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GONIAL ANGLE IN RELATION TO IDENTIFICATION

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Identification of the human remains is an important part of medico legal practice. Evolution and gradual function amendments have led to size and shape changes of the mandibular angle. The purpose of this study was to compare and evaluate the gonial angle in two samples of causation population in terms of long-term skull development. A total of 190 cephalograms (75 forensic subjects and 115 archeological subjects dated to 8th – 12th century) were evaluated. The gonial angles were measured. A comparison of the mean data for the two groups indicates that the mean gonial angle for the for forensic skulls was 124.48 degrees in comparison to the archeological sculls whose mean gonial angle was 119.40 degrees. Unpaired Two-tailed t-test assuming equality of variances showed that forensic and archeological skulls had statistically significant results. Difference was – 5.09 with standard error 1.05 (95 % confidence interval from - 7.15 to - 3.02).

***KEYWORDS*:** Forensic Odontology, Identification, Mandibular Angle.

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