Unlocking nasal angle anthropometry and nasolabial angle preferences: a key to achieve the perfect rhinoplasty

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Abstract

Objectives: Determining the ideal nasolabial angle is very important for setting aesthetic goals in rhinoplasty. By knowing the demographic data of the three main nasal angles, which are the key to facial balance, indications, planning and peroperative evaluations of surgery can be better applied. The aim of this study was not only to measure nasal angles but also to find out the nasolabial angle preferences of the Anatolian population.

Methods: 142 participants had their nasal angles (nasolabial, nasofrontal, nasofacial angles) measured both digitally and manually and a questionnaire was administered. Each participant was asked about their ideal nasolabial angle preferences and their propensity for rhinoplasty. The results were then compared between each other, age and gender.

Results: According to digital measurements, the mean nasolabial angle was 99.51±9.51° in men and 100.49±9.37° in women. The mean nasofacial angle was 32.35±3.44° mm in men and 32.54±3.17° in women. The mean nasofrontal angle was 138.49± 9.29° in men and 141.64±8.10° in women. Manual measurements were similar. The mean ideal nasolabial angle in women (91.32±6.11°) was lower than the mean ideal nasolabial angle in men (94.78±4.47°). It was observed that the aesthetic perception of the participants was similar whether they had rhinoplasty or not. Participants aged less than 24 years were more likely to prefer higher nasolabial angles.

Conclusion: The nasal angles and preferred nasolabial angle results presented in this study may be useful in planning and evaluating rhinoplasty operations.

Keywords: ideal nasolabial angle; nasofacial angle; nasofrontal angle; nasolabial angle; photogrammetry; rhinoplasty

Introduction

Located in the middle part of the facial profile, the nose gives the face its characteristic features and is associated with facial symmetry.[1] Considering that the nose is a very important aesthetic structure, rhinoplasty is one of the most popular operations in plastic and maxillofacial surgery. Although rhinoplasty, whether surgery or filler injection, is one of the most preferred medical aesthetic procedures in the Anatolian population, information on nasal angle morphometry and the ideal optimum for nasal angles in the population is still lacking in the literature.[2]

The nose varies greatly between people in terms of shape, size and anthropometric measurements. In addition, according to some researchers, ethnic diversity is important for rhinoplasty operations.[3] These differences affect the preferred profile. The preferred profile may also vary with beauty standards, aesthetic views of the society and personal preferences.[4]

Considering the patients' complaints, which range from functional limitations to compromised aesthetics, it is clear that the final results of rhinoplasty should be considered when planning the surgery.[5] Surgery can be effective if it gets as close as possible to the patient's goal through the incorporation of computer imaging into planning and

	Participant with history of fascial/nasal trauma	Participant with history of nasal aestetic	Other participants	Total
Survey	18	9	116	142
Evaluations	-	-	116	116

intraoperative manual anthropometric measurements. However, information on the consistency between manual measurements and digital planning is lacking in the literature. The clinician performing rhinoplasty should know both the standardized norms of ideal aesthetics in nasal anthropometry and the patient's aesthetic outcome and should apply this without subjective correction. However, it is essential to know the angles used for aesthetic facial assessment; predictable guidelines are not available.[6]

Nasal angles are clearly the most important morphometric features for facial aesthetics. There are important angles for deciding what is an aesthetically pleasing nose and what is the most satisfactory nose according to personal preferences. The nasofrontal angle to define the junction of the forehead and nose, the nasofacial angle to measure the height of the nasal cartilage and nasal dorsum, the nasolabial angle to relate the tip of the nose and the lips are used in nasal analysis before rhinoplasty surgeries to achieve an aesthetic appearance because they are easy to measure.[7]

The aim of this study was to investigate the nasal angle morphometry and ideal nasolabial angle preferences of the Anatolian population. It was also aimed to provide clinicians with a new perspective, to contribute to the literature with anthropometric measurement of nasofrontal, nasofacial and nasolabial angles and to investigate whether there is a difference between digital and manual measurements.

Materials and Methods

This study was conducted on an Anatolian population consisting of 142 participants, 71 females and 71 males, aged 18–35 years. Participants were selected from Ankara University Faculty of Medicine students and research assistants. The study was conducted in the Department of Anatomy between February 2023 and May 2023. Exclusion criteria were age below 18 or above 35 years, history of facial or nasal trauma, and aesthetic surgery. Participants who had nasal trauma or nasal surgery were just asked to fill out a questionnaire to examine the differ-

ences in nasal angle preference between the surgery/trauma and non-surgery/non-trauma groups. Of the 142 total participants, 116 had their nasal angle morphometry assessed and were asked to participate in the survey, 9 had a history of plastic surgery and 18 had a history of trauma. Thus, 27 participants were only asked to participate in the survey (**Table 1**).

We studied on three different nasal angles: nasofacial, nasolabial and nasofrontal angles. Six landmarks were identified for measurements. All landmarks were demostrated on **Figure 1**.

- **Nasolabial angle (NLA):** The angle between the line connecting the pronasale (the most prominent anterior point on the tip of the nose) and subnasale (the midpoint at the base of the columella) points and the line connecting the subnasale and labialis superior points.
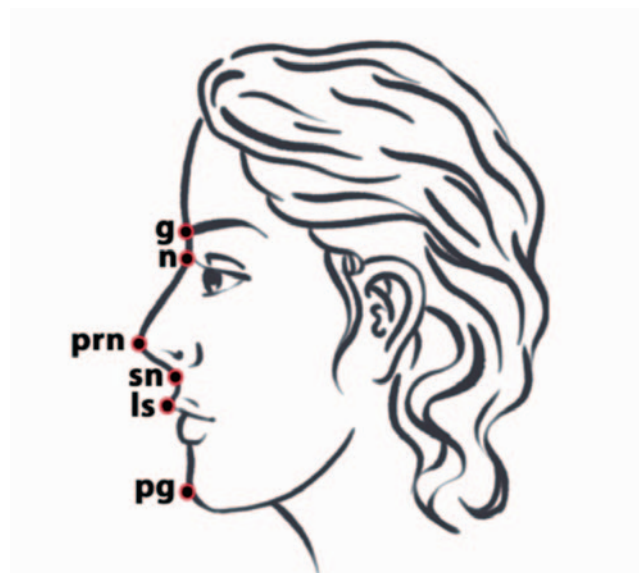
Figure 1. Six landmarks for measurements are shown. **g:** glabella (smooth prominence between the eyebrows); **ls:** labium superior; **n:** nasion (the midpoint of the frontonasal suture), **prn:** pronasale (the most prominent anterior point on the tip of the nose); **sn:** subnasale (the midpoint at the base of the columella); **pg:** pogonion (the most prominent median point on the anterior surface of the chin).

- **Nasofrontal angle (NFA):** The angle between the line connecting the glabella and nasion points and the line connecting the dorsum nasi and nasion points.
- **Nasofacial angle (NFcA):** The angle between the line connecting the glabella and pogonion points and the line connecting the pronasal and nasion points.[4,8]

Nasal angles were demostrated on **Figure 2**.

The first step was to measure the anthropometric nasal angles. We used two methods for measurements: manual and digital. Each participant was asked to hold their head at a natural head position, supported with self balance and mirror method and Frankfurt horizontal plane (FHP) parallel to the ground.[9]

Anthropometric measurements were compatible with Farkas' description.[10] A goniometer was used for manual measurements. The nasal angles of the participants were measured twice by the same researcher and the average of the two measurements was taken for the result. For photogrammetric measurements, each patient gave written consent to have their photographs taken by signing an informed consent form. Photographs of the patients were taken with a ruler to ensure photographic standardization. All photographs were taken with a camera (Canon SX10, Canon) and a tripod placed 1.5 meters away from the participant while facing away from the participants' left profile. Photoshop CS4 (Adobe Systems, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA) was used to evaluate the angles in the photographs. The photographs were reviewed and facial landmarks were identified. The facial angles and landmarks were reviewed by a co-author and both reviewers agreed on the facial angles.

In the second step, participants were asked to take a survey that consists of twelve questions (**Table 2**) Information such as whether they had undergone any previous plastic surgery or facial trauma was also included in the questions. Through this questionnaire, we asked our participants which nasolabial angle they found more attractive among six photographs of the same woman with different nasolabial angles (85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110°) created with Photoshop CS4 (Adobe Systems, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA). This process was repeated on another group of male photographs. Participants chose which nose they preferred. The photos are shown in **Figure 3**.
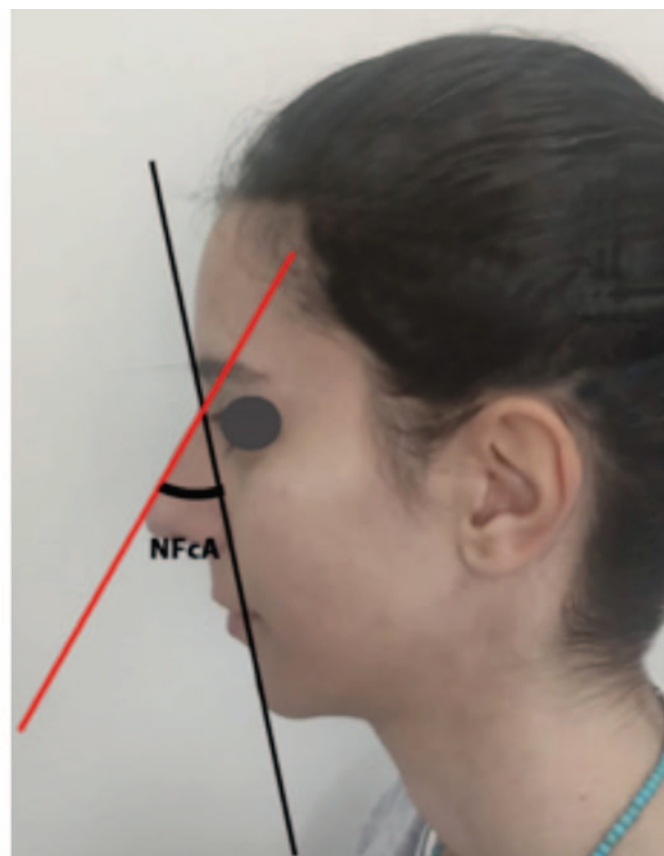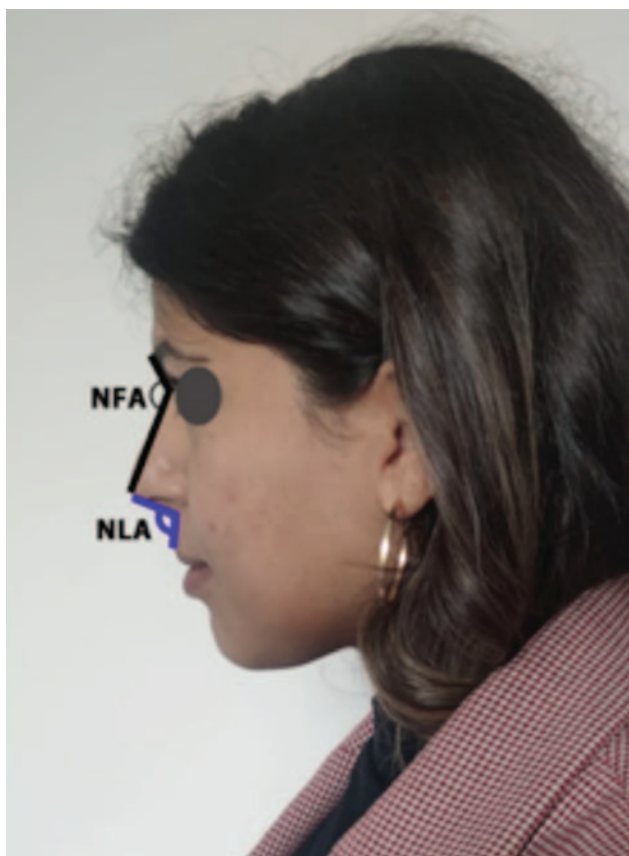
Figure 2. Nasal angle measurements are shown. **NFA:** nasofrontal angle; **NFcA:** nasofacial angle; **NLA:** nasolabial angle.

Participant Information and Approval Form
Name/Surname
Phone number
Age
Gender
Have you had a rhinoplasty operation before?
If you had, could you mention what was it and what was the content of operation?
Do you like the appearance of your nose?
Do the people around you like the appearance of your nose?
Would you consider having a rhinoplasty operation to change the appearance of your nose?
Down below, there are photos of a volunteer female's nasolabial angle modified by 5 degrees. Which one do you think is more appealing to eye?
Down below, there are photos of a volunteer male's nasolabial angle modified by 5 degrees. Which one do you think is more appealing to eye?

The statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 26 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, IBM Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Age (Mann-Whitney U p=0.83), history of rhinoplasty (χ^2=0.12, df=1, p=0.73), history of other plastic surgery (χ^2=3.06, df=1, p=0.08), and history of facial trauma (χ^2=2.29, df=1, p=0.13) were statistically unrelated. Descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage, mean and standard deviation, and median (minimum and maximum) were calculated. Paired t-tests were used to compare mean nasal angle measurements between men and women. Except for the age variable, all other consistent variables were normally distributed in the Shapiro-Wilk normality test. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

According to digital measurements, the mean nasolabial angle was 99.51±9.51° in men and 100.49±9.37° in women.

The mean nasofacial angle was 32.35±3.44° in men and 32.54±3.17° in women. The mean nasofrontal angle was 138.49±9.29° in men and 141.64±8.10° in women. The ideal nasolabial angle was 94.78±4.47° for men and 91.32±6.11° for women.

According to the manual results, the mean nasolabial angle was 96.02±10.48° for men and 98.36±8.65° for women. The mean nasofacial angle was 34.05±4.21° in men and 35.22±4.67° in women. The mean nasofrontal angle was 136.49±10.19° in men and 139.97±8.96° in women. Both digital and manual results of nasolabial and nasofrontal angles were shown to be very similar (independent t-test p=0.56), but the differences in nasofacial angle measurements were not statistically significant (p=0.03) (**Table 3**).

After anthropometric measurements and statistical analyses were performed by our team, it was calculated that the nasofrontal angle was higher in females

	Male	Female	p-value
n	58	58	
Digital measurement results of the mean nasofacial angle	32.35±3.44°	32.54±3.17°	0.03 (t-test)
Manual measurement results of the mean nasofacial angle	34.05±4.21°	35.22±4.67°	0.03 (t-test)
Digital measurement results of the mean nasolabial angle	99.51±9.51°	100.49±9.37°	0.56 (t-test)
Manual measurement results of the mean nasolabial angle	96.02±10.48°	98.36±8.65°	0.56 (t-test)
Digital measurement results of the mean nasofrontal angle	138.49±9.29°	141.64±8.10°	0.59 (t-test)
Manual measurement results of the mean nasofrontal angle	136.49±10.19°	139.97±8.96°	0.59 (t-test)
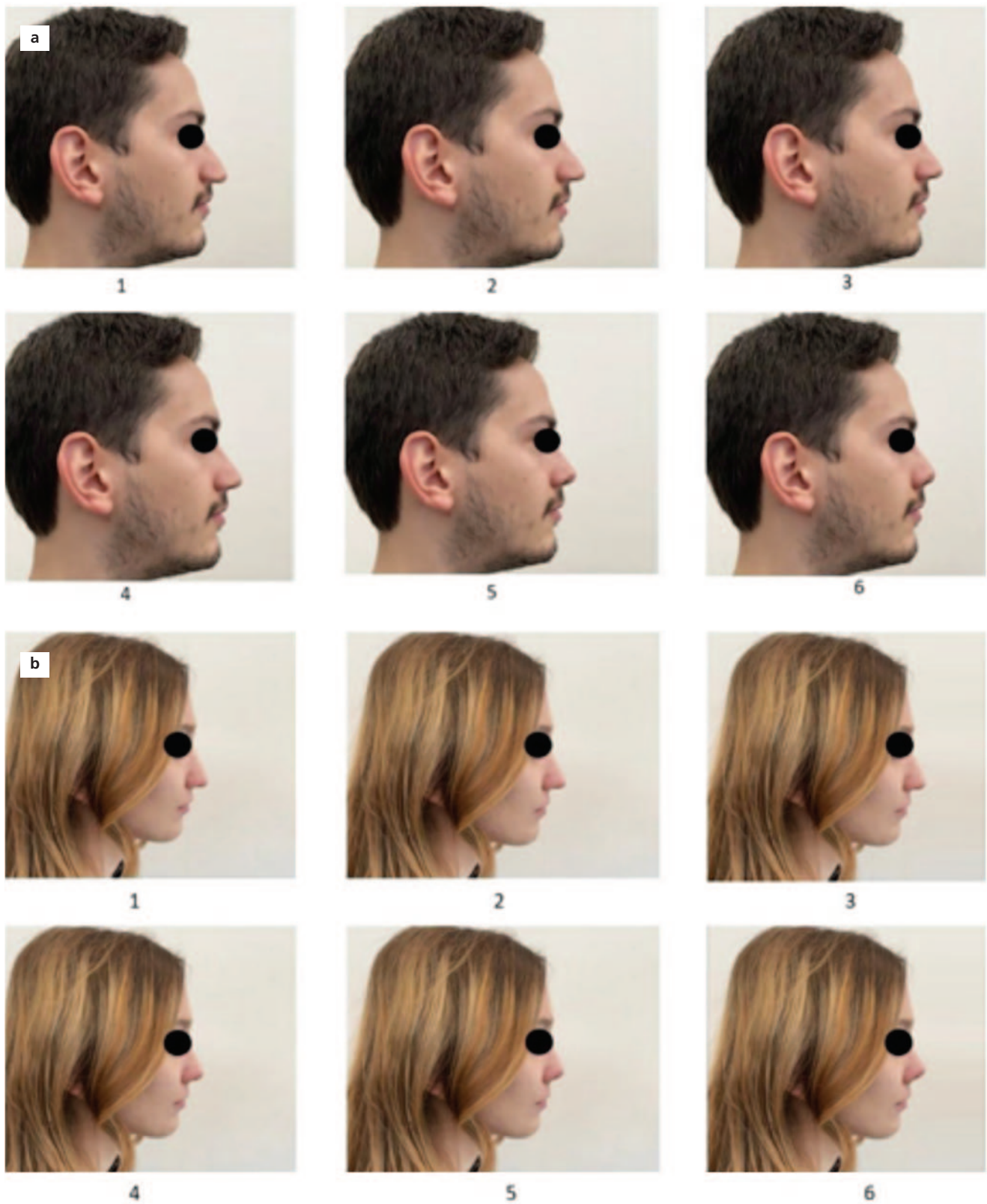
Figure 3. Photographes used for the survey of ideal nasolabial angle preference. The nasolabial angle was altered by 5 degrees (85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110°) on the photograph of the same individuals with Photoshop CS4 (Adobe Systems, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA). (**a**) man; (**b**) woman. (**1**) 85 degrees; (**2**): 90 degrees; (**3**): 95 degrees; (**4**): 100 degrees; (**5**):105 degrees; (**6**): 110 degrees.

Table 4
Descriptive statistical analysis by gender.

	Male	Female	p-value
n	58	58	
Age			
Mean±SD	21.26±2.38°	21.21±1.9°	0.86 (MWU)
Median (min-max)	21 (18–31)	21 (18–35)	
Nasofacial angle			
Mean±SD	32.35±3.44°	32.54±3.17°	0.59 (t-test)
Median (min-max)	32 (26–42)	33 (25–39)	
Nasolabial angle			
Mean±SD	99.51±9.51°	100.49±9.37°	0.56 (t-test)
Median (min-max)	100 (68–117)	101 (81–121)	
Nasofrontal angle			
Mean±SD	138.49±9.29°	141.64±8.10°	0.03 (t-test)
Median (min-max)	137.50 (119–156)	141 (125–164)	

MWU: Mann-Whitney U test.

(32.54±3.17°) than in males (32.35±3.44°) (independent t-test p=0.03). In addition, nasofacial angles (independent t-test p=0.59) and nasolabial angles (independent t-test p=0.56) were independent of each other (**Table 4**). The mean ideal nasolabial angle in women (91.32±6.11°) was lower than the mean ideal nasolabial angle in men (94.78±4.47°) (p=9x10–8). And this difference between them is less than 5 degrees.

The tendency of the participants to rhinoplasty was calculated as 1.9 out of 5 in the population. Accordingly: participants are less likely to have a rhinoplasty. In addition, each participant's likelihood of having rhinoplasty did not change depending on whether the difference between their own nasolabial angle and their preferred nasolabial angle was above or below 5 degrees (p=0.39) Participants' aesthetic perception was similar with or without rhinoplasty (**Table 5**).

Although it was concluded that the mean ideal nasal angle preference of participants who had undergone rhinoplasty (93.89°) was higher than that of participants

who had not undergone rhinoplasty (93.27°), it was statistically insignificant (independent t-test p=0.74).

It was found that there was a difference between the average ideal nasolabial angle preference of the participants who had not undergone nasal surgery and their own nasolabial angle measurements (11.76°). However, this was not statistically significant.

Our results suggest that participants under 24 years of age were more likely to prefer higher nasolabial angles, but this result was not statistically significant (p=0.14).

Discussion

Human nose consists of a lot of landmarks which reveals a wide range of measurements and angles.[10] Therefore there are a lot of components to take into account when describing and performing surgery to achieve an ideal nose shape. Nasal angles are essential shape components which provide facial aestetic and symmetry. The nasolabial angle is one of the key parameter and the most common angle used for planning and controlling the

Table 5
Impact of the difference between the preferred and present nasal angles to surgery choice.

Questionnaire	Desired nose - current difference	N	Mean	SD
Would you consider having surgery to change the appearance of your nose?	≥5	105	1.95	1.243
	<5	37	1.76	1.065

SD: standard deviation.

rhinoplasty.[11–14] While there are researches who define the ideal nasolabial angle, these definitions are broad and surgeries rely more on the subjective judgement of the surgeon rather than the literature.[14] The ideal nasolabial angle is described in the literature in a very large range as between 90 and 120 degrees.[15] But, it is also important for the operation success and patient satisfaction to know about the population's preference for that angle. Hence, present study have searched not only the Anatolian population's morphometric measurements of nasal angles but also their choices about the ideal nasolabial angle. Because of the majority of the participants of the present study are university students who come from different regions of Anatolia, the results represents the entire country. Since the common usage of nasolabial angle for the preparation and controlling of the surgery and that was founded the only parameter which has a consistency between the average and published aesthetic ideals, only the nasolabial angle were chosen for the survey in the study.[16]

Previous studies have searched for the ideal nasolabial angle preference in different ethnic groups[11,12,14,15,17–19] (**Table 6**). Brown and Guyuron[14] found the ideal nasolabial angle for men as 95.6±2.7°, for women as 98.5±2.6. The ideal nasolabial angle was found to be 94.78±6.47° for men and 91.32±6.11° for women. Brown and Guyuron[14] studied only 10 men and 10 women and a multicultural sample group. The racial difference and

small sample size may account for the large difference between the ideal nasolabial angle measurements for women. In another study conducted by Alharethy et al.[11] with 506 male and 521 female Saudi Arabians, the ideal nasolabial angle for men was 89.39±3.66° and 90.62±5.15° for women. These are relatively closer to our results. However, our results are lower than the other studies in the table. This may be due to ethnic differences.

The preferences of the Anatolian population are missing in the literature. The ideal nasolabial angle preferences of the Anatolian population were evaluated for the first time in this study. We also investigated how the ideal nasolabial angle affects people's opinions about rhinoplasty. Our study is the first to evaluate three nasal angles and the ideal nasolabial angle together in both men and women. It is also the first study to show how facial trauma or undergoing rhinoplasty affects ideal nasolabial angle preferences. We compared our results between genders and ages. In the present study the main three nasal angles were evaluated: nasolabial, nasofrontal and nasofacial angle. Nasal angles are one of the most important and significant components of the nose when deciding the ideal nose shape. There are some previous studies that worked on nasal angles before[4,7,8,10,11,14–16,20–42] (**Table 7**). In a general comparison between previous studies with present study including different races the

Table 6
The ideal nasolabial angle (NLA) preference in previous studies and present study.

Study	Year	Age	Ethnicity	Sample size	Ideal NLA (degree) (women)	Ideal NLA (degree) (men)
Alshawaf et al.[12]	2023	20–39	Canadian Saudi Kuwaiti Lebanese	197	109.5±5.32	97.1±6.39
Sinno et al.[15]	2014	18–70	Caucasian African Americans Asians Native Americans	98	104.9±4.0	97.0±6.3
Patel et al.[18]	2012		Indian American	35	101.6	
Tavakoli et al.[19]	2023	<18–>65	Iranian	203	133.55±4.53	137.64±4.20
Alharethy et al.[11]*	2017	21.84±1.2	Middle Eastern	1027	Male 90.8°±5.6° Female 90.5°±4.8°	Male 89.5°±3.5° Female 89.3°±3.8°
Patel et al.[17]	2023		Multicultural	177		
Brown et al.[14]	2012		Multicultural	28	98.5±2.6	95.6±2.7
Present study	2023	18–35	Turkish	142	91.32±6.11	94.78±4.47

*In this study, participants were asked which angle they preferred for both men and women and the results were divided into two categories. **NLA:** nasolabial angle.

Table 7
Comparison with previous studies and present study according to the results of nasal angles.

Study	Population	n	Age	Method	NFA-degree		NFcA-degree		NBA-degree		Preferred NLA	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mohammed Ali[35]	Egyptians	M:500 F:500	20–70	2D	138.10±9.28	142.51±9.50	39.51±6.26	38.47±6.44				
Oghenemavwe et al.[37]	Urhobos (Nigeria)	M:60 F:60	18–35	Direct	117.75±9.07	127.85±9.50	40.77±6.29	35.60±7.46				
Fariaby et al.[29]	Iranian	M:50 F:50	20	2D	126±9	134±8	36±4	36±3	97±11	98±10		
Al-Qattan et al.[20]	Saudi Arabian	M:104 F:105	18–27	2D	135.9±9.6	145.9±6.1	41.4±6.8	33.3±4.1	100.4±16.4	102.3±10.0		
Aung et al.[23]	Chinese	M:45 F:45	3D	137.43±8.10	139.09±7.65			99.91±12.65	97.71±9.69			
Baik et al.[24]	Korean	M:30 F:30	21–27	3D	141.59±4.86	146.67±5.59	29.19±2.47	29.59±3.06				
Choe et al.[27]	Korean American	F:72	18–35	2D		136.8±6.4		32.3±5.1		92.1±9.2		
Elsamny et al.[28]	Egyptian	M:300	18–23	2D	144.0±7.2		33.1±2.9		104.5±11.2			
Farkas et al.[10]	North American Caucasian	F: 34				133.9±6.5				102.1±8.2		
Gode et al.[30]	Turkish	M:20 F:20	23.9 (19–35)	2D	143.3±8.3	140.9±7.5			103.1±5.3	119.2±9.7		
Leong and White[33]	Chinese / Caucasian	54 / 50	18–55	2D / 2D	129.3±6.5 / 129±10.4	136.6±6.5 / 135.3±3.7	34.7±6.8 / 36.7±7	33.7±5.5 / 36.6±5.2	86.2±12.5 / 96.8±7.8	87.6±13.7 / 101.8±8.8		
Leong and White[16]	Caucasian	M:24 F:26	18–55	2D	129.3±12.1	137.5±4.8	36.7±7.8	37.2±5.4	95.6±10.2	101.1±8.6		
Ofodile and Bokhari[36]	African-American	M:28 F:41	20–63		135.6±5.4	131.9±6.8			83.5±10.5	91.0±9.3		
Husein et al.[32]	Indian American	F:102	18–30	2D		138.2±8.1		31.8±4.5		97.2±10.6		
Springer et al.[38]	Caucasian	M:128 F:128	18–30	2D	130	137	34	32	114	106		
He et al.[31]	Chinese	M:56 F:63	18–25	2D	138.15±8.43	147.71±5.48			98.50±10.54	100.05±11.33		

Table 7 [Continued]
Comparison with previous studies and present study according to the results of nasal angles.

Study	Population	n	Age	Method	NFA-degree		NfcA-degree		NBA-degree		Preferred NLA	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amini et al.[21]	Persian	M:50 F:50	18–30						97±8.9	94.6±10.5		
Borman et al.[26]	Turkish	M:525 F:525	20–30		136.49±5.80	137.02±5.37			97.79±9.13	95.07±10.42		
Maral[8]	Turkish	M:63 F:63	18–29	3D	150.19±8.93	151.25±9.06	30.30 ±3.49	31.10±3.49	110.62±10.50	113.03±10.65		
Alharethy[11]	Saudi Arabian	M:506 F:521							95.96±2.57	97.7±2.32	89.39±3.66	90.62±5.15
Uzun et al.[40]	Turkish	M:108	18–30	2D	134.96±7.78				90.32±11.88			
Tabrizi et al.[39]	Iranian	M:27 F:35	24.32±4.02	2D	125.23±3.76		32.35±1.97		83.95±3.10			
Sinno et al.[15]	Caucasian-Asian	M:32 F:66									97.0±6.3	104.9±4.0
Ese Anibor et al.[22]	Nigeria	M:50 F:50	18–25	2D	132.0± 7.5	100.56±7.6	39.6±5.0	37.4±4.9				
Li et al.[34]	Chinese	M:399 F:501	17–24	2D	132.6± 9.06	138.7 ±7.51	100.99±15.33	98.97±9.7				
Wang et al.[41]	Korean	M:11 F:10	25–31	2D	126.0±6.3	133.6±5.2			78.5±11.1	82.7±12.7		
Ballin[25]	Caucasian	M:37 F:63	18–55	2D	133.71±6.43	139.14±8.17			107.75±9.82	104.03±10.65		
Youn and Seo[42]	Korean	F:242	22–40	2D		138.7±6.1		30.2±4.6		87.4±10		95–100
Mulafikh et al.[7]	Arabian	F:150	18–50	2D		145.9 ±6.1		33.3±4.1		102.3±11		
Brown and Guyuron[14]	Multi ethnical	M:10 F:10	37–38	2D							95.6 ± 2.7	98.5±2.6
Bahşi et al.[4]	Turkish	M:100 F:100	18–25	2D	135.66±9.70	142.95±6.62	36.75±4.95	35.07±3.73	102.92±10.91	104.03±10.35		
Our study	Turkish	M:71 F:71	18–35	2D	138.49 ±9.29	141.64±8.10	32.35 ±3.44	32.54±3.17	99.51±9.51	100.49±9.37	94.78	91.32

F: female; M: male; NFA: nasofrontal angle; NfcA: nasofacial angle; NBA: nasolabial angle; NLA: nasolabial angle.

results are similar. Only Leong et al.[33] from their chinese study and Ofodie et al.[36] from their african-american study have relatively lower results of nasolabial angle and two korean studies of Wang et al.[41] and Youn and Seo[42] have lower results of all three angles than our results. A wider nasolabial angle might cause the nostrils to be more apparent from the front and cause an undesirable appearance. A lower nasofrontal angle is associated with a low radix and also contributes to a nasal profile that appears short. On the other hand, a greater nasofrontal angle could make the nose seem too long in some situations.[43] The current study has similar results with the other studies which evaluated the Turkish population too.[4,8,26,30,40] Only Uzun et al.[40] have lesser than average nasolabial angle results which is because they just made the measurements on male participants (**Table 5**). Most of the previous studies were evaluated the angles with digital photogrammetry. The angles were also measured directly or manually in present study. Even though manual measurements are more subjective than digital measurements on photographs, there was no statistically significant differences between the results. This reveals that digital plannings can be correlated with intraoperative manuel measurements. We believe that we present a comprehensive study to the literature.

Previous rhinoplasty surgery did not change the choice of the ideal nasolabial angle. Due to the small number of participants with previous surgery, the results may be the same as in the non-operated group. We also found age and gender differences in ideal nasolabial angle preference, which may be useful for planning a personalized surgery.

Most surgeons change the patient's nasolabial angle on a photograph via digital applications before surgery and ask the patient if this is suitable for them. After surgery, they can check the result with the same method. Therefore, manual control techniques during surgery are still common. This study has shown that digital and manual measurements of nasolabial and nasofrontal angles are similar, so whether or not one of these techniques is used may obscure the results. However, the difference in nasofacial angle is statistically significant. If the two techniques could be used together for nasofacial angle measurement, the results would be more confidential. The difference between these two angles and the nasofacial angle may be due to the fact that the nasofacial angle is very difficult to measure manually. In our opinion, digital measurement is more reliable for nasofacial angle because of this situation.

This study has some limitations. We did not investigate preferences for nasofrontal and nasofacial angles in our questionnaire. Also, although we studied angles, there are other important components that contribute to the aesthetic appearance of the nose, such as length and width.[4,10] Another limitation is the total number of participants. Although our data supports our hypotheses, this may be the reason why some of our hypotheses were not statistically significant. Further studies are needed to investigate ideal nasal measurements and preferences in a larger population.

Conclusion

It is widely recognized that nasal distances and angles vary widely by population and ethnicity. It is important to understand the effects of demographic characteristics on ideal nasolabial angle preference. The rhinoplasty surgeon plays a crucial role in satisfying patients by identifying and understanding the specific nasal angle characteristics desired. Although there are studies on these lengths and angles in the literature, there are no standardized values related to varying aesthetic opinions and different preferences. In this study, the average nasal angle anthropometric values and ideal nasolabial angle of the Anatolian population were determined. We believe that our results will be useful in rhinoplasty preparation and planning.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Author Contributions

NPÇY: project development, data collection and management, data analysis, manuscript writing; CB: data collection and management, data analysis, manuscript writing; İNY: data collection, manuscript writing; OK: data collection, manuscript writing FNO: data collection, data analysis; AA: data collection, data analysis; ED: data collection; İT: project development, manuscript editing.

Ethics Approval

Funding

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Conflict of interest statement: No conflicts declared.