

"The primary distinguishing characteristic of the long face pattern is a large total anterior facial height that manifests almost entirely in the elongation of the lower third of the face, leading to disproportions on the facial height and width indices. A major component of the problem nearly always is an inferior rotation (vertical growth) of the posterior maxilla. As face height increases and the maxillary palatal plane and posterior teeth are more inferior, the mandible tends to rotate downward and backward. For this reason, the vertical disproportion also affects antero-posterior jaw relationships. That is, a long face patient can be described as skeletal Class I rotated to Class II, or as skeletal Class III rotated to Class I.

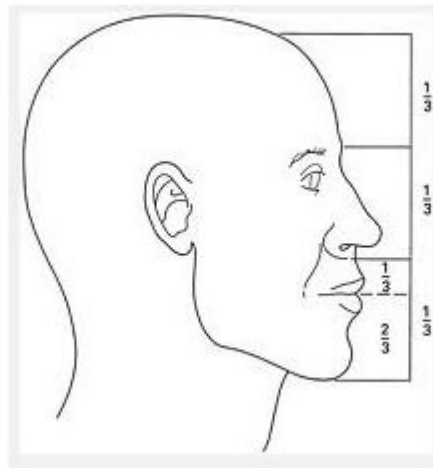


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the ideal facial proportions as described by Frakas<sup>3</sup> and Frakas and Munro<sup>4</sup>. The frontal view of the face is divided into equal thirds by horizontal lines that approximate the hairline, the bridge of the nose, and the ala of the nose and menton. The lower third is further divided into an upper third and a lower two thirds.



Figure 2

Figure 2 shows an example of a patient with an excessive lower facial height.

References:

The above information is an excerpt from the following publication:

# Long Face Pattern

1. **Dr. Justin Kuriakose**. Postgraduate student
2. **Dr. Prasanth Kamath**, MDS.
3. **Dr. Arun Kumar B.R**, MDS.
4. **Dr. Rajat Scindhia D**, MDS.
5. **Dr. Raghuraj M.B**, MDS.