Abstracts

While in Euryprosopic group it correlated with right outer canthus to left inner canthus distance. In general right outer canthus to left inner canthus distance can be taken as reference to calculate occlusal vertical dimension.

Conclusion: Within the limitation of study, we concluded that the relationship between occlusal vertical dimension and various facial measurement can be assess with the anthropometry. However further studies with larger sample size are required to evaluate the exact correlation in different face forms.

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A clinical study on anthropometric measurement to assess the relation between occlusal vertical dimension and various facial measurements in different face forms

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Introduction: Among various method to determine correct occlusal vertical dimension, anthropometric measurement can also be used, which is reliable and require less expertise. The hypothesis was to assess the relation between occlusal vertical dimension and other facial measurements in 3 different face forms.

Methodology: 120 subjects were selected and divided into Leptoprosopic, Mesoprosopic and Euryprosopic basing on facial index. Each group contained 40 subjects, having 20 males and 20 females. Occlusal Vertical Dimension, distance between outer canthus of one eye to inner canthus of contralateral eye, distance between outer canthus of one eye to external auditory meatus of ipsilateral side were measured with modified digital Vernier calliper. The collected data was statistically analysed. The co efficient of correlation (r) by spearman’s method between the measured variables and occlusal vertical dimension was performed.

Result: In Leptoprosopic group, the mean occlusal vertical dimension correlated with distance between outer canthus of one eye to inner canthus of contralateral eye, bilaterally. In Mesoprospic group, it correlated to the left outer canthus to right inner canthus distance.