

Facial Planning – Outline

- I. inadequate facial treatment
- II. model analysis
- III. traditional cephalometric analyses
- IV. clinical facial analysis
 - A. introduction
 - B. clinical analysis head posture
 - C. frontal view
 1. vertical analysis
 - overbite
 - upper lip height
 - interlabial gap
 - lower lip height
 - lower 1/3 height
 - Mx incisor exposure relaxed
 - Mx incisor exposure smile
 - closed lip
 - Mx incisor height
 - upper vermilion height
 - lower vermilion height
 - middle 1/3
 - planning
 2. midlines
 - nasal bridge
 - nasal tip
 - philtrum
 - Mx 11 midline
 - Md 11 midline
 - chin midline
 3. facial levels
 - eyes
 - Mx canines
 - Md canines
 - Md body level
 - chin level

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4. outline

- landmarks
- zygomatic arch
- Md angles
- Md bodies
- narrow
- normal
- wide
- equal L to R
- treatment

D. profile view

1. high midface projection

- soft tissue glabella
- soft tissue orbital rim
- cheekbones
- subpupil

2. maxillary projection

- nasal base
- upper lip support
- upper lip anterior
- nasal projection

3. mandibular projection

- lower lip anterior
- soft tissue pogonion
- throat length
- overjet

V. soft tissue cephalometrics — analysis

- introduction
 - origin of soft tissue cephalometrics
 - origin of soft tissue cephalometric philosophy
 - soft tissue cephalometrics purpose
 - STC headfilm requirements
 - head position

- measurements
 - essential measurements

1. dentoskeletal factors

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- a. maxilla projection
 - b. mandible projection
 - c. vertical
2. facial heights
 - a. soft tissue heights
 - b. skeletal heights
 3. soft tissue thickness
 4. soft tissue projections
 - a. high midface projection
 - b. maxillary projection
 - c. mandibular projection
 5. harmony of parts
 - a. forehead to jaw harmony
 - b. orbit to jaw harmony
 - c. maxilla to mandible harmony
 - d. intramandibular harmony
- integration of clinical and cephalometric facial analysis

VI. soft tissue cephalometrics — treatment (CTP)

- soft tissue CTP purpose
- 7 CTP steps
 1. Mx1 angulation
 2. Md1 angulation
 3. Mx1 position calculation
 - a. clinical exam
 - b. STCA
 4. autorotate Md - overbite correction
 5. move Md to Mx - overjet correction
 6. set occlusal plane – calculation
 7. ideal Pog' position
- summary soft tissue cephalometrics

VII. soft tissue cephalometrics — important information

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1. What are the 2 parts of soft tissue cephalometrics?
2. What are the soft tissue cephalometric headfilm requirements?
3. What are the “components” of soft tissue cephalometric analysis (STCA)?
4. What are the seven soft tissue cephalometric treatment planning steps?
5. How do the orbital rim, cheekbone, subpupil, nasal base, and neck – throat junction show on a cephalogram?
6. What occurs when the CTP steps are inaccurate?
7. Do orthodontic dental compensations affect the profile?
8. What can be used to identify the etiology of malocclusions?
9. What benefit do harmony values provide? - part I
10. What benefit do harmony values provide? - part II
11. Does the vertical distance between disharmonic parts affect perception?
12. True or False
 - traditional cephalometrics separate male and female norms
 - male and female norms are similar
13. What 5 factors determine chin projection?
14. Does orthodontic incisor inclination affect the surgical profile result?
15. How does the occlusal plane affect the profile?
16. Can soft tissue cephalometrics indicate when orthodontic treatment will produce facial decline and surgery is indicated?
17. True or False - avoiding counterclockwise mandibular advancements limits facial aesthetics?

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18. Can soft tissue cephalometrics clarify the quality of treatment results?

VIII. facial planning summary