



TOTAL FACIAL CONVEXITY ANGLE (G-PRN-PG) ACROSS MALOCCLUSION CLASSES



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QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF FACIAL SOFT-TISSUE MORPHOLOGY CONSTITUTES A FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENT OF ORTHODONTIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLANNING, PROVIDING OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON CRANIOFACIAL AESTHETICS AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

AIM
To systematically evaluate variations in the angle of total facial convexity (G-Prn-Pg) among individuals exhibiting Class I, II, and III sagittal malocclusion patterns.

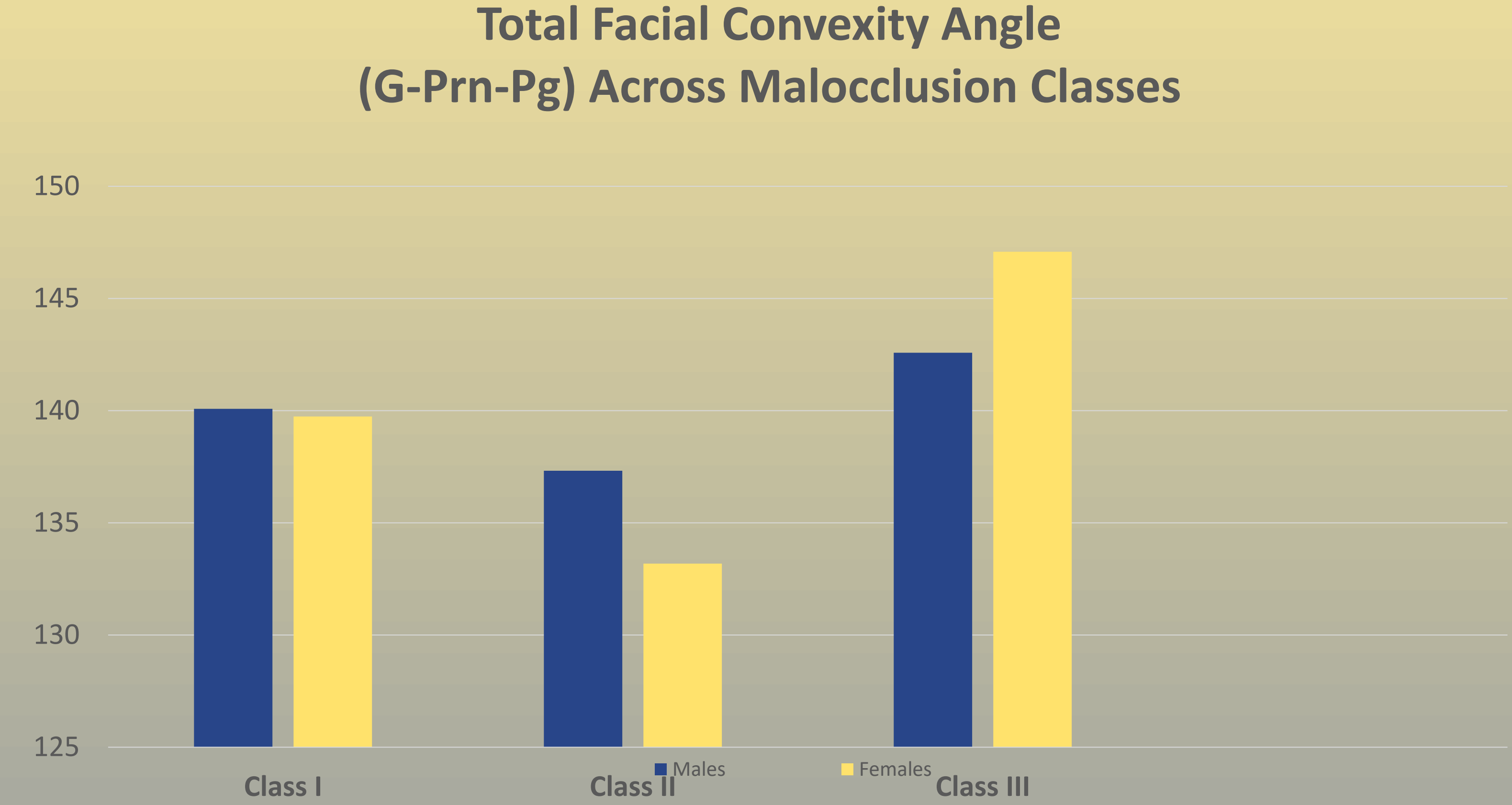
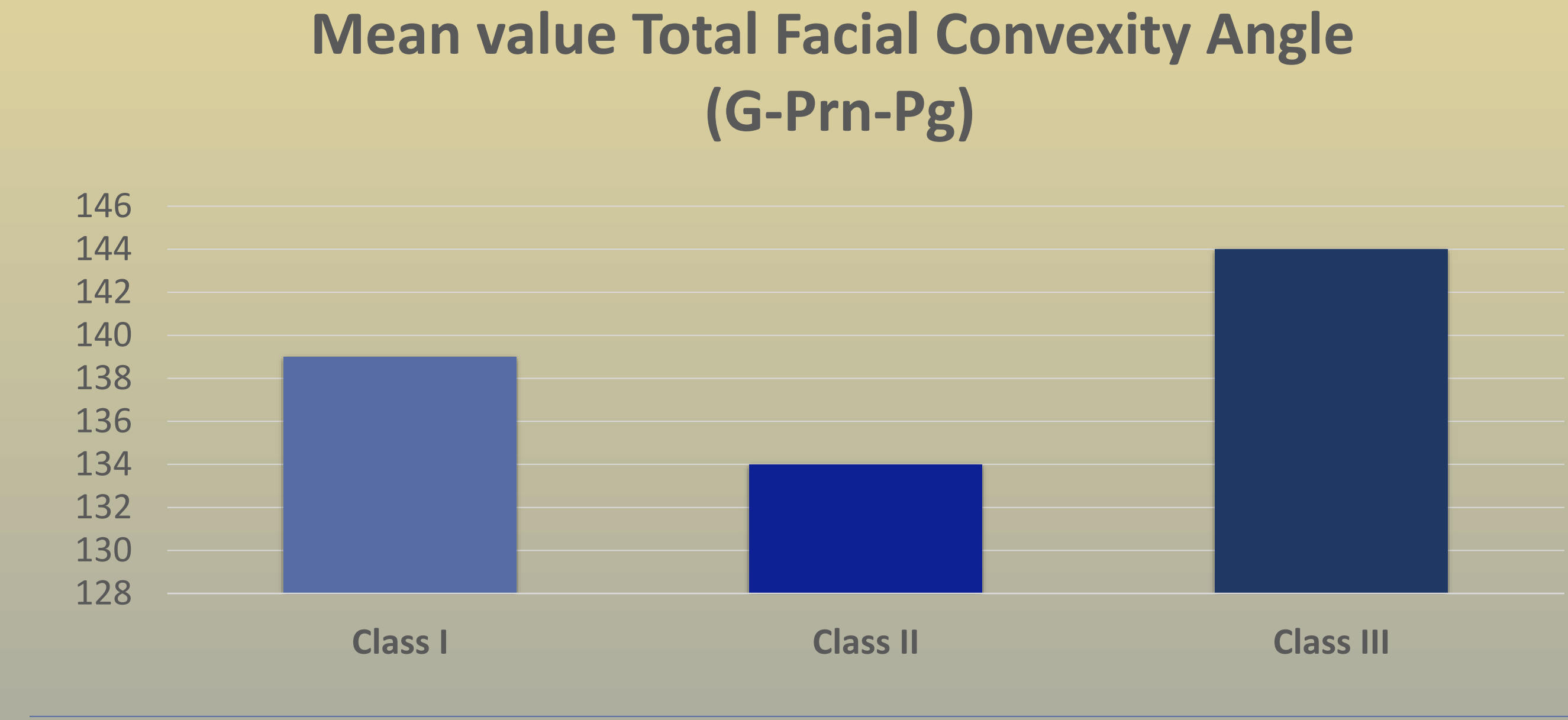
MATERIALS AND METHODS

- 30 PATIENTS
- TOTAL FACIAL CONVEXITY ANGLE (G-PRN-PG)
- TYPE OF MALOCCLUSION - THREE GROUPS
- CLASS I, II, III MALOCCLUSION (10 PER GROUP)



STANDARDIZED RIGHT PROFILE PHOTOGRAPHS

RESULTS

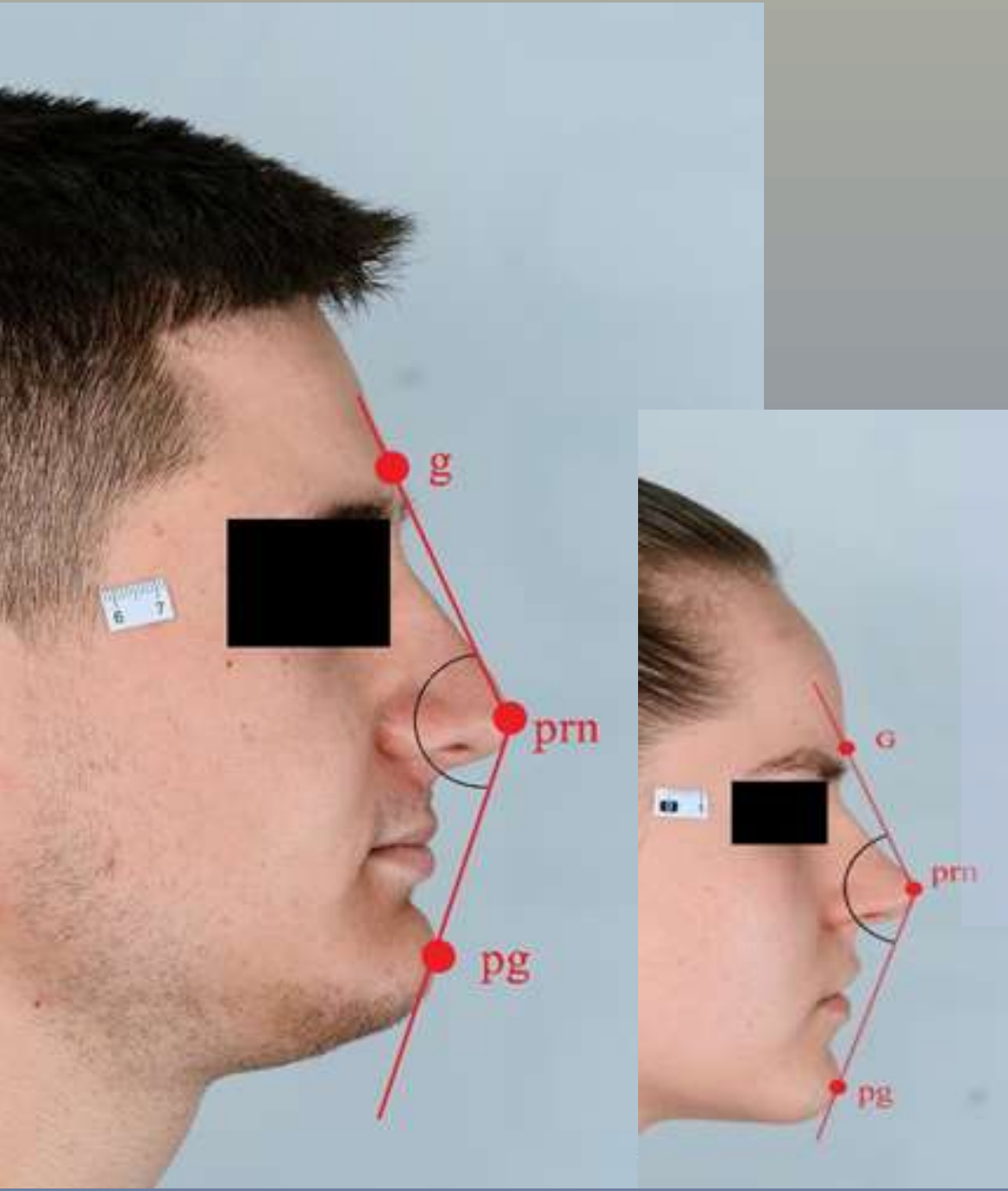


Mean value of the angle of total facial convexity (G-Prn-Pg) was highest in Class III ($144.83^{\circ} \pm 5.64$) and lowest in Class II ($134.83^{\circ} \pm 4.37$). (One-way ANOVA - $F = 12.15$; $p < 0.001$)

Post-hoc Tukey analysis revealed a significant difference between Class II and Class III ($p = 0.0001$)

CONCLUSION

THE ANGLE OF TOTAL FACIAL CONVEXITY G-PRN-PG ANGLE REPRESENTS A USEFUL SOFT-TISSUE PARAMETER FOR DISTINGUISHING FACIAL PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENT SAGITTAL MALOCCLUSION PATTERNS. SEXUAL DIMORPHISM APPEARS TO HAVE A LIMITED INFLUENCE ON THIS SOFT-TISSUE MEASUREMENT, INDICATING THAT SKELETAL PATTERN RATHER THAN GENDER IS THE PRIMARY FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH VARIATIONS IN FACIAL CONVEXITY.



AGE SHOWED NONSIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS WITH ANGLE OF TOTAL FACIAL CONVEXITY