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# CEPHALOMTERIC ANALYSIS OF THE POSITION OF MAXILLARY INCISORS AT SUBJECTS WITH CLASS II MALOCCLUSION

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INTRODUCTION: Cephalometric analysis is combinations of measurements of craniofacial structures on the previous determined points and angles, which are used to assess craniofacial growth and development and to determine the type of orthodontic treatment and its response as well.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: Our study was conducted on 50 lateral cephalometric tracings of subjects with mixed dentition aged 8-14 with malocclusion Class II division 1 and Class II division 2 in order to estimate the position of maxillary incisors at both malocclusions and their correlation with the type of growth and the basic planes of upper and lower jaw. Several angular and linear parameters were measured: SNA, SNB, ANB, 1/NA, 1/NB, Bjork polygon, 1/SpP, 1/MP, 1/NA, 1/NB.
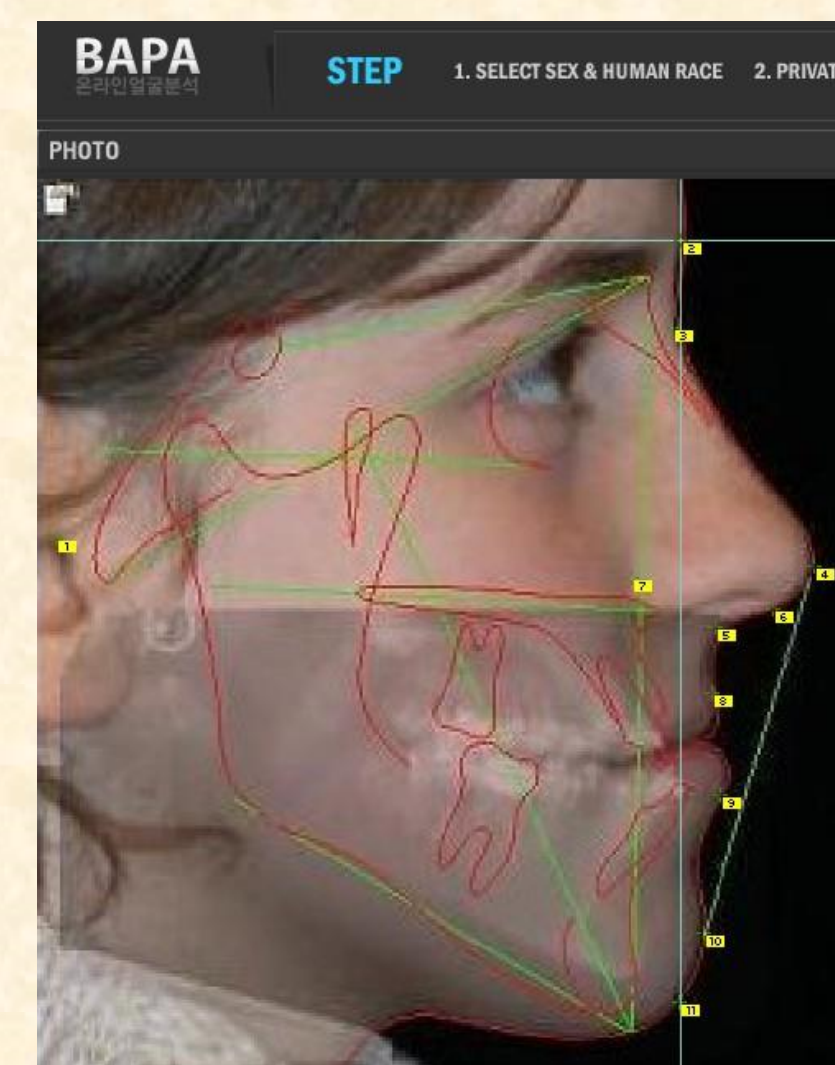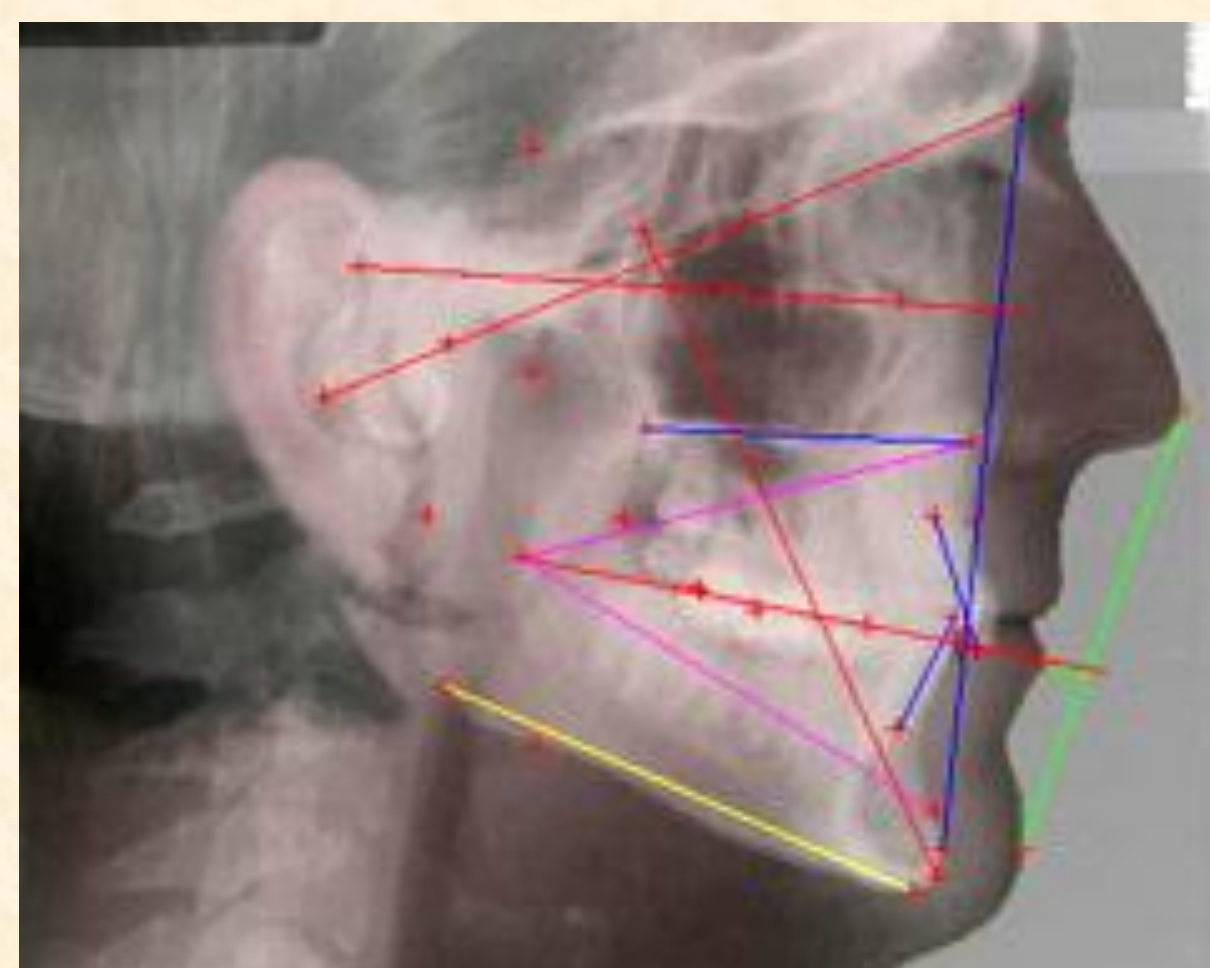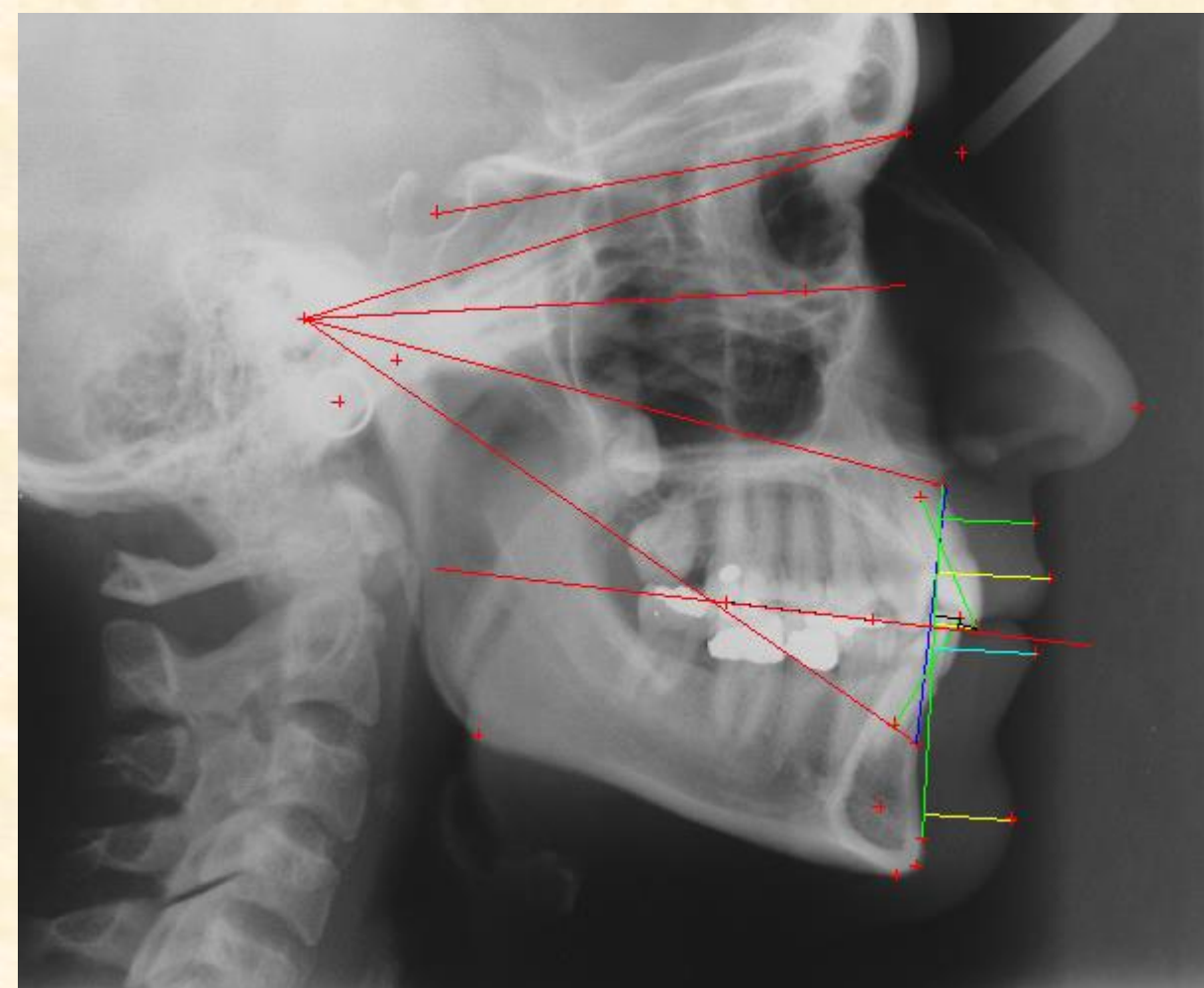


RESULTS: Results showed significant proclination of maxillary incisors at subjects with Class II division 1 malocclusion correlated with vertical type of growth which was opposite of the findings at subjects with Class II division 2-retroinclination of maxillary incisors and horizontal type of growth.

CONCLUSION:Malocclusion Class II is among the most common occlusal irregularities at our population. It is determined with a distal position of lower jaw in correlation to maxillary complex (at most cases), but position of maxillary incisors divide this malocclusion on two divisions-Class II division 1 with protruded maxillary incisors, and Class II division 2 with retruded maxillary incisors.