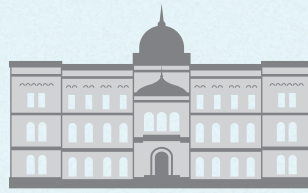


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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Dynamics in the eyes, nose and lips areas of Lithuanian men from 4 to 30 years of age in relation to the size and shape of the craniofacial complex

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Objectives. Craniofacial research has gained momentum over the past decade due to the rapid development of new facial analysis technologies. However, there is a lack of research on different facial features starting from preschool ages to adulthood. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the dynamics of male eyes, nose and lips parameters and their proportionality to craniofacial complex from 4 to 30 years.

Materials and methods. A total of 1165 males were examined using standard anthropometric methods (L. G. Farkas, 1994; H. Greil, 2003): eye fissure width (EyFissW), interpupillary distance (PuDist), inner (InEyW) and outer eye widths (OutEyW), nose width (NW) and height (NH), nasal depth (ND), nasal bridge length (NbrL), labial width (LaW). A total of 22 proportionality indices were calculated.

Results. The widths and heights of different facial features at the 4 years and their relative increases until the age of 30 years were as follows (mm/%): EyFissW - 26.5 mm / 15.9%, PuDist - 50.1 mm / 27.5%, InEyW - 29.0 mm / 9.1%, OutEyW - 82.0 mm / 17.3%, NW - 27.9 mm / 30.7%, LaW - 36.4 mm / 48.5%; NbrL - 15.3 mm / 82.7%, NH - 32.4 mm / 65.6%, ND - 27.3 mm / 49.9%. The analysis of 22 proportionality indices of the craniofacial complex revealed that in general: eye fissure width became relatively smaller (several fluctuations were detected during puberty); nose became relatively elongated, however, certain nasal widening happened close to 30 years; relative labial width has increased.

Conclusions. 1. Within age period of 4-30 years, the greatest relative increase was detected in all nasal parameters and lip width, while the least relative increase was characteristic to the eye area ($p < 0.001$). 2. Proportionality of the eyes, nose and lips areas within the craniofacial complex, had several fluctuations during the puberty (due to different growth rates of the upper, middle and lower facial parts). 3. A slight relative increase in the width of facial features was detected near the age of 30 years as well ($p < 0.05$).