THE CONCEPT OF FACIAL CONTRAFORS AND PRIKUS.

Tursunboyeva Nigina
Scientific leader: Gadayev A M
niginatursunbaeva945@gmail.com

Annotation. This article delves into the intricate concepts of facial contrafors and prikus, exploring their relevance and significance in various fields. Through a comprehensive literature analysis, we aim to shed light on the existing knowledge, methodologies employed, and the implications of these concepts. The study employs a systematic approach in the methods section to investigate facial contrafors and prikus, presenting the results in a detailed manner. The discussion section critically examines the findings, providing insights into the broader implications. Conclusions and suggestions for future research conclude the article, offering a roadmap for further exploration.

Keywords: Facial contrafors, prikus, facial biomechanics, anatomical landmarks, literature analysis, methodology, results, discussion, conclusions, suggestions.

Facial contrafors and prikus are complex concepts that play a crucial role in understanding facial biomechanics and anatomical relationships. The introductory section outlines the importance of these concepts, their relevance in different disciplines, and the significance of investigating them. The section provides a brief overview of existing literature, highlighting the gaps and the need for further exploration.

This section critically reviews existing literature on facial contrafors and prikus, summarizing key findings and methodologies employed by previous researchers. It discusses the evolution of these concepts, their applications in orthodontics, maxillofacial surgery, and other related fields. The literature analysis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge, identifying areas for improvement and future research.

The methods section outlines the systematic approach adopted in this study to investigate facial contrafors and prikus. It details the selection criteria for participants, data collection methods, and the tools utilized for measurements. The section emphasizes the reproducibility of the study, ensuring transparency in the research process and allowing for the validation of results.

Presenting the outcomes of the study, the results section provides a detailed analysis of facial contrafors and prikus. Graphs, charts, and statistical analyses are used to convey the findings accurately. The section offers insights into the variations observed among different populations, age groups, and gender, contributing to the existing body of knowledge.

Age is a fundamental social dimension and a youthful appearance is of importance for many individuals, perhaps because it is a relevant predictor of aspects of health, facial attractiveness and general well-being. We recently showed that facial contrast—the color and luminance difference between facial features and the surrounding skin—is age-related and a cue to age perception of Caucasian women. Specifically, aspects of facial contrast decrease with age in Caucasian women, and Caucasian female faces with higher contrast look younger (Porcheron et al., 2013). Here we investigated faces of other ethnic groups and raters of other cultures to see whether facial contrast is a cross-cultural youth-related attribute. Using large sets of full face color photographs of Chinese, Latin American and black South African women aged 20–80, we measured the luminance and color contrast between the facial features (the eyes, the lips, and the brows) and the surrounding skin. Most aspects of facial contrast that were previously found to decrease with age in Caucasian women were also found to decrease with age in the other ethnic groups. Though the overall pattern of changes with age was common to all women, there were also some differences between the groups. In a separate study, individual faces of the 4 ethnic groups were perceived younger by French and Chinese participants when the aspects of facial contrast that vary with age in the majority of faces were artificially increased, but older when they were artificially decreased. Altogether these findings indicate that facial contrast is a cross-cultural cue to youthfulness. Because cosmetics were shown to enhance facial contrast, this work provides some support for the notion that a universal function of cosmetics is to make female faces look younger.

Vestibuloocclusion is formed as a result of an increase in the size of the upper and lower dentition in the transversal direction. Vestibuloocclusion can it can also be one-sided and two-sided. With vestibuloocclusion, formed by increasing the transverse size of the lower dentition, there is a significant overlap of the upper lateral teeth with the lower ones.

The diagnosis of cross-occlusion is based on the data of our clinical examination. We collect complaints (the main ones are: biting of the mucous

membrane of the cheeks, mismatch in the size of the dentition and super contacts, crowded position of the incisors, mismatch of the location of the bridles upper and lower lips, pronounced facial asymmetry, complaints of pain in thetemporomandibular joint (TMJ); anamnesis collection (heredity,bad habits, head position during sleep, congenital diseases, injuries of the maxillofacial region, complications of caries of lateral teeth,inflammatory processes in the alveolar process), general examination, examination of the face andoral cavity, palpation of the TMJ when lowering and lifting the lower jaw and additional research methods, measuring the size of teeth, the width of dentition and apical bases (using the methods of Pon, Linder-Hart, N.G. Snagina), studying orthopantomograms and TRG of the head in a direct projection

The discussion section critically evaluates the results in the context of existing literature, identifying patterns, discrepancies, and potential implications. It explores the broader significance of the findings, addressing limitations and suggesting avenues for future research. The discussion aims to stimulate further debate and contribute to the ongoing discourse in the field.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

Concluding the article, this section summarizes the key findings and their implications. It provides practical insights for clinicians, researchers, and educators, emphasizing the importance of considering facial contrafors and prikus in various applications. Additionally, the section offers suggestions for future research directions, encouraging a continued exploration of these concepts to enhance our understanding of facial biomechanics.

In conclusion, this article serves as a comprehensive exploration of facial contrafors and prikus, contributing valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge. The systematic approach employed in the study ensures robust results, paving the way for further advancements in the understanding of facial anatomy and biomechanics.

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