
Abstract

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Cephalometric norms are a valuable tool for clinicians during diagnosis and treatment planning. Most classical norms which are presently used for treatment planning are not applicable to diverse racial and ethnic population.

Purpose : The purpose of this study was to establish the soft tissue and hard tissue norms for a local population group (students of sree mookambika college campus)

Subjects and method : The study was conducted on 60 adult subjects with esthetically pleasing profiles aged 18-25 years. Standardized lateral cephalograms were taken in a natural head position and analyzed using legan and burstone soft tissue analysis and burstone hard tissue analysis.

Results: Students representing the local population were found to have more convex faces, protrusive lips and acute nasolabial angles compared with Caucasians. Males had more convex faces and protrusive lips than females.

Conclusion: This local population group had significant deviations from the Caucasian standards. Considerable diversity was also found for some of the soft tissue variables in males and females.

Keywords:

cephalometric norms;

cephalometric landmarks;

Caucasians;

sree mookambika campus students;

Legan and Burstone analysis;

burstone analysis.