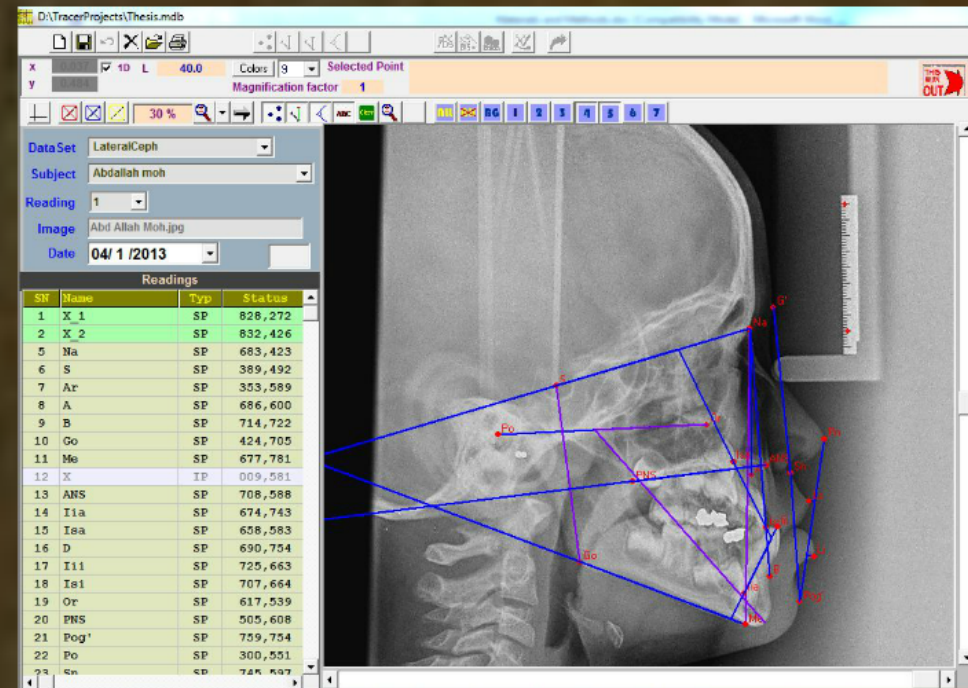
# SUBJECTS



## METHODS

Radiographs were digitally traced using the Tracer Software.

According to A-D' (Beatty), A-B (FH) difference (McNamara), the sample was categorized AP into skeletal Class I, and skeletal Class III.

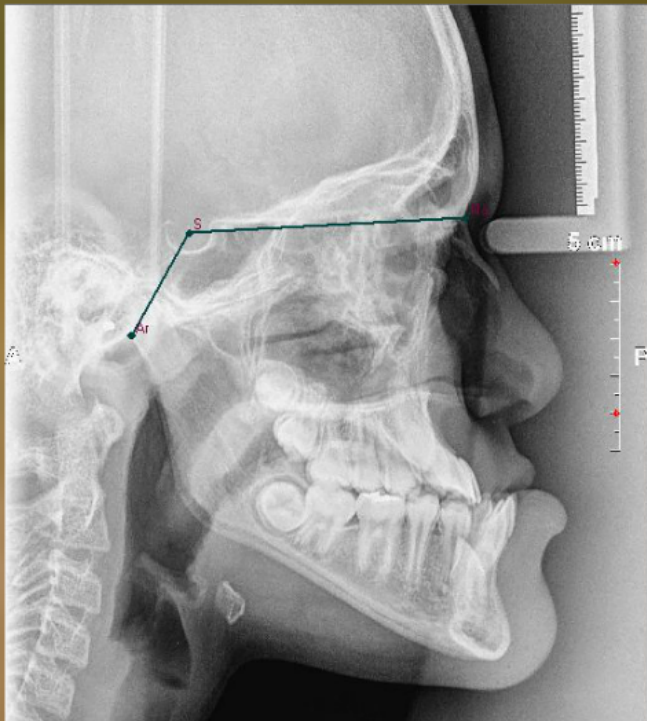


Different measurements were selected and performed on the whole sample twice by the main investigator, and once by another observer.

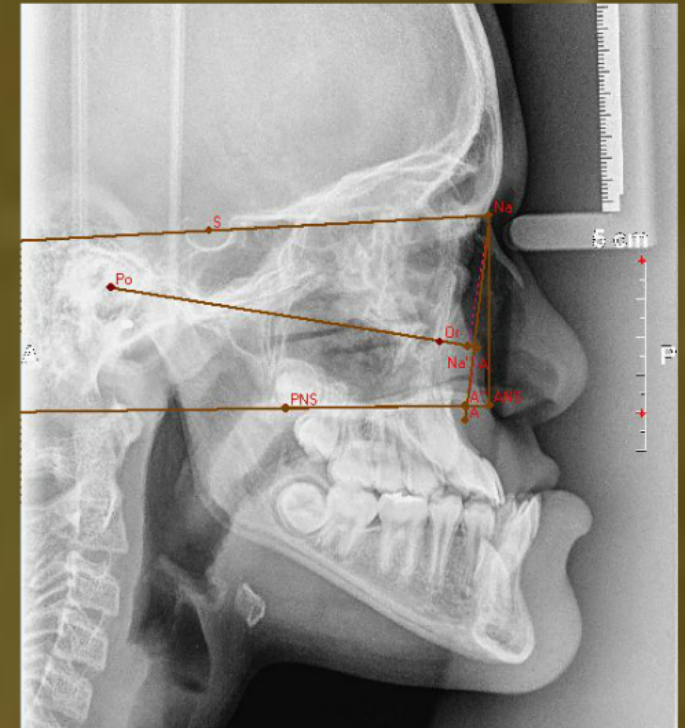


## A) Lateral Cephalometric Measurements:

### 1-Cranial Base Measurements



### 2-Maxillary Base Measurements

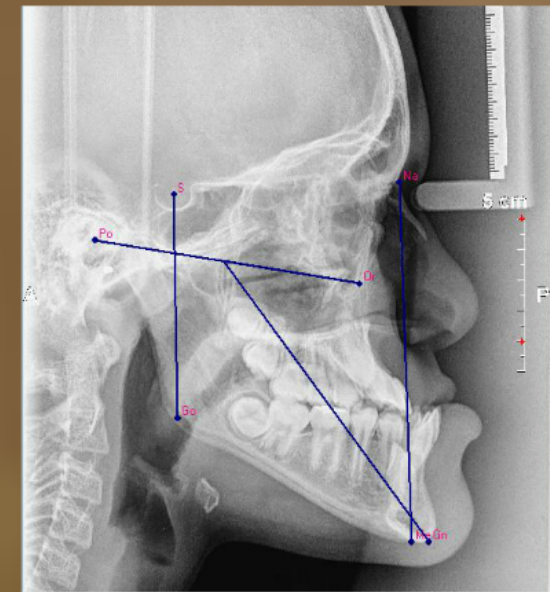
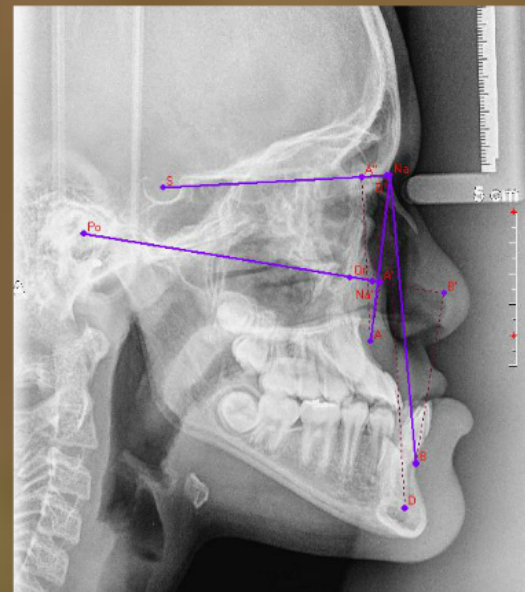
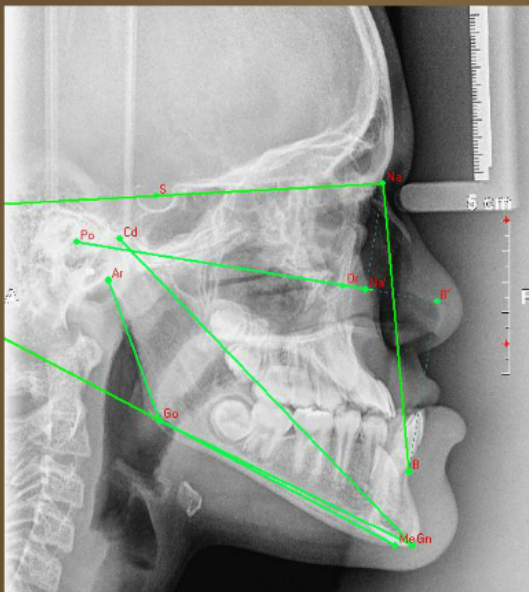


### 3-Mandibular Base Measurements

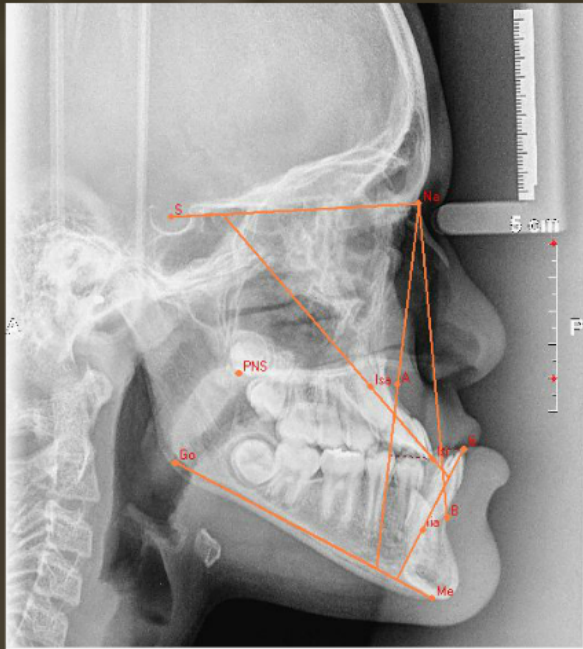
### 4-Facial Skeleton Measurements

A-P

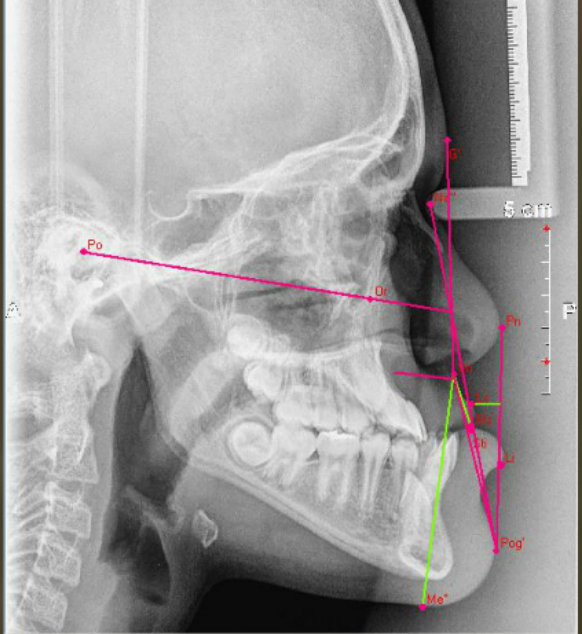
Vertical



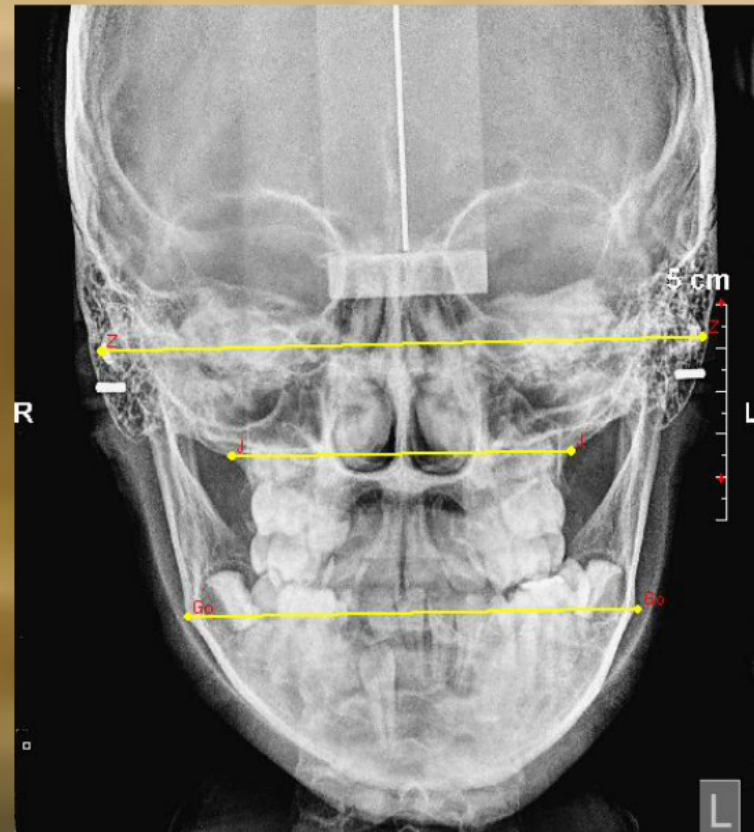
# 5-Dental Measurements



# 6-Soft Tissue Measurements



## B) Postero-anterior Measurements









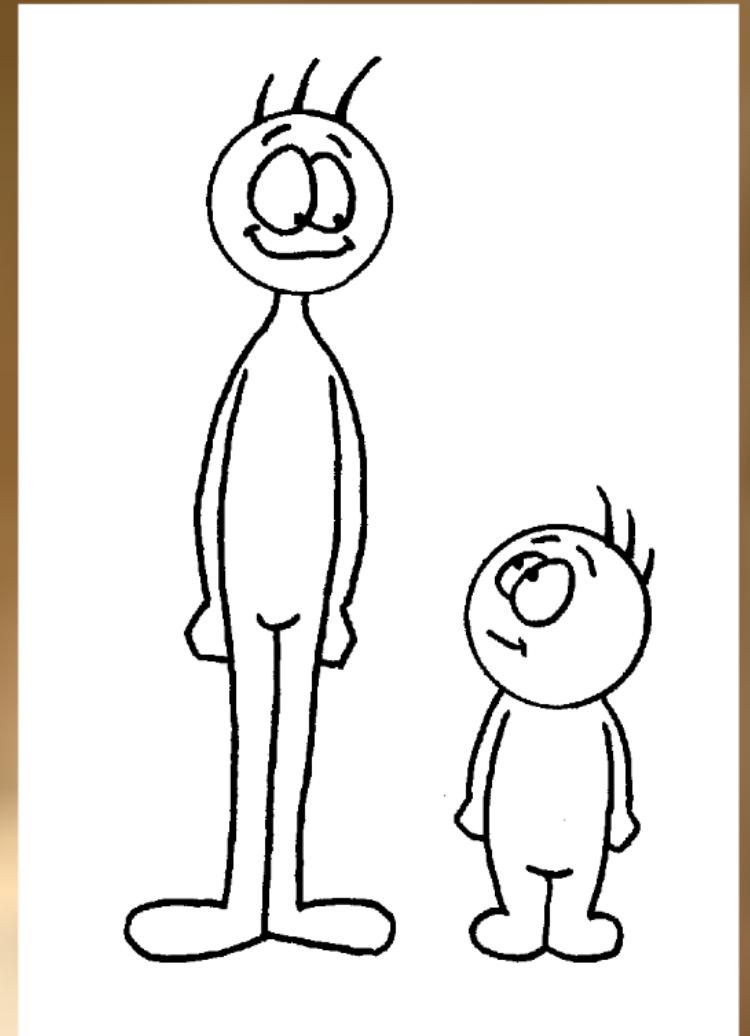
## Demographic data:

Classification of Class III cases according to growth pattern:

Normal: 60 subjects (75.6%)

Vertical grower: 12 subjects (15.6%)

Horizontal grower: 7 subjects (8.9%)



Classification of skeletal class III according to the aberrant jaw:

Maxillary retrusion cases were found to be 4 subjects (5.6 %)

Mandibular protrusion cases were found to be 50 subjects (63.3 %)

Combined mandibular protrusion and maxillary retrusion cases were found to be 25 subjects (31.1%)

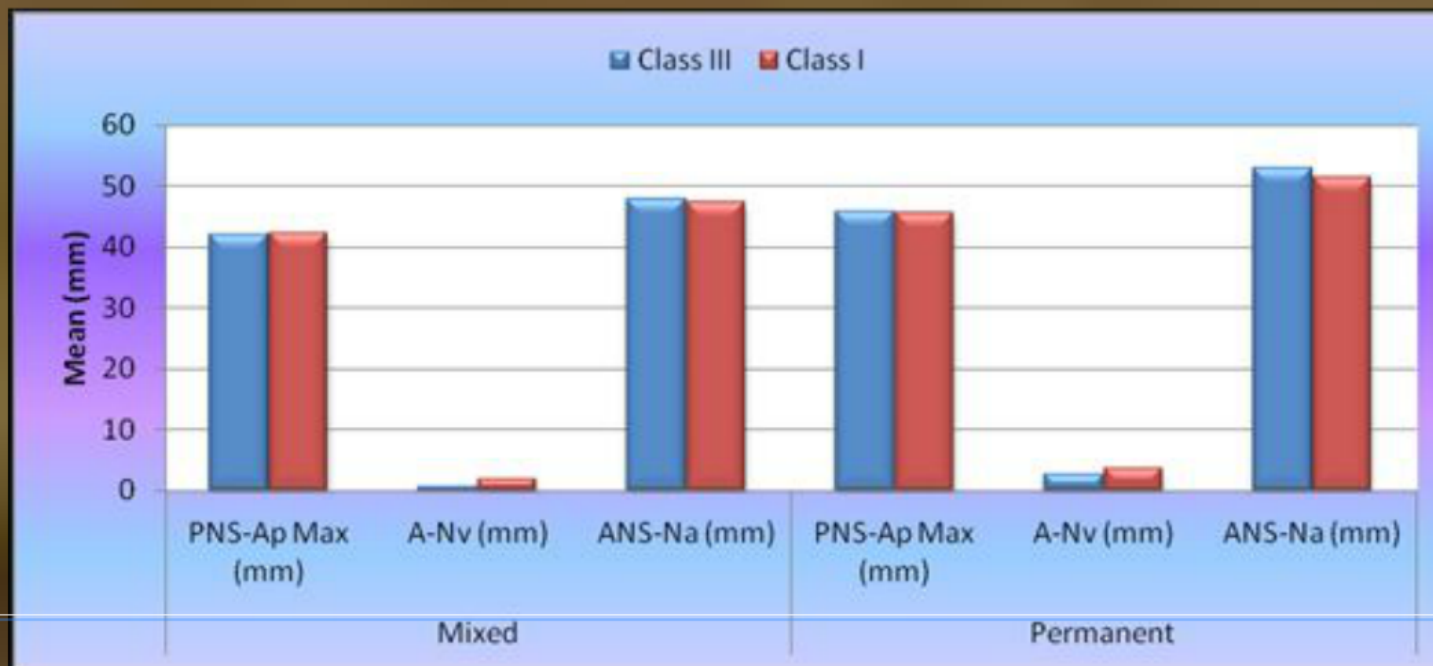


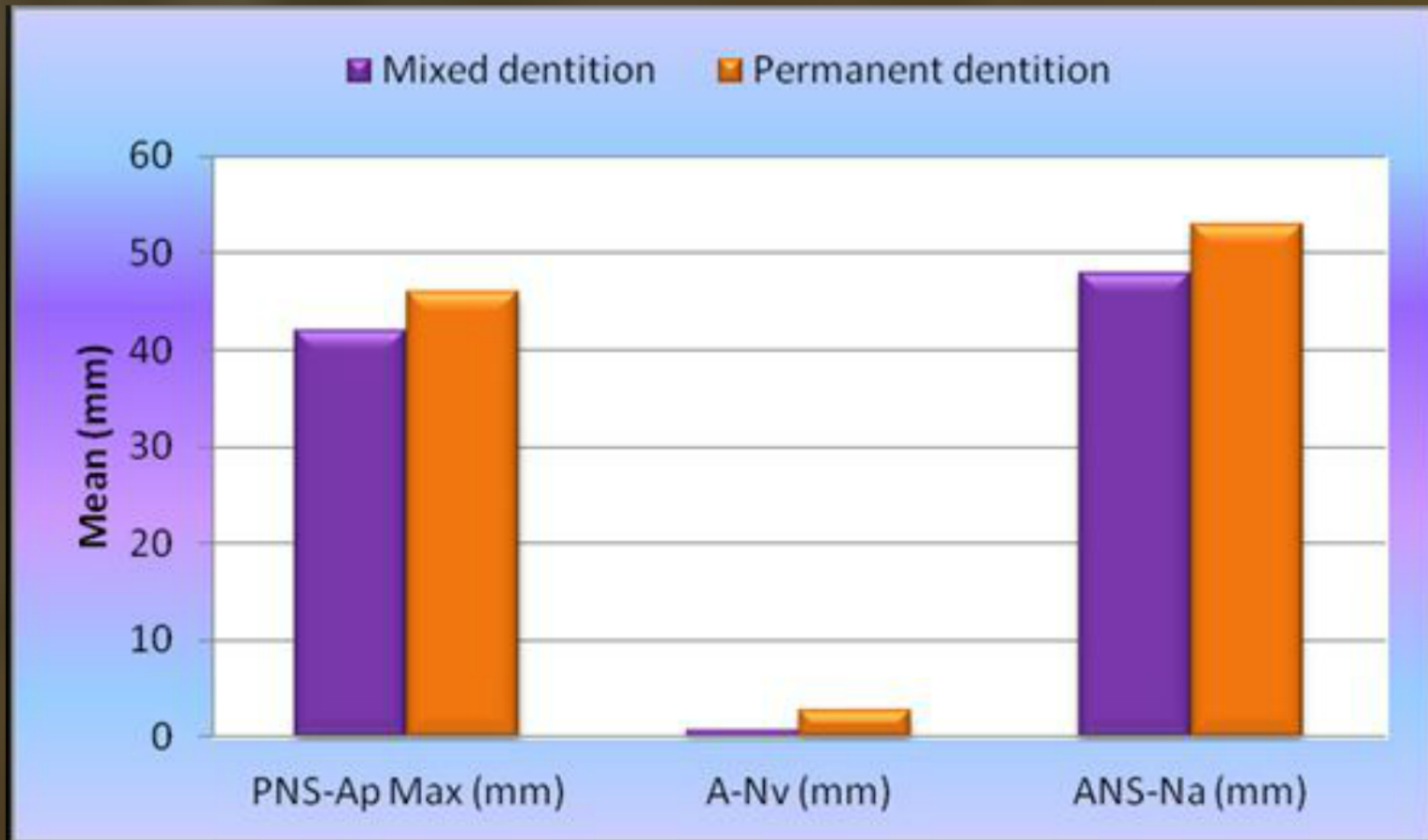
## CRANIAL BASE MEASUREMENTS



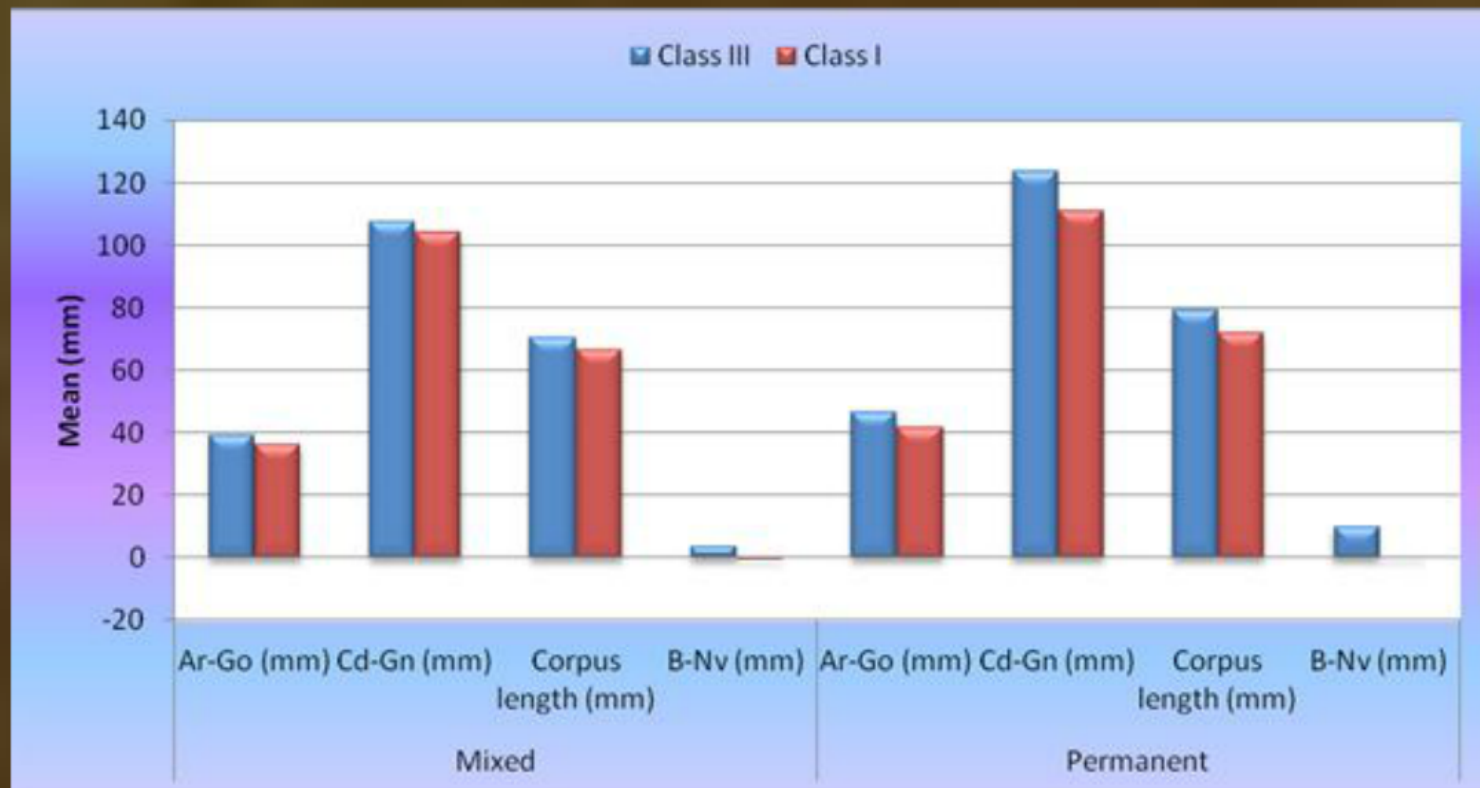
Mean saddle angle measurements

# MAXILLARY BASE MEASUREMENTS





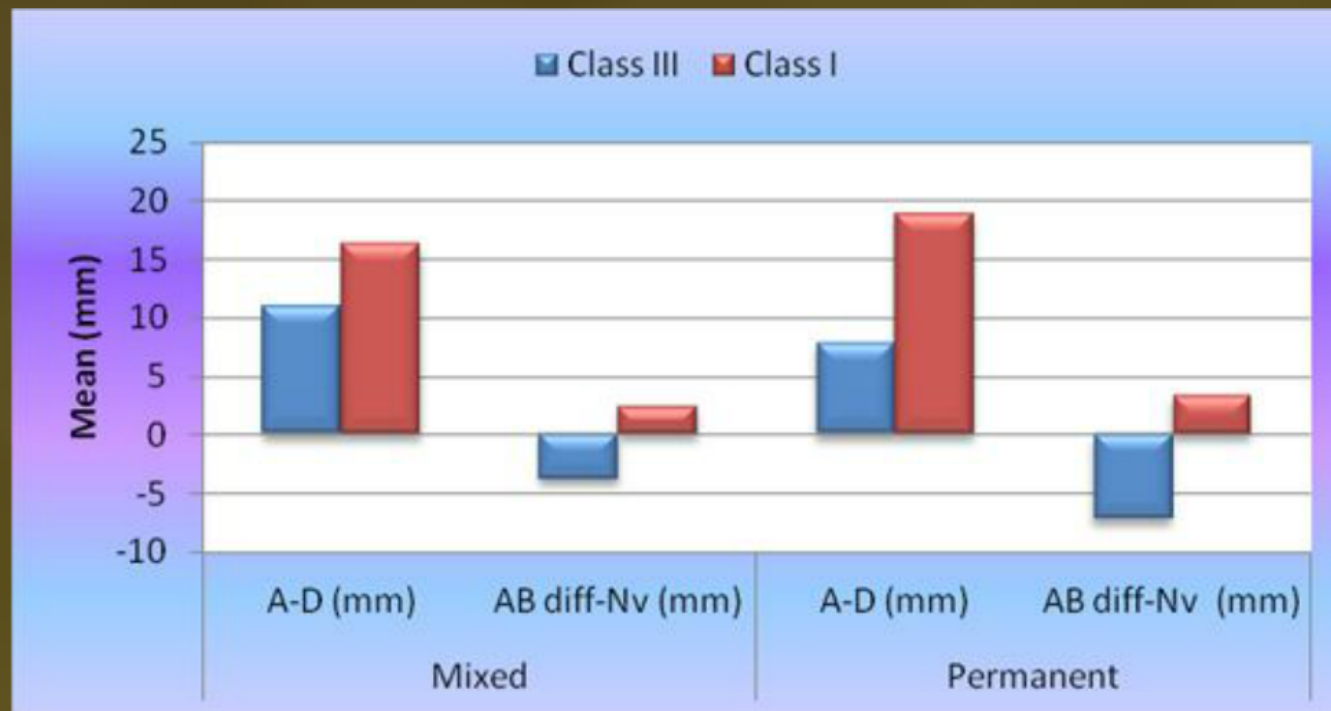
# MANDIBULAR BASE MEASUREMENTS







# FACIAL SKELETON MEASUREMENTS

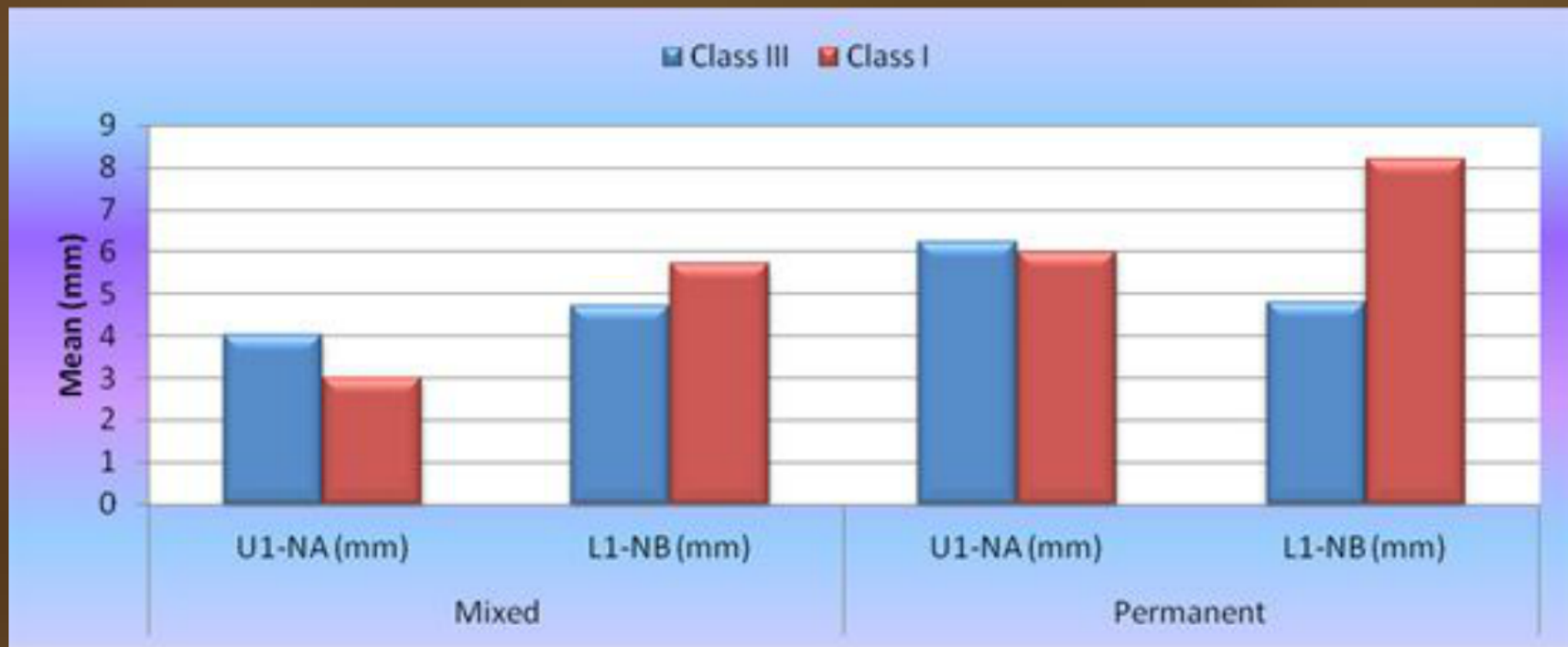


Antero-posterior measurements

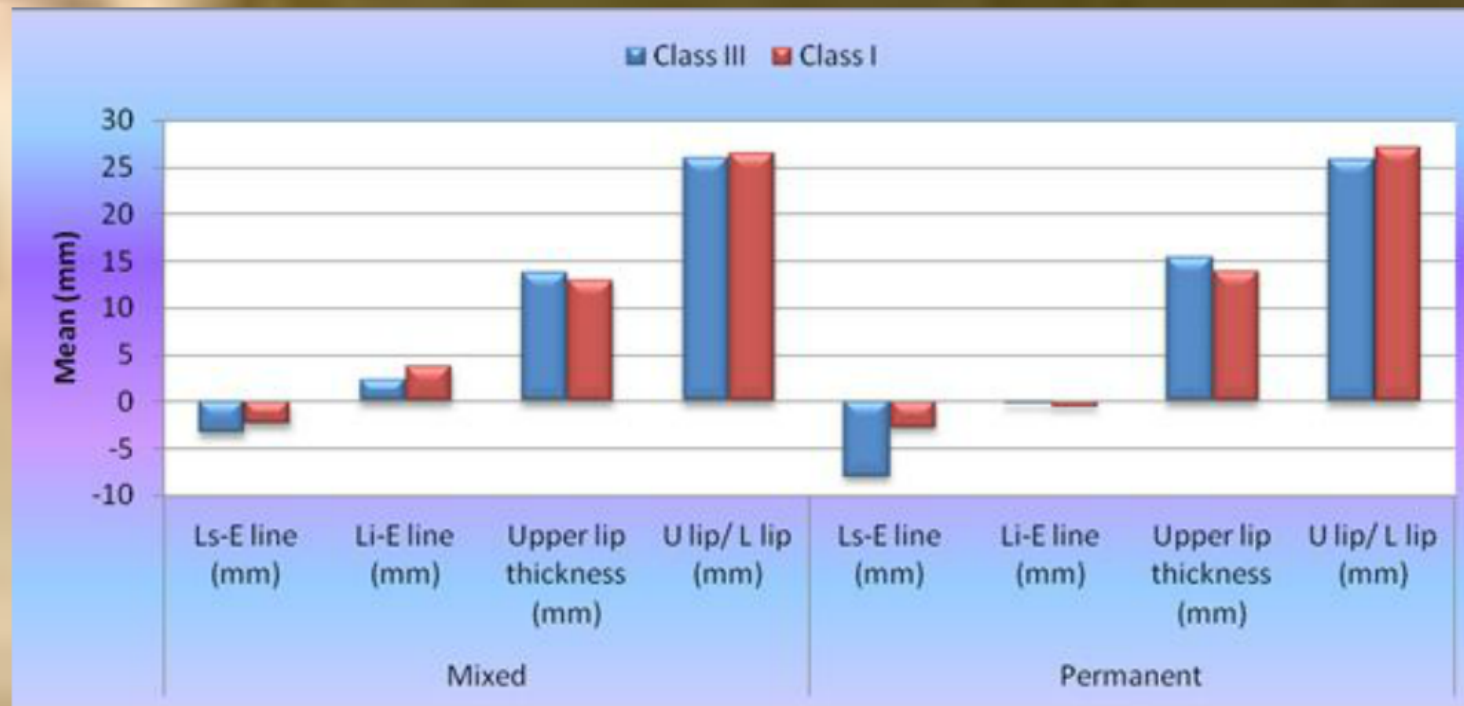


## Vertical Measurements

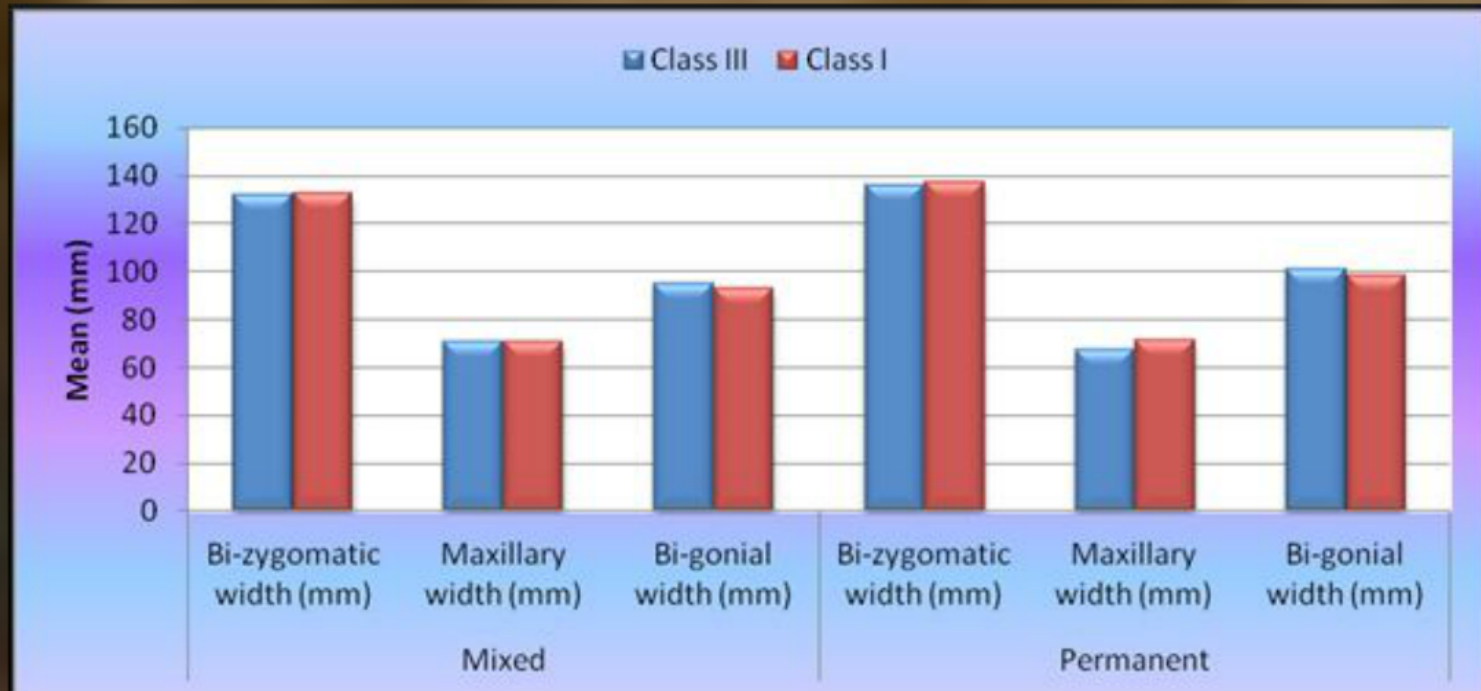
# DENTAL MEASUREMENTS



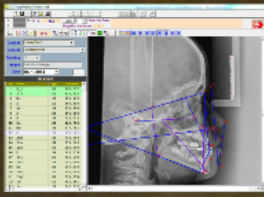
# SOFT TISSUE MEASUREMENTS



# POSTERO-ANTERIOR MEASUREMENTS



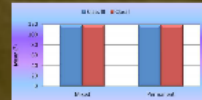
METHODS



Transverse deviations of the mandible in skeletal Class III individuals are not associated with the antero-posterior discrepancy



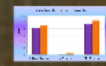
CRANIAL BASE MEASUREMENTS



All Lateral Cephalometric Measurements:



MANDIBULAR BASE MEASUREMENTS



Craniofacial Morphology of Skeletal Class III Malocclusion In Two Dentition Age Groups  
Proposed by: Najmehab Mohamed Alshahid, MSc. of Orthodontics & Dental facial Orthopedics, Gona University

INTRODUCTION

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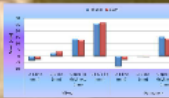
"Shawok, England et al. 2011"



POSTERO-ANTERIOR MEASUREMENTS



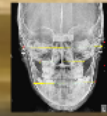
SOFT TISSUE MEASUREMENTS



Aim of the study



Bi-Fronto-anterior Measurements



MAXILLARY BASE MEASUREMENTS



Statistical test results table with columns for test names and p-values.

\*Take home message

The aim of this study is to describe the craniofacial morphology of skeletal Class III malocclusion individuals in mixed and permanent dentition groups and comparing them to skeletal class I craniofacial morphology.

Treatment of skeletal Class III cases is recommended in the early mixed dentition stage with big emphasis on the antero-posterior dimension.



Summary  
we are almost  
there

& Conclusions







## CONCLUSION #1

Among skeletal Class III types, mandibular protrusion showed the highest percentage of incidence.



## CONCLUSION #2

Among skeletal Class III facial types, normal growth pattern showed the highest incidence.



**CONCLUSION #3**

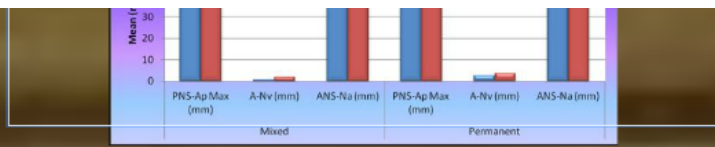
Mandibular antero-posterior dimensions were greater in skeletal Class III permanent dentition group than in skeletal Class I.



Mandibular rotation didn't increase with age in skeletal Class III individuals.



Transverse dimensions of the mandible of skeletal Class III individuals had no correlation with the antero-posterior discrepancy.



*\*Take home message*

Treatment of skeletal Class III cases is recommended in the early mixed dentition stage with big emphasis on the antero-posterior dimension.

