FACIAL CONVEXITY IN MACEDONIAN SUBJECTS

Dzipunova B, Toseska Spasova N, Radojkova Nikolovska V, Nikolovski B, Dzipunova M.
Dental Clinical Center "Ss.Pantelejmon" Skopje, North Macedonia
Ss.Cyril and Methodius University, Faculty of Dentistry, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia
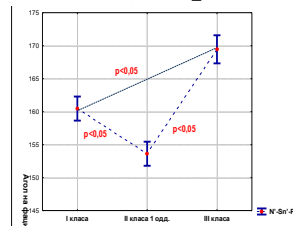
The assessment of the patients' soft tissue profile is a critical step in orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning. Achieving a pleasing esthetic profile is an important goal of orthodontic therapy, and can influence the treatment plan and mechanotherapy.
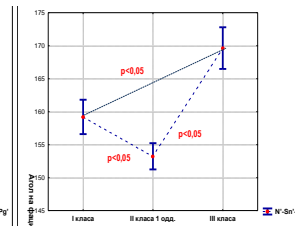
The aim of the present study were to evaluate the convexity angles in Macedonian participants with different sagittal irregularities.

The examination was performed on 90 profile cephalograms on Macedonian subjects with permanent dentition, aged 16-21 years, divided in Class I, II/1 and III malocclusions, with symmetrical gender distribution and no previous orthodontic treatment. Examined parameters were angle of facial convexity (N'– Sn'-Pg') and angle of total facial convexity (N'-Pr'-Pg').
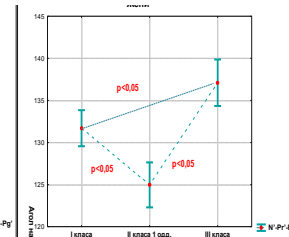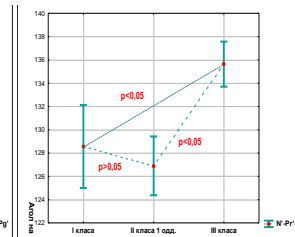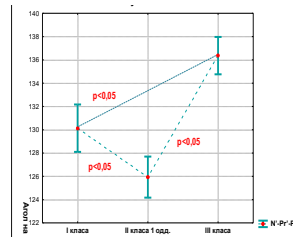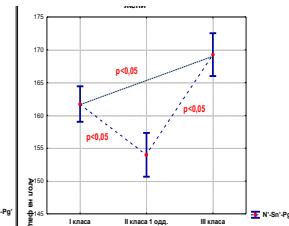

CONCLUSION:
Our study has shown that the biological range of facial soft tissues values needs to be determined according to age, sex and orthodontic anomalies for each ethnic group.

RESULTS: The analysis of the size of the angle of facial convexity and angle of total facial convexity showed that the highest average value was in the subjects of class III, followed by class I and the lowest average values were in the subjects with II/1. For $p < 0.05$, the analysis of variance indicated a significant difference between the three groups of malocclusion, in both sexes. There is significant linear positive weak correlation between age and the parameter N'– Sn'-Pg '(with increasing age the value of this parameter also increased).