



Types of Occlusion (Bite)

Class I (Ideal)

This is the ideal bite relationship of the upper and lower jaw with either crowding or spacing of the teeth. Treatment may be non-extraction or extraction with orthodontics only.

Class II

This is an abnormal bite relationship in which the upper jaw and teeth are in front of the lower jaw. This is usually an inherited characteristic enhanced by other factors such as thumb sucking. Treatment may include either extractions or non-extraction with orthodontics and in some cases with combination orthognathic surgery and orthodontics.

Class III

This is primarily genetic. The low jaw and teeth are in front of the upper jaw and teeth. The so called "under bite". Profile may give the illusion that the lower jaw is too large but it may be that the upper jaw is not developed into the correct position. Treatment may include either orthodontics only or combination orthodontics with orthognathic surgery.