

ANTHROPOMETRIC STUDY OF PHILTRUM IN THE EGYPTIAN INFANTS AT AGE OF CLEFT LIP REPAIR AND SIX MONTHS LATER.

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ABSTARCT

Background: The Philtrum of the upper lip has a unique configuration and is a landmark of individual distinction, and it is frequently involved in disfiguring orofacial malformations, it is important that a thorough understanding of its anatomical relationships be established so that functional and aesthetic surgical corrections can be accomplished.

Patients and methods: In this study Anthropometric measurements of Philtrum of **100** normal infants at age of cleft lip repair and six months later measured using direct caliper method. This study was done at El Fayoum University hospital and Abo El Rish pediatric Hospital-Cairo University in the period from April 2013 to May 2105.

Classification: The infants were divided in to two main groups:

- ✦ **Group A (50 infants):** At age of 3-5 months (mean age 3.98 months); infants were 21 males and 29 females.
- ✦ **Group B (50 infants):** At age of 9-11 months (mean age 9.86 months); infants were 27males and 23 females.

Results: Anthropometric measures of the philtral region in Egyptian infants at age of cleft lip repair and six months later using direct caliper method for the concerned aim, found that the whole philtral mean length (**distance A**) in group A was found to be 8.84 mm (SD± 1.21), and in group B was 10.79 mm (SD± 0.86). The mean distance from midcollumla to the deepest point of the philtral dimple (**distance B**) in group A was found to be 6.22 mm (SD ± 1.18) and in group B was 7.33mm (SD ± 0.93). The mean distance from deepest point of philtral dimple to lowest point of cupid's bow (**distance C**) in group A was found to be 3.29 (SD± 0.81),and in group B was 4.22 (SD ± 0.83).The mean length of each limb of cupid's bow (**distance D**) in group A was found to be 3.35 (SD ± 0.48), in group B was 3.95 (SD± 0.34). The mean length of philtral ridge (**distance E**) in group A 7.16 (SD ± 1.15), and in group B was 8.85(SD ± 1.11). The mean angel at deepest point of the philtral dimple (**Angel x**) in group A was found to be 134.76 (SD ± 14.42), and in group B was136.98 (SD ± 15.46).

Conclusion: All results found to be different from anthropometric measures for non Egyptian infants in same age group in which various methods of anthropometric measures used for detailed facial analysis.

Key words: Philtrum, Egyptian infants, upper lip, anthropometry