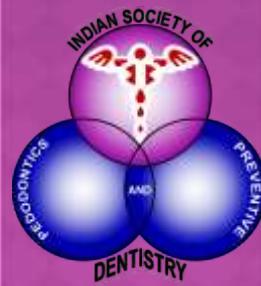


# CEPHALOMETRICS

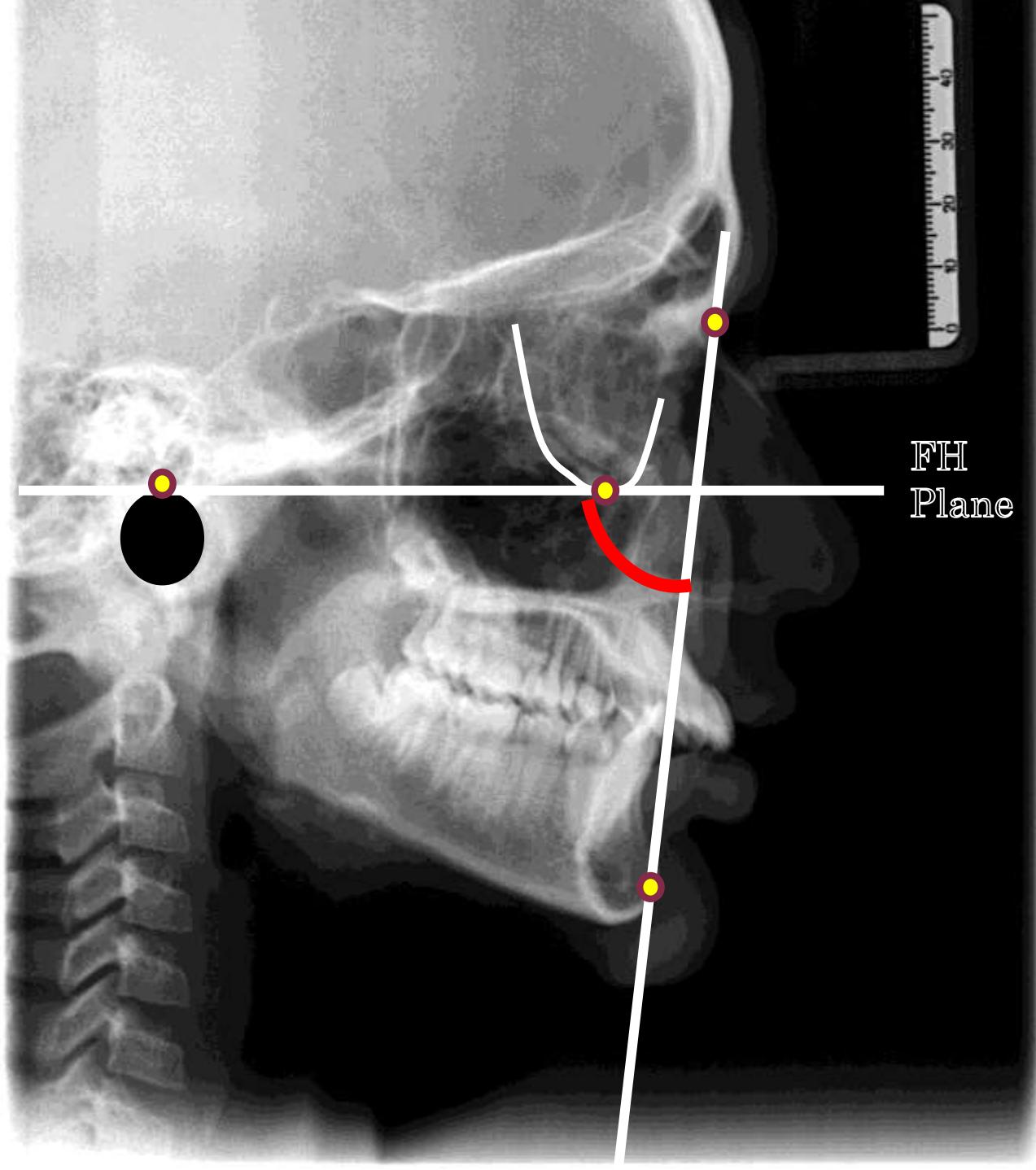
Dr Binu Abraham

# SKELETAL AND DENTAL DIFFERENTIATION



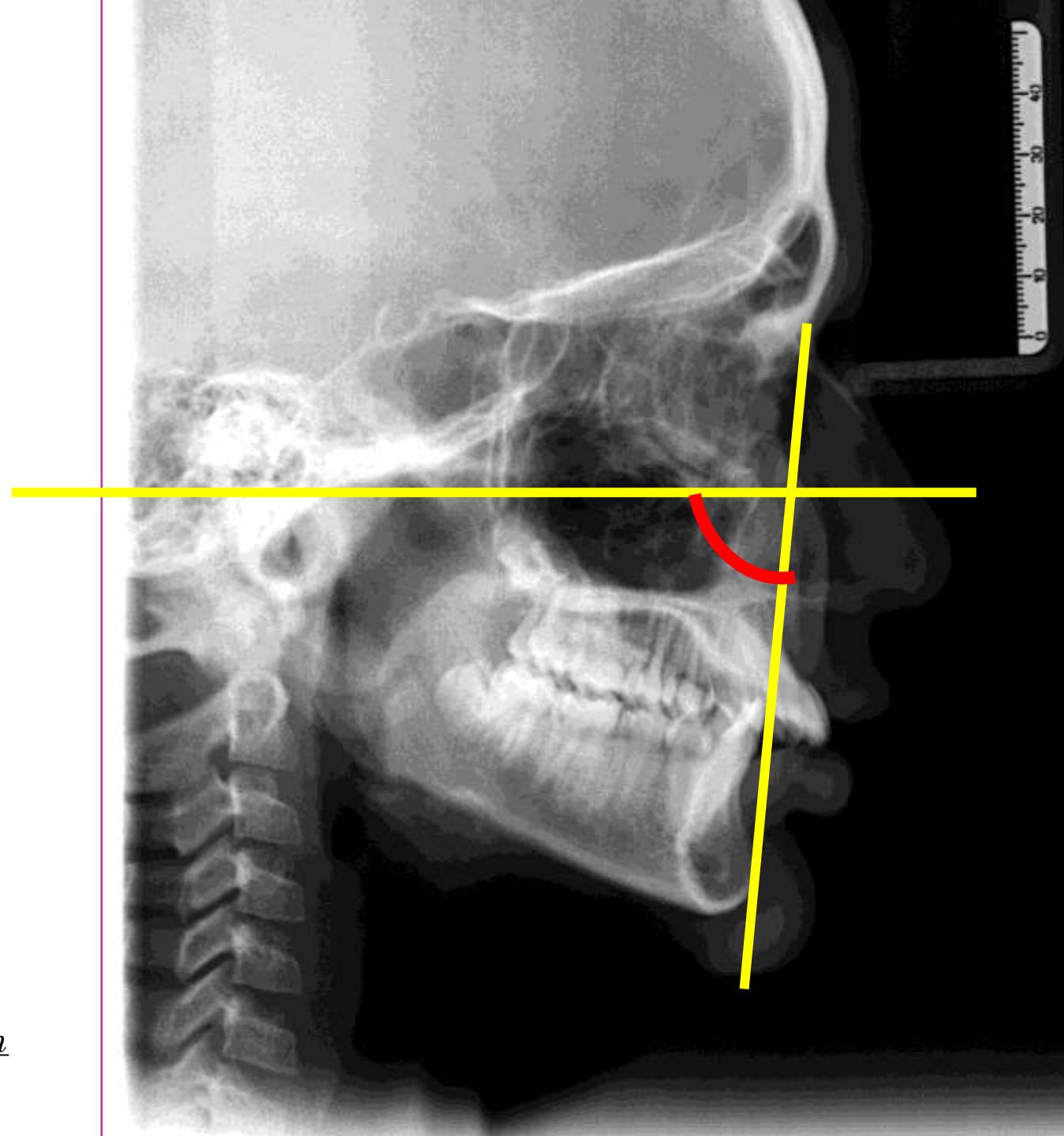
# FACIAL ANGLE

Normal  
87.5



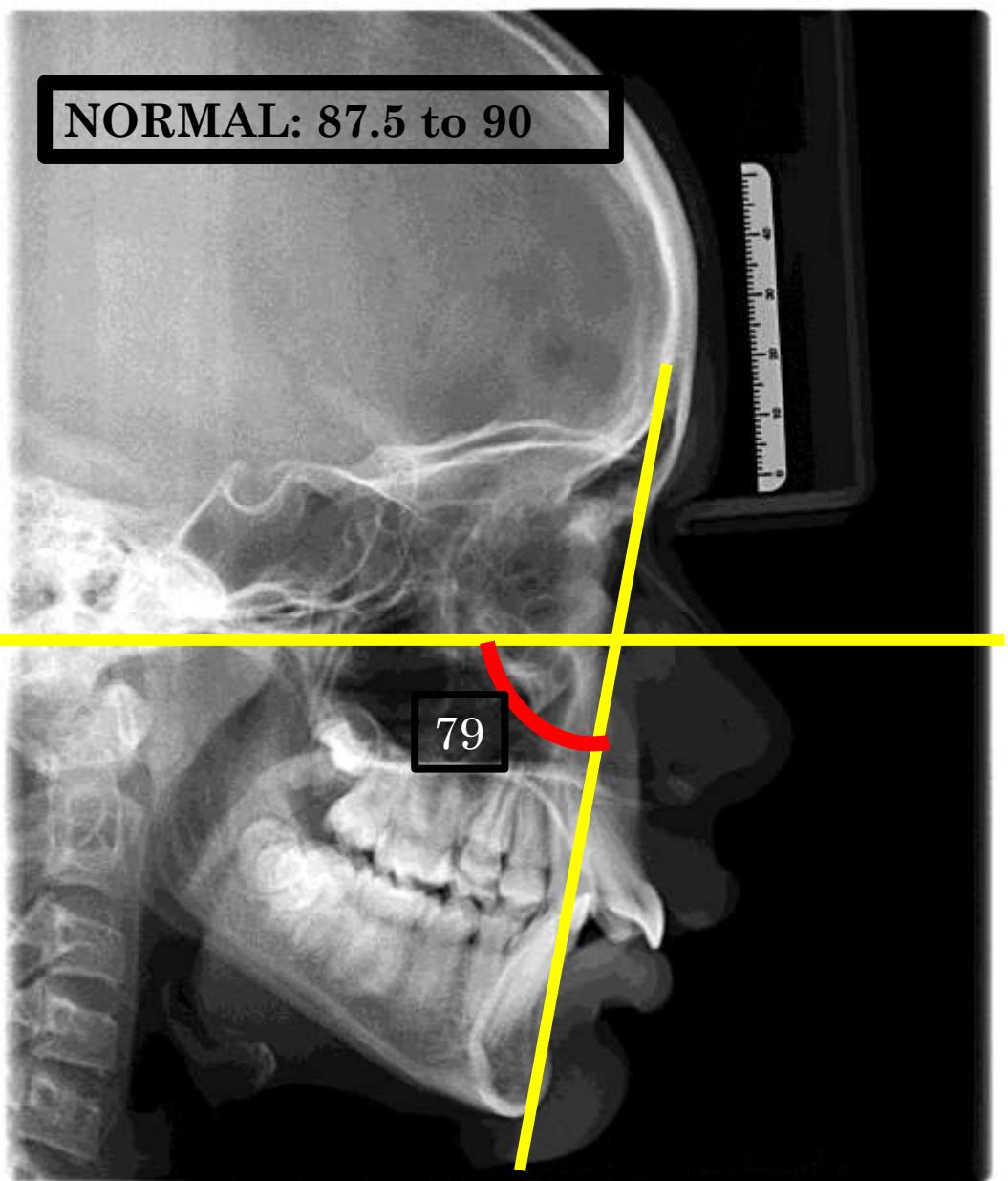
# FACIAL ANGLE

NORMAL: 87.5 to 90



- Downs Analysis: William Downs (1948)  
*Variations in facial relationships: their significance in treatment and prognosis. Am J Orthod. 1948;34(10):812-40.*

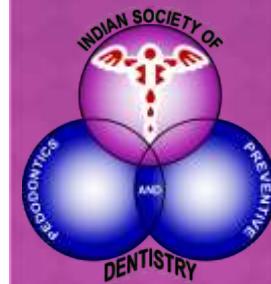
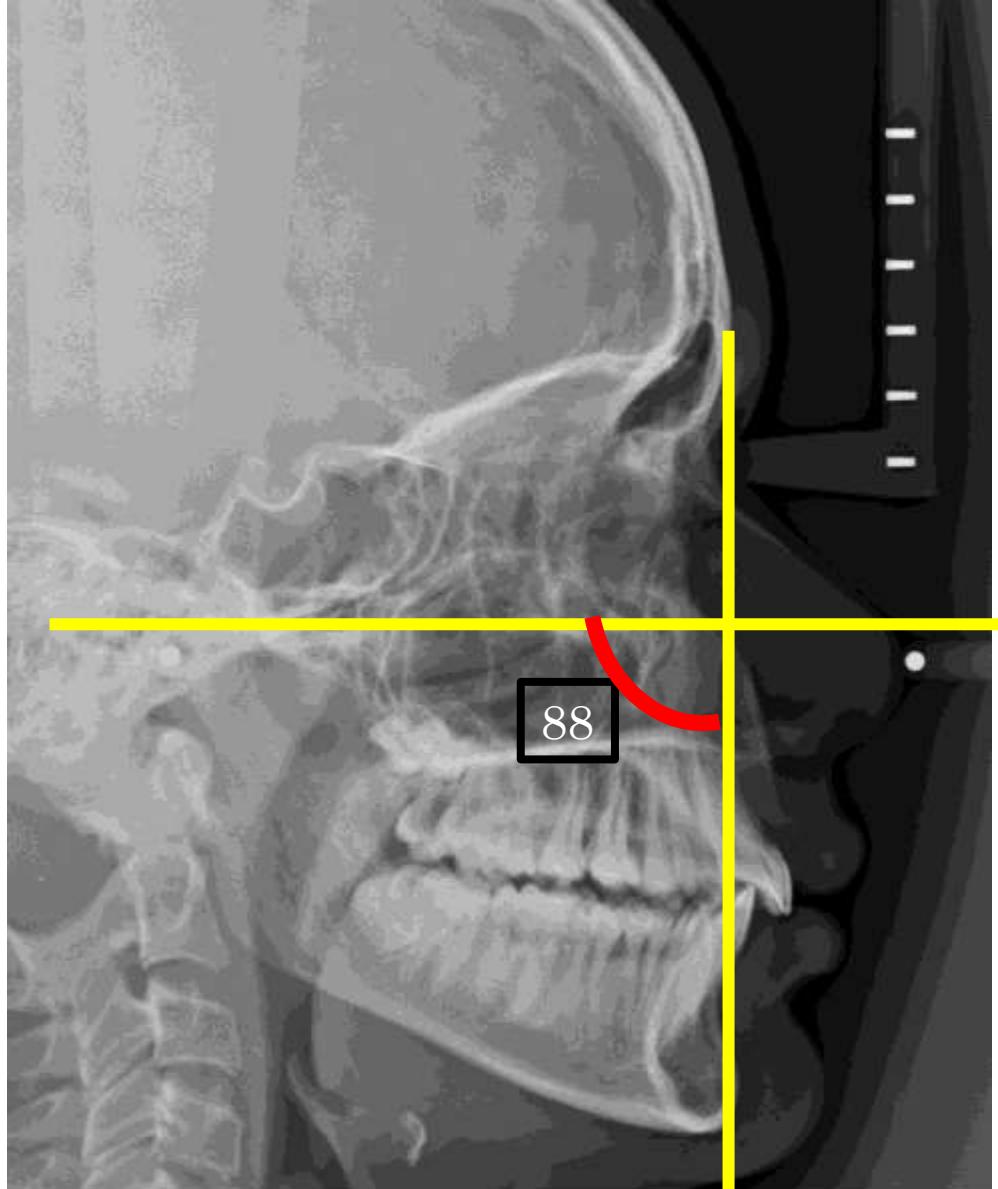
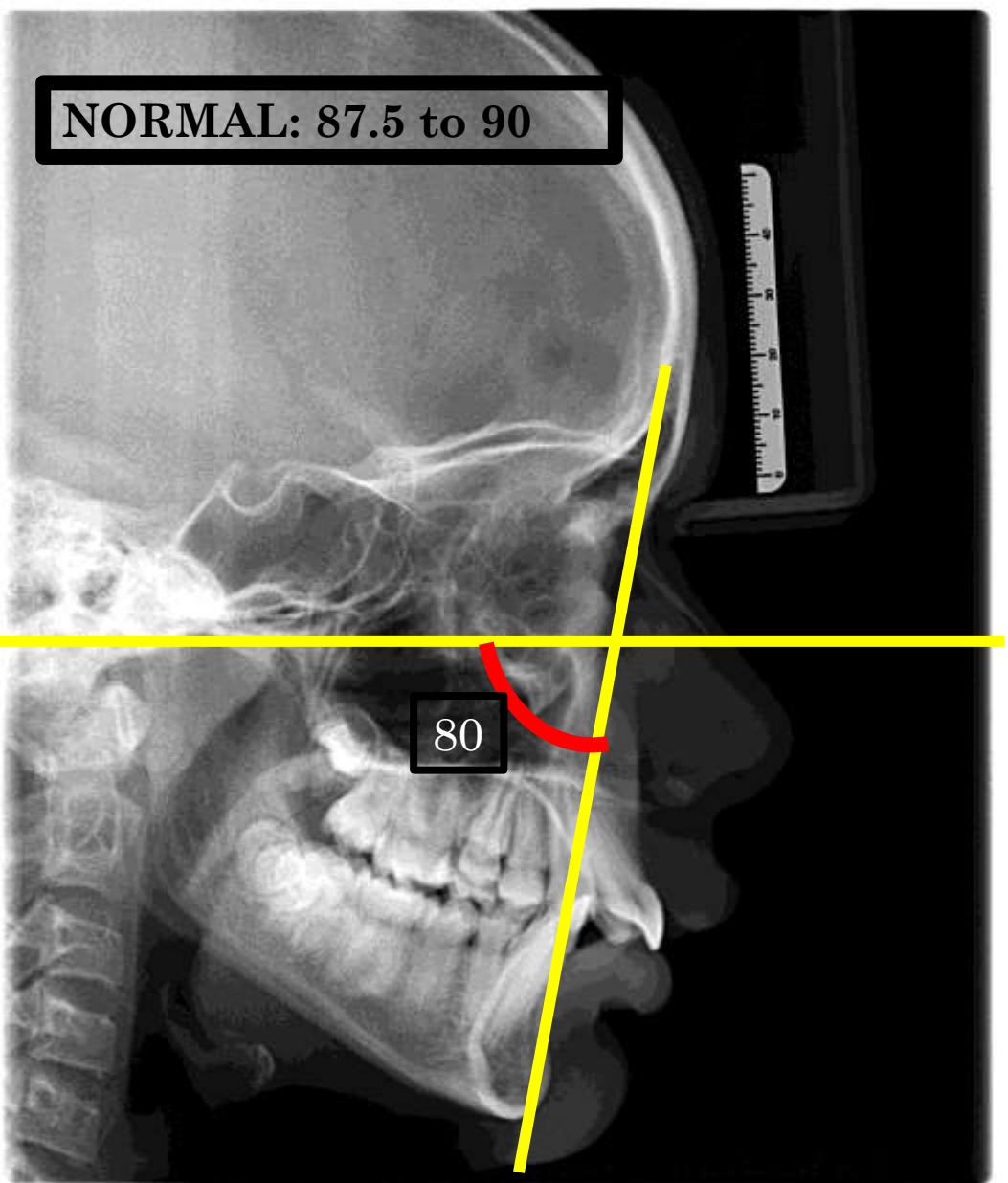
**NORMAL: 87.5 to 90**



**Twin Block**



**NORMAL: 87.5 to 90**



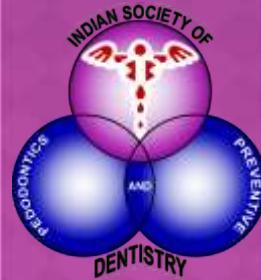
# LIMITATION OF FACIAL ANGLE

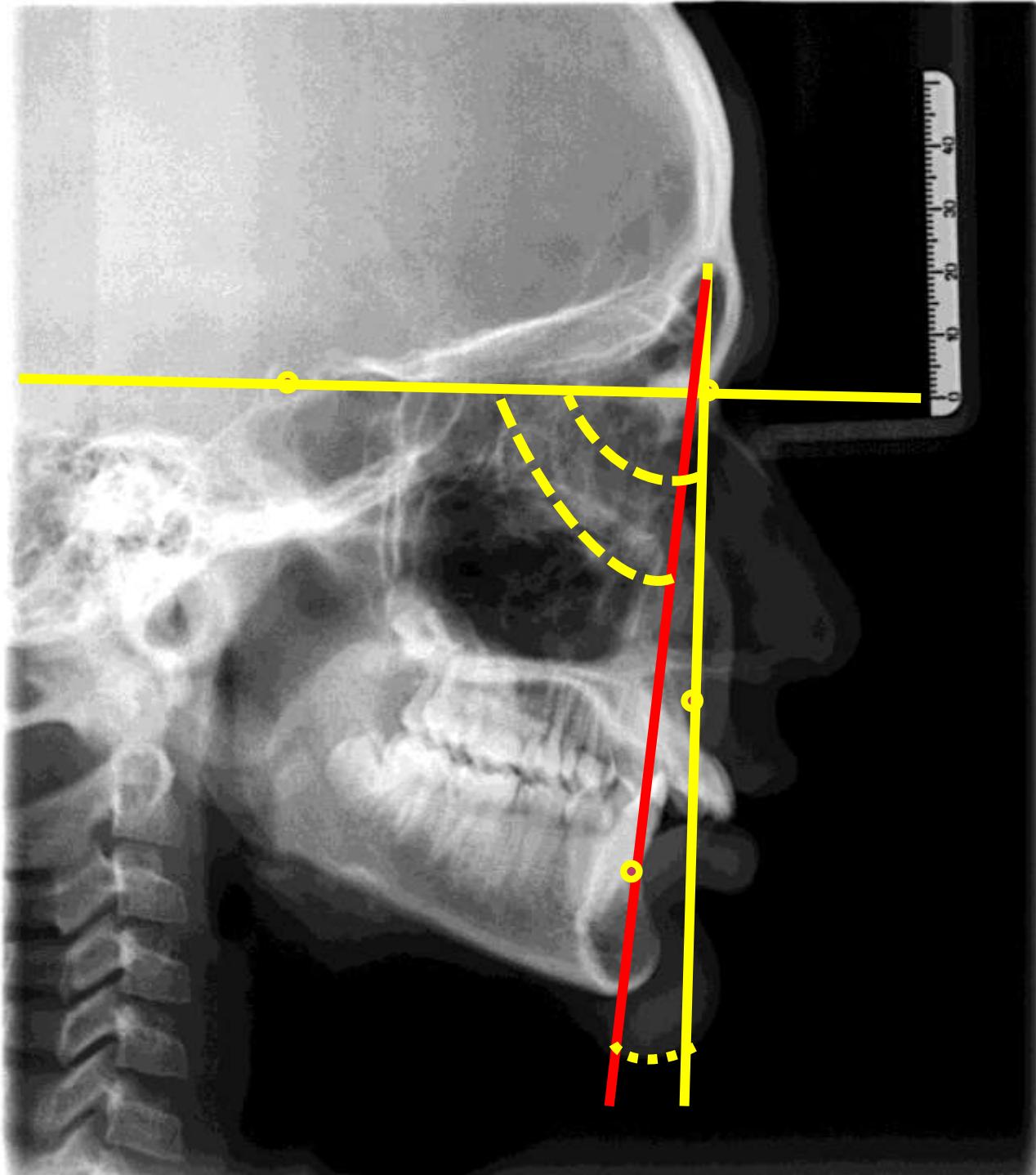
- Only mandible is considered
- Reliability of FH plane



# STEINER ANALYSIS

**Steiner (1953)** Cephalometrics clinical practice. Angle Orthod. 1959;29(1):8-29.





## NORMAL

SNA : 86

SNA : 82

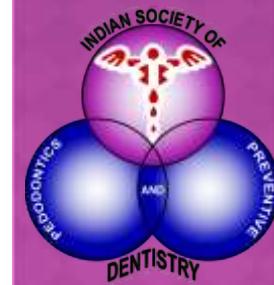
SNB: 76

SNB: 80

ANB: 10

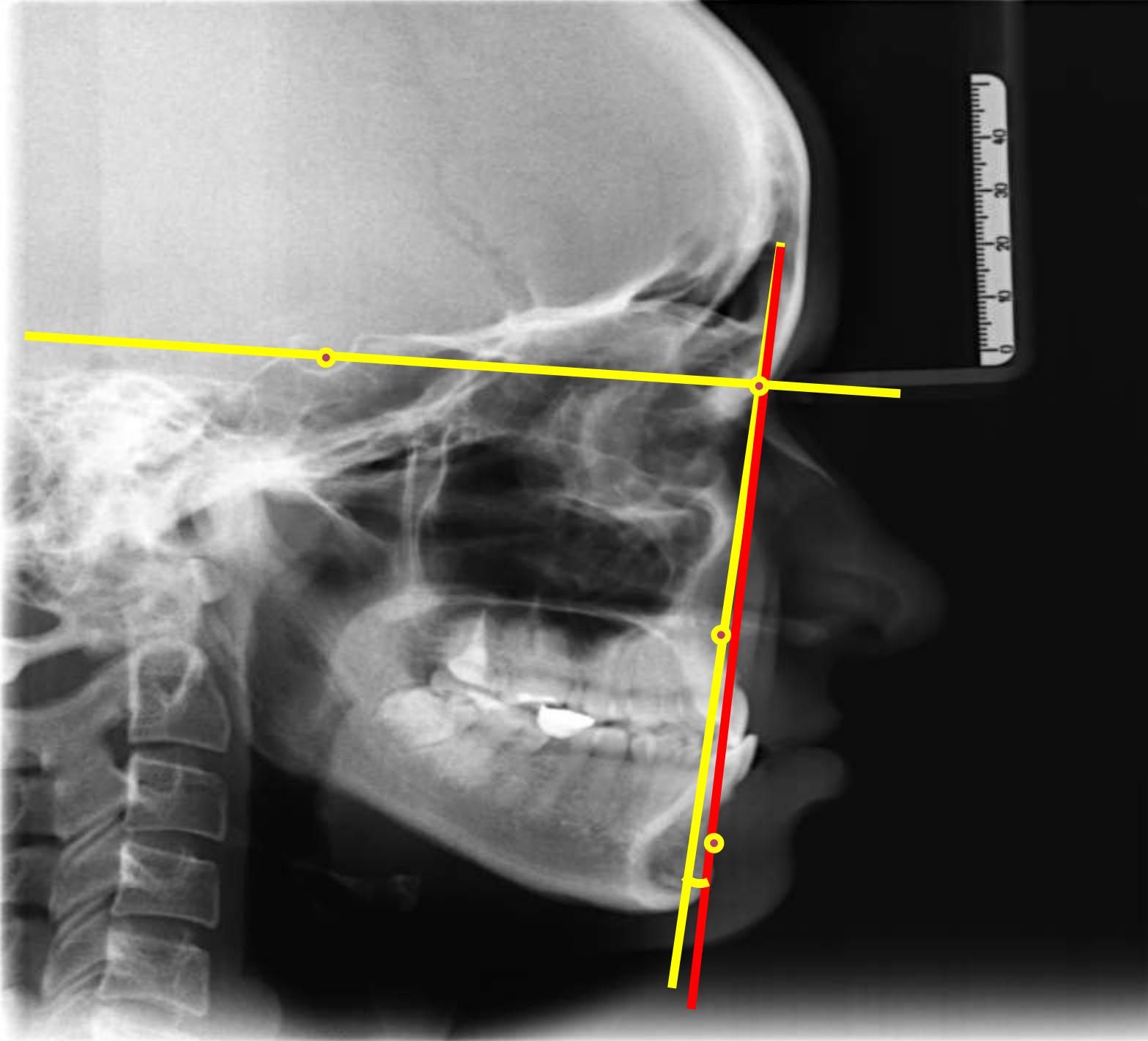
ANB: 2

TWB with HG



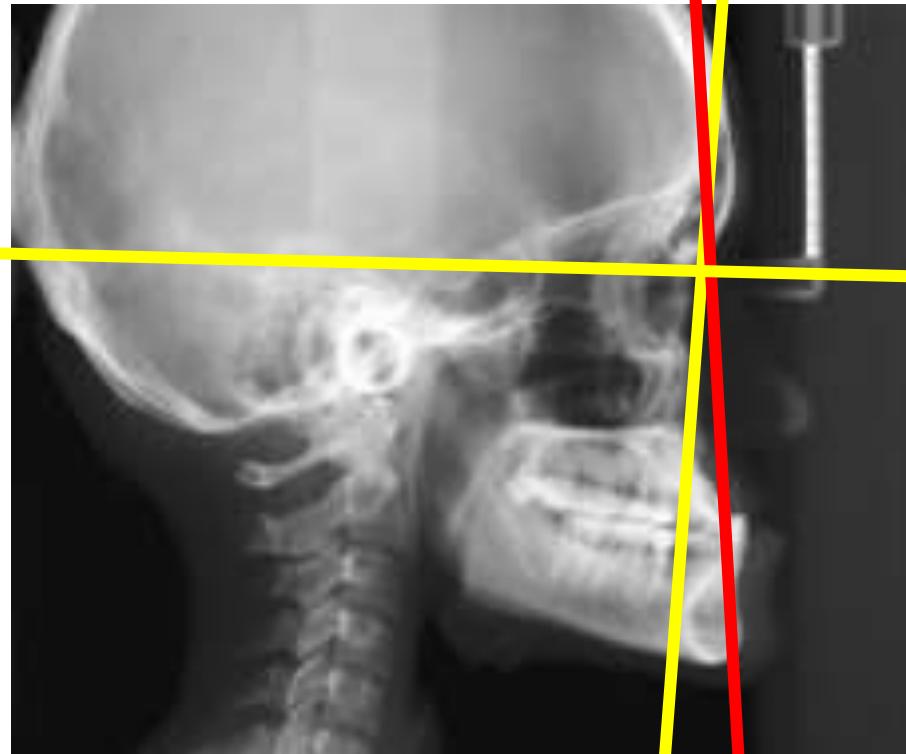
# CLASS 3





NORMAL  
ANB: -3





**ANB: -7**

**SNA : 73**

**SNB: 80**



**NORMAL**

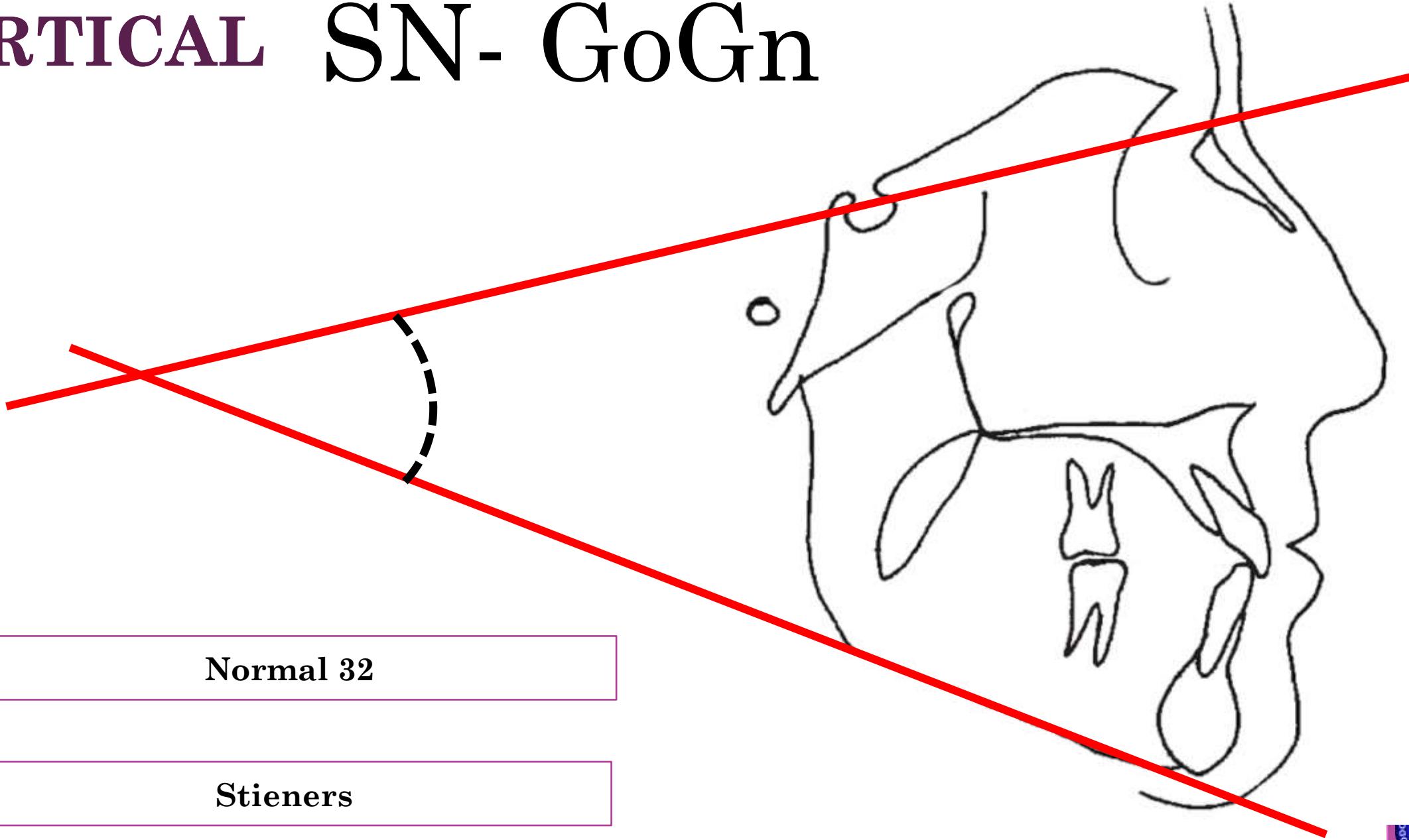
**SNA : 82**

**SNB: 80**

**ANB: 2**

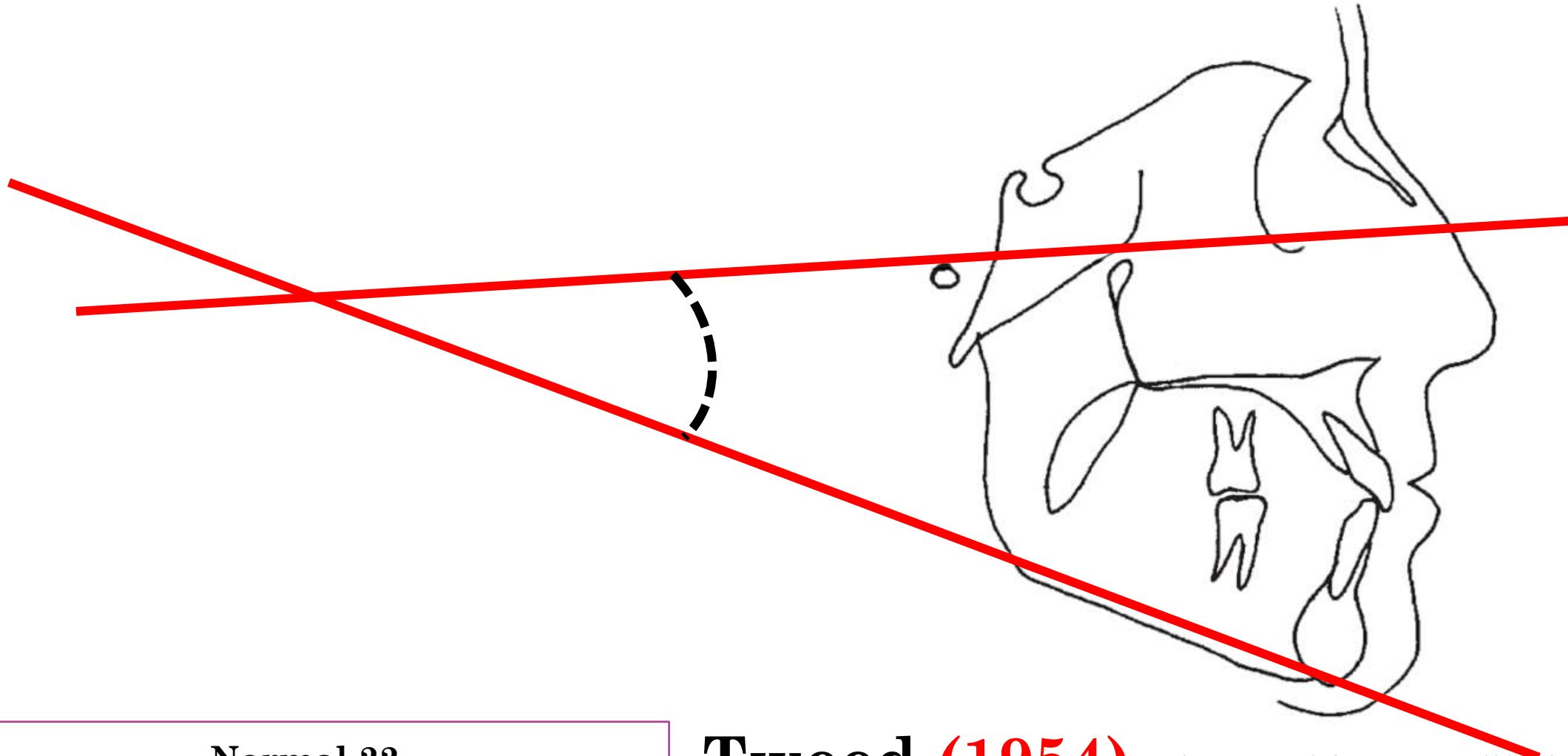


# VERTICAL SN- GoGn



# VERTICAL

# FMA



Normal 22

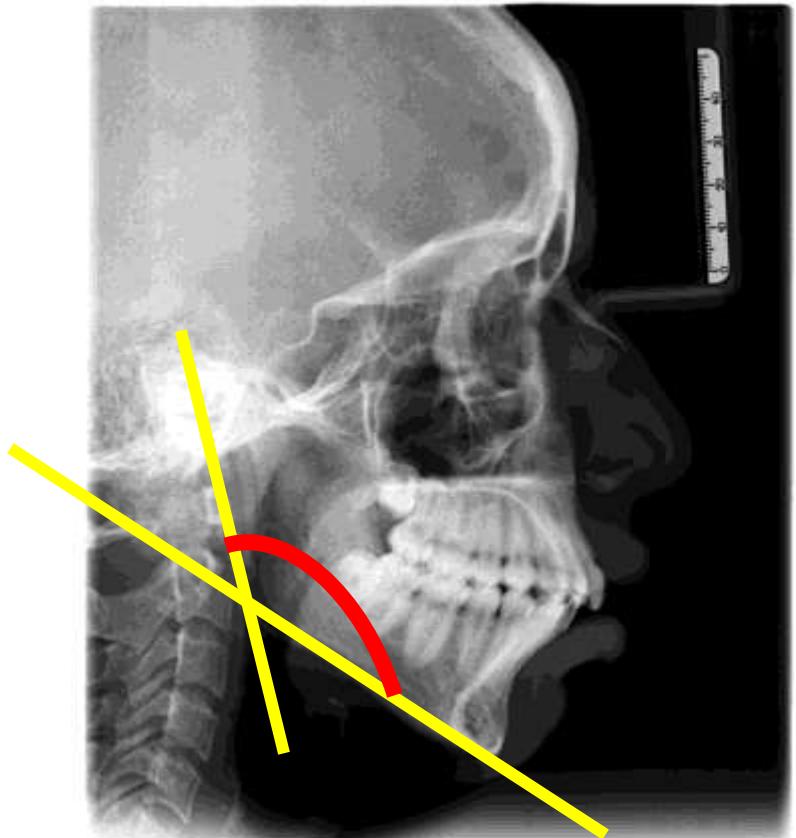
Downs Analysis

**Tweed (1954)** *The Frankfort-mandibular plane angle in orthodontic diagnosis, classification, treatment planning, and prognosis. Am J Orthod Oral Surg. 1946;32:175-230*

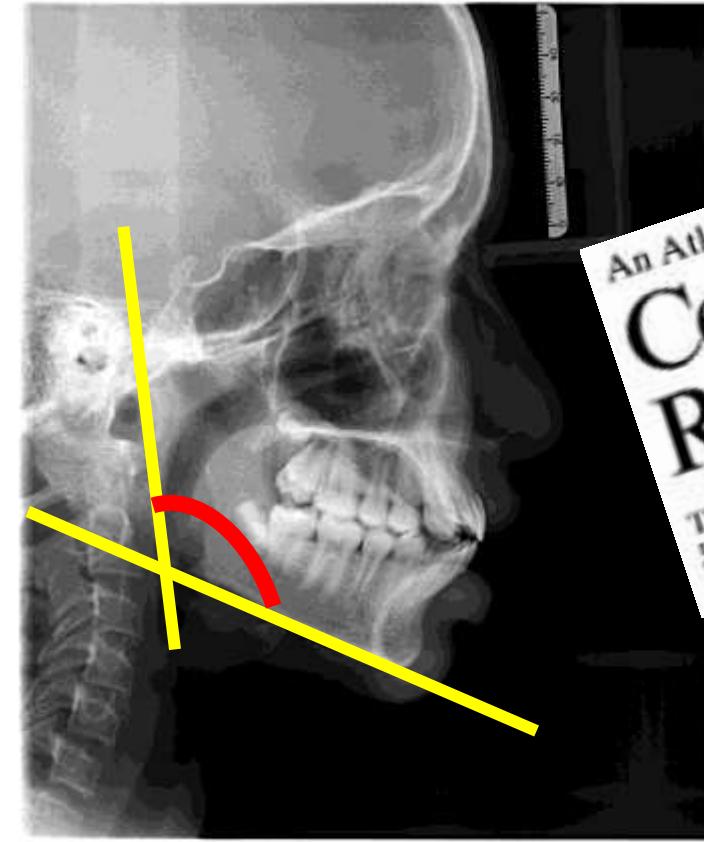


# GONIAL ANGLE

NORMAL 128.5

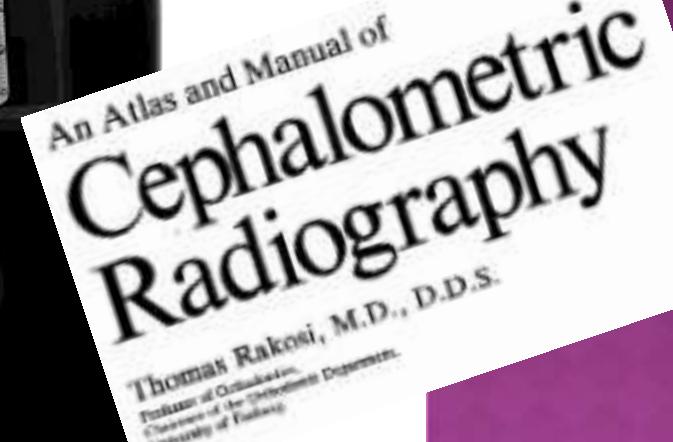


137

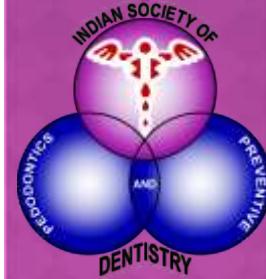


129

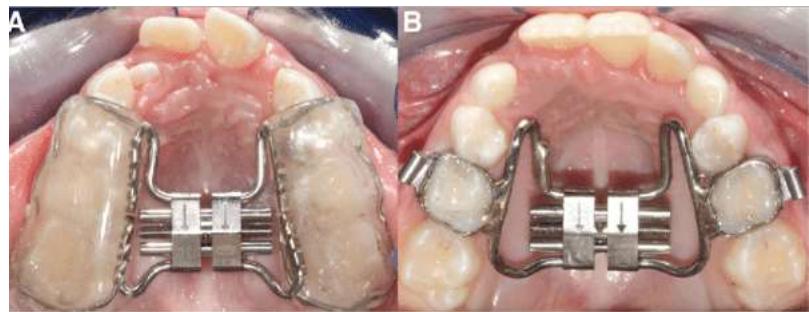
Rakosi Analysis



Thomas Rakosi, M.D., D.D.S.  
Professor of Orthodontics,  
Chairman of the Orthodontic Department,  
University of Erlangen

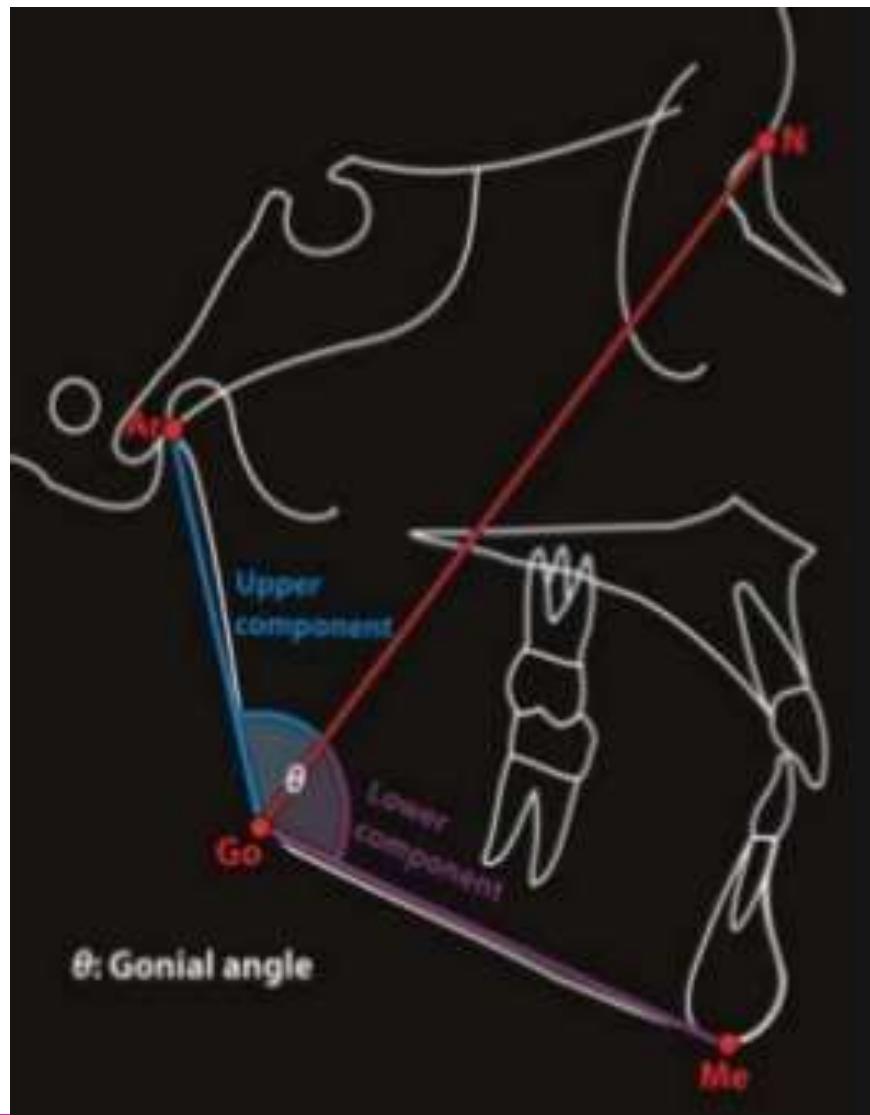


# GONIAL ANGLE



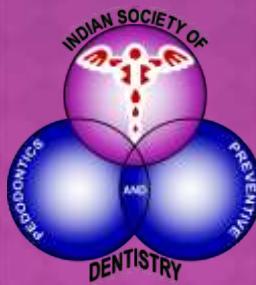
Jarabak

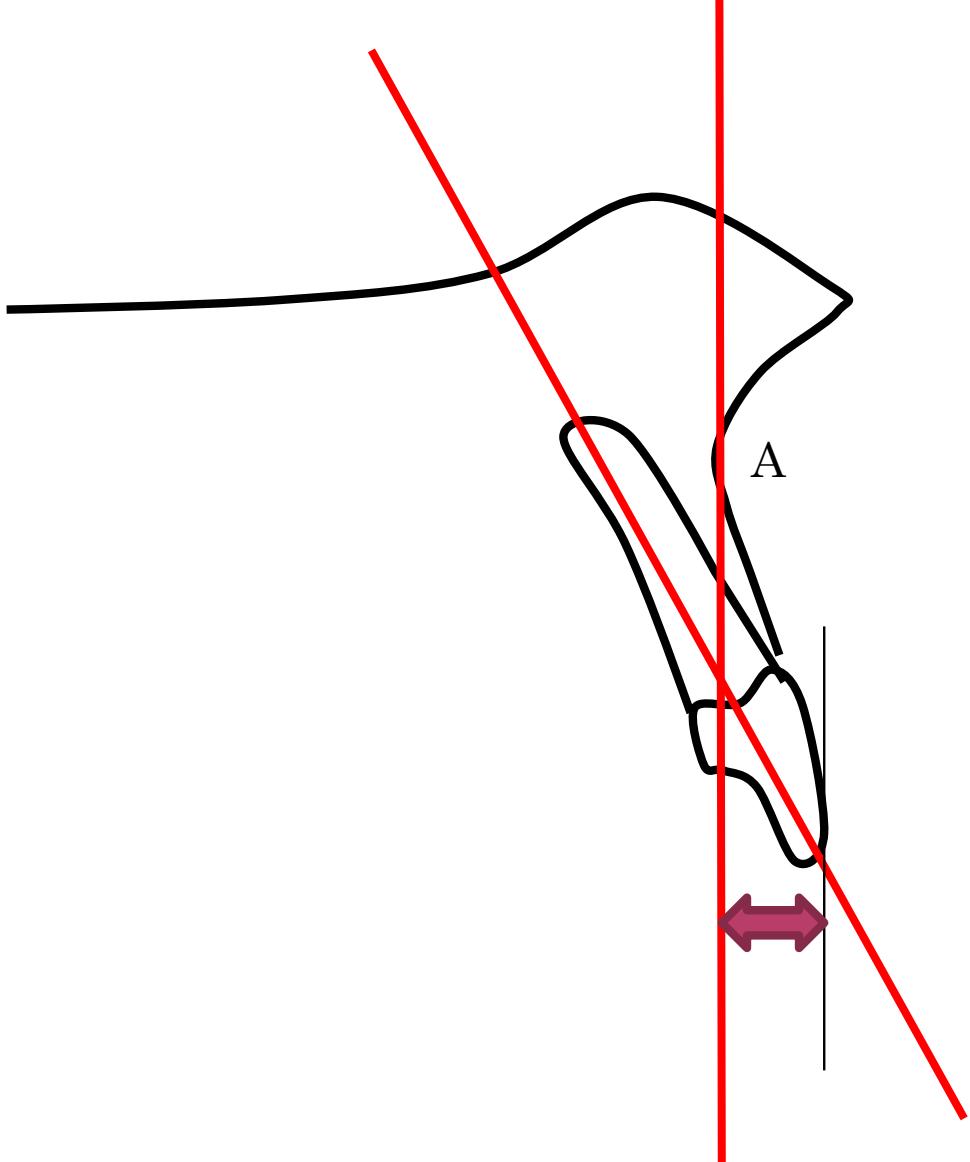
Jarabak JR, Fizzel JA. Technique and treatment with lightwire appliances. 2a ed. St Louis: CV Mosby; 1972.



Upper/Lower Gonial Angle

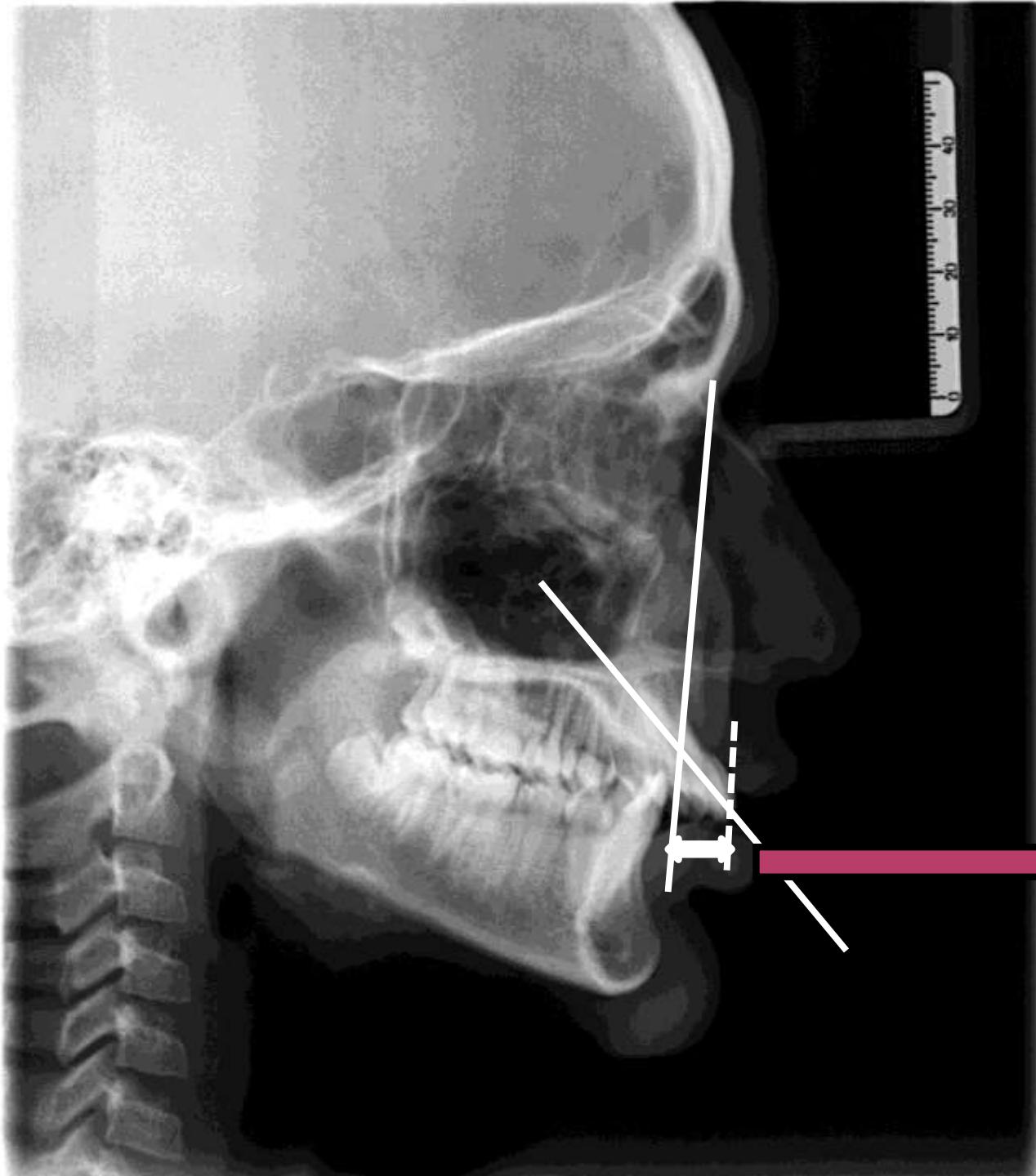
# DENTAL PARAMETERS





4mm

# Stieners Analysis



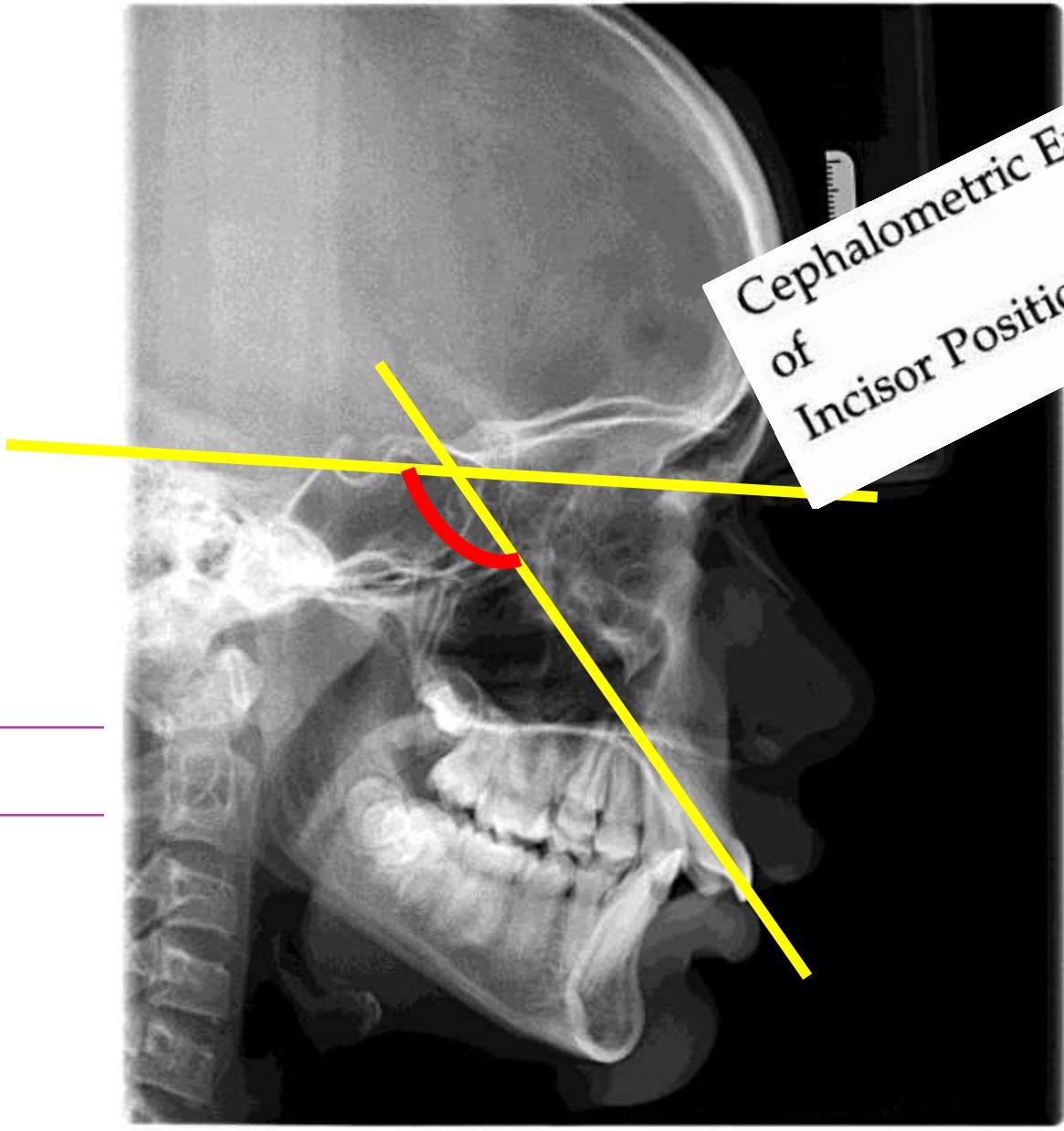
NORMAL 4mm



8mm



# U1 TO SN



NORMAL: 102

Cephalometric Evaluation  
of  
Incisor Position

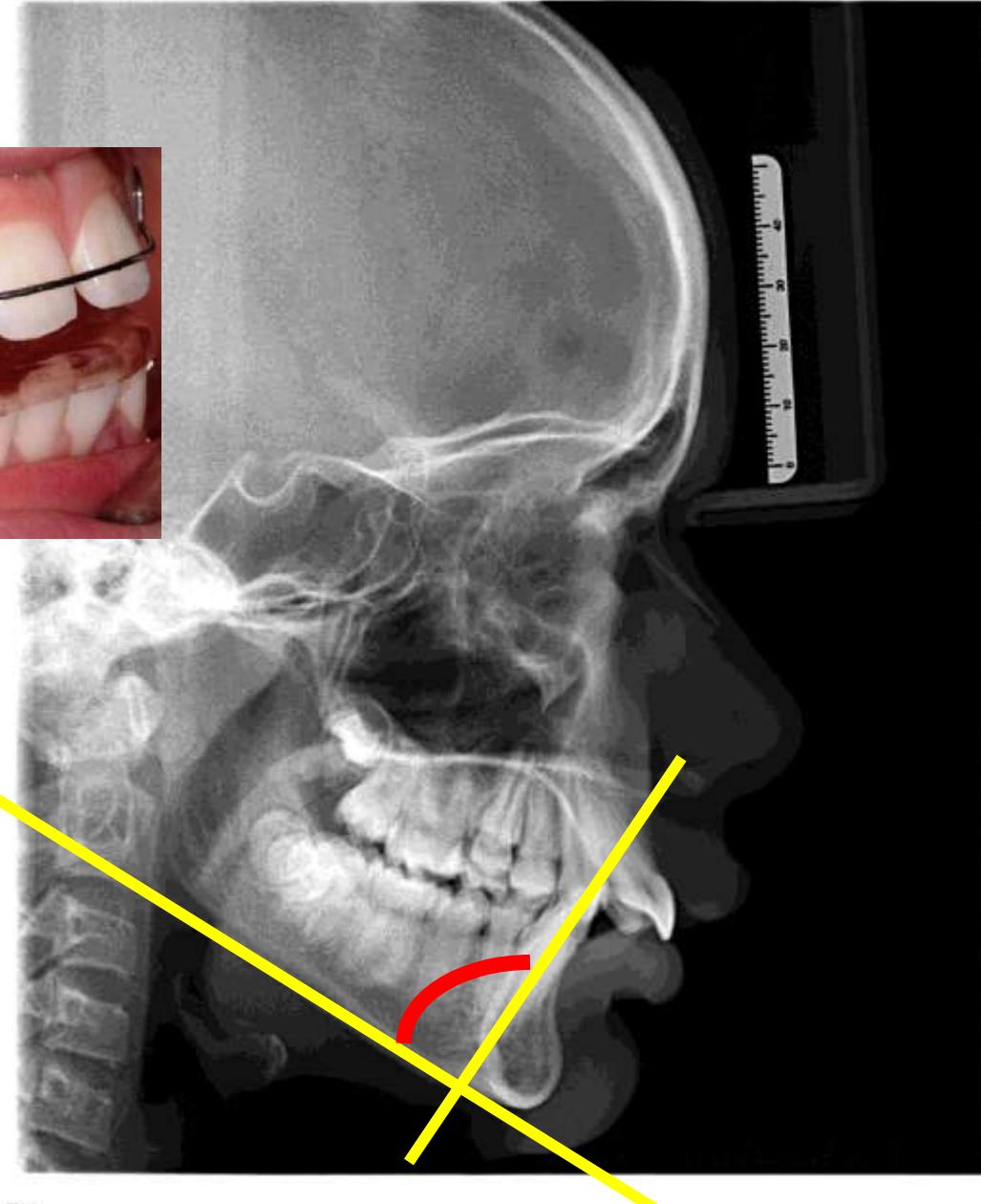
Edward Ellis III  
James A. McNamara, Jr.

115



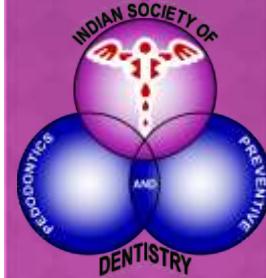
# LOWER INCISOR POSITION

NORMAL: 90

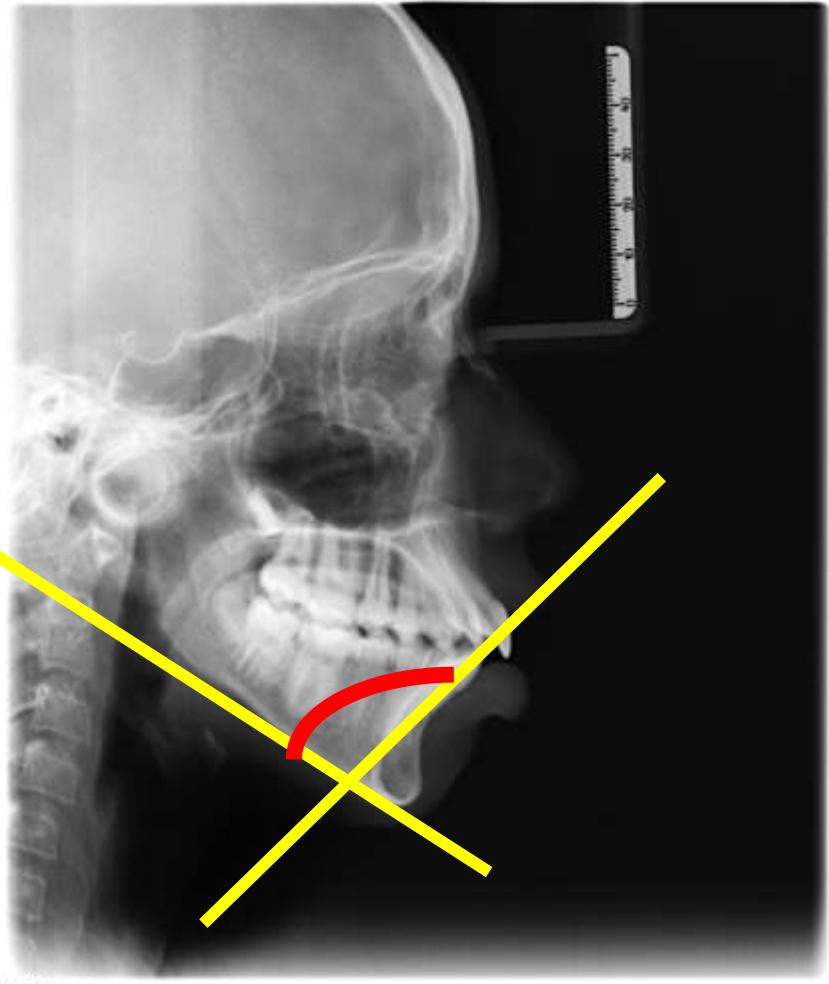


Tweed Charles H.  
Clinical orthodontics. vol. 1. The C. V. Mosby Company, St.  
Louis 1966: 33

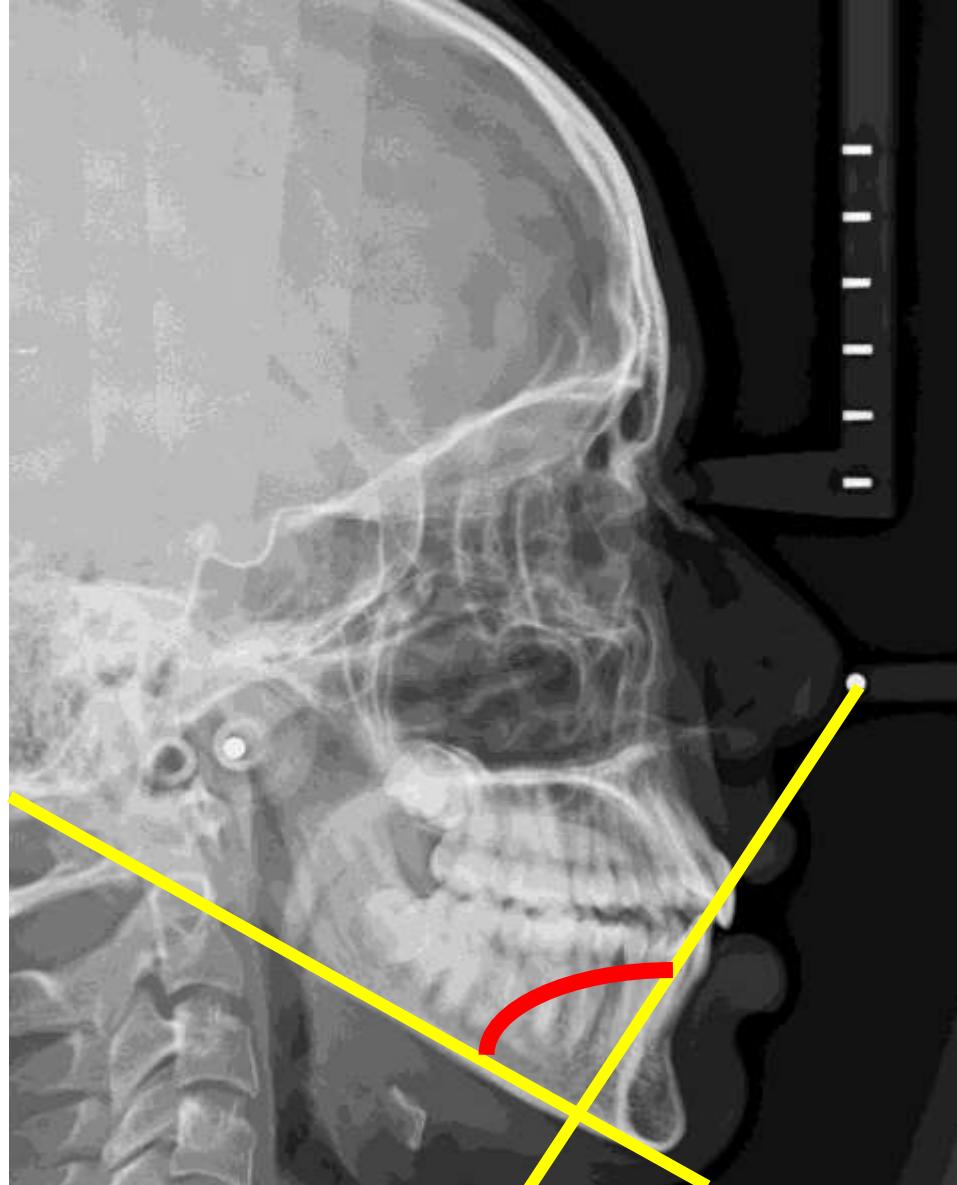
91



NORMAL: 90

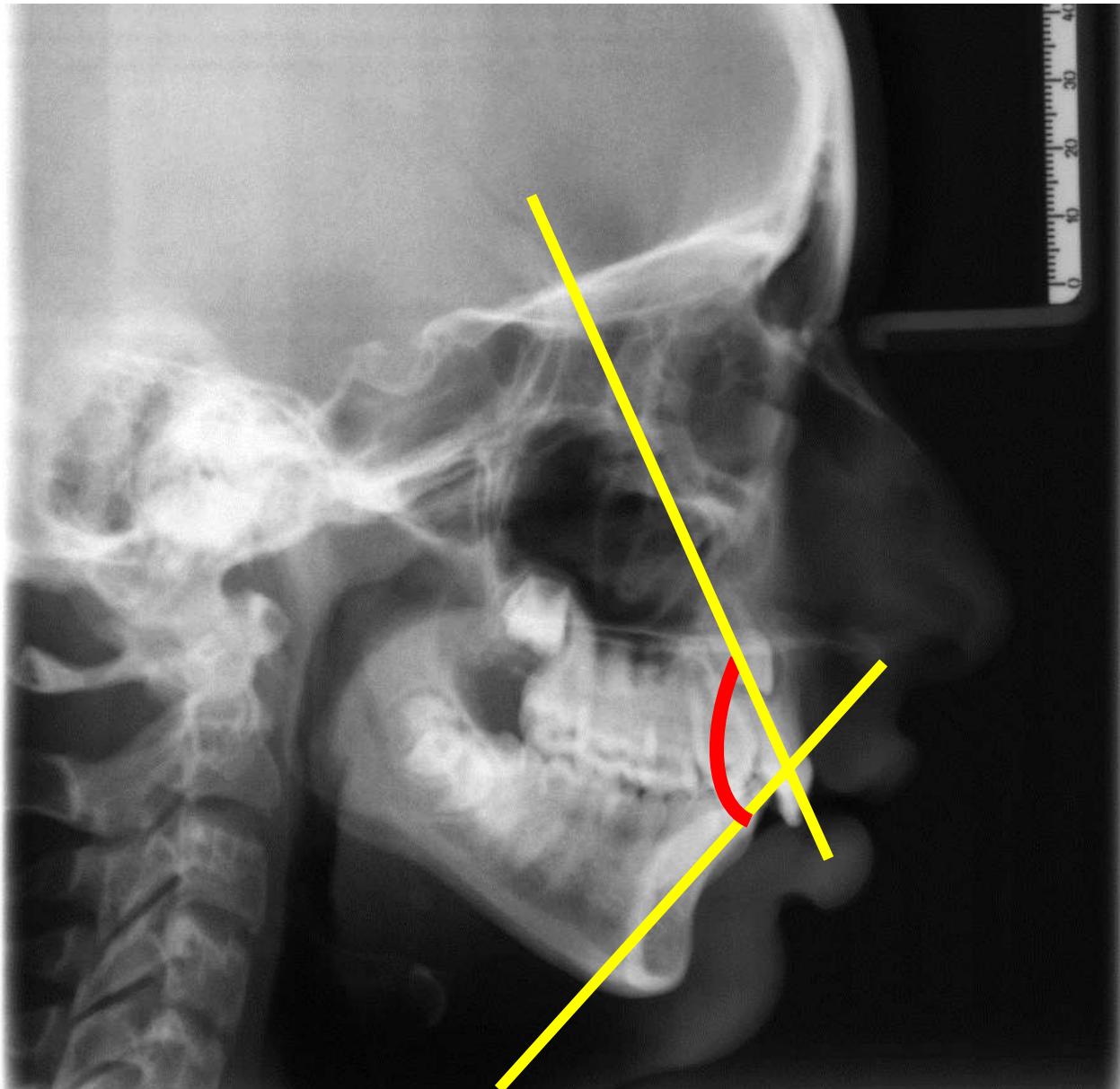


116



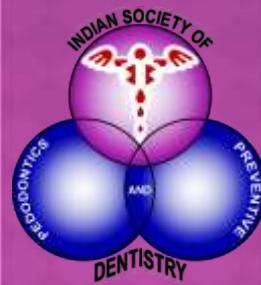
94

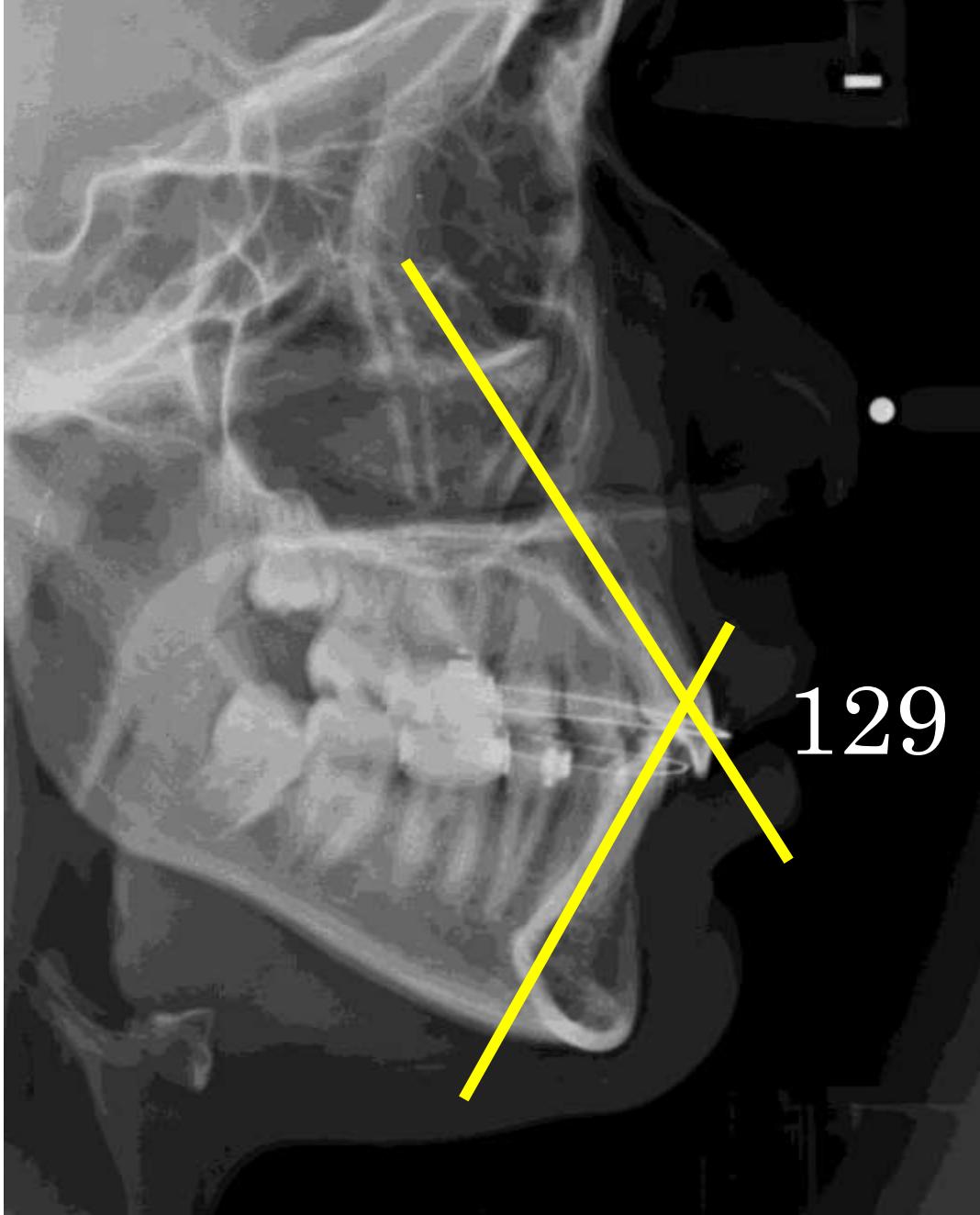
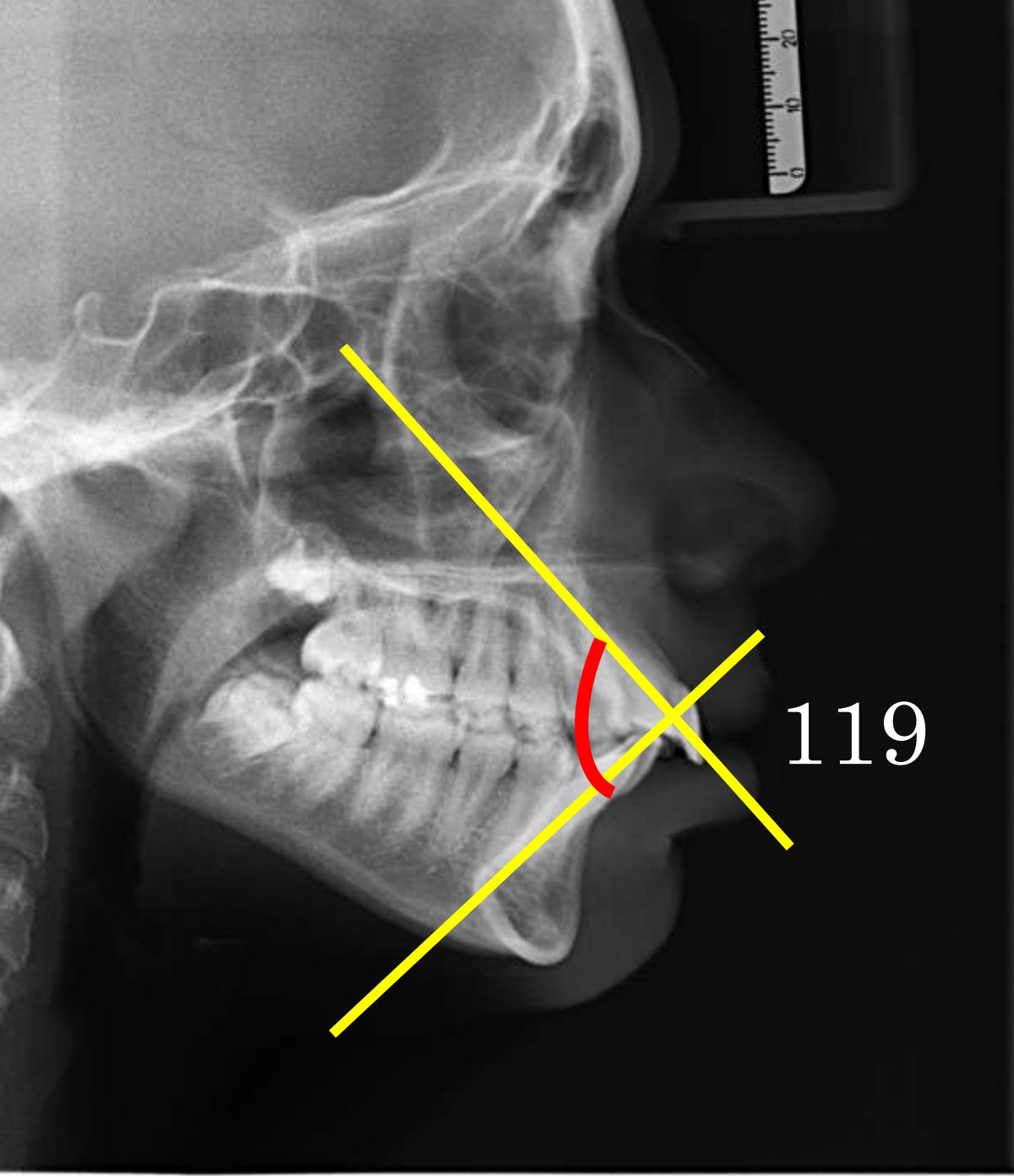
# INTERINCISAL ANGLE



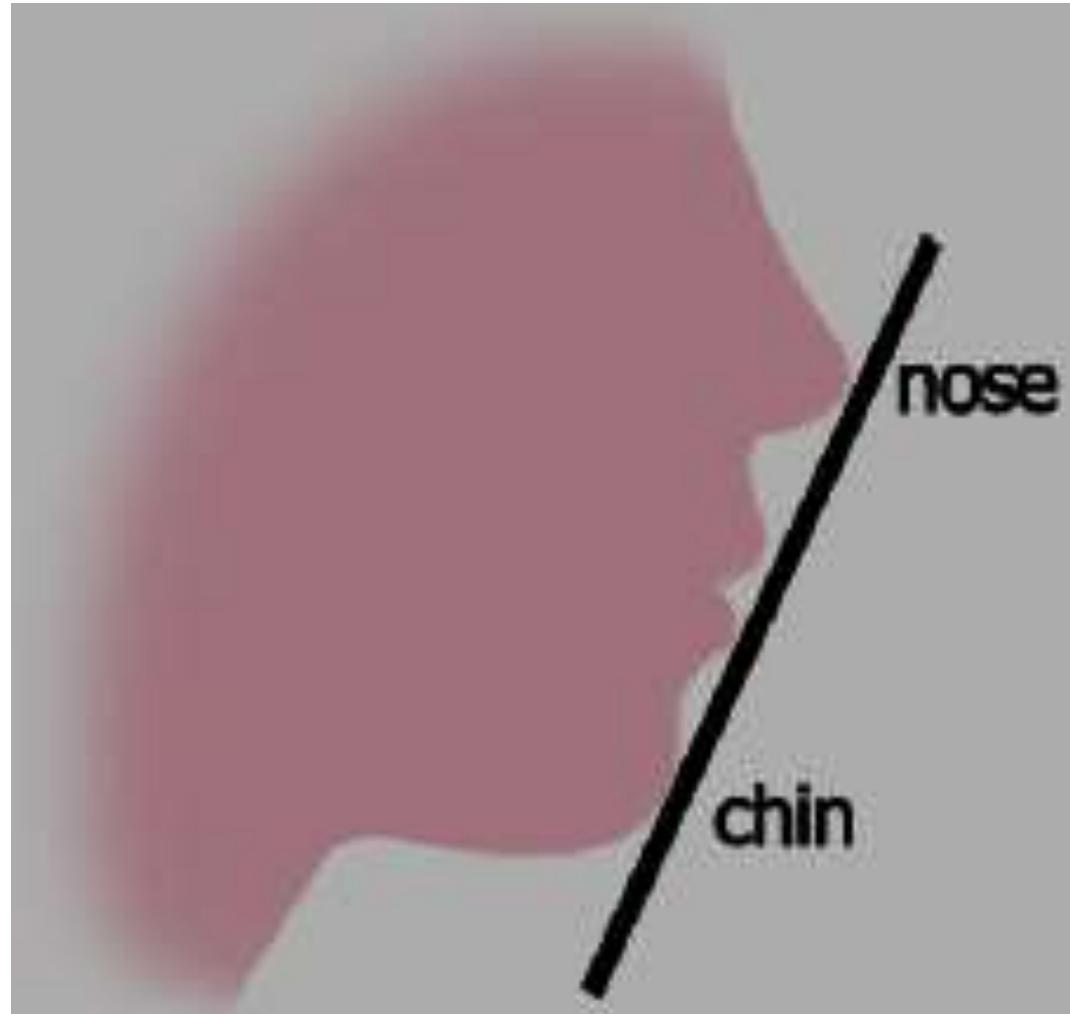
○ Normal : 130

- Downs
- Stieners





## SOFT TISSUE



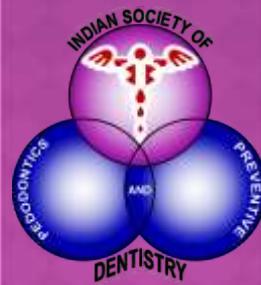
# Rickets E line

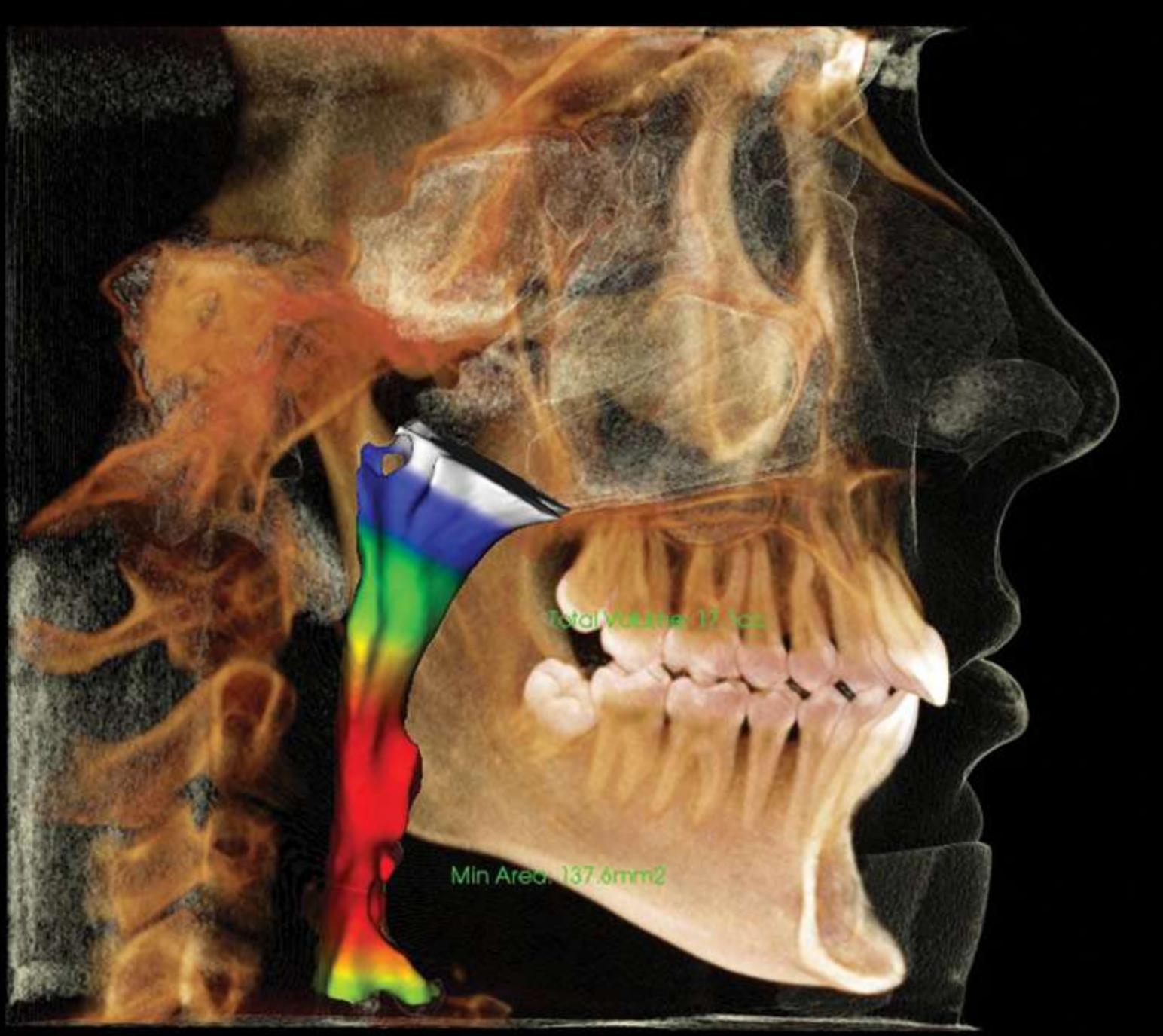


# AIRWAY



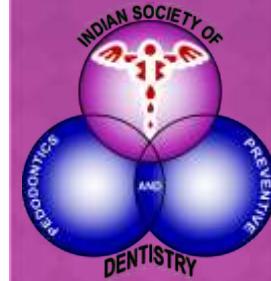
McNamara, J. A.: A method of cephalometric evaluation. Am J Orthod. 1984; 86 (6): 449–469.





➤ *Eur J Orthod.* 2019 Jan 23;41(1):101-108. doi: 10.1093/ejo/cjy058  
Jason N Zimmerman<sup>1</sup>, Siddharth R Vora<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin T Pliska<sup>1</sup>

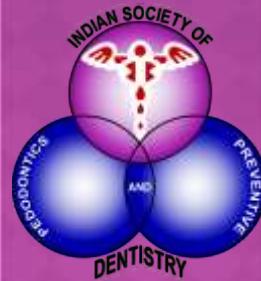
## Reliability of Upper Airway Assessment Using CBCT



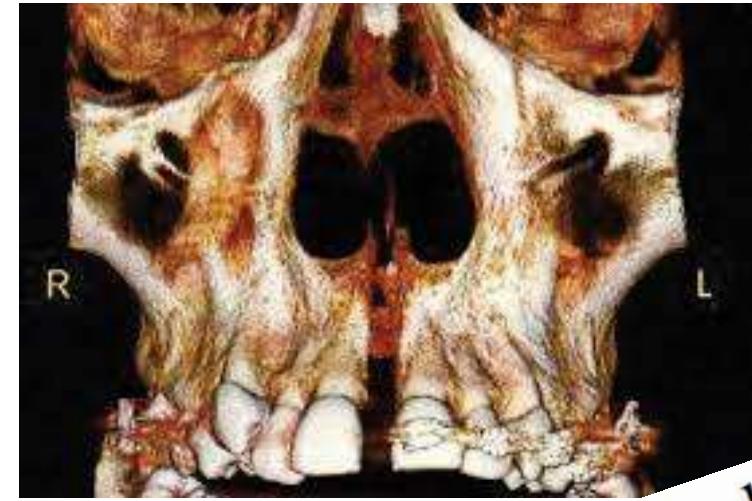
# CEPHALOGRAM

LATERAL CEPHALOGRAM

FRONTAL CEPHALOGRAM

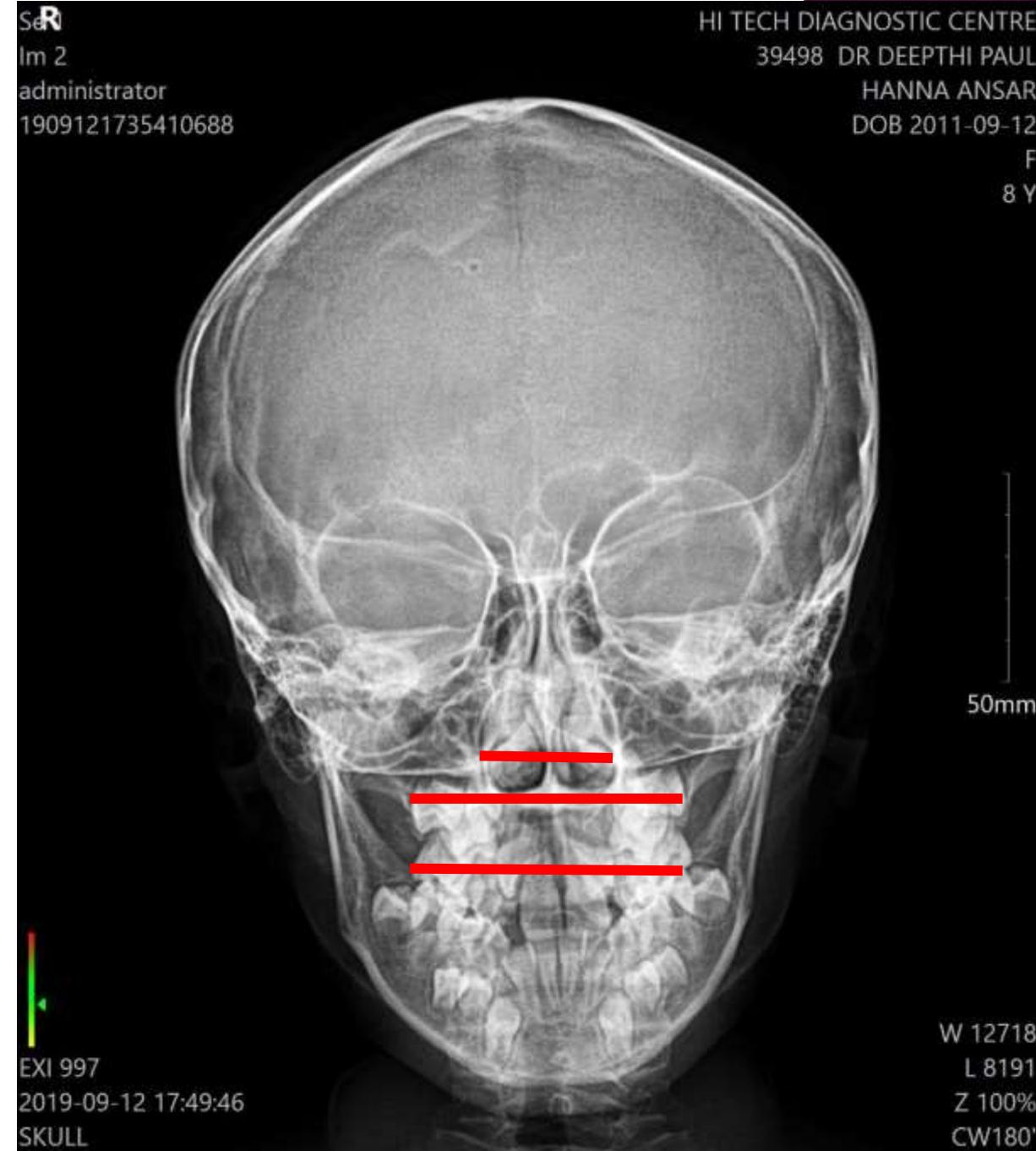


# PA VIEW



Cone-beam computerized tomography evaluation of the maxillary dentoskeletal complex after rapid palatal expansion

Armine Kartalian,<sup>a</sup> Elizabeth Gohl,<sup>a</sup> Melina Adamian,<sup>b</sup> and Reyes Enciso<sup>c</sup>  
Los Angeles, Calif



# SUMMARY

- Skeletal Parameters
- Dental Parameters
- Soft Tissue Parameters
- Airway
- Frontal Ceph



# AIM OF EARLY INTERVENTION (AAPD)

- ⦿ Health of teeth and oral structures
- ⦿ Occlusal Harmony and function
- ⦿ Dentofacial esthetics ( Facial and Jaw Proportions)

AAPD Guideline 2016



# NAMES YOU CAN NOT FORGET

⦿ **Roentgen 1895** ("On a New Kind of Rays" *Science* 14 Feb 1896:  
Vol. 3, Issue 59, pp. 227-231 DOI: 10.1126/science.3.59.227)

⦿ **A J Pacini and Carrera 1922** : *First Xray Picture of  
Skull (Roentgen Ray Anthropometry of the Skull. J. Radiol. 1922; 3: 230-238)*

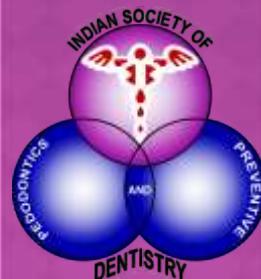
⦿ **Broadbent 1931** (*A new Xray Tech and its application to  
orthodontia. Angle Orthod 1:45-60*)

⦿ **Hofrath 1931** (*Fortschritte Der Orthodontie in German*)



# ANALYSIS

- **William Downs (1948)** *Variations in facial relationships: their significance in treatment and prognosis. Am J Orthod. 1948;34(10):812-40.*
- **Steiner (1953)** *Cephalometrics clinical practice. Angle Orthod. 1959;29(1):8-29.*
- **Tweed (1954)** *The Frankfort-mandibular plane angle in orthodontic diagnosis, classification, treatment planning, and prognosis. Am J Orthod Oral Surg. 1946;32:175-230*
- **Sassouni (1955)** A roentgenographic cephalometric analysis of cephalo-facio-dental relationships Viken Sassouni. DOI:  
[http://org/10.1016/0002-9416\(55\)90171-8](http://org/10.1016/0002-9416(55)90171-8)



# GOALS OF CEPHALOMETRICS

- ◎ To evaluate the transverse/sagittal relationships between

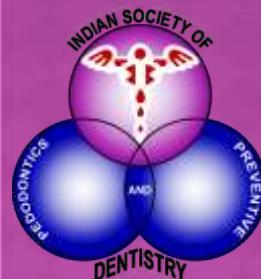
Maxilla /Mandible

Maxilla and Maxillary teeth

Mandible and mandibular teeth

Cranial base to Maxilla and Mandible

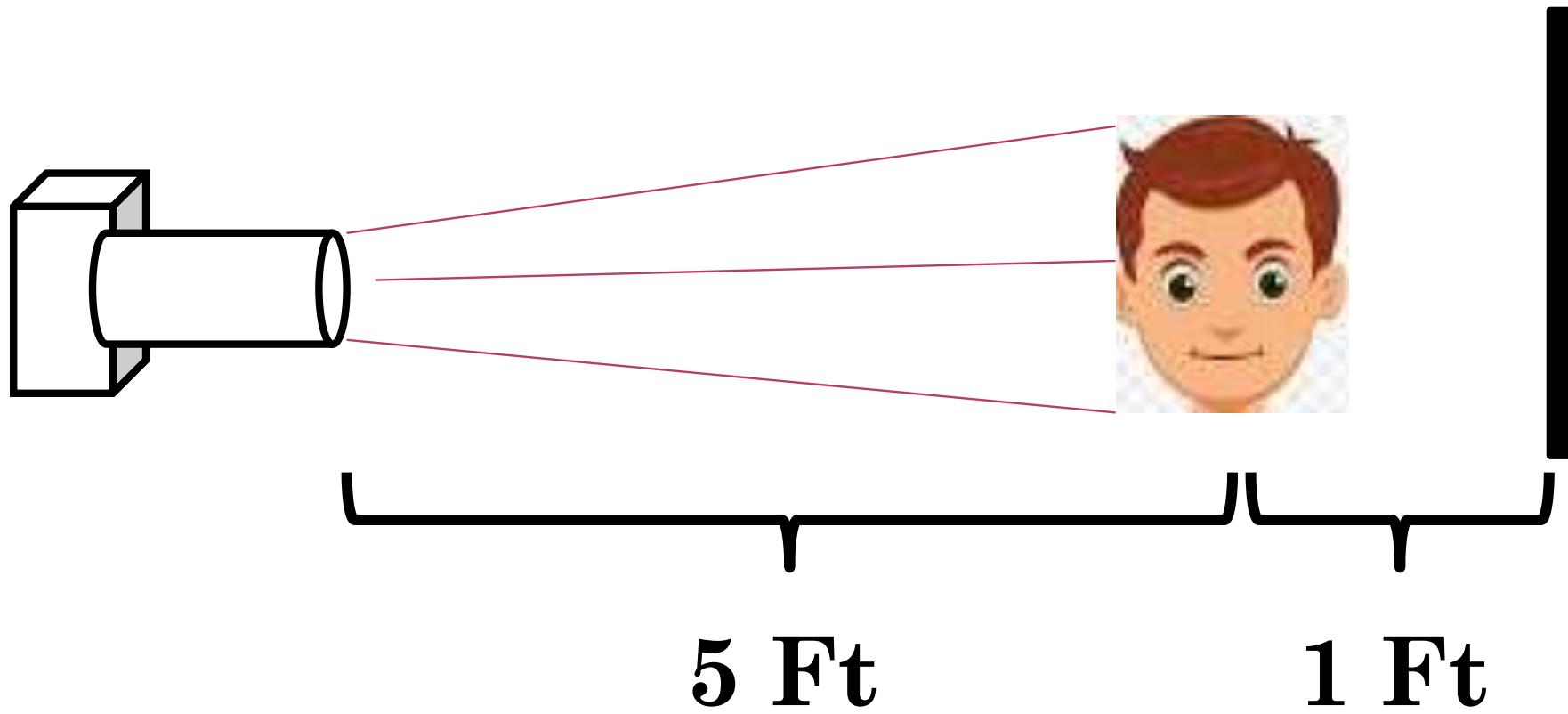
*PROFFIT TEXTBOOK OF ORTHODONTICS 5<sup>th</sup> Edition*



# IMAGING SYSTEM

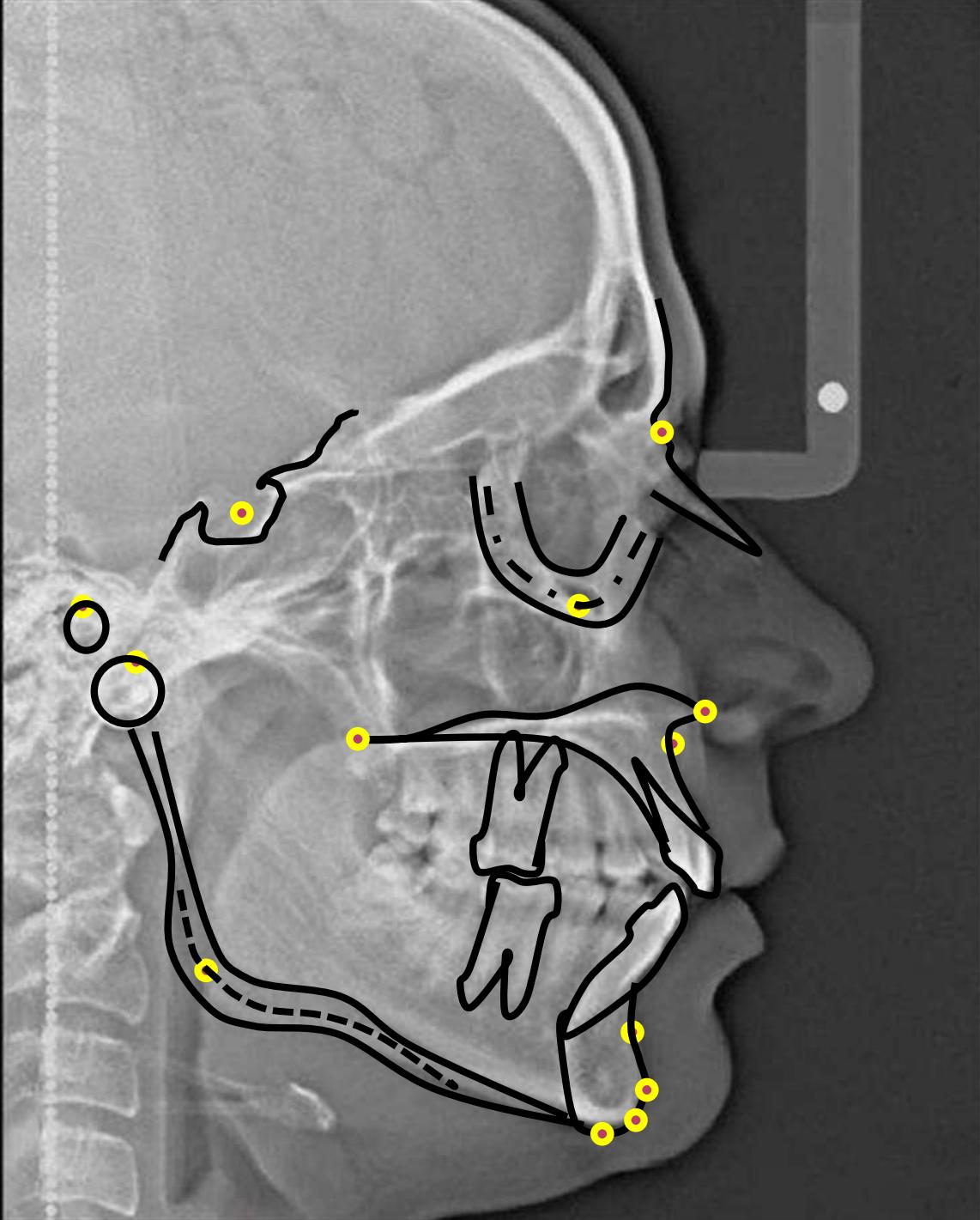


# Taking

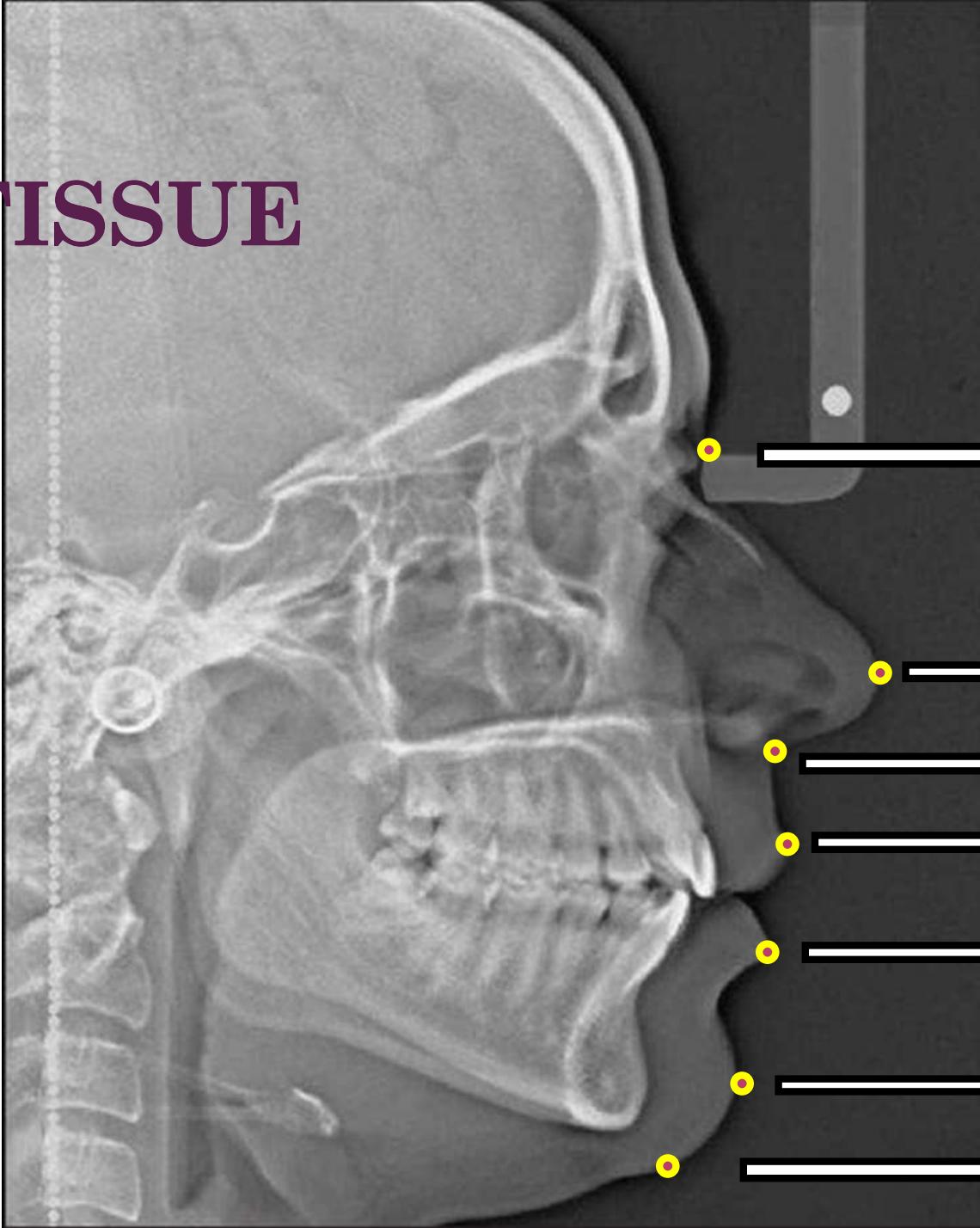


# LANDMARKS





# SOFT TISSUE



Nasion

Pronasale

Subnasale

Labial Superious

Labial Inferios

Pogonion

Menton



T  
H  
A  
N  
K  
Y  
O  
U



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Kerala Dental Clinic- Go Green

Latest in dentistry



binu6177

*Dr Binu T Abraham*

