

Cephalometric Morphological Analysis Parameters – Means and Variability

From the very first day as a student in the Post Graduate Orthodontic Program under Arne Björk I found it confusing that cephalometric variables for a specific individual were compared to mean values for fourteen year old Swedish boys from Björk's previous studies. When confronted with this issue Björk answered that he (almost!) agreed with me. A more correct way would be to compare the individual patient's values to those of the same sex, skeletal age and ethnic group.

Such values, however, have not been available and for present day ethical reasons it is not feasible to get this information. As a consequence I have chosen to follow a different path to develop these values, as explained in the following.

JB-J

The mean values for sex and skeletal age listed in the Morphological Analysis in Tiops4 have been

NSL/ML deg 25.8 30.8 -0.8

calculated in the following way:



The samples from which the values have been calculated are for adults and originated from the following publication by C. H. Ingerslev and B. Solow.

Sex differences in craniofacial morphology

C. H. INGERSLEV & B. SOLOW

The Institute of Orthodontics, Royal Dental College, Copenhagen, Denmark

Ingerslev, C. H. & Solow, B. Sex differences in craniofacial morphology. *Acta Odont. Scand.* 33, 85—94, 1975.

An x-ray cephalometric study was performed in a male and a female group of Danish dental students with the object of examining the sex-determined component of the cranial morphology, and of obtaining a control material for subsequent studies of pathologic samples. The cranial morphology was examined on the basis of measurements on x-ray cephalometric lateral and postero-anterior radiographs. The cranium was, on an average, smaller in the female than the male group except as regards the nasal bone, the foramen magnum and the inner orbital distance. The female group showed a more prominent frontal bone, and a less prominent nasal bone, than the male group.

Key-words: Craniofacial morphology; x-ray cephalometry; sex factors; adult

B. Solow, Institute of Orthodontics, Royal Dental College, 160, Jagtvej DK - 2100 Copenhagen \emptyset

There is presently no Danish age related data available, but there are several American studies that can be helpful in this respect:



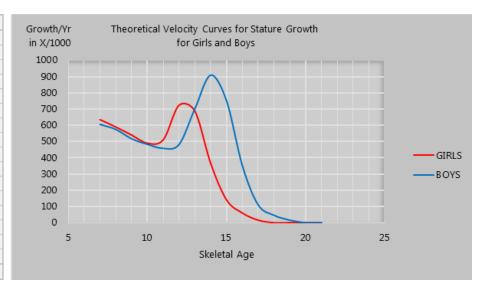
In addition there is additional material available at the following web site:

http://www.aaoflegacycollection.org/aaof home.html

These studies all have in common that they list the cephalometric values relative to the chronological age. As a result the actual differences between the different skeletal ages to a great extent are ignored.

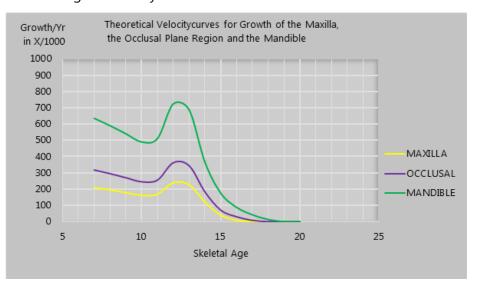
To get around this problem we have constructed the following theoretical growth curves for stature in girls and boys:

GROWTH CURVES				
Age	GIRLS	BOYS		
7	635	606		
8	590	575		
9	540	517		
10	490	483		
11	511	458		
12	724	482		
13	687	702		
14	365	909		
15	141	751		
16	60	352		
17	16	110		
18	0	46		
19	0	16		
20	0	0		
21	0	0		

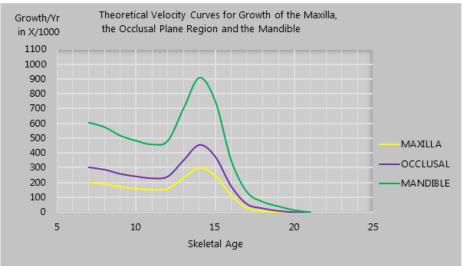


Likewise problem we have constructed the following theoretical growth curves for the maxilla, the mandible and the occlusal plane area in girls and boys:

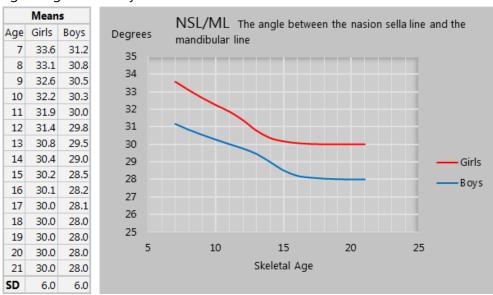
GROWTH CURVES GIRLS					
Age	MAXILLA	OCCLUSAL	MANDIBLE		
7	210	318	635		
8	195	295	590		
9	178	270	540		
10	162	245	490		
11	169	256	511		
12	239	362	724		
13	227	344	687		
14	120	183	365		
15	40	71	175		
16	8	30	88		
17	1	8	42		
18	0	0	13		
19	0	0	0		
20	0	0	0		



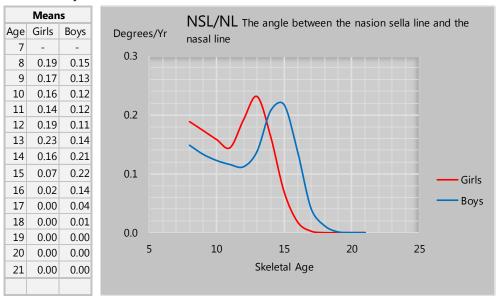
GROWTH CURVES BOYS					
Age	MAXILLA	OCCLUSAL	MANDIBLE		
7	200	303	606		
8	190	288	575		
9	171	259	517		
10	159	242	483		
11	151	229	458		
12	159	241	482		
13	232	351	702		
14	300	455	909		
15	248	376	751		
16	114	176	353		
17	27	55	137		
18	7	26	70		
19	0	8	39		
20	0	0	13		
21	0	0	0		



By means of regression lines and calculation of the integral, as illustrated in the <u>shown Excel</u> <u>spreadsheet</u>, we have determined the following values for the variable NSL/ML relative to skeletal age for girls and boys:



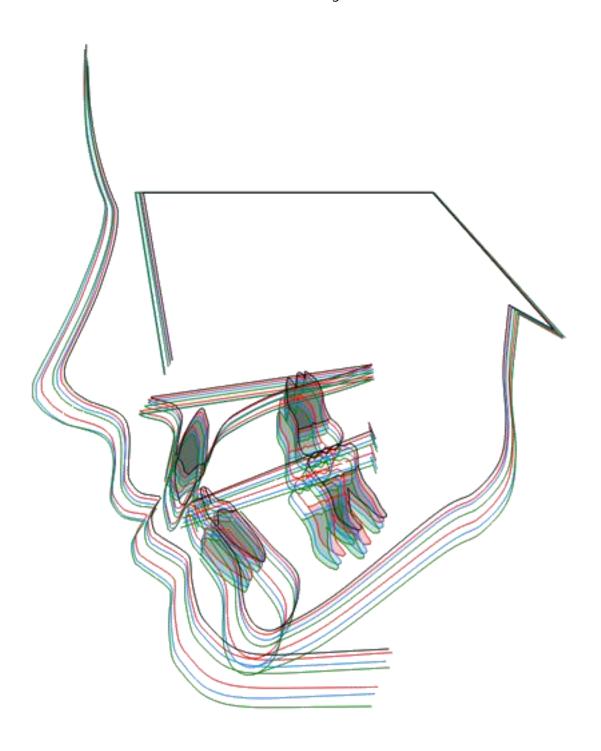
The velocity curve the for same variable is shown below:



Please note that if the Adult values for other ethnic groups are known, the constructed Excel spreadsheets for the individual variables can be used to calculate sex and age specific mean values for the respective groups by placing the values in the fields marked with <-----

It should be mentioned that some of these ideas may seem purely speculative.

I have, however, tested my calculations on a sample of 10,000 German patients that I have collected over a period of time. Part of this material is presented in graphical form in the following illustration as seen below. The calculations are here represented by a yearly average tracing of ca. 6,000 females between age 9 and 15. The superimpositions are made on the anterior cranial base and arranged according to their skeletal age. Note the growth spurt that is clearly visible in this illustration.



Download Excel spreadsheet

