



# Geometric morphometric analysis of malocclusion on lateral cephalograms in Malaysian population

Choy Ker Woon<sup>1</sup>, Nurul Aiman Abu Jamal<sup>2</sup>, Muhamad Nasim Ilmi Mohd Noor<sup>2</sup>, Syiral Mastura Abdullah<sup>3</sup>, Nurjehan Mohamed Ibrahim<sup>3</sup>, Noraina Hafizan Norman<sup>4</sup>, Aspalilah Alias<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine & Biomedical Sciences, MAHSA University, Selangor, <sup>2</sup>Department of Basic Sciences and Oral Biology, Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, <sup>3</sup>Paediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, <sup>4</sup>Centre of Paediatric Dentistry and Orthodontics Studies, Faculty of Dentistry, Universiti Terkonologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia

Anat Cell Biol. 2019 Dec;52(4):397-405. <https://doi.org/10.5115/acb.19.118>

The original version of this article contained Fig. 1 is the landmarks in schematic diagram. The diagram of the landmarks has now been corrected in the lateral cephalogram radiograph in online version of the article.

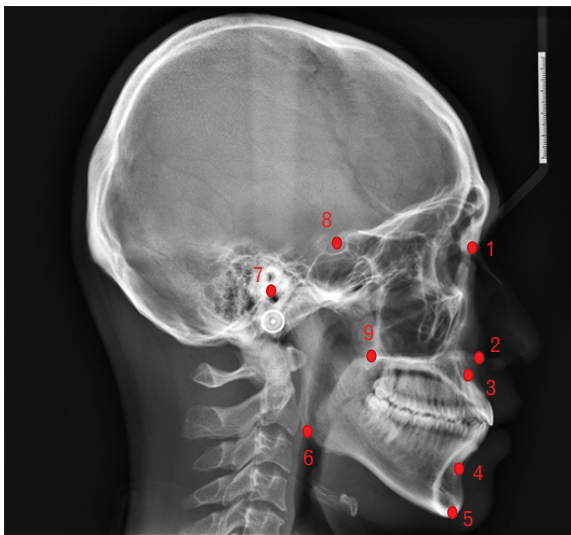


Fig. 1. Map of nine anatomical landmarks: 1, nasion (Na); 2, anterior nasal spine (ANS); 3, A-point (A); 4, B-point (B); 5, menton (Me); 6, gonion; 7, porion (Po); 8, sella (S); 9, posterior nasal spine.

We apologize for our mistake and any inconvenience this may have caused.

## Reference

1. Muñoz AD, Soto GM. Skeletodental diagnosis using a geometric morphometric approach. *Int J Odontostomat* 2014;8:5-11.

Copyright © 2020. Anatomy & Cell Biology

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.