

عنوان مقاله:

Structural Characteristics of the Iranians Nose: An Anatomical Analysis

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Rhinoplasty is one of the most common surgical procedures performed among Iranians. An important issue to be considered by nasal surgeons is anatomical variations between different ethnic groups. Working on Iranians with the existing ethnic variety encourages the need for an analysis of this particular population. **Materials and Methods:** The present cross-sectional observational study was conducted on Iranian patients who underwent primary open rhinoplasty at a university hospital in Tehran, Iran. The preoperative evaluations included routine aesthetic analysis as well as the measurement of the subcutaneous fat thickness (using ultrasound imaging) and the angle between the anterior nasal spine and the alveolar process of the maxilla. Intraoperative assessments were performed on the alar rim-inferior border of lateral crus distance, maximal width of lateral crus, connection pattern of upper lateral cartilage, and lower lateral cartilage. Alar cartilage thickness was measured with microscopic evaluation. Moreover, the similar studies conducted on other ethnic groups were reviewed as well. **Results:** In total, 66 cases were included in the study (41 females and 25 males) who were within the age range of 18-38 years old (27.82 ± 5.51). According to the results, nasolabial angles were $93.68^\circ \pm 7.82^\circ$ and $92.25^\circ \pm 6.98^\circ$ in females and males, respectively. In addition, a significant correlation was found between the anterior nasal spine-maxilla angle and nasolabial angle ($p < 0.05$). Moreover, the findings revealed a significant but weak negative correlation between alar subcutaneous fat thickness and alar cartilage thickness (0.0002). Maximal width of lateral crus was found to be $11.44 \text{ mm} \pm 2.02$ and $10.41 \text{ mm} \pm 1.72$ in males and females, respectively. **Conclusion:** Despite the differences observed between various

ethnic groups, drawing a definite conclusion about these variations needs comparative studies with similar samples
(cadaver vs. patients) and measurement techniques

کلمات کلیدی:

Anatomy, cartilage, Subcutaneous Fat, Rhinoplasty

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