

## **Normal Craniofacial Features of Saudi Boys in Western and Central Regions**

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*Abstract.* Previous cephalometric studies among Saudi boys in both the western and central regions have shown discrepancies in craniofacial features. The purpose of the study was to compare normal craniofacial cephalometric features for Saudi boys living in both regions. Standard lateral skull cephalometric radiographs of 40 Saudi boys living in the western region and 35 Saudi boys living in the central region were randomly selected. The age range was from 10-12 years old. The subjects were classified as normal occlusion with Class I skeletal relationship, competent lips and acceptable profile with no previous orthodontic treatment. Modified Steiner's method of analysis was used to establish cephalometric comparison. Mean values, standard deviations, and independent t-test were used to compare the two samples. Results: western region boys have a steeper mandibular plane angle ( $37.7^\circ$ ) than boys in the central region ( $33.9^\circ$ ); significant at  $p < 0.001$ . Western region boys have more retroclined and retruded upper incisors ( $103.9^\circ$ ,  $23.6^\circ$  and  $4.38$  mm) than central region boys ( $108.3^\circ$ ,  $26.9^\circ$  and  $5.6$ mm); significant at  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $p < 0.05$  and  $p < 0.05$ , respectively. Saudi boys in both regions have similar craniofacial features, except that western region boys show steeper mandibular plane angle and retroclined and retruded upper incisors.

*Keywords:* Normal craniofacial cephalometric features, Saudi boys, Comparison.

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