



## Correlation Between Gender And Lip Length

Ishwarya S<sup>1</sup>, Yuvaraj Babu.K<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Anatomy Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai - 600077. Email id:152101088.sdc@saveetha.com

<sup>2\*</sup>Department of Anatomy, Saveetha Dental College & Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai -600077. Email id: yuvarajbabu@saveetha.com

**\*Corresponding Author: K.Yuvaraj Babu**

**\*Department of Anatomy, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Velappanchavadi, Chennai - 600077, Tamil Nadu, India. Phone: +91-9840210597 e-mail: [yuvarajbabu@saveetha.com](mailto:yuvarajbabu@saveetha.com)**

### Abstract

**Introduction:** Lips and smile provides beautiful appearance for our face and also helps in many special fields of study. In case of forensic investigation lip prints are the one which helps the most to the crime studying for identifying the frauds and even terrorists

**Aim:** correlate between gender and lip length is our aim here

**Materials and methods:** For this study students from Saveetha Dental College were taken, total of 86 students 32 were males and 54 were female. The digital vernier caliper was used to take measurement of lip length. Lip length is measured from one chelion to another chelion.

**Results:** Lip length range varies from 21.2  $\pm$  2.3 mm in male and 19.4  $\pm$  1 mm in female.

**Conclusion:** From our study we found no correlation between the lip length and gender.

CC License  
CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0

**KEYWORDS:** lip length, Gender determination, anthropology, Innovative study

## INTRODUCTION

Anthropometry is concerned with taking measurements of the human body and recording them. The anthropometric measurements of face differ with gender, age and race. Various Anthropometric studies have been done using measurements of mandible (Padmapriya, Prathap and Lakshmanan, 2022), (Liversidge, 2008; Varshan and Prathap, 2022) and anthropometric measurements of skull for clinical correlations has also been done (Arun Ganesh and Mohanraj, 2022), (Krishna and Mohanraj, 2022). Stature estimation can also be done using anthropometric measurements of head circumference (Prenetha and Babu, 2022).

The dento facial lip length determination is considered to be the most important in forensic studies. This study of lip and dental to relation, enhance acceptance. This plays a major role in personal identification (Sapkota and Rimal, 2021). Identification of an individual is of importance in forensic investigation. This identification is very unique in the technology of field of forensic research conditions (Sapkota and Rimal, 2021). Identification of a deceased or a live person can be crucial due to social, legal, or forensic reasons. This can provide tangible proof of death, identification of criminal/victim, mass disasters, and cases of identity fraud (Rao, 2010). Cheiloscopy is the other name of Cheiloscopy. It is the lip study of individuals. (Parajuli *et al.*, 2021). Gender is different from body type and shape. Gender is mainly determined by their reproductive

part.(Sapkota and Rimal, 2021). The place of birth, climate and weather conditions doesn't alter or helps in determining the gender of the individuals. For our study gender place huge role to relate with the length of lips (Kumar *et al.*, 2016). Lip is the most important feature in the human face that provides aesthetic to face .Lip prints are more like fingerprints and used in crime investigations in forensic fields and studies .(Larson, no date; Sapkota and Rimal, 2021). The aim of this study is to find the correlation between gender and lip length..

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

For this study students from Saveetha Dental College were taken, among the 86 students 32 were males and 54 were female. The study was approved by SRB of the college. After getting informed consent a digital vernier caliper was used to take measurements of lip length. lip length is measured from one chelion to another chelion (Figure 1). All data were tabulated and SPSS version 23 was used to analyse the data.

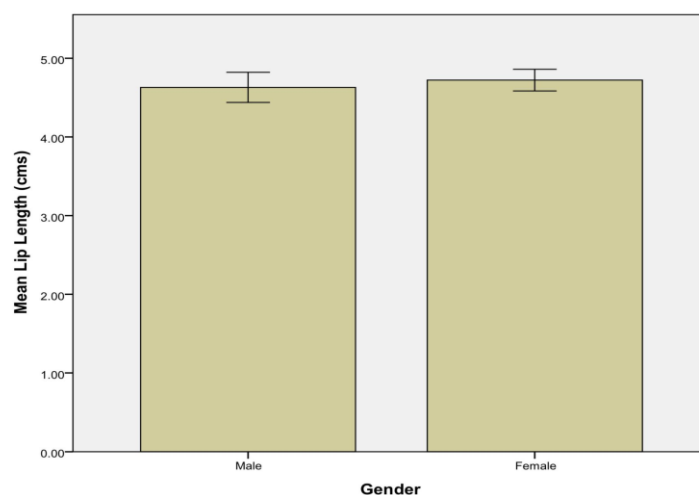


**Figure 1 - Measurement of Lip length**

## RESULTS

	MALE	FEMALE
N	31	54
Mean value of lip length in cms	4.62	4.72
Standard Deviation	0.533	0.504
Standard Error Mean	0.095	0.068

**Table-1:**The mean values, standard deviation, standard error mean of lip length among Gender



**Figure 1 - Mean lip length among Male and Female**

Independent T test was done using data from table 1 the significance was found to be 0.564,  $P > 0.05$ , hence statistically not significant.

## DISCUSSION

The labial mucosa forms a characteristic pattern of skin creases/grooves called lip prints". Study of lip prints is called Cheiloscopy. The lip print is unique and can be used to determine the personal identity and sex of a person. (Krott, 1996). Lip print is normal line and fissure in the form of wrinkle and groove present in the zone of transition of the human lip of inner oral labial mucosa and outer skin. The study of these grooves or furrows is known as cheiloscopy. (Schechter, 2020).

The importance of lip prints lies in the fact that the pattern is unique to an individual and is thus analogous to fingerprints. Advanced technology not only enables the investigator to narrow down an investigation but also aids the criminal to commit crimes using innovative methods to avoid detection (Hilal and Mohamed, 2015). In such a scenario, forensic experts also need to rely on adjuvant techniques for proper identification.

Sapkota 2021 in their study in the Nepalese population has found no correlation between lip length and gender. Kumar and Selvi (2018) has reported sexual dimorphism in lip length measured in Indian and Malaysian students (Rahman and Hanan Abdul – Rahman Abdul – Rahman, 2018). (Al-Juboori *et al.*, 2017) studied relationship of lip length and smile line. The applicability of cheiloscopy in individual identification has been an area of extensive research in recent years (Bacci *et al.*, 2021). In a study, they found that both the upper and lower lip can help in gender determination among males and females. (Greenberg and Schmelzeisen, 2019) In our study we did not find any correlation between lip length and gender.

## CONCLUSION

From our study we found no relation between lip length and gender. In order to completely utilize the role of Cheiloscopy in forensic investigation it is mandatory to carry out more studies on different population groups to analyze the variation and establish a database.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Ishwarya: Study Design, Data collection, Data Analysis, manuscript writing

Yuvaraj Babu K: Study Concept, Data verification, Data Analysis, manuscript drafting and correction

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge and thank all the participants for their cooperation in the study.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The author reported the conflict of interest while performing this study to be nil.

## FUNDING AGENCY:

The present project is funded by  
Saveetha Institute of medical and technical sciences  
Saveetha dental college and hospital  
Saveetha university  
Krishna Dental care

## REFERENCE

1. Al-Juboori, M.J. *et al.* (2017) 'The relationship between the lip length and smile line in a Malaysian population: A cross-sectional study', *Dental, Oral and Craniofacial Research*. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15761/docr.1000208>.
2. Arun Ganesh, M.K. and Mohanraj, K.G. (2022) 'Morphometric analysis of Bonwill's triangle and its dental applications in dry human mandible bones', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 13(Suppl 1), p. S194.

3. Bacci, N. *et al.* (2021) 'Harnessing Thor's Hammer: Experimentally induced lightning trauma to human bone by high impulse current', *Forensic science international. Synergy*, 3, p. 100206.
4. Greenberg, A.M. and Schmelzeisen, R. (2019) *Craniomaxillofacial Reconstructive and Corrective Bone Surgery*. Springer.
5. Hilal, M. and Mohamed, S. (2015) 'Study of Fingerprints Ridge Density and Its Reliability in Sex Determination in a Sample of Sohag Population', *Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology*, pp. 29–43. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.21608/mjfmct.2015.47279>.
6. Krishna, B.A. and Mohanraj, K.G. (2022) 'Morphometric analysis of oculomotor triangle in dry human skulls and its clinical applications', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 13(Suppl 1), pp. S202–S206.
7. Krott, A. (1996) 'Some remarks on the relation between word length and morpheme length', *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics*, pp. 29–37. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09296179608590061>.
8. Kumar, B.S. *et al.* (2016) 'MORPHOMETRY OF EAR PINNA IN SEX DETERMINATION', *International Journal of Anatomy and Research*, pp. 2480–2484. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.16965/ijar.2016.244>.
9. Larson, K.A. (no date) 'The effects of gender and length of time between commission of crime and trial on juveniles' trial outcomes'. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17918/etd-1875>.
10. Liversidge, H.M. (2008) 'Timing of human mandibular third molar formation', *Annals of human biology*, 35(3), pp. 294–321.
11. Padmapriya, A., Prathap, L. and Lakshmanan, G. (2022) 'EVALUATION OF INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CORONOID PROCESS IN SOUTH INDIAN POPULATION', *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, pp. 1387–1390.
12. Parajuli, U. *et al.* (2021) 'Bolton tooth size discrepancy among different malocclusion groups in two different ethnic groups of Nepalese population', *Orthodontic Journal of Nepal*, pp. 7–13. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3126/ojn.v11i1.39041>.
13. Prenetha, R. and Babu, K.Y. (2022) 'Stature estimation using head circumference', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 13(Suppl 1). Available at: [https://doi.org/10.4103/japtr.japtr\\_217\\_22](https://doi.org/10.4103/japtr.japtr_217_22).
14. Rahman, D.H.A.–. A.–. and Hanan Abdul – Rahman Abdul – Rahman (2018) 'Analysis of the relation between lip length, free way space, closest speaking space, arch size concerning palatal-depth relativity', *Mustansiria Dental Journal*, pp. 152–158. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.32828/mdj.v6i2.453>.
15. Sapkota, B. and Rimal, U. (2021) 'Lip length and its correlation among different age group and gender in Nepalese Population', *Orthodontic Journal of Nepal*, pp. 25–28. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3126/ojn.v11i2.43272>.
16. Schechter, L.S. (2020) *Gender Confirmation Surgery: Principles and Techniques for an Emerging Field*. Springer Nature.
17. Varshan, I. and Prathap, L. (2022) 'Evaluation of mandibular condylar morphology using orthopantomogram in South Indian population', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 13(Suppl 2), pp. S530–S533.