

# Soft and hard tissue relations in facial asymmetry [Relación de tejidos blandos y duros en asimetría facial]

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The aim of this study was to determine the relations between hard and soft tissues in subjects with facial asymmetry. Included were subjects aged between 15 and 35 years who presented a chin deviation greater than 5 mm from the midline and a unilateral posterior crossbite. Cone beam computed tomography was used to determine the measurements, positioning them on the three spatial planes; then, 5 bilateral bone points were selected on the coronal image, and parallel measurements were taken to determine the range between the bone point and the most lateral soft tissue point. The statistical analysis was done using the Shapiro-Wilk test, presenting normality in the sample distribution and Levene's test, considering a value of  $p < 0.05$  to obtain significant differences. 20 subjects were included with an average age of 23 years, observing that there were differences in the soft tissue distance in relation to the mandibular condylar head; in other measurements, there were no significant differences, although tendencies of greater or less soft tissue width in relation to the mandibular sector of the asymmetry were observed. It may be concluded that there are limited differences in soft tissue width in subjects with facial asymmetry; the low sample number and the selection of new points may have influenced the results. © 2016, Universidad de la Frontera. All rights reserved.

Facial analysis

Facial asymmetry

Soft tissues