Larger Context Results

Chunk 2: from the outside of the skull). Creating a proportion index or proportion indices The smallest measurement (the numerator) is multiplied by 100 and divided by the largest measurement (the denominator) Types of proportion indices Areal (regional) indices - composed of linear or angular measurements from only one anatomical area. Interareal (interregional) indices - composed of linear or angular measurements from two or more anatomical regions. Important to consider When comparing user proportion index value with the mean index value, if the measurements are within plus or minus one standard deviation of the mean then it is considered as normal proportions. If the values are plus or minus two standard deviations from the mean index value then that facial feature is considered as a deformity. Sometimes if the range of variability is small in which case even a small difference from the mean may be perceived as a deformity. Facial Shape Different facial shapes according to the frontal view of the face Overall facial shape - round, square and triangular

Chunk 3: if the range of variability is small in which case even a small difference from the mean may be perceived as a deformity. Facial Shape Different facial shapes according to the frontal view of the face Overall facial shape - round, square and triangular Vertical facial height - reduced, normal and increased Transverse facial width - broad (wide), normal and narrow

Chunk 1: The concept of the normal face We may compare the measurements and proportions of the face to the so-called population norms (normative values) however in theory variations exist but in practice the need to apply a normative value exists after all individual variability is a fundamental principle in human biology. Therefore it is necessary to consider age, sex, ethnic variability, developmental disorders, traumatic injuries and pathological conditions when measuring facial attractiveness. Proportion Indices Linear (chord) or surface (arc) distances between two points of the skull is measured and the smallest measurement is represented as a percentage of the largest measurement (linear distances can be the measurement of two points inside the skull using an X Ray of the skull while surface distances are measurements between two points from the outside of

the skull). Creating a proportion index or proportion indices The smallest measurement (the numerator) is multiplied by 100 and divided by the largest measurement (the denominator) Types of proportion indices Areal (regional) indices -

Proposition Results

Chunk 2: Facial shapes can be classified as round, square, or triangular in frontal view

Chunk 1: Individual variations exist in facial measurements and proportions.

Chunk 1: Developmental disorders affect facial measurements and attractiveness.

Chunk 2: Facial proportion measurements can be assessed from the outside of the skull