

**ANTHROPOMETRIC
PROFILE OF THE
CAUCASIAN NOSE IN
THE CITY OF RIO DE
JANEIRO: IMPORTANCE
IN AESTHETIC PLASTIC
SURGERY**

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INTRODUCTION

Standards that relate to nasal esthetics are essential for an appropriate preoperative assessment and surgical planning. The standardized nasal aesthetic measures used today are, in general, a mixture of the artistic ideals of beauty achieved by models and celebrities of Eurocentric predominance. As they do not consider population measures in these standard measurements, these measures vary according to different populations and allow for a discrepancy between the plastic surgeon's desire and the patient's real desire for rhinoplasty. Not all patients want to obtain an aesthetic result according to these values currently offered, but a natural result, with some characteristics that are similar to their ethnicity and population of origin. The Brazilian population lacks population studies about their nasal measurements.

GOALS

To evaluate the anthropometric measurements of the nose in Caucasian patients in the city of Rio de Janeiro and to compare these measurements with the ideal aesthetic standards of Powell & Humphreys.

METHODS

Cross-sectional, observational, descriptive, quantitative and qualitative study regarding the nasal anthropometric pattern of Caucasian volunteers aged between 18 and 50 years in a medical clinic. Patients with a history of trauma to the face and nose, previous facial surgery and non-Caucasians will be excluded. Through photographs in the frontal and lateral view, the following variables will be

obtained: intercantal distance, alar distance, length of the nasal dorsum, nasofrontal angle, nasolabial angle and projection of the nasal tip (Goode's method). Statistical analysis will be performed to compare the measurements obtained between genders and with ideal aesthetic standards.

RESULTS

The study had the participation of 100 volunteers, 50 men and 50 women. The minimum age was 18 years and the maximum was 40 years, with a mean age of 22.4 years. The mean age of men was 22.3 years and that of women was 22.4 years. The mean values obtained in the population of Rio de Janeiro were: nasolabial angle of 104.7°; nasofrontal angle of 136.2°; Goode method of 0.75; alar distance (width) / nasion-pronasion ratio of 1.29; alar distance / intercantal distance ratio of 1.33.

CONCLUSION

The population sample from the city of Rio de Janeiro statistically differs from the current aesthetic standards of nasal anatomy, with the exception of the nasolabial angle. In the comparison between genders, men presented a more acute nasolabial angle and a more projected nasal tip. Given its importance, it is necessary to promote facial anthropometry so that future studies can contribute to surgeons knowing about specific nasal measurements in different populations. Thus, the aesthetic result of future rhinoplasty may be increasingly natural and appropriate to the patient's demographics.

REFERENCES

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