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PECULIARITIES OF CRANIOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF THE FACIAL INDEX OF THE SKULL OF A MATURE PERSON ACCORDING TO CT DATA

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Today, the topic of detailed knowledge of the structure of the human cranium is extremely relevant. Despite a large number of both domestic and foreign studies, many questions remain unanswered regarding the structure of this part of the human skull. Most of the works of scientists and clinicians are currently based on the results of computed tomography (CT). For example, among foreign authors, the scientific works of Sella Tunis are well-known. The works of domestic researchers are informative, but are carried out mainly on cadaveric material, which has a number of drawbacks, the results may be associated with inaccuracies in calculations and, as a result, false results. The aim of our work is to determine the peculiarities of craniometric parameters of the facial skull index of mature people according to computed tomography data.

We studied 40 male and female subjects aged 44 to 60 years. The patients underwent CT examination for reasons not related to skull bone pathology (suspected stroke).

The study was conducted based on the results of skull bone computed tomography using a Toshiba Aquilion 4 computed tomography scanner. After analysing the CT scan, a 3D model of the skull was built, the main landmarks were identified and the distances between them were measured in the frontal and lateral projections. The upper facial index was calculated as the ratio of the upper facial height (the line between the glabella and the level of the beginning of tooth growth) to the maximum facial width (the line between points 1 and 2), multiplied by 100.

According to the results of the upper facial index measurement, it was found that the majority of women have cranial index values typical of mesenchymal women (75% of the subjects). The average value of the upper facial index was 53.05±0.85%. 15% of women were characterised by a predominance of skull width over height with an average upper facial index in this group of 56.57±1.11%, which is typical for leptenes. However, only 10% were characterised by a predominance of skull height over width with an average upper facial index of 48.3±0.1%, which is typical of Eurients.

In the study of male patients, it was found that in 5% of patients the upper facial index was 49.2%, which is typical for Eurients, and in 25% of patients the type of structure was observed, which is typical for lepten. The average value of the upper facial index

was 56.6±1.11%. The rest of the patients (70%) had a cranial structure typical of mesenchyma with an average upper facial index of 53.34±0.56.

Understanding of anatomical variations in the structure of the skull does not lose its importance in modern theoretical and practical medicine. The facial index is used in anthropology to determine the type of skull structure and whether a person belongs to a certain race.

The information obtained from the study of linear skull dimensions can be valuable for human identification. As can be seen from the calculations, the linear dimensions of the skull are characterised by significant variability, which indicates the need for an individual approach to each person under study. Thus, both diagnosis and treatment should be individualised and personalised.

This work is important for theoretical medicine. According to its data, educational phantoms can be built for further study of the skull structure by students and interns. They can also be used to practice practical skills by interns. This research is of particular importance in practical medicine. Knowledge about the proportionality of the structure and symmetry of the skull is key for doctors of many specialities, including cosmetologists, maxillofacial surgeons, plastic surgeons and otolaryngologists.

The present study is promising and can be supplemented with new data obtained in the study of adjacent anatomical areas of both the human paranasal sinuses and the dentition.

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