Facial Anthropometry In A Sample Of Yemeni Adults With Class I Normal Occlusion

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Abstract

The disturbance of facial harmony and aesthetic balance between the dental and facial structures, may well compromise an individual's ability to communicate effectively in a life time of interpersonal contacts (Moorees *et al*., 1971; Proffit, 1991).

Orthodontics today has moved beyond the stage of simple tooth alignment, to a more holistic approach, taking facial appearance in its entirety into consideration. Ideal occlusion by itself is no longer an acceptable result of treatment, but must be in association with optimal facial aesthetics (Fields *et al*., 1982; Garnecki *et al*., 1993;Arnett , 1993).

The orthodontist should know as much as possible about the normal dimensions of the face and the changes that may associate with the presence of malocclusion (Rasheed , 2001).

The present study is designed to consider the facial measurement and proportions normative value for Yemenis adults sample at 18-25 years of age, with class I normal occlusion.

The sample was collected according to certain criteria and consists of 170 Yemeni adults (114 males and 56 females).

Twenty facial measurements were recorded, 10 horizontal and 10 vertical, and 9 facial proportions were taken (4 horizontal, 5 vertical).

The following results were obtained:

1-All the horizontal and vertical facial measurements in males are larger than those of females.

2-All the horizontal facial proportions for males are smaller than females except intergonial distance to nose width which is larger in males than females.

3-All the vertical facial proportions for males are larger than those females except eye-nose distance to forehead-chin distance and forehead-eye distance to forehead –chin distance which are smaller in males than females.

4- Any increase in eye width associated with increase in inter innercanthal distance in males and decrease in forehead-chin distance and vermilion of the lower lip in females.