

Basic Analysis: Preferred Terms

Bigonial Width – The width of the face, measured between the skin outline at the level of the mandibular angles, in frontal view.

Bimental Width – The width of the face, measured between the skin outline at the level of the chin, in frontal view.

Bitemporal Width – The width of the face, measured between the skin outline at the level of the temporal region, in frontal view.

Bizygomatic Width – The width of the face, measured between the two zygomatic arches at their maximal distance, in frontal view.

Central oval of the face – The extended central region of the face. It is comprised of the eyes, the eyebrows, the zygoma, the nose, the mouth and the chin [7].

Concave/Convex Profile – The anterior-posterior relationship of the whole facial profile. It varies from **concave**, due to a relative posteriorly positioned middle third, to **convex**, due to a relative anteriorly positioned middle third. This classification does not define which third of the face is responsible for the deformity.

Facial Height (Total Facial Height) – The distance between the Trichion and Soft-tissue Menton.

Hairline – The edge of hair round the face.

Wide/Narrow Face – The predominance and the reduction, respectively, of the four widths of the face over the total facial height.

Long/Short Face – The predominance and the reduction, respectively, of the total facial height over the four widths of the face.

Menton (Soft-tissue Menton) – Lowest point on the contour of the soft-tissue chin. In cephalometric analysis it is found by dropping a perpendicular from the horizontal plane through skeletal menton [3].

Subnasal – The point at which the columella merges with the upper lip in the midsagittal plane [3]. It varies widely in relation to the caudal septum prominence and nasal spine morphology.

Malar Eminence – The point of maximal outer projection of the malar region.

Mandibular Border Outline – The skin contour line that separates the mandibular body from the submental and submandibular ones.

Ogee Curve – The outline of the middle and the lower third of the face viewed in oblique view. This term was introduced by J. William Little and is correlated to the characteristics of the youthful face by him [4].

Triangular/Square Face – The classification of the whole face in frontal view based on the relationship between the upper widths (bitemporal and bizygomatic) and the lower ones (bigonial and bimental).

Trichion – The hairline mid-point.