

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

By

Mahmoud Abd El Tawab Mahmoud Sorour
M.B.B.ch.

A thesis submitted for partial fulfillment of M.Sc. degree in

General Surgery

Department of General Surgery

Faculty of Medicine

Fayoum University

2016

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 oro-facial malformations, it is important that a thorough understanding of its anatomical relationships be established so that functional and aesthetic surgical corrections can be accomplished

Aim of work:

The aim of this study was to determine anthropometric standards of Egyptian infants at age of cleft lip repair (3-5 months) and six months later, this will be helpful in:

- 1- Studying the norm of anthropometric measures of details of Philtrum
- 2- Planning for newer techniques for cleft lip repair and judgment of different techniques

Patients and methods:

In this study Anthropometric measurements of Philtrum of 60 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 January 2013 to May 2105.

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

- **First group (30 infants):** At age of 3-5 months (mean age 4.07 months, median:4months); infants were 13 males and 17 females.

- **Second group (30 infants):** At age of 9-11 months (mean age 9.87 months, median:10 months); infants were 16 males and 14 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 length (distance A) in the first group found to be 8.92 mm (SD± 1.47), and in second group philtral length found to be 10.78 mm (SD± 0.92), the distance from midcollumla to the deepest point of the philtral dimple (distance B) in the first group found to be 6.20 mm (SD ± 1.19). In the second group 7.43mm (SD ± 1.16), distance from deepest point of philtral dimple to lowest point of cupid's bow (distance C) in first group 3.28 (SD± 0.83), in second group 4.12 (SD ± 0.88), each limb of cupid's bow (distance D) in first group 3.33 (SD ± 0.49), in second group 3.88 (SD± 0.39), length of philtral ridge (distance E) in first group 7.10 (SD ± 1.12), in second group 8.77 (SD ± 1.13), the angel at deepest point of the philtral dimple (Angel γ) in first group, 134.49 (SD ± 15.38) in second group 137.89 (SD ± 17.00).

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.