

Computer Aided Morphological Analysis for maxillo-facial diagnostic: a preliminary study

*Original*

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# Computer aided morphological analysis for maxillo-facial diagnostic

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## Abstract

This paper compares most of the 3D morphometric methods currently proposed by the technical literature to evaluate their morphological informative value, applying them to a case study of five patients affected by the Malocclusion pathology. The methods compared are: Conventional Cephalometric Analysis (CCA), Generalized Procrustes Superimposition (GPS) with Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Thin-Plate Spline analysis (TPS), Multisectional Spline (MS) and Clearance Vector Mapping (CVM).

The result shows that Multisectional Spline (MS) satisfy better the need of reliable and useful diagnostic information.

*Key words:* 3D Scanner, Shape analysis, Facial Morphology

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## 1 Introduction

The assessment of the dimensions and arrangement of facial soft tissues is important for medical evaluations. Orthodontists, orthognathic maxillofacial and plastic surgeons often require quantitative data about the correlation between soft and hard tissues [1,2].

For many years these information have been obtained from 2D radiographies and photos, even if these have been consistently limited [1,3,4,5,6]. Significant

8 improvements have been obtained with the use of computer vision algorithms,  
9 even if the use of bidimensional supports to analyze three-dimensional objects  
10 seems to be quite inadequate.

11 For this reason, many research efforts of the last ten years have been directed  
12 to develop computer vision tools, that with the use of 3D scanner devices are  
13 able to provide reliable and more complete data. These systems use different  
14 technologies, like active or passive light reflection analysis and are able to  
15 describe 3D real shapes with a point cloud, analyzable with 3D software.

16 But while the image processing methodologies are well known in the medical  
17 context, the situation for the 3D scanner is still quite marginal and fragmented.  
18 Some studies have been developed for proposing a structured procedure that  
19 could be used for driving the physician in the application of 3D scanner to  
20 medical diagnosis [7,8,9,10,11,12]. No one succeeded in the development of a  
21 standardized strategy and accepted by the whole medical context but, con-  
22 trarily, the more employed methodology for the maxillo-facial diagnosis is still  
23 the conventional cephalometric analysis (CCA), that employs bidimensional  
24 radiographies.

25 Considering the necessity to support the development of a standardized pro-  
26 cedure able to employ 3D data for an useful and reliable diagnosis for maxillo-  
27 facial pathologies, this paper proposes a first analysis of the advantages and  
28 limitations of the methods proposed in the technical literature. Without giving  
29 a clear and structured comparison of the different approaches, it's impossible  
30 to successfully develop a standardized methodology.

## 31 2 Methods synthesis

32 A short description of the methods applied to the study case is presented. The  
33 Conventional Cephalometric Analysis is widely employed although it still re-  
34 lies on 2D radiographies. The Generalised Procrustes Superimposition (GPS)  
35 and the Thin-plate spline analysis (TPS) are the two most important mor-  
36 phometric analysis techniques. Then are described the Multisectional Spline  
37 (MS) and the Clearance Vector Mapping (CVM) methods that treat the 3D  
38 information of the point clouds.

### 39 2.1 *Conventional cephalometric analyses (CCA)*

40 The use of conventional measurements in traditional cephalometric analyses  
41 is called Conventional Cephalometric Analysis (CCA) [11]. A set of linear  
42 distances and angles is measured between reference points (landmarks), laid  
43 on lateral radiographies. The CCA measures are processed with statistical  
44 methods like PCA, ANOVA, paired T-tests and F-tests to compare groups of  
45 patients [13].

### 46 2.2 *Geometrical morphometrics*

47 The use of geometrical morphometric tools in the shape analysis is also known  
48 as “statistical shape analysis”. The two following techniques are the most  
49 important.

50 2.2.1 *Generalised Procrustes superimposition (GPS) and Principal Compo-*  
51 *nent Analysis (PCA)*

52 The Generalised Procrustes analysis can be used to compute, visualize and test  
53 the morphological differences between facial profiles. It's an iterative method  
54 that apply geometrical transformations like scales, translations, rotations and  
55 reflections, in order to compare reference points (landmarks) [14] that can  
56 be taken from different point clouds of the patient's face. For visualization  
57 purposes, sometimes the landmarks appear linked by straight lines, that have  
58 no effect on computations.

59 As first step, the average facial profile (consensus) it's calculated and it's  
60 possible to evaluate anthropometrical measures on it (fig. 1). As second step,  
61 it's usually performed a Principal Components Analysis in order to point out  
62 the morphological differences of the various facial profiles from the consensus.

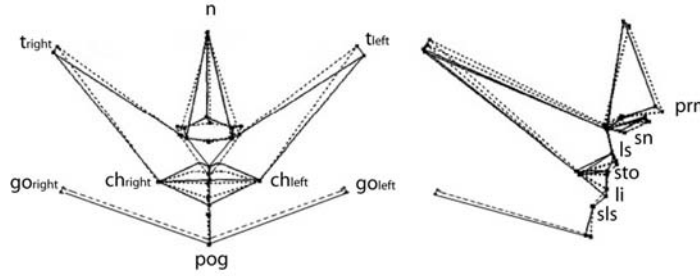


Figure 1. Examples of GPA “Consensus” evaluation.

63 The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) evaluates the tendency of the land-  
64 marks distribution along  $x$  and  $y$  axis, locating a new working frame, centred  
65 on the average shape centre. The method creates new variables named prin-  
66 cipal components (PCs), that describe how much the landmark configuration  
67 of each sample is different from the average shape.

### 68 2.2.2 *Thin-Plate Spline analysis (TPS)*

69 This method works on 2D radiographies taken before and after the surgery  
70 treatment on the patient. Firstly, a point set of anatomical landmarks is de-  
71 fined on both of them; then the post-surgery radiography is considered as  
72 an infinitely thin metal plate that must be bended, in a direction orthogonal  
73 to the plane, in order to match its landmarks to the pre-surgery radiography,  
74 while the bending energy it's minimized [15,16]. If the two shapes are identical,  
75 the bending energy is zero and the plate is flat.

76 The choice of the spline function depends on mathematical properties rather  
77 than relevant biological data [11], but the result is a rigorous quantitative  
78 analysis of the spatial shape changes [17].

### 79 2.3 *Multisectional Spline (MS)*

80 To give information regarding the face morphology also in the regions around  
81 the landmarks, this approach employs section planes passing through a set  
82 of specific reference points of a point cloud (landmarks), in order to obtain  
83 a specific section spline. The shifts of the facial morphology between the pre  
84 and post surgery point clouds can be analyzed by comparing the two section  
85 profiles passing through homologous landmarks and section planes [18,19].

### 86 2.4 *Clearance Vector Mapping (CVM)*

87 While both the previous methods manage little portion of the point cloud sep-  
88 arately, the Clearance Vector Mapping (CVM) is able to analyze the global

89 morphological information of the point cloud [20], so to provide a more com-  
90 plete information of the face morphology behavior.

91 The pre and post surgery point clouds are firstly aligned using different kind  
92 of alignment algorithm such as ICP, CSM, ... [21] or using a combination of  
93 the three invariant points of the Frankfort plane: tr (tragion of the ears) and  
94 or (orbital of the eyes).

95 Then, the magnitude of the 3D shape displacement can be computed work-  
96 ing on triangulated meshes and following different approaches [22]: *radial*, if  
97 the distance between the two surfaces is measured along a ray starting from  
98 the centroid of the pre-surgery surface; *normal*, if the distance between the  
99 acquired surfaces is measured along the direction of the local normal of the  
100 pre-surgery scan and *closest*, if the distance between the two surfaces is mea-  
101 sured searching the closest point on the post-surgery surface, starting from a  
102 pre-surgery point.

103 The magnitude of the displacement between the pre and post surgery point  
104 clouds is shown with a colour mapping.

### 105 **3 Case Study selection**

#### 106 *3.1 Identification of the facial pathologies*

107 The selection of the facial pathology has been driven by the necessity of a  
108 simple surgery treatment to allow a simple understanding of the correlation  
109 between hard tissue modifications and soft tissue shifts. If the case study would  
110 analyze a pathology treated with many surgical hard tissues modifications, it

111 would be very difficult to obtain a clear idea of the correlation between the  
112 resulting soft tissue shift due to an hard tissue displacement.

113 The selected facial pathology is the “malocclusion”, characterized by a mis-  
114 alignment between upper and lower mandibular structures (fig. 2), that causes  
115 significant mastication problems. It is treated with a surgical translation of  
116 the mandible.

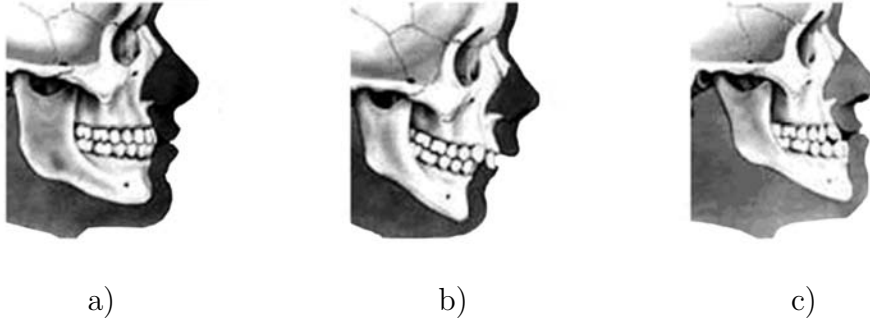


Figure 2. Schematic example of malocclusion: a) Class I, b) Class II, c) Class III.

117 In this paper are analyzed patients affected by class I and class II malocclusion.

### 118 3.2 3D scanner device

119 For the methods requiring 3D point clouds, the acquisitions were made working  
120 with a 3D laser scanner Cyberware Scanner 3030RGB (fig. 3). The five patients  
121 have been digitized before and after the surgery treatment.

### 122 3.3 Morphological measures

123 All the morphological analysis methods have been compared to the consoli-  
124 dated conventional chephalometric method.


125 Two measures families of significant anthropometric points (landmarks) have

126 been evaluated over the facial shape to perform a reliable and consistent com-  
 127 parison of the methods.

128 The first family of measures have been evaluated over the soft-tissue shape  
 129 points for those who employ the 3D scanner devices and work on external  
 130 surfaces, while the second one refers to points on hard (skeletal) tissues for  
 131 those methods who employ radiographies.

132 Although some methods employ the first measures family, while others use the  
 133 second one, the comparison will be at the same possible and reliable because  
 134 soft tissue reference points overlap the hard tissue reference points, with a  
 135 known shift given by the average thickness of the facial soft tissue.

136 For each patient the three-dimensional coordinates of the 16 facial soft tissue  
 137 landmarks (fig. 4a) and of 8 hard tissue landmarks, on the cranium, (fig. 5a)



Motion Range	
X ( $\theta$ )	0° - 360°
Y	300-340mm
Z	300mm
Sampling Pitch	
X	500 $\mu$ m - 2mm
Y	350 $\mu$ m
Z	75 - 300 $\mu$ m
Full color digitizing 512 $\times$ 512 pixels	

Figure 3. Cyberware 3D laser scanner 3030RGB (Cyberware Lab. Inc., Monterey, California)

138 have been identified on point clouds and lateral cephalometric radiographs  
 139 respectively. They are listed in table 1.

Table 1

List of soft and hard tissues morphological reference points (landmarks).

Soft tissue landmarks		Hard tissue landmarks	
Name	Abbr.	Name	Abbr.
Nasion	n	Nasion	N
Pronasale	prn	Menton	Me
Subnasale	sn	Anterior Nasal Spine	SNA
Labiale superius	ls	Gnathion	Gn
Stomion	sto	Articulare	Ar
Labiale inferius	li	Gonion	Go
Sublabiale	sls		
Pogonion	pog		
Tragion	$t_{right}, t_{left}$		
Nasal alar crest	$al_{right}, al_{left}$		
Cheilion	$ch_{right}, ch_{left}$		
Gonion	$go_{right}, go_{left}$		

140 The  $(x, y, z)$  coordinates of the landmarks have been used to calculate a set of  
 141 three-dimensional soft tissue measurements (figg. 4b and 4c), following [23,24]  
 142 where they was applied to a reference group of 153 men with no previous  
 143 history of craniofacial injury or operation, or congenital abnormalities. Pre-  
 144 cisely, the measures here considered are the mandibular corpus length ( $pg -$   
 145  $go_m$ ), the anterior lower facial height ( $sn - pg$ ), the lower facial width ( $go_{right}$

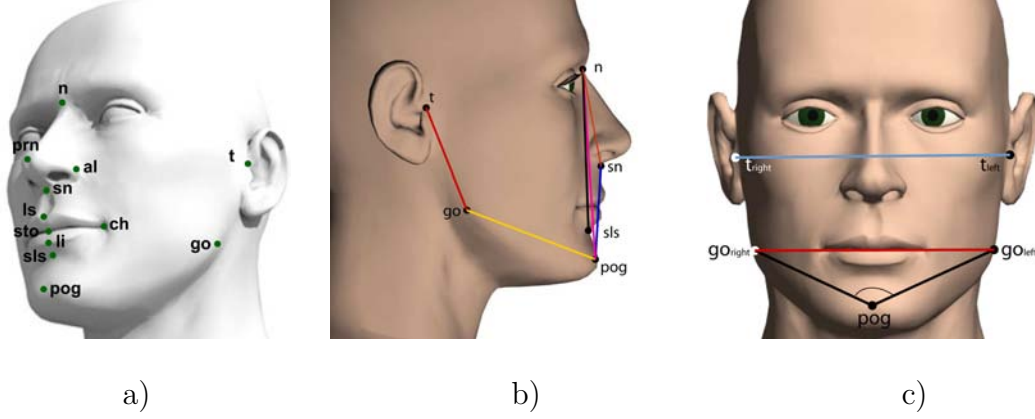


Figure 4. a) Graphical location of soft tissue landmarks. b) and c) Three-dimensional soft tissue measurements.

146 –  $go_{left}$ ) and the nose width ( $al_{right} - al_{left}$ ). Each “landmark<sub>m</sub>” is derived as  
 147 the mid-point between two homologous landmarks.

148 Some important measurement ratios are also considered, like the facial width  
 149 to facial height ratio  $(t_{right} - t_{left}) / (n - pog)$  and the posterior facial height to  
 150 anterior facial height ratio  $(t_m - go_m) / (sn - pog)$ . Some angular measures are  
 151 considered to complete the description: the mandibular convexity ( $\widehat{go_{right} pog}$   
 152  $go_{left}$ ), the maxillary prominence relative to the mandible ( $sls \hat{n} sn$ ) and left  
 153 and right goniac angles ( $t_{left} \widehat{go_{left} pog}$ ), ( $t_{right} \widehat{go_{right} pog}$ ).

154 Similarly, the cephalometric angular and linear measurements can be defined  
 155 also for anatomical hard tissue landmarks (figg. 5b, 5c). The linear measures  
 156 here considered are the facial height of the anterior face ( $N - Me$ ), the anterior  
 157 upper height of the face ( $N - SNA$ ), the anterior lower height of the face ( $SNA$   
 158  $- Me$ ), the posterior height of the face ( $S - Go$ ), the upper posterior height  
 159 of the face ( $S - Ar$ ), the lower posterior height of the face ( $Ar - Go$ ). The  
 160 angular measurements are defined by the intersection of lines passing through  
 161 landmarks, such as ( $ArGo - GoGn$ ) who describe the slope of the mandibular  
 162 plane relative to the anterior base of the skull as angle between the ( $Ar - Go$ )

163 line with the mandibular plane (Go – Gn) and the Gnathion angle (ArGo –  
 164 GoMe) who describes the slope of the ramous relative to the mandible body  
 165 as angle between the (Ar – Go) line with (Go – Me) line

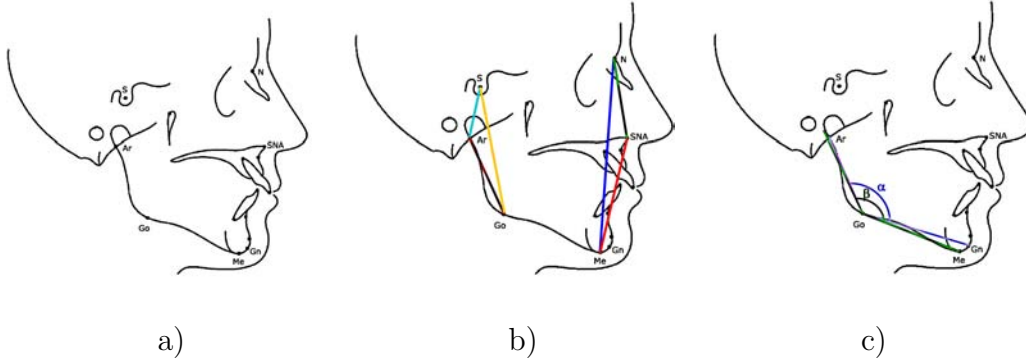


Figure 5. a) Graphical location of hard tissue landmarks. b) Landmark linear distance and c) landmark angular distances.

#### 166 4 Experimental comparison of the morphological methods

167 The 3D scanner was set-up with the most efficient parameters for the face  
 168 acquisition and the five different patients were digitized before and after the  
 169 surgery treatment. The evaluations methods, proposed by the technical liter-  
 170 ature, have been applied to the ten points clouds and their result have been  
 171 compared to the conventional cephalometric approach (CCA), usually em-  
 172 ployed for facial malformation pathologies diagnostic.

173 The data here presented were measured on later cranial radiographies (fig. 6),  
 174 that are normally employed by the physician to evaluate the soft tissue move-  
 175 ments and will be used as first comparison term for the other morphological  
 176 methods, in order to give the physician a more clear idea of their advantages  
 177 and disadvantages.

178 It is possible to see in table 2, that after the surgery treatment the lower part  
 179 of the facial profile (SNA – ME) has increased its length, with a consequent  
 180 reduction of the upper part of the face (N – SNA). This is also confirmed  
 181 by the Index of Anterior Facial Ratio (iPFA), namely the ratio between (N  
 182 – SNA) and (SNA – ME), that decreases its value from the value of 0.85 in  
 183 the pre surgery face profile, to the value of 0.75 in the post surgery. Following  
 184 the medical standards proportions (N – SNA) represents the 45% of the total  
 185 facial length and (SNA – ME) is the 55%.

186 In the case studies analyzed in the pre surgery morphology the proportions  
 187 are maintained, but not in the post surgery, where the evaluated differences  
 188 from the standard percentage are around 3%.

189 In order to verify the mandibular modification with other measures, the goniatic  
 190 angle  $\beta$  has been measured. Moving from pre to post surgery facial shape, this  
 191 value has shown a significative increasing probably due to the rise of the mea-  
 192 sure (Ar – Go). To verify this hypothesis, the goniatic angle  $\beta$  has been divided  
 193 in two parts: the lower and upper goniatic angle, that have been separately

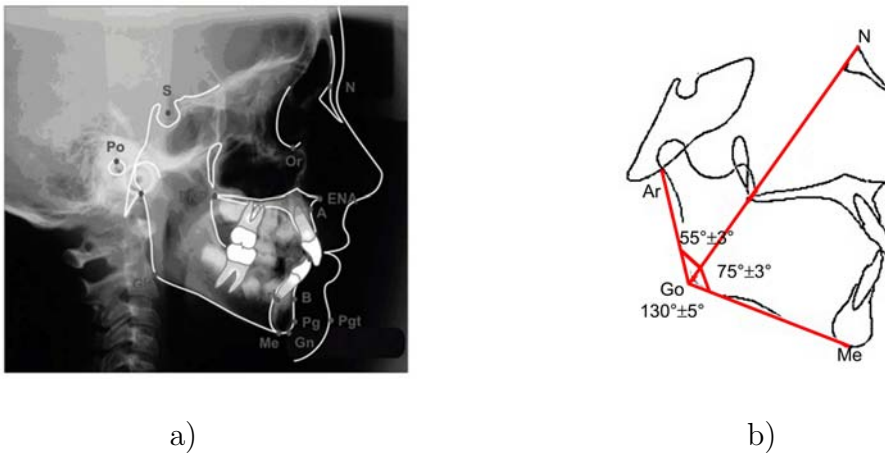


Figure 6. a) One instance of later cranial radiography. b) Lower and upper goniatic angles with standardized values.

194 evaluated. Figure 6b shows the two angles and their standard values.

195 The calculated values are in table 3. The ratio between standard deviation  $\sigma$   
 196 and average value  $\mu$ , of the two portions of the goniac angles also show that  
 197 the lower goniac angle has a more stable behaviour, so it could give more  
 198 reliable information about the facial shift between pre and post surgery.

199 Both in the pre and post surgery the measured angles are different from the  
 200 standardized values (fig. 6b): the upper goniac angle is bigger than  $55^\circ$ , while  
 201 the lower goniac angle is lower than  $70^\circ$ , but the surgery treatment has caused  
 202 an horizontal increasing of the mandible measures, bringing it towards more  
 203 normal values.

Table 2

Angular and linear cephalometric measures with the significance analysis of pre and post surgery facial morphology modifications (Average  $\mu$ , Standard deviation  $\sigma$ ).

Dimensions in mm.

Measure	Pre-surgery					Post-surgery					Significance analysis		
	Face 1	Face 2	Face 3	Face 4	Face 5	Face 1	Face 2	Face 3	Face 4	Face 5	$\mu$	$\sigma$	$\sigma/\mu$
ArGo-GoGn ( $\alpha$ )	130.02	134.76	148.52	136.51	131.30	134.67	134.36	152.19	136.19	129.80	1.22	2.74	2.251
ArGo-GoMe ( $\beta$ )	136.26	139.10	151.37	138.65	132.49	139.81	140.00	156.60	139.16	136.08	2.75	1.99	0.72
S-Go	68.88	75.77	71.95	62.66	62.01	90.17	71.29	57.48	61.02	64.25	0.58	13.12	22.32
N-Me	126.68	111.95	135.35	117.36	116.36	125.22	110.80	126.41	116.58	124.53	0.83	6.07	7.29
N-SNA	68.53	64.84	64.21	57.85	54.47	52.72	58.86	59.54	58.29	58.28	4.44	7.48	1.68
SNA-Me	70.44	64.29	88.04	72.33	67.93	82.46	64.96	87.08	72.76	77.43	4.33	5.97	1.38
S-Ar	16.60	16.55	22.95	17.25	17.31	18.48	13.58	16.12	15.82	14.60	2.41	3.14	1.3
Ar-Go	65.37	57.95	55.14	59.40	48.57	67.93	58.03	44.68	59.50	51.99	0.86	5.57	6.47

Table 3

Measures of Lower and Upper goniac angles (Average  $\mu$ , Standard deviation  $\sigma$ ). Dimensions in degree.

Measure	Pre-surgery					Post-surgery					Significance analysis		
	Face 1	Face 2	Face 3	Face 4	Face 5	Face 1	Face 2	Face 3	Face 4	Face 5	$\mu$	$\sigma$	$\sigma/\mu$
Ar $\widehat{\text{Go}}$ N	72.57	77.37	77.09	73.72	64.29	72.34	71.81	80.69	71.91	69.38	0.22	4.27	19.58
N $\widehat{\text{Go}}$ Me	66.98	62.69	74.50	64.10	72.48	63.95	65.66	74.15	62.80	68.85	1.07	2.61	2.45

#### 4.1 Generalised Procrustes Analysis (GPA)

The graphical results of the Procrustes superimposition are shown in figure 7.

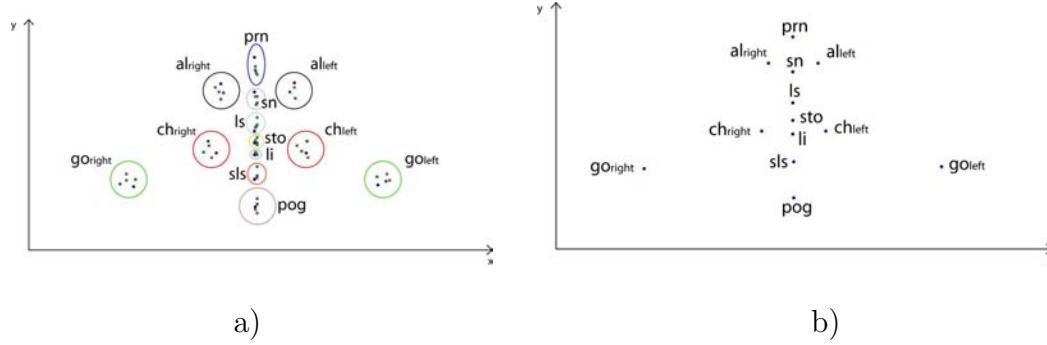


Figure 7. Graphical GPA analysis output: a) Procustes fitting, b) average shape (Consensus).

The method also provides the sum of squares, mean squares, the residual values and a Fisher test in order to show which transformation has been significant for the average shape evaluation. The values of table 4 show that the most significant contribution over the entire average shape evaluation is the translation, immediately followed by the rotation and scaling.

In the analyzed case studies, the PCA approach has given evidence that in the pre-surgery facial shape the 84,78% of the entire shape modification presents a more significant tendency along the  $x$  axis, 45.65% of the points cloud employed for the average evaluation, than along  $y$ . This situation seems to be

maintained quite constant also in the post-surgery shape, with 43.93% along  $x$  and 37.58% along  $y$ . Comparing the average shapes, with the PCA graphical synthesis, of pre and post surgery (fig. 8) it is possible to see that there is a significant compression of the nose-labial region, as verified with the traditional cephalometric approach cited in the previous paragraph.

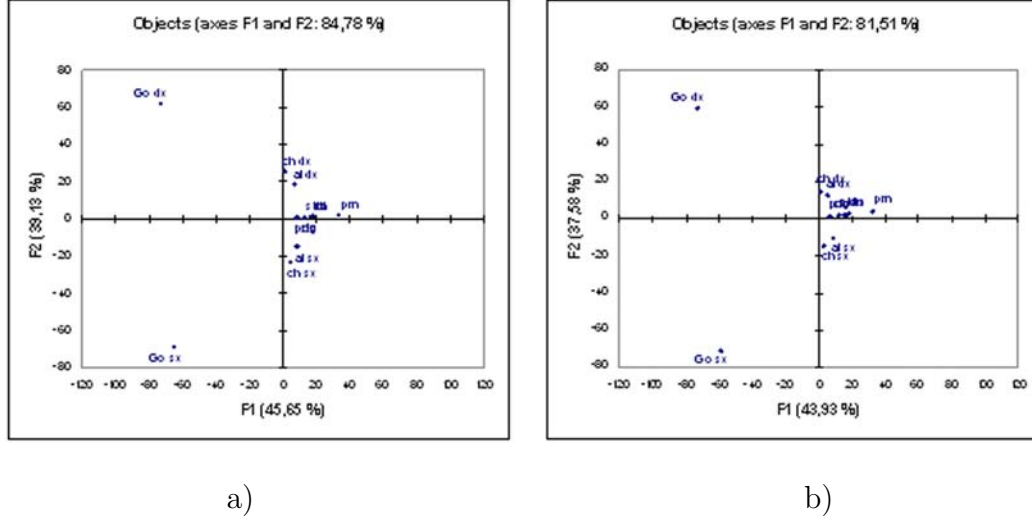


Figure 8. PCA outputs: a) PCs pre-surgery; b) PCs post-surgery.

Table 4

Procrustes Analysis case study evaluation (DF Residuals, S.S. Sum of Squares, M.S. Mean Squares). Dimensions in mm.

	Pre-surgery					Post-surgery				
Source	DF	S.S.	M.S.	$F$	$Pr > F$	DF	S.S.	M.S.	$F$	$Pr > F$
Residuals after scaling	128	2921.93	22.83			128	6855.6	53.56		
Scaling	4	47.78	11.95	0.52	0.719	4	431.05	107.76	2.01	0.097
Residuals after rotation	132	2969.71	22.5			132	7286.65	55.2		
Rotation	12	602.44	50.2	2.2	0.015	12	21150.01	1762.5	32.91	< 0.0001
Residuals after translation	144	3572.15	24.81			144	28436.66	197.48		
Translation	12	3515.85	292.99	12.84	< 0.0001	12	2657.24	221.44	4.13	< 0.0001
Corrected Total	156	7088.01	45.44			156	31093.9	199.32		

220 But while the traditional standardized approach underlines that the Gonion  
 221 (Go) location has been moved down from the pre-surgery location, the results  
 222 of this approach shows an opposite translation, giving a wrong information.  
 223 The graphical synthesis employed by this method, wich considers only the  
 224 landmark points, is not able to provide information about the global soft tis-  
 225 sue shape variation. Making more than one test, about the repeatability of  
 226 the method, it has been evidenced that the approach needs a precise selection  
 227 of the correct landmark location. If during the method implementation the  
 228 operator does not locate precisely the real landmark, but only a close point,  
 229 the method will evaluate the average figure including the erroneous point and  
 230 this will also affect the consesus. Instead, the traditional approach [25,26]  
 231 provides more reliable information because the selection of an erroneous land-  
 232 mark in the definition of a reference plane, for example the Po in defining the  
 233 Frankfort horizontal, will be clearly evident in the morphological and graph-  
 234 ical evaluation outputs (for example the Frankfort-mandibular plane angle,  
 235 the Frankfort-mandibular incisor angle, the facial angle ...) [27].

236 Finally, in the Procrustes method are defined several approach [28], particu-  
 237 larly for the shape scaling, that leads to significant different results. This has  
 238 been verified using different commercial software.

## 239 4.2 *Thin Plate Spline (TPS)*

240 The Thin Plate Spline method is a chephalometric approach as the CCA. For  
 241 this reason the evaluation of its performances has been developed employing  
 242 the hard tissues landmarks. Thin-plate spline algorithm computes the orthog-  
 243 onal least-squares Procustes average configuration of landmarks in group at

244 pre and post treatment using the generalized orthogonal least-squares [29].  
 245 The average craniofacial configurations has been subjected to TPS analysis  
 246 by contrasting the average configuration at post-surgery with that at pre-  
 247 surgery. The total spline is then decomposed into affine and non affine compo-  
 248 nents. The affine transformation provides information about size differences,  
 249 rotation and uniform shape change. Non-affine transformations delineate non-  
 250 uniform or local deformations. These can be further decomposed into localized  
 251 components, represented by partial warps corresponding to deformations at  
 252 different geometrical scales. The partial warps have anatomical interpretabil-  
 253 ity and they are necessary to understand the statistical significance of the  
 254 overall shape changes (fig. 9).



Figure 9. Graphical display of pre and post comparison: craniofacial shape changes with TPS approach.

255 The graphical output of non affine transformation principal component has  
 256 shown, as the previous method, a slight compression in the vertical axis in  
 257 the anterior region of the maxilla, and an extension in the mandibular region.  
 258 The partial warp with the largest magnitude has confirmed the compression  
 259 in the anterior part of the maxilla and the extension in the chin area. While  
 260 the Procrustes method has given only partial reliable information about the

261 soft-tissues changes between pre and post surgery this strategy seems to be  
262 more reliable showing the same shifts evidenced in the CCA.

263 This method gives limited visual information about the facial morphology  
264 shifts because it could only separately analyze the lateral or frontal facial  
265 profiles. Considering the necessity to give simple and direct information to the  
266 physician this method seem to be quite limited in relation with the complexity  
267 of the graphical output evaluation.

### 268 4.3 Multisectional Spline

269 The objective of the method is to define bidimensional section profiles on the  
270 pre and post surgery point clouds and to perform on them cephalometric  
271 measures. An example of output is shown in figure 10, while the results are  
272 listed in table 5.

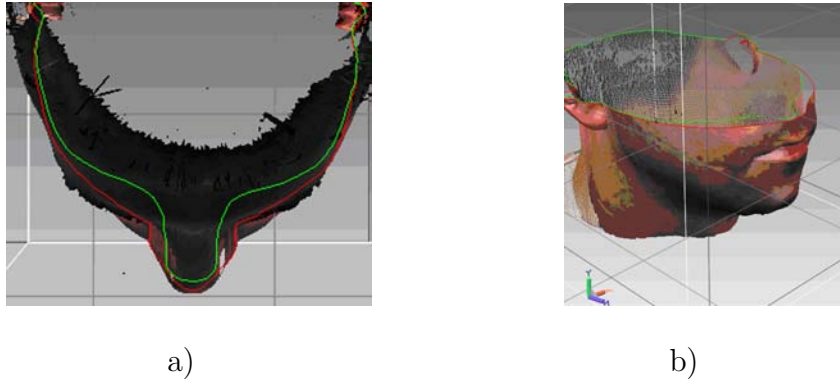


Figure 10. Multisectional spline output on: a)  $xz$  plane section b)  $yz$  plane section (green colour for pre surgery profile and red colour for post surgery profile).

273 The results of the sectioning show a significant asymmetry between the right  
274 and left side of the patient, both before and after the surgery treatment. This  
275 information is found the first time using this method because the section pro-  
276 files are more suitable to describe the global facial shifts than the other meth-

ods [30]: CCA and TPS works only on planar radiographies and GPA/PCA works only on a point set so it is difficult to obtain global information.

Table 5

Pre and post-surgery cephalometric measures comparison for Multisectional Spline method and significance analysis (Average  $\mu$ , Standard deviation  $\sigma$ ). Dimensions in mm.

	Ref. value	Pre-surgery					Post-surgery					Significance analysis		
		Face 1	Face 2	Face 3	Face 4	Face 5	Face 1	Face 2	Face 3	Face 4	Face 5	$\mu$	$\sigma$	$\sigma/\mu$
$pog - go_m$	82	102.26	80.23	96	100	92.69	109.31	83.58	84.98	103	78	2.46	9.71	3.94
$sn - pog$	55	59.44	45.89	58.69	49.55	59.40	54.86	49.01	59.64	48.97	61.04	0.11	2.94	26.73
$go_{right} - go_{left}$	116	140.26	123.14	133.18	126.52	127.98	144.86	128.77	128.57	122.59	131.76	1.09	4.95	4.52
$al_{right} - al_{left}$	36	37.83	31.86	40.44	39.01	40.35	33.12	29.36	37.37	34.86	30.91	4.77	2.75	0.57
$go_{right} - \widehat{pog} - go_{left}$	71	84.80	82.23	98.64	77.98	91.05	85.38	82.85	93.83	80.65	92.32	0.07	2.85	43.24
$sls - \hat{n} - sn$	12	7.83	8.67	7.51	9.10	11.84	8.57	8.06	3.69	7.60	21.29	0.85	5.09	5.97
$t_{right} - go_{right} - pog$	$130 \pm 6$	132.26	135.92	145.84	129.13	132.47	131.61	134.25	139.55	132.18	134.89	0.63	3.74	5.96
$t_{left} - go_{left} - pog$	$130 \pm 6$	134.84	136.72	141.85	137.33	136.04	136.17	137.92	139.55	136.56	133.05	0.71	1.97	2.79
$(t_{right} - t_{left})/(n - pog)$	1.32	1.4	1.46	1.4	1.41	1.3	1.32	1.5	1.34	1.4	1.34	0.01	0.06	3.96
$(t_m - go_m)/(sn - pog)$	1.29	0.14	0.26	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.03	0.23	0.21	0.25	0.14	0.02	0.06	2.52

With the results of this method it's also possible to see an increasing of the nose width, of the posterior facial height and of the anterior facial height, as confirmed in the CCA approach. Another proof of the asymmetry found by this method is given by the goniac angles, which increase from the pre surgery to the post surgery condition and presents a bigger value on the left side than the one in the right side. The angle  $sls - \hat{n} - sn$  shows an increased value between the pre and post surgery which means that the mandibular region has been moved ahead.

This three-dimensional approach has been able to give a global morphological shift evaluation of the soft-tissues without employing invasive procedures. Considering the necessity to give to the physician simple and direct informa-

tion, it seems the most efficient solution.

#### 4.4 Clearance Vector Mapping

The CVM method has been applied aligning the point clouds with the three invariant points of the Frankfort plane, then the distances have been calculated with the most frequently used algorithm: the radial method. The distances are shown by the colour maps in figure 11.

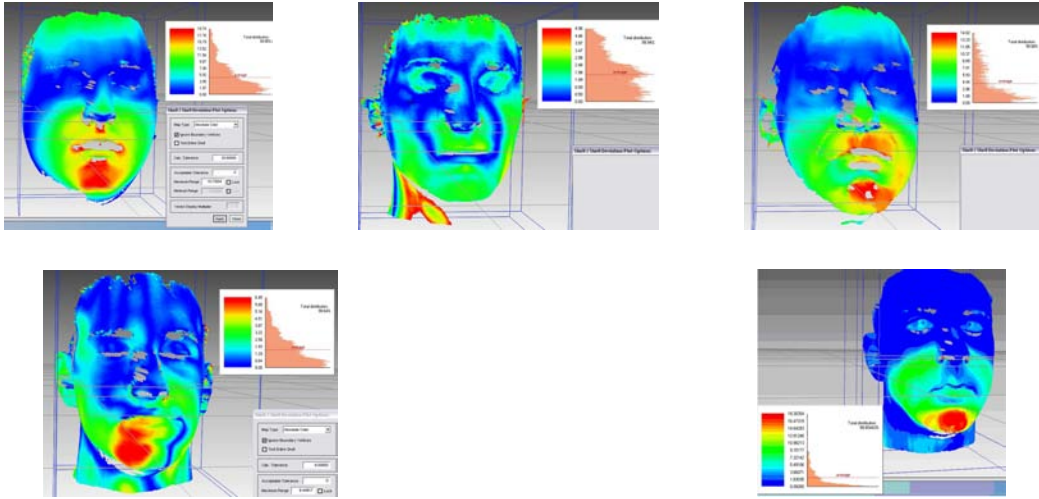


Figure 11. Clearance Vector Mapping graphical outputs.

This method can't manage the landmark measures, because it considers globally the displacement of the entire point cloud, but it is possible to validate its results verifying if the colour map of the nose shows a clear indication of the shape modification that has been found by the physician with the traditional method. Looking at the results (fig. 11) obtained with the five patients analyzed, it is possible to understand that the method is not stable. It in fact it shows for three case studies a significant modification of the mandibular region, while for the other two, it presents other soft-tissue shifts or no movements. This is probably due to the blindness of the method that compares

305 non homologous points between the two point clouds.

306 Also working with the normal or the closest methods it always associates a  
307 point of the first point cloud with another on the second, that can be uncorre-  
308 lated because of a definite shape change. Unfortunately the surgery causes a  
309 complex modification of the face shape that often displaces the location from  
310 the original location.

311 This method seems to be not useful for diagnostic purpose.

#### 312 4.5 *Results comparison*

313 The most important considerations are summarized in table 6. CCA has been  
314 left out because it is the well-known traditional method.

### 315 5 **Conclusions**

316 The analysis developed on the methods proposed in the technical literature  
317 has evidenced the Multisectional Splines as the most reliable and most in-  
318 formative about tissues shifts, because it is able to give reliable information  
319 about the tissues shifts, as the CCA approach, but more than CCA is able  
320 to give additional global information, as for instance the lateral asymmetry  
321 verified in this paper employing the 3D point clouds.

322 But there are some significant points on which it is necessary to work to  
323 develop a diagnostic procedure that could be accepted by the entire medical  
324 context. It is necessary to define a method that extracts shape morphology  
325 measures starting from the landmarks as reference points, so to guarantee

326 consistent morphological comparison, but also considering the entire facial  
 327 shape (point cloud) so to consider each useful information. The morphological  
 328 shape analysis tool must also provide reliable information and clear and simple  
 329 outputs also for big dimensions samples.

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 334 data for this study.

Table 6

Global comparison between the facial morphological analysis methods .

Method	Disadvantages	Advantages	Support
GPA	Not simple output  Not reliable information  Not global morphological analysis	Average facial shape evaluation	Point cloud
TPS	Very complex output  Not global morphological analysis	Reliable information	Radiography
MS		Reliable Data  Global morphological analysis  Simple output	Point cloud
CVM	Not reliable data  Not flexible method		Point cloud

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