

Estimation of face shapes in Fars and Turkman female adults in Gorgan

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Abstract

Background&Objective: The evaluation and measurement of human body dimensions are achieved by physical anthropometry. Cephalometry is a branch of anthropometry Science, in which the head and face anatomical are measured. With respect to its importance in legal medicine, plastic surgery, radiology, anatomy, orthodonty and industry, this study was set up to determine and compare the face shapes in Fars and Turkman ethnic groups of normal female adults.

Materials&Methods: This study was a descriptive- and cross-sectional study which was carried out on 410 girls of 17-20 years of age in two ethnic groups of native Fars and Turkman. The length and width of girls face were determined by using classic cephalometry technique. On the basis of this method, the shape of faces was subdivided in five inter-racial groups. Subsequently the prevalence and the shape of faces in the ethnic group of Fars and Turkman were compared.

Results: The prosopic (facial) indices of Fars and Turkman groups were 84.5 ± 5.8 and 81.5 ± 5.2 , respectively. Dominant shape of face in Fars group was euryprosopic (37.7%) and in Turkman group was euryprosopic (51.7%). Rare shape of face in Fars and Turkman groups were hyperleptoprosopic (5.8%) and leptoprosopic (3%) respectively.

Conclusion: This study showed that the face shape is affected by ethnic factor and primarily by genetic factor.

Key Words: Cephalometry- Facial index- Female- Ethnicity