

Facial indices study in students of the Universidad de La Frontera, Chile

[Estudio de índices faciales en alumnos de la Universidad de La Frontera, Chile]

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Facial features of human beings give a special individuality, which can identify within a group, as well as groups of people with characteristics that differentiate them from other groups. In order to determine facial characteristics of our population, two facial indices were studied in adult individuals (18-35 years), of both sexes, students from the Universidad de La Frontera, Chile. The indexes investigated were the Superior Facial (SFI), which relates height of the upper face morphology with the maximum bizygomatic diameter and the nasal index (NI), which relates height and width nasal segment. The SFI average was 46.8 (SD 4.0), with maximum limits of 62.1 and minimum of 38.0, classifying individuals studied as Euryonics (wide face) in 41% of cases, as Hypereuryonics (face too wide) in 35%, as Meson (medium face) in 23% and as Lepton (narrow face) in 1%. The NI average was 43.5 (SD 5.1), with maximum limits of 86.2 and minimum of 50.2, classifying individuals as leptorrhine (narrow nose) in 77.4% of cases, as mesorrhine (median nose) in 17.4% and catarrhine (wide nose) in 1.7%. The results show that the majority of our population is of broad face and thin nose, data to complement the knowledge of the anthropometric features in our region.

Chile

Facial index

Nasal index

Young adult