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PO-097 - (23811) - CRANIOFACIAL INDICES AND ANTHROPOMETRIC CORRELATIONS IN MEDICAL STUDENTS

A. Tekin (Turkey)[1]; N. Zeybek (Turkey)[2]; Y.N. Şanlıtürk (Turkey)[3]; T. Çolak (Turkey)[1]

1 - Kocaeli University; 2 - Istanbul Okan University; 3 - Yalova University

Ayla Tekin
Kocaeli

Nurşen Zeybek
Istanbul

Yüsra Nur Şanlıtürk
Yalova

Tuncay Çolak
Kocaeli

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This study aimed to investigate craniofacial dimensions in a sample of young adults using precise digital caliper measurements.
A total of 78 medical students (8 females, 70 males) aged 18–25 years (mean: 21.28 years) from the Kocaeli University Faculty of Medicine were assessed using a Mitutuyo digital caliper. Measurements focused on cephalic, facial, and nasal indices, along with key cranial and facial dimensions. Head circumference, head height, head width, and occipitofrontal distance were recorded, as well as facial width, forehead width, and mandibular width. Additional measurements included forehead height, morphological and physiognomic face height, mouth width, total nasal length, nasal bridge length, morphological and anatomical nasal width, and nasal root width.
The cephalic index classification revealed: 23 dolichocephalic; 22 mesocephalic**;** 26 brachycephalic**;** 7 hyperbrachycephalic individuals. Facial index analysis identified: 1 euryprosopic**;** 6 mesoprosopic**;** 24 leptoprosopic**;** 47 hyperleptoprosopic subjects. The nasal index showed a predominant leptorrhine pattern (76 cases) and 2 mesorrhine cases. Correlation analysis revealed a strong positive relationship between total nasal length and nasal bridge length ($r=0.735$, $p<0.001$), as well as significant correlations between nasal bridge length and head circumference ($r=0.537$, $p<0.001$) and head height ($r=0.475$, $p<0.001$). Morphological face height was strongly correlated with physiognomic face height ($r=0.814$, $p<0.001$), suggesting interdependence in facial proportions.

These findings provide a comprehensive craniofacial dataset that may serve as a reference for anthropometric studies and clinical applications in the Turkish population. Further research should explore functional and aesthetic correlations in diverse demographic groups.

Palavras-chave : Craniofacial Anthropometry, Cephalic Index, Morphological Measurements