CORRELATION BETWEEN FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND THE DIVINE PROPORTIONS IN SERBIAN FEMALES

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INTRODUCTION

for specialists who are able to alter facial features, such as orthodontists.

AIM

The aim of this study was to determine the correlation between attractiveness and divine facial proportions in Serbian female populations.

METHOD

Eighty-three en-face facial photographs of Serbian females, mean age 21.2 years, were used in an esthetic poll. Facial attractiveness was graded on a Likert scale by 50 dentists and 50 laypersons, and females were divided into attractive and nonattractive group. Afterwards, linear vertical and horizontal parameters, and proportions that represent golden ratio of the face were measured on photographs in both groups. The mean values for each parameter in both groups were compared to divine proportions, and then comparison between groups was made.







Figure 1. Linear vertical and horizontal parameters with golden ratio

RESULTS

Today's patients are interested mostly in improving facial attractiveness. Establishing The results of the poll showed that 30.12 % of the sample got highest score and could universal guidelines of facial beauty could be valuable assistant in treatment planning be considered attractive. Attractive group showed values closer to divine proportions than unattractive group. However, significant difference (P<0.05) between values in attractive group compared to divine proportion were found for vertical parameters in middle and lower facial thirds, and such as could be considered reliable in esthetic treatment outcomes.

| | Groups (females) | Mean±SD | P-value |
|----------|------------------|-------------|---------|
| Me - sto | Unattractive | 32.43±4.58 | |
| | Attractive | 28.33±5.43 | .002 |
| Sto - lc | Unattractive | 50.87±7.18 | |
| | Attractive | 45.93±12.26 | .071 |
| Me - ln | Unattractive | 57.36±7.92 | |
| | Attractive | 48.62±10.33 | .001 |
| Ln - tri | Unattractive | 84.35±11.91 | |
| | Attractive | 75.75±20.16 | .056 |

| | Groups (females) | Mean±SD | P-value |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| Ln - ln | Unattractive | 28.20±3.79 | |
| | Attractive | 23.97±6.68 | .006 |
| Ch - ch | Unattractive | 38.52±4.89 | |
| | Attractive | 35.81±9.14 | .174 |
| Lc- lc | Unattractive | 72.79±9.30 | |
| | Attractive | 66.12±16.25 | .065 |
| lchk - lchk | Unattractive females | 97.01±11.25 | |
| | Attractive females | 90.20±20.56 | .132 |
| Tri - me | Unattractive females | 141.72±18.82 | |
| | Attractive females | 124.45±30.17 | .013 |

Table 1. Vertical parameters

Table 2. Horizontal parameters

CONCLUSION

Attractive females showed closer values to divine proportions than unattractive ones. Hence, correlation with divine proportions is just one segment in determining facial beauty.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.