# The Relationship between Deep Bite and Cranio- Dentoalveolar Measurements in Iraqi Adult

*Cephalometric Study*

***A Thesis***

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By

**Jinan E. Al-Ogaidy**

B.D.S


**Supervised by**

**Prof. Dr. Ausama A. Al-Mulla**

**Chairman of Orthodontic Department**

**College of dentistry**

**University of Baghdad**

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# *Abstract*

The present study is conducted to evaluate the skeletal and dental patterns that relate to the composite anatomical relationship of deep bite group and normal bite group and to investigate any possible correlation between the deep bite and cranio-dentoalveolar measurements.

The sample consisted of 150 lateral cephalometric radiographs of Iraqi adults at(18-25) years of age (76 males & 74 females ) , possessing different skeletal patterns ,the sample was divided into two groups , (38 males &37females) with normal bite and (38 males &37 females) with deep bite, seventeen linear measurements and six angular measurements were recoded

The following results were obtained .

1. The anterior facial height was shorter in deep bite group ,while the posterior facial height and ramal height were longer in deep bite group than normal bite group.
2. The upper and lower anterior dentoalveolar heights were longer in deep bite group, while the lower posterior dentoalveolar heights was shorter in deep bite group than normal bite group .
3. Symphysis height was shorter in deep bite group ,while the symphysis depth was longer in deep bite group compared with normal bite group.
4. The deep bite was negatively correlated with all angular measurements, except ANB angle and positively correlated with all linear measurements, except for the anterior facial height, effective mandibular length, posterior dentoalveolar heights and symphysis height.