

LIPS EVALUATION IN VARIOUS SAGITAL MALOCCLUSIONS ON MACEDONIAN SUBJECTS

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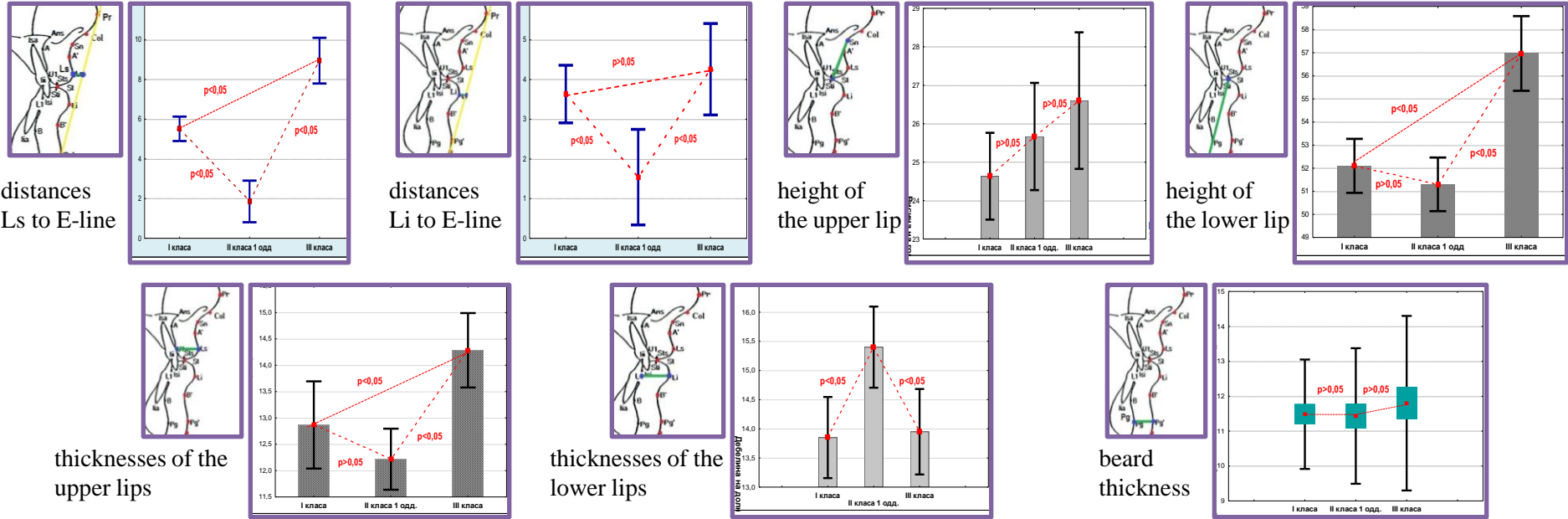


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Interpreting facial soft tissue analysis is not simple because cephalometric values are influenced by skeletal connections, tooth position, soft tissue thickness, ethnicity, gender, and age.

THE AIM OF THE OUR INVESTIGATION was to determine the height, thickness and position of the lips in sagittal irregularities in Macedonian population.

MATERIAL and METHOD: 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: distances Ls and Li to E-line, thicknesses of the upper and lower lips, beard thickness, height of the upper and lower lip.



RESULTS : Distances from both lips to the E-line showed significant difference in both sexes, with the highest values in Class III and lowest in Class II/1. The lips thickness showed significant difference in both sexes, and for upper lip the highest values are in Class III and the lowest in Class II/1, but for lower lip, lowest value is in Class III. Bear thickness show no significant difference among groups. The upper lip height shows no significant difference, but for the height of the lower lip we observed a significant difference in both sexes.

CONCLUSION: Our study has shown that facial soft tissues are not merely a covering skeletal and dental structures, and the biological range of values needs to be determined according to age, sex and orthodontic anomalies for each ethnic group.