

## **Glossary of common terms used**

**Profile:** A sideview of your face

**FMPA:** A scientific term used to describe the angle made between your top and bottom jaws.

**Overjet:** How far your top teeth lie in front of your lower teeth on average this is 2-4mm

**Reverse overjet:** When the lower teeth bite in front of the upper teeth

**Overbite:** How far your top teeth lie vertically over your lower teeth. On average this is 2-4mm

**Open bite:** This is a vertical gap between the top and bottom teeth and this can be either at the front of the mouth (anterior open bite) or on the sides (lateral open bite)

**Proclined –** Teeth leaning forwards

**Retroclined –** Teeth leaning backwards

**Incisal show –** How much of the front teeth are shown

**Gingivitis –** Mild form of gum disease that can be reversed with good brushing for at least two minutes and interdental cleaning.

**Periodontitis –** If gingivitis is left to progress it can progress to a more severe form of gum disease where the damage caused will be irreversible. It can cause a loss in bone height around one or more teeth and can result in a drop in the gum level and in very severe advanced cases mobility (wobbly) of the tooth.

**Recession –** Gum level falling below the normal level and resulting in the root of the tooth being exposed which may result in sensitivity

**Fluorosis –** White patches on the teeth that often cannot be removed and are usually due to increased fluoride ingestion as a child when the teeth were developing. It can sometimes occur if you grew up with fluoride in the water. These patches do not usually weaken the tooth.

**Occlusion –** How your teeth bite together when your upper teeth meet the lower teeth

**Different occlusions;**

**Class I –** The average occlusion with a normal overjet and overbite

**Class II division 1 –** The upper teeth lie further in front of the lower teeth compared to the average class I and the upper teeth will be proclined (lean out)

Class II division 2 – The upper teeth lie further in front of the lower teeth compared to the average class I and the upper teeth will be retroclined (lean back)

Class III – The lower teeth lie further forward in relation to the top teeth more so than the average class I

Different Skeletal classes;

Class I – The upper jaw lies within an average position in front of the lower jaw.

Class II – The bottom jaw lies further back in relation to the top jaw compared to the average class I position

Class III – The bottom jaw is more prominent (further forward) than the top jaw