

DIFFERENT MECHANISM OF CLASS II CORRECTION IN PREPUBERTAL AND POSTPUBERTAL PATIENTS

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Class II malocclusion is one of the most common problems in an orthodontic practice. The most common characteristic is mandibular skeletal retrusion. Also, the Class II disharmony does not tend to self-correct with growth and therefore intervention to correct the underlying skeletal discrepancy is necessary. Removable Functional appliances are often the preferred modality of treatment in patients with growth potential. But with the uncooperative patient affect the treatment process with unsatisfactory results. Modern methods are currently being used to overcome the problem of patient cooperation to reach satisfactory results. Clinical cases will be presented for these models.

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