APPENDIX-A

I. Linear body measurements

1. **Height vertex**: (Weiner and Lourie, 1969).
   
   It is the vertical distance between the point vertex (head in Frankfort plane) and the horizontal floor.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometer.

2. **Height acromion**: (Martin and Sailer, 1957).
   
   It is the vertical distance between the landmark acromion and the horizontal floor.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometer.

   
   It is the vertical distance between the landmark iliospinale and the horizontal floor.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometer.

4. **Height dactylion**: (Martin and Sailer, 1957).
   
   It is the vertical distance between the landmark dactylion and the horizontal floor.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.

5. **Sitting height (vertex)**: (Weiner and Lourie, 1969).
   
   It measures the maximum vertical distance from the point vertex (head in Frankfort plane) to the sitting plane.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.

   
   It is the vertical projected distance from the landmark supra-sternale to the sitting plane.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.
7. **Chest Length**: (Martin and Sailer, 1957).
   
   It is the vertical projected distance between the landmarks *supra-sternale* and *xiphoid*.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.

II. **Body diameters and circumferences**

   
   It is the maximum shoulder width measured between the two acromion landmarks, on the **left** and right side of the shoulder.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.

   
   It is the maximum diameter measured between the two iliocristale landmarks.

   **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.

    
    It measures the transverse diameter of chest in the horizontal plane, at the level of nipples.

    **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.

    
    It measures the distance perpendicular to the body axis at the level of nipples.

    **Instrument**: Anthropometric compass.

    
    It is the maximum circumference of the head measured with the tape passing (but not including) the brow ridges.
    *(glabella to glabella passing through the opisthocranion)*.

    **Instrument**: Steel tape.
   
   It is the circumference measured at the level of nipples (men) and at the 4th costal rib (women) at right angles to the axis of body, at the end of a normal expiration.
   
   *Instrument*: Steel tape.

III. **Head and face measurements**

   
   It is the maximum length of head in the mid-sagittal plane from the landmark **glabella** to **opisthocranion**.
   
   *Instrument*: Spreading Calipers.

   
   It is the maximum breadth of the head in the transverse plane between the two **euryon** landmarks.
   
   *Instrument*: Spreading calipers.

   
   It is the minimum horizontal diameter across the temporal crests at their points of greatest indentation (**Fronto-temporale** to **Fronto-temporale**).
   
   *Instrument*: Spreading calipers.

   
   It is the maximum diameter of face between the zygomatic arches (**Zygion** to **Zygion**).
   
   *Instrument*: Spreading calipers.

   
   It is the maximum diameter measured between the angles of the mandible on their external surfaces (**gonion** to **gonion**).
   
   *Instrument*: Spreading calipers.
   
   It is the vertical distance between the landmark nasion to gnathion.

   **Instrument**: Sliding calipers.

20. **Morphological superior facial length**: (Martin and Sailer, 1957).

   It is the straight distance between the landmarks nasion to prosthion.

   **Instrument**: Sliding calipers.


   It measures the height of nose between the landmarks nasion and sub-nasale.

   **Instrument**: Spreading calipers.


   It is the breadth of nose between the two alare points.

   **Instrument**: Sliding calipers.

23. **Nasal depth**: (Martin and Sailer, 1957).

   It is the distance between the most prominent point of nasal lobule in the frontal plane through a most distant point of insertion of two nasal alae.

   **Instrument**: Sliding calipers.