

Table: Mladina classification ¹

Type I	Presence of a unilateral crest which does not disturb the function of the nasal valve. It is situated in the area of the valve.
Type II	Disturbance of the valve function is caused by the unilateral crest. Positive Cottle’s symptom can be observed after raising of the nostril, which gives a subjective and objective improvement in the nose patency.
Type III	One unilateral crest at the level of the head of the middle nasal concha.
Type IV	Defines two crests – one at the level of the head of the middle nasal concha, and the other on the opposite side in the valve area, disturbing the valve functions.
Type V	A unilateral ridge on the base of the septum, while on the other side the septum is straight.
Type VI	A unilateral sulcus running through the caudal-ventral part of the septum, while on the other side there is a ridge and accompanying asymmetry of the nasal cavity.
Type VII	A mix of types from I to VI.

Note: Cottle’s sign is considered positive when patient experience an improvement with airflow when part of the nasal septum is lifted.

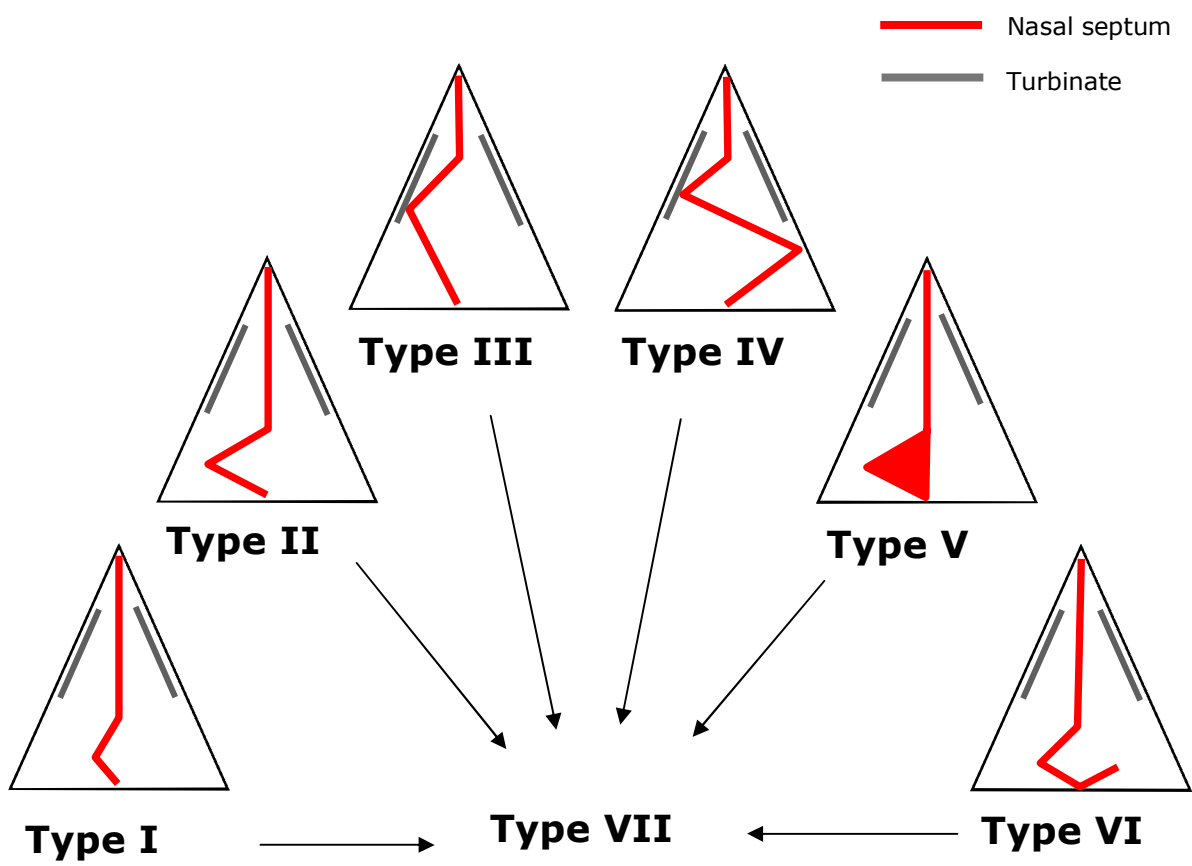


Fig: The different type of septal deviations based on the Mladina classifications (Adapted from LP Chmielik, Types of nasal septum deviation and hearing loss in children © Borgis - *New Medicine* 3/2006, s. 79-81).

References

1: Mladina R. The role of maxillar morphology in the development of pathological septal deformities. *Rhinology.* 1987; 25:199-205.

Note: Supplementary text included to enhance the education value