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OC-115 - (23868) - ASSESSMENT OF FETAL NOSE POSITION ACCORDING TO GOLD AND SILVER RATIOS

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No conflict interest

Scientists have been trying to define the concept of "beauty" mathematically (e.g., golden and silver ratios) since ancient times. Previous studies focusing on association of facial aesthetic with these ratios have generally been conducted in adolescents, youth or adults, but this relationship is particularly overlooked in fetuses and newborns. This study aims to systematically assess the correlation of fetal nose position with golden and silver ratios.
The study universe consisted of front profile photographs of 32 fetuses (18 females and 14 males) aged 24.10±3.94 weeks (18-32 weeks). Five measurements were performed to detect information regarding nose position on the face as follows: a) T-Gn (the distance between the trichion and gnathion), b) Tr-Tr (the distance between the right and left tragus), c) n-sn (the distance between the nasion and subnasale), d) sa-sa (the distance between the right and left subalar), and e) al-al (the distance between the right and left alar). These numerical values were compared statistically with the golden and silver ratio.
T-Gn, Tr-Tr, n-sn, sa-sa and al-al were measured as 68.40±14.04 mm, 62.27±12.19 mm, 18.52±4.05 mm, 12.42±3.08 mm, and 18.74±3.85 mm, respectively. While evaluated according to the golden ratio (1.618), changes in T-Gn/n-sn, Tr-Tr/sa-sa and Tr-Tr/al-al ratios were calculated as 230%, 320% and 207%, respectively. While evaluated according to the silver ratio (1.414), changes in T-Gn/n-sn, Tr-Tr/sa-sa and Tr-Tr/al-al ratios were calculated as 264%, 366% and 237%, respectively.

Nasal position in fetuses does not appear to be related to the gold and silver ratios.

Palavras-chave : golden ratio, nose, fetus