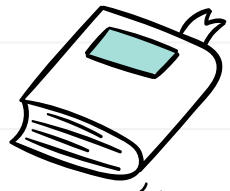
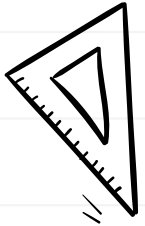
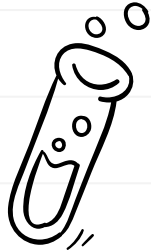
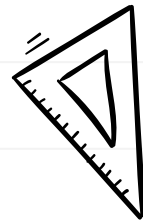
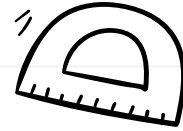
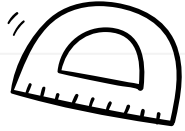
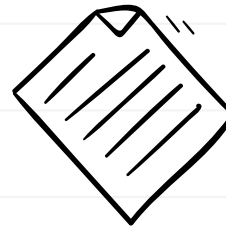


**FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS  
EXERCISE  
DENTSSIO  
DR. DANIEL FERNANDES**



3



2

# INTRODUCTION

FACILE FORM ANALYSIS IS THE USE OF SIMPLE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS TO ASSESS THE FACIAL FORM OF A PATIENT.

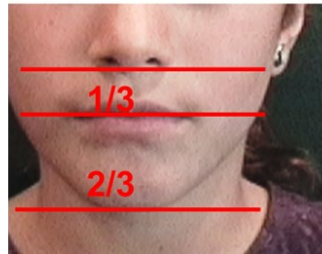


## **FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS**

**ANALYSIS OF FACIAL PROPORTIONS AND DENTAL-FACIAL RELATIONSHIPS IS AN ESSENTIAL STEP IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MALOCCLUSION.**

# Dentofacial Proportions

Keep the following principles in mind when completing a Facial analysis



# Dentofacial Proportions

Keep these principles in mind when completing a Facial analysis



# In General Terms

LONG

SHORT

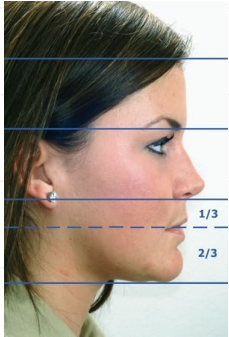
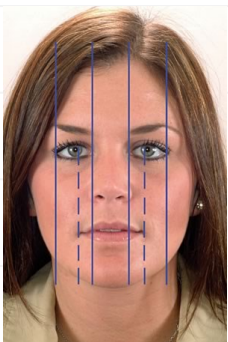


# FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS

01 FRONTAL VIEW:



02 SYMMETRY



03 VERTICAL AND TRANSVERSE FACIAL PROPORTIONS



04 TOOTH DISPLAY



# FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS

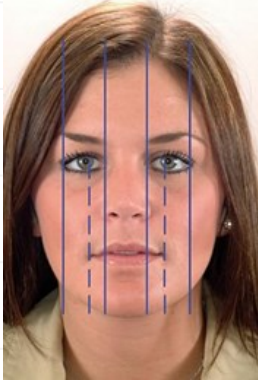
05

FACIAL AND DENTAL  
MIDLINES



06

TRANSVERSE FACIAL  
PROPORTIONS

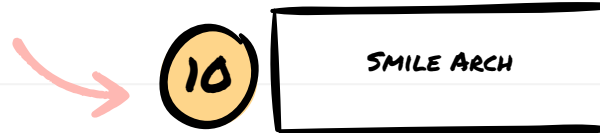


07

VERTICAL FACIAL  
PROPORTIONS



# FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS



# FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS

FOR YOUR PATIENT(S): WHAT'S YOUR JUDGMENT AS TO

1. FACIAL SYMMETRY?

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT OR ASYMMETRIC  
IF PRESENT, LOCATION OF ASYMMETRY

---

2. INCISOR TOOTH DISPLAY?

OK, TOO LITTLE, TOO MUCH (EXCESS GINGIVA)

---

3. BUCCAL CORRIDOR WIDTH

OK, TOO LITTLE, TOO MUCH

---

4. SMILE ARC

OK, FLAT, EXCESSIVE

---

SUMMARIZE THE FACIAL FORM OF YOUR PATIENT

---

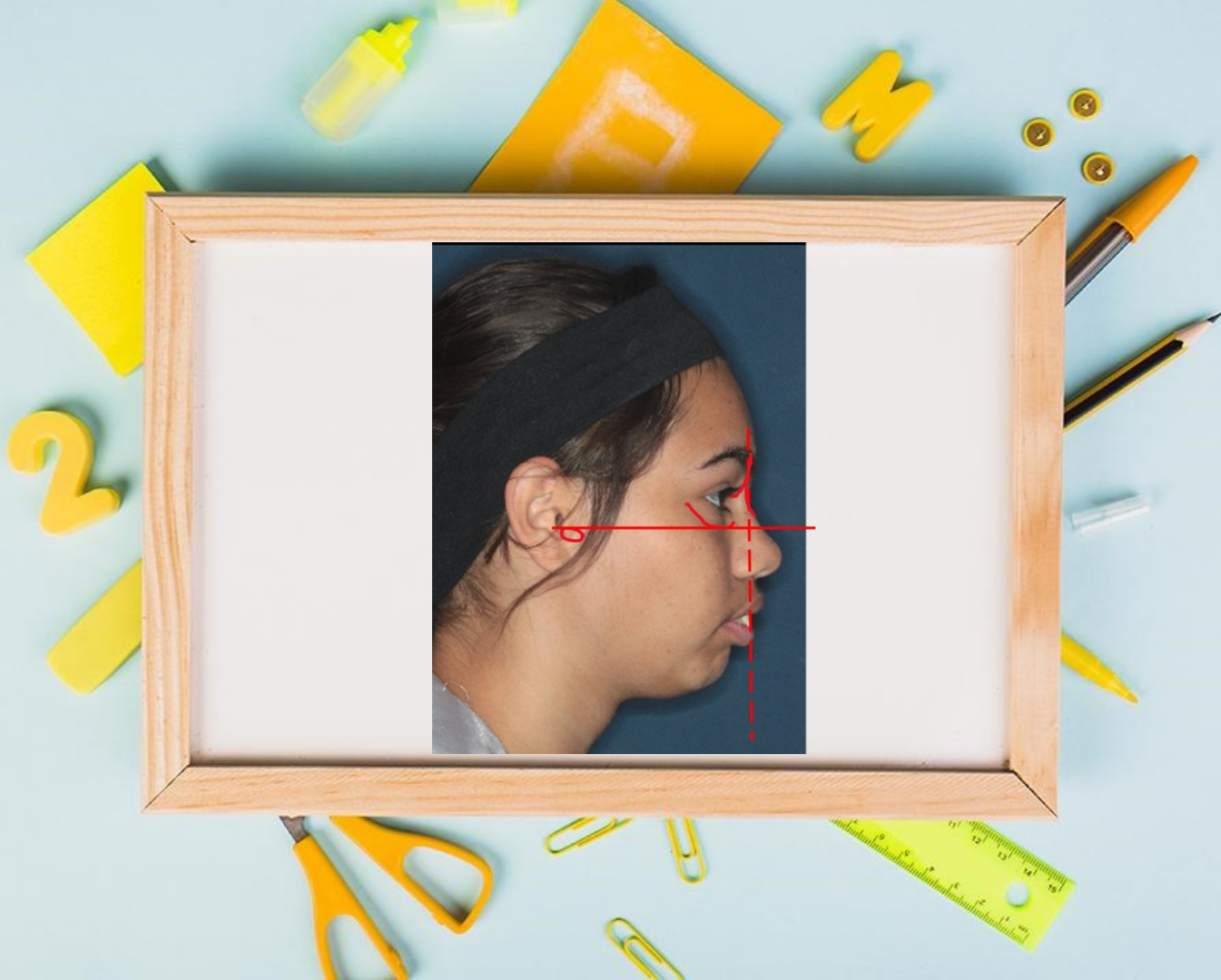
AS PART OF A FACIAL FORM  
ANALYSIS A FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS  
IS "THE POOR MAN'S"  
CEPHALOMETRIC ANALYSIS.

UNKNOWN



## **FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS**

**FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS IS PERFORMED TO IDENTIFY THE UNDERLYING SKELETAL RELATIONSHIPS. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT DIAGNOSTIC TOOL FOR IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENT'S WITH A SEVERE DENTOFACIAL DISPROPORTION.**



# THREE GOALS OF FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS

ONE

ESTABLISHING WHETHER  
THE JAWS ARE  
PROPORTIONATELY  
POSITIONED IN THE  
ANTERIOR POSTERIOR  
(AP) PLANE OF SPACE

TWO

EVALUATION OF LIP  
POSTURE AND INCISOR  
PROMENENCE

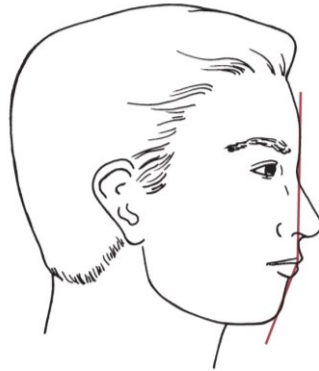
THREE

REEVALUATION OF  
VERTICAL FACIAL  
PROPORTIONS AND  
EVALUATION OF  
MANDIBULAR PLANE  
ANGLE

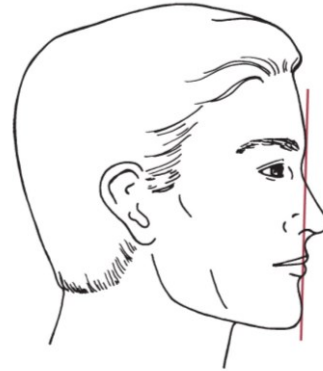
# THREE GOALS OF FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS

ONE

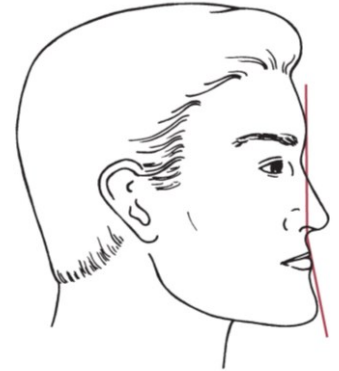
ESTABLISHING WHETHER THE JAWS ARE PROPORTIONATELY POSITIONED IN THE ANTERIOR POSTERIOR (AP) PLANE OF SPACE. IN NATURAL HEAD POSITION NOTE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO LINES, ONE DROPPED FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE NOSE TO THE BAS OF THE UPPER LIP, AND A SECOND ONE EXTENDING FROM THAT POINT DOWNWARD TO THE CHIN.



A Convex



B Straight



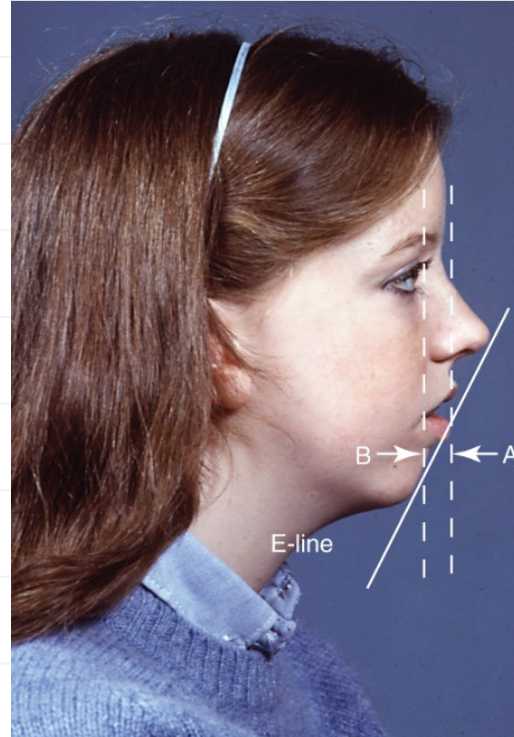
C Concave

# THREE GOALS OF FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS

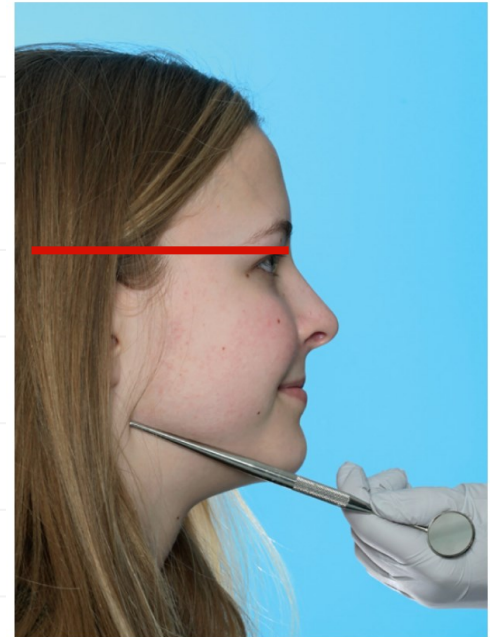
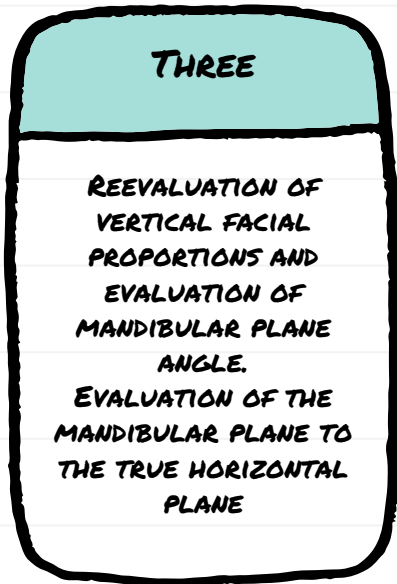
TWO

EVALUATION OF LIP POSTURE  
AND INCISOR PROMINENCE

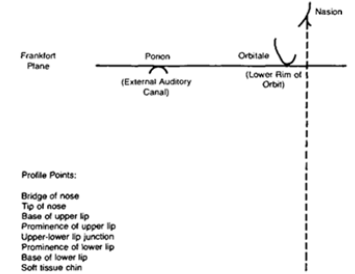
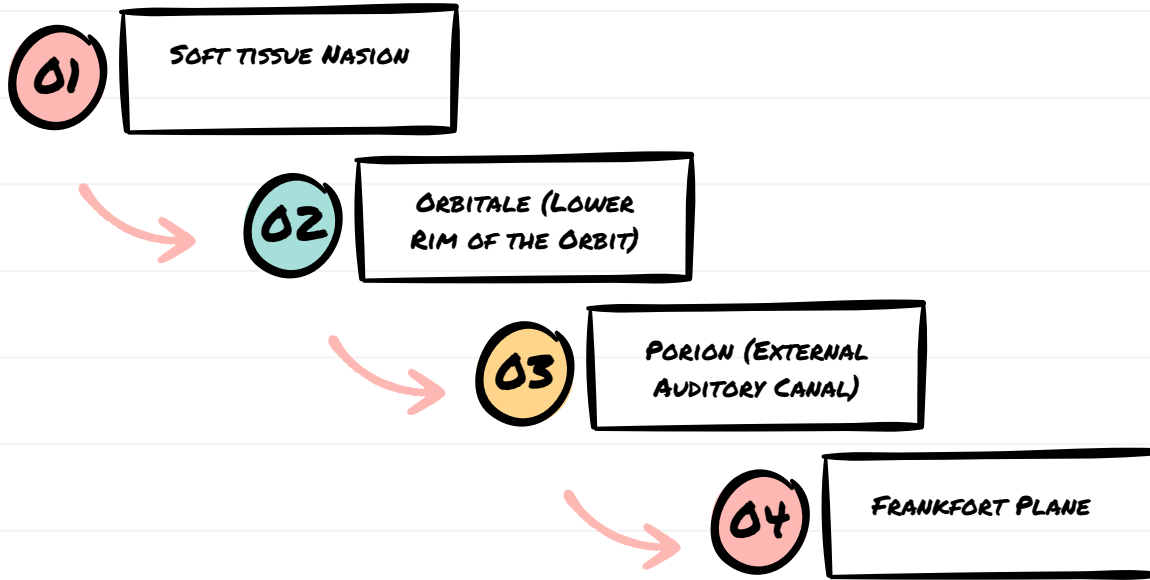
LIP PROMINENCE IS  
EVALUATED BY OBSERVING THE  
DISTANCE THAT EACH LIP  
PROJECTS FORWARD FROM A  
TRUE VERTICAL LINE THROUGH  
THE DEPTH OF THE CONCAVITY  
AT ITS BASE (SOFT TISSUE A  
AND B POINTS). MORE THAN  
2-3MM INDICATES  
DENTOALVEOLAR PROTRUSION  
THE E-LINE CAN BE HELPFUL  
TO ASSESS HOW THE LIP  
RELATE TO THE NOSE AND  
CHIN



# THREE GOALS OF FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS



# FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS PROFILE LANDMARKS



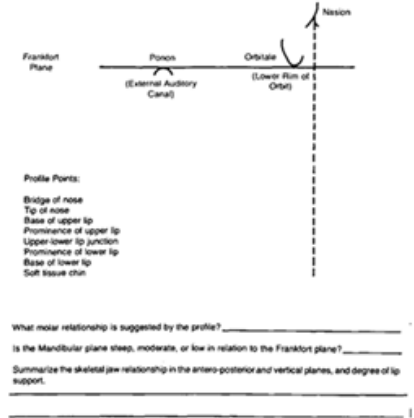
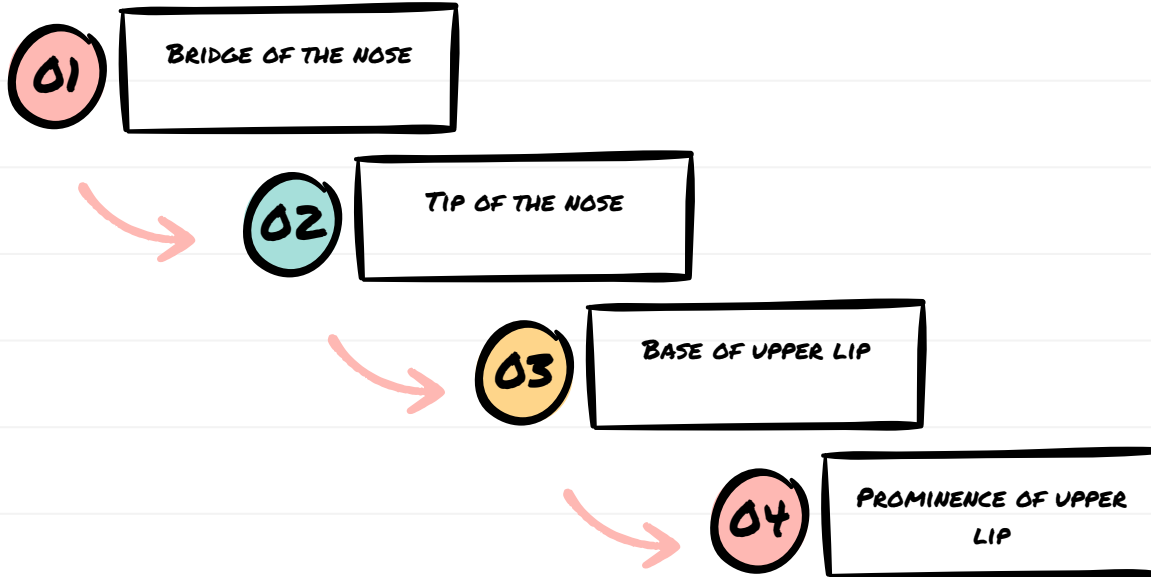
What molar relationship is suggested by the profile? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Mandibular plane steep, moderate, or low in relation to the Frankfort plane? \_\_\_\_\_

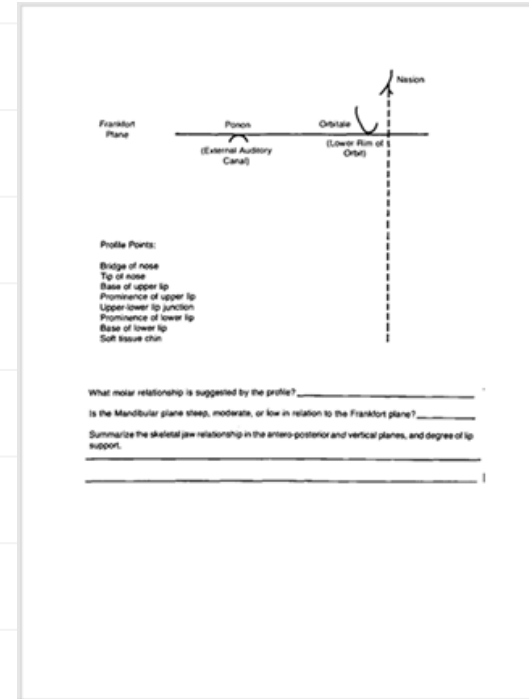
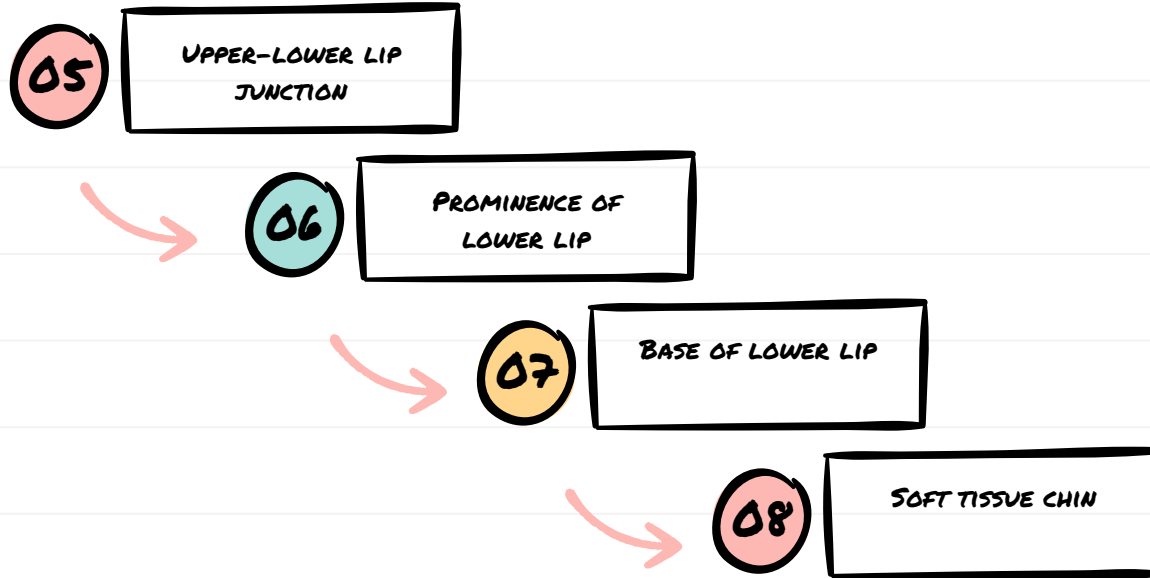
Summarize the skeletal jaw relationship in the antero-posterior and vertical planes, and degree of lip support.

\_\_\_\_\_

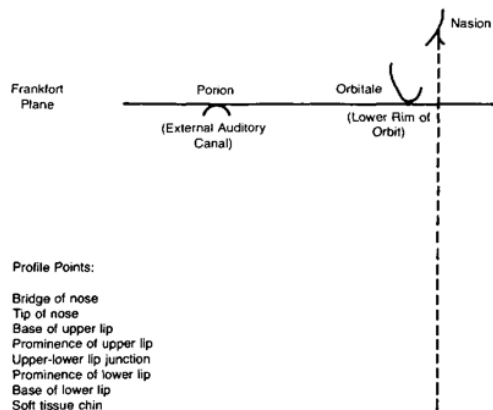
# FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS PROFILE POINTS



# FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS PROFILE POINTS



You will complete this for your sample patients (selected classmate)



What molar relationship is suggested by the profile? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Mandibular plane steep, moderate, or low in relation to the Frankfort plane? \_\_\_\_\_

Summarize the skeletal jaw relationship in the antero-posterior and vertical planes, and degree of lip support.

---

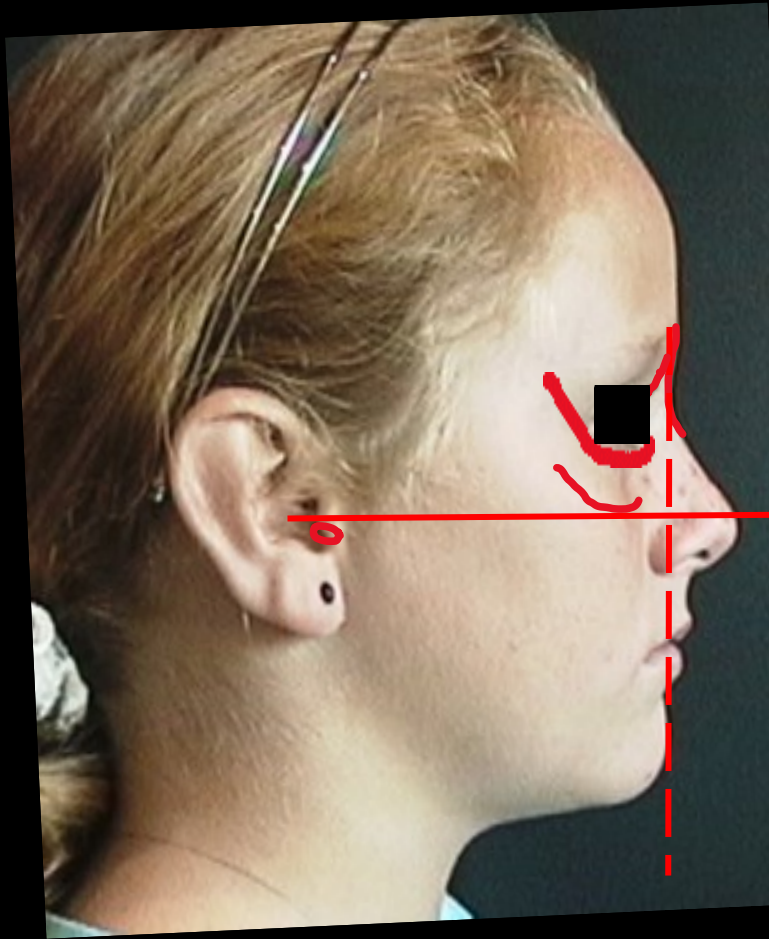
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# Reference

*Prediction of dental and skeletal relationships from facial profiles in preschool children.*

Henry W. Fields, William F. Vann. *Pediatric Dentistry* 1979

This paper reviews the rationale for assessing the facial profile of the patient with a developing dentofacial complex. The purpose of the study was to assess one method of profile analysis utilizing 4-year-old children. Sixteen orthodontists and 16 pedodontists were asked to classify the existing skeletal or dental relationships solely from a soft tissue profile tracing or from a lateral facial photograph. The analysis of the data indicated that for this age group neither the orthodontists nor the pedodontists could predict accurately the existing skeletal or dental pattern solely from the soft tissue profile tracing or the lateral facial photograph. No significant differences were found between the predictions of the orthodontists and the pedodontists. This investigation notes that even with highly similar dental relationships, much variability in skeletal and soft tissue relationships may occur in preschool children.



What type of malocclusion or occlusion do you expect to see?

Class I occlusion or malocclusion

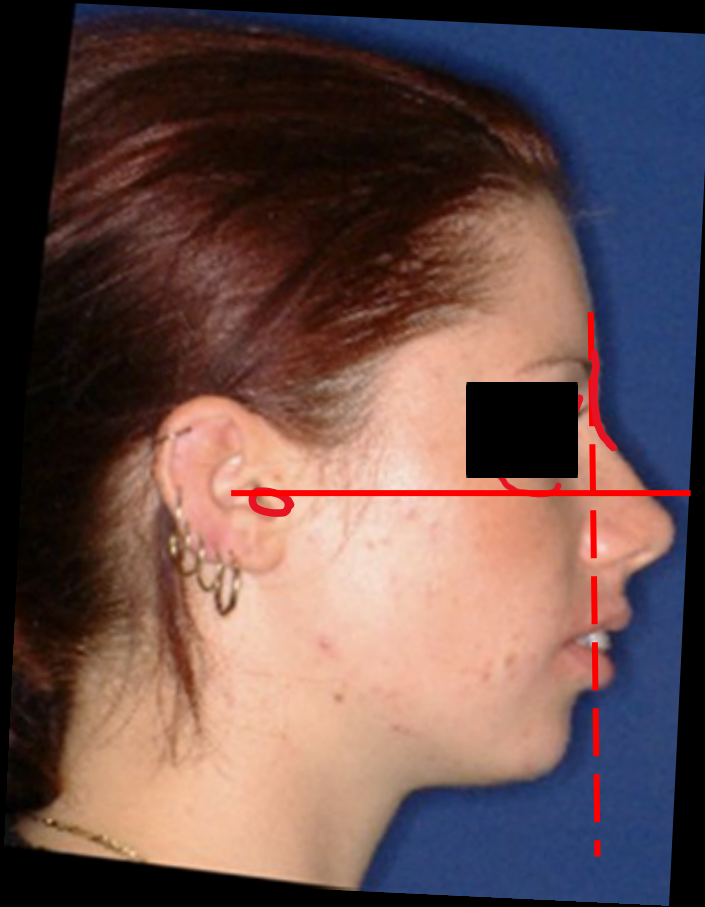




What type of malocclusion do you expect to see?

Class II malocclusion

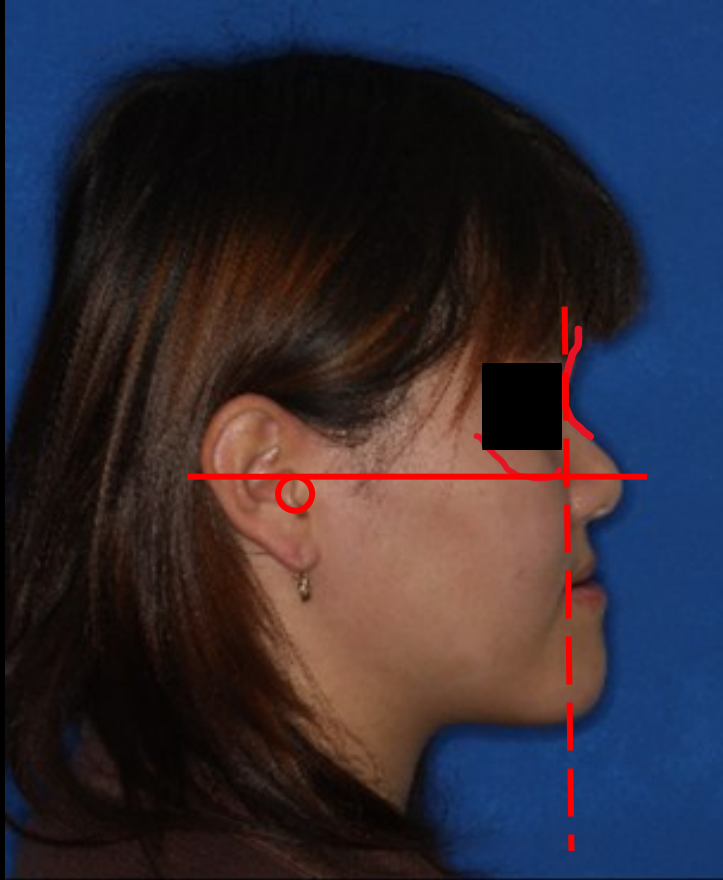




What type of malocclusion do you expect to see?

Class II malocclusion

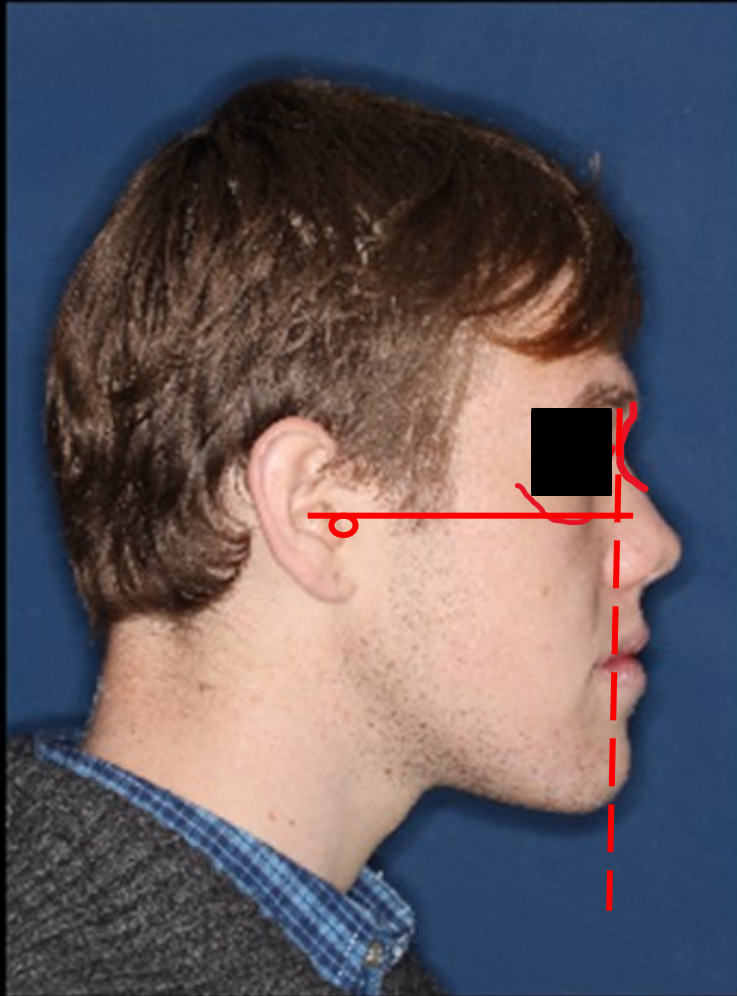




What type of malocclusion do you expect to see?

Class III malocclusion





What type of malocclusion do you expect to see?

Class III malocclusion



Because this is a Soft Tissue Analysis Attempting to Diagnose an Underlying Skeletal Problem, would you expect the Skeletal Measurements from a Radiograph to be More or Less Significant?

Dental and Soft Tissue  
Compensations

# FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS

FOR YOUR PATIENT(S): WHAT'S YOUR JUDGMENT AS TO:

1. ANTERO-POSTERIOR SKELETAL JAW RELATIONSHIP

CLASS I (NORMAL)

CLASS II

CLASS III

2. VERTICAL SKELETAL JAW RELATIONSHIP

NORMAL

LONG FACE

SHORT FACE

3. TOOTH SUPPORT FOR LIP --> LIP PROMINENCE

EXCESSIVE

EXCESSIVE

NORMAL

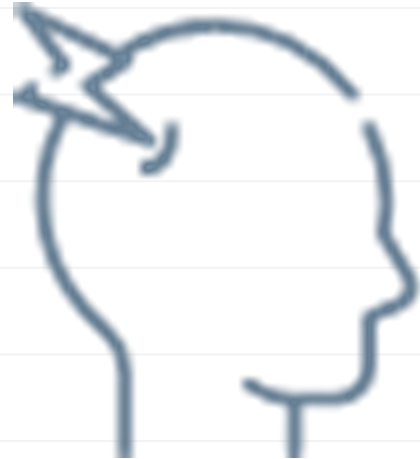
NORMAL

INADEQUATE

INADEQUATE

# EXERCISE

YOU NEED 2 PATIENTS FOR YOU TO COMPLETE  
A FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS AND A FACIAL  
PROFILE ANALYSIS  
(ATTACH DE-IDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHS)



# FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS

FOR YOUR PATIENT(S): WHAT'S YOUR JUDGMENT AS TO

1. FACIAL SYMMETRY?

WITHIN NORMAL LIMIT OR ASYMMETRIC  
IF PRESENT, LOCATION OF ASYMMETRY

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2. INCISOR TOOTH DISPLAY?

OK, TOO LITTLE, TOO MUCH (EXCESS GINGIVA)

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3. BUCCAL CORRIDOR WIDTH

OK, TOO LITTLE, TOO MUCH

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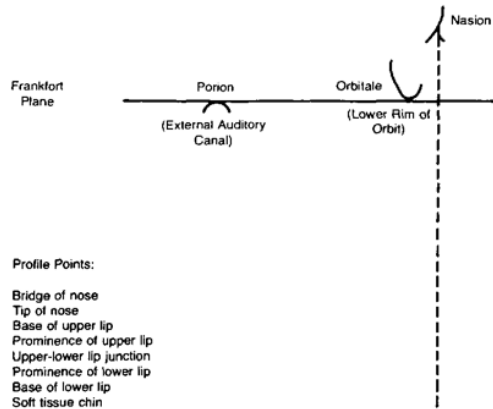
4. SMILE ARC

OK, FLAT, EXCESSIVE

---

SUMMARIZE THE FACIAL FORM OF YOUR PATIENT

---



What molar relationship is suggested by the profile? \_\_\_\_\_

Is the Mandibular plane steep, moderate, or low in relation to the Frankfort plane? \_\_\_\_\_

Summarize the skeletal jaw relationship in the antero-posterior and vertical planes, and degree of lip support.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS

FOR YOUR PATIENT(S): WHAT'S YOUR JUDGMENT AS TO:

1. ANTERO-POSTERIOR SKELETAL JAW RELATIONSHIP

CLASS I (NORMAL)

CLASS II

CLASS III

2. VERTICAL SKELETAL JAW RELATIONSHIP

NORMAL

LONG FACE

SHORT FACE

3. TOOTH SUPPORT FOR LIP --> LIP PROMINENCE

EXCESSIVE

EXCESSIVE

NORMAL

NORMAL

INADEQUATE

INADEQUATE

# FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS AND FACIAL PROFILE ANALYSIS

- TYPEWRITTEN WORD FILE OR PDF OR ON A4 PAPER WITH ATTACHED DE-IDENTIFIED PATIENT(S) PHOTOGRAPHS
- USE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BLACKBOARD TURNITIN TO FORWARD THE ASSIGNMENT DENT5310
- NAME: FACIAL FORM ANALYSIS AND PROFILE ANALYSIS PRACTICAL EXERCISE

