Dento-Facial Esthetic Diagnosis System

The 25 Facial-Esthetic Parameters.
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Beauty Is Subjective, Not Absolute Rules

1. Are they within acceptable limits?
2. Can they be corrected with restorative dentistry?
3. How? (Tx Plan it)
4. Refer out to Specialist.

Dento-Facial Esthetic Photographic Series

- 11 Photos
- 2 Face
- 4 Non-retracted Close up
- 3 Retracted Close ups
- 2 Occlusal

A Guide to Accreditation Photography  AACD  (908) 222-5883 info@aacd.com
1) Occlusal Plane

- Line parallel to horizon.
- It should touch centrals & canines evenly.


2) Midline

- Vertical Line which dissects “Glabella” and “Filtrum” or cupid’s bow.
- It can be up to 3mm off center but it must be perpendicular to the occlusal plane.

Spears F, Kokich V, Matthews C. Interdisciplinary management of anterior dental esthetics. 2006 JADA Vol137;160

3) Facial Symmetry

- Any obvious asymmetry should be noted.
4) Lip Position

• E-line: line thru tip of nose and tip of chin.
• Upper lip 1-2 mm from line.
• Lower lip touch line.
• Very subjective

5) Facial Lower Third

• Using the golden proportion ruler.

6) Tooth Show (Smile)

• Varies with age & gender
• Young females incisal edge touch lower lip
• It is rejuvenating!
• Notice if asymmetrical
1. Dento-Facial Esthetics

2. Group Esthetics

7) Bucal Corridor

- A full (wide smile) is more attractive, think Julia Roberts.
- A lot of negative space is a sign of a narrow upper arch.

Morley J, Eckford J. Macroesthetic elements of smile design. JADA 1999 Vol 130 pp 16

3. Gingival Esthetics

4. Tooth Esthetics

8) Gingival Show

- Up to 2 mm is pleasant on females & 0 mm on men.
- z+ is gummy smile.
- Can be improved with crown lengthening surgery.
- Symmetry is important!

9) Incisal plane & 10) Incisal plane to lip

- Incisal edge must follow curvature of lower lip.
1) Conversational Tooth Show

WORD 666

Repeating 66

Ruiz JL, Dento-facial diagnosis system. 2006 Dentistry Today

12) Axial Inclination

13) Rotations

Spears F. The Esthetic Correction of Anterior Dental Mal-alignment. CDA Journal 2004 Vol. 32 No. 2
14) Spaces/Crowding

Space issue can be corrected with:

• Restorative dentistry
• Orthodontics
• A combination

15) Incisal Embrasures

16) Upper Anterior Incisor Inclination

• Upper Anterior (UA) Incisor inclination should be perpendicular or slightly proclined to occlusal plane.
17) Esthetic Zone

- Based on this, we will decide how many teeth must be involved.

18) Overjet & Overbite

Important for esthetics and function and it is approximately:
- Overjet 2mm
- Overbite 40%

19) Occlusal Plane (lateral view)

Edges of maxillary teeth should be in appropriate proximity with the occlusal plane.
20) Papilla

21) Gingival Symmetry

22) Gingival Biotype
23) Shade

Difference between present shade and desired shade will alter treatment plan and choice of materials.

24) Shape


25) Ratio

Ratio of maxillary centrals is approximately 83%.
Thank You

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