SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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Observations of the present study can be summarized as follows...

I. Age group- 6 to 7 years:
   • Significant difference in the nasal index is noted between males and females in all ethnic origins besides subjects from Kerala, where the nasal elevation index shows significant difference.

   • Males and females from Kerala show longest noses, while males and females from Maharashtra show shortest noses however males and females from Punjab as well as Tripura lie in between.

   • Males and females from Punjab show most elevated and leptorrhin noses, while males and females from Tripura show broadest and least elevated noses however males and females from Maharashtra as well as Kerala lie in between.

   • Majority of males and females in four ethnic origins show null nasal bridge and right side columella deviation.

II. Age group- 12 to 13 years:
   • Female noses are longer and leptorrhin while male noses are elevated in all ethnic origins except in Tripura, where male noses are longer, leptorrhin and less elevated than their female counterparts.

   • Males and females from Kerala show longest noses while males and females from Punjab show the most leptorrhin and elevated noses.
• Males from Maharashtra show shortest, broadest and least elevated noses, while females from Tripura show shortest, broadest and least elevated noses.

• Majority of males and females from Maharashtra show right sided bridge and columella deviation.

III. Age group- 18 to 19 years:
• Male noses are longer, elevated and broader than their female counterparts.

• Males from Punjab show longest noses while males from Maharashtra show shortest noses however males from Tripura as well as Kerala lie in between.

• Females from Kerala show longest and narrower noses, while females from Tripura show shortest noses.

• Males and females from Punjab show most elevated noses, while males as well as females from Maharashtra show broadest and least elevated noses.

• Majority of males and females from Kerala show right sided bridge and columella deviation.

• In all the three age groups, maximum variation of nasal elevation index is explained by ethnic origins, reveals that the nasal elevation index is the best indicator for ethnicity.
• In all the three age groups and four ethnic origins from India (with a few exceptions) nasal length, nasal index and nasal elevation index are best indicator for sexual dimorphism.

• Majority of males and females from Tripura show null nasal bridge and null columella deviation at all the three age groups.

• The variables - nasal bridge and columella deviation association in males and females are indeed related in all the three age groups as well as in the four different ethnic origins.

From the observations of present study, following conclusions are drawn:

• By virtue of this study, the design industry will be benefitted to provide better and more comfortable masks, spectacles, nasal specula etc.

• Application of the nasal morphometric database of this study will bring not only fineness in rhinoplasty but also establish newer frontiers in nasal morphometry.

• Nasal morphometric database of this study will also be useful in reconstruction of the face from the skull in medico-legal cases.