Elements of Morphology: Standard Terminology for the Nose and Philtrum

Raoul C.M. Hennekam,1,2* Valerie Cormier-Daire,3 Judith G. Hall,4 Károly Méhes,5 Michael Patton,6 and Roger E. Stevenson7

1Clinical and Molecular Genetics Unit, Institute of Child Health, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, UCL, London, UK
2Department of Pediatrics, Academic Medical Center, UVA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
3Department of Medical Genetics and INSERM U781, Hopital Necker, Paris, France
4Department of Paediatrics, BC’s Children’s Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
5Department of Medical Genetics and Child Development, University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary
6Medical Genetics, St Georges Hospital Medical School, London, UK
7Greenwood Genetic Center, Greenwood, South Carolina

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An international group of clinicians working in the field of dysmorphology has initiated the standardization of terms used to describe human morphology. The goals are to standardize these terms and reach consensus regarding their definitions. In this way, we will increase the utility of descriptions of the human phenotype and facilitate reliable comparisons of findings among patients. Discussions with other workers in dysmorphology and related fields, such as developmental biology and molecular genetics, will become more precise. Here we introduce the anatomy of the nose and philtrum, and define and illustrate the terms that describe the major characteristics of these body regions. © 2009 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

Key words: nomenclature; definitions; nose; philtrum; anatomy; anthropometry; morphology; dysmorphology

INTRODUCTION

General

This paper is part of a series of six papers defining the morphology of regions of the human body [Allanson et al., 2009b; Biesecker et al., 2009; Carey et al., 2009; Hall et al., 2009; Hunter et al., 2009]. The series is accompanied by an introductory paper describing general aspects of this study [Allanson et al., 2009a]. The reader is encouraged to consult the introduction when using the definitions.

Anatomy of the Nose

The normal anatomy of the nose is shown in Figures 1–3: the various terms used for nasal structures and dimensions (Fig. 1), the cartilaginous components of the nose and terms for regions (Fig. 2), and in Figure 3 the cross section is shown.

Some anatomical landmarks deserve specific mention as these are not always used with standard meaning.

Nasal root: the most depressed, superior part of the nose along the nasal ridge.

How to Cite this Article:
Columella: the tissue that links the nasal tip to the nasal base, and separates the nares. It is the inferior margin of the nasal septum.

Measurements of the Nose

Measurements of the nose are possible using sliding calipers. The reliability of measurements using a tape measure is poor. Furthermore, the actual position of several of the landmarks may preclude accurate measurement. For example, if the nasal tip overhangs the upper lip, the position of subnasale is difficult to define [Hall et al., 2007]. Nasal length and width are the most common measurements taken in practice. A short description of how to measure each dimension is provided as the various terms are defined.

Growth of the nose does not end at puberty: the nose continues to increase in size with age. There are no normal standards for nasal size in adulthood.
The reader is referred to the *Handbook of Normal Physical Measurements* [Hall et al., 2007] for detailed descriptions of measurement techniques, additional nasal measurements not described here, and growth standards. Most are available for Caucasians of Northern European extraction only, and similar standards for other ethnicities are urgently needed.

**Anatomical Variation**

Anomalies of the nose may be classified into quantitative traits and qualitative features:

1. Variations in length: long; short
2. Variations in width: wide nose; narrow nose, broad nasal base; narrow nasal base; broad nasal tip; narrow nasal tip; wide nasal ridge; narrow nasal ridge; wide nasal bridge; narrow nasal bridge; broad columella.
3. Variations in length and width: prominent nose; absent nasal cartilage; absent nose.
4. Variations in shape or position: depressed nasal bridge; depressed nasal ridge; depressed nasal tip; bulbous nose; bifid nasal tip; bifid nose; overhanging nasal tip; deviated nasal tip; fullness of paranasal tissue; prominent nasal bridge; convex nasal ridge; concave nasal ridge; low insertion of the columella; low hanging columella; short columella; high insertion of the columella; thick ala nasi; underdeveloped ala nasi; cleft ala nasi; enlarged naris; narrow naris; single naris; proboscis; supernumerary naris; anteverted nares.

The various features are listed alphabetically. If a feature is indicated in **bold-italics**, the feature is listed and a definition is available. This can be in the present or one of the accompanying papers. The terms are alphabetized based on the physical feature, not the modifier.

The appearance of facial morphology varies considerably with the position of the observer and observed person, and facial movements. In assessing morphology, the head of the observed person should be held in the Frankfurt horizontal, with the facial and neck muscles relaxed, eyes open, lips making gentle contact, and a neutral facial expression. The face of the observer should be at the same height as the face of the observed person.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Ala Nasi, Cleft**

**Definition:** Notch in the margin of the ala nasi (Fig. 4). **subjective**

**Comments:** The alae nasi are the lateral portions of the nose or the wings of the nostrils, which partly encircle the nostrils (nares). They are usually about the width of the columella, but vary greatly depending on the shape of the nostril. Note that individuals may be described as having a cleft ala nasi, but have a severely **Underdeveloped ala nasi**. In an underdeveloped ala the continuity of the tissue encircling the nostril is undisturbed while in a cleft it is disrupted. The term coloboma has been replaced because a coloboma is a remnant of a physiologically occurring discontinuity of tissue; the alae nasi do not have such a discontinuity.

**Synonym:** Ala nasi, notched

**Ala Nasi, Thick**

**Definition:** Increase in bulk of the ala nasi (Fig. 5). **subjective**

**Ala Nasi, Underdeveloped**

**Definition:** Thinned, deficient, or excessively arched ala (Fig. 6). **subjective**

**Comments:** The alae nasi are the lateral portions of the nose or the wings of the nostrils, which partly encircle the nostrils (nares). They are usually about the width of the columella, but vary greatly depending on the shape of the nostril. Note that individuals may be described as having a **Cleft ala nasi**, but have a severely underdeveloped ala nasi. In an underdeveloped ala the continuity of the tissue encircling the nostril is undisturbed while in a cleft it is disrupted.

**Replaces:** Ala nasi, hypoplastic

Columella below alae nasi: see **Columella, low hanging**

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**FIG. 4.** Cleft alae nasi. Please note the difference with an underdeveloped ala nasi in Figure 6. Left hand and middle panel courtesy of Dr. Jenneke van den Ende and Dr. Yolande van Bever.

**FIG. 5.** Variation in thickening of the alae nasi: a, normal, b, mildly thickened, c, more expressed thickening, d, marked thickening. Note that also the extension of the alae towards the philtral ridges increases with increasing alar thickness.
Columella, Broad

Definition: Increased width of the columella (Fig. 7). subjective

Comments: The columella should be viewed from below. This feature should be distinguished from Narrow nares although both may be present in a given individual.

Synonym: Columella, wide

Columella, High Insertion

Definition: Insertion of the posterior columella superior to the nasal base (Fig. 8). objective

Columella, low: see Columella, low hanging

Columella, Low Hanging

Definition: Columella extending inferior to the level of the nasal base, when viewed from the side (Fig. 9). subjective

Comments: This feature may occur with or without low insertion of the columella. It may be confused with an Overhanging nasal tip which may co-occur but the two should be assessed and coded separately.

Synonym: Columella below alae nasi; Columella, low

Replaces: Columella, rounded

Columella, Low Insertion

Definition: Insertion of the posterior columella below the nasal base (Fig. 10). objective

Comments: This feature is different from a convex Low hanging columella that has a normal insertion. It may be associated with a Short philtrum, but this should be assessed and coded separately. A low insertion is best appreciated when viewed from the side.

Columella, rounded: see Columella, low hanging

Columella, Short

Definition: Reduced distance from the anterior border of the naris to the subnasale (Fig. 11). subjective

Comment: This is often accompanied by a Depressed nasal tip but this should be assessed and coded separately. The term “Absent columella” has been deleted because a columella is thought to always be present, except in Single naris and Proboscis.

Columella, wide: see Columella, broad

Laterally built up nose: see Paranasal tissue, fullness
Nares, Anteverted

**Definition:** Anteriorly-facing nostrils viewed with the head in the Frankfurt horizontal and the eyes of the observer level with the eyes of the subject (Fig. 12).

**Comments:** The tip of the nose is upturned and is positioned superiorly to the nasal base, allowing the nares to be easily visualized from the front. With maturation and growth of the nasal ridge and tip, the nares usually become more downwardly directed.

**Synonym:** Nasal tip, upturned

**Replaces:** Pug nose

Naris, broad: see *Naris, enlarged*

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Naris, Enlarged

**Definition:** Increased aperture of the nostril (Fig. 13).

**Comments:** The nostrils or nares are typically symmetric, wide openings. They should be assessed with the face at rest to avoid the effect of flared alae nasi that occurs with distress. Note that the nares change with age, from rounded in infancy to elongated at a later age.

**Synonym:** Naris, broad

**Naris, flared:** The term “flared naris” is not defined here as it is a functional characteristic (see *Naris, enlarged*).

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Naris, Narrow

**Definition:** Slender, slit-like aperture of the nostril (Fig. 14).

**Comments:** The shape of the nostrils has been classified into four main types by Paul Topinard (1830–1911) (Fig. 15). This classification is not in general use.

**Synonym:** Naris, thin; Naris, slit-like
Naris, Single

**Definition:** One external opening of the nose (Fig. 16). **objective**

**Comments:** The single opening may occur in the midline or it can occur on one side, that is, it can be symmetric or asymmetric. Although the columella is invariably absent, this is implicit and does not need to be separately specified.

Naris, slit-like: see *Naris, narrow*

Naris, Supernumerary

**Definition:** More than two nares (Fig. 17). **objective**

Naris, thin: see *Naris, narrow*

Nasal base, broad: see *Nasal base, wide*

Nasal Base, Narrow

**Definition:** Decreased distance between the attachments of the alae nasi to the face (Fig. 18). **subjective**

**Comment:** There is a marked difference in width of the nasal base depending on ethnic background

Nasal bridge, broad: see *Nasal bridge, wide*

Nasal bridge, decreased protrusion: see *Nasal bridge depressed*

Nasal Bridge, Depressed

**Definition:** Posterior positioning of the nasal root in relation to the overall facial profile for age (Fig. 20). **subjective**

**Comments:** The adjective “depressed” here does not indicate an active process but a status. A depressed nasal bridge can occur irrespective of the width of the nasal bridge, and the width should be assessed independently. In infancy, the nasal bridge is relatively more posterior than in the older person. The term depressed nasal...
bridge should only be used when the bridge is more posterior than is typical for age and ethnic background.

**Synonym:** Protrusion of the nasal bridge, decreased; Nasal bridge, retruded; Nasal bridge, recessed; Nasal root, depressed; Nasal root, recessed

**Replaces:** Snub nose; Nasal bridge, low; Nasal bridge, flat

Nasal bridge, flat: see *Nasal bridge, depressed*

Nasal bridge, high: see *Nasal bridge, prominent*

Nasal bridge, low: see *Nasal bridge, depressed*

### Nasal Bridge, Narrow

**Definition:** Decreased width of the bony bridge of the nose (Fig. 21).

**subjective**

**Comments:** The narrowness may be accompanied by a sharp, keel-shaped appearance. The nasal bridge may narrow with age.

**Synonym:** Nasal bridge, thin

### Nasal Bridge, Prominent

**Definition:** Anterior positioning of the nasal root in comparison to the usual positioning for age (Fig. 22).

**subjective**

**Comments:** A prominent nasal bridge can occur irrespective of the width of the nasal bridge, and the width should be assessed separately. The nasal bridge becomes more prominent with age. Although the nasal root may be anteriorly placed without increasing the space between the eyes, prominence of the nasal bridge may be accompanied by *Telecanthus* or ocular *Hypertelorism* [Hall et al., 2009]. If such findings are present these should be coded separately. *Deep-set eyes* [Hall et al., 2009] may lead to the impression of a prominent nasal bridge, but this finding should be coded separately.

**Synonym:** Nasal bridge, high

Nasal bridge, recessed: see *Nasal bridge, depressed*

Nasal bridge, retruded: see *Nasal bridge, depressed*

Nasal bridge, thin: see *Nasal bridge, narrow*

### Nasal Bridge, Wide

**Definition:** Increased breadth of the nasal bridge (Fig. 23).

**subjective**

**Comments:** Care should be taken to distinguish between increased width of bone and *Fullness of paranasal tissue*. A wide nasal bridge should be distinguished from *Telecanthus* and *Hypertelorism* [Hall et al., 2009] (Fig. 2). A wide nasal bridge can be either prominent or depressed, which should be coded separately.

**Synonym:** Nasal bridge, broad

### Nasal Cartilage, Absent

**Definition:** Lack of a palpable nasal cartilage (Fig. 24).

**objective**

**Comments:** This feature may be accompanied by a deficiency of the nasal bone. Absence of the nasal cartilage may lead to a *Depressed nasal tip*, which should be coded separately.

Nasal cartilages, separated: see *Nasal tip, bifid*
Nasal ridge, broad: see *Nasal ridge, wide*

**Nasal Ridge, Concave**

**Definition:** Nasal ridge curving posteriorly to an imaginary line that connects the nasal root and tip (Fig. 25). **Objective**

**Comments:** Note the difference from *Depressed nasal bridge*.

**Replaces:** Saddle nose; Ski jump nose

**Nasal Ridge, Convex**

**Definition:** Nasal ridge curving anteriorly to an imaginary line that connects the nasal root and tip (Fig. 26). **Objective**

**Comments:** A narrow nasal ridge may appear sharp, but this is not obligate. There is no objective measure of width.

**Replaces:** Nose, beaked; Nose, hooked

**Nasal Ridge, Depressed**

**Definition:** Posteriorly-placed nasal ridge (Fig. 27). **Subjective**

**Comments:** The adjective “depressed” here does not indicate an active process but a status. The feature should be assessed in a profile view. This finding is typically associated with a *Short columella*, but this should be assessed separately.

**Synonym:** Nasal ridge, retruded; Nasal ridge, recessed

**Replaces:** Nose, pinched

**Nasal ridge, recessed:** see *Nasal ridge, depressed*

**Nasal ridge, retruded:** see *Nasal ridge, depressed*

**Nasal Ridge, Narrow**

**Definition:** Decreased width of the nasal ridge (Fig. 28). **Subjective**

**Comments:** A narrow nasal ridge may appear sharp, but this is not obligate. There is no objective measure of width.

**Replaces:** Nose, pinched

**Nasal ridge, recessed:** see *Nasal ridge, depressed*

**Nasal ridge, retruded:** see *Nasal ridge, depressed*

**Nasal Ridge, Wide**

**Definition:** Increased width of the nasal ridge (Fig. 29). **Subjective**

**Comments:** This feature should be assessed in a frontal view. There is no objective measure of width. This may give the impression of a *Depressed nasal ridge*, but this should be assessed in profile and separately coded. Marked widening of the nasal ridge may be difficult to distinguish from a *Bifid nose*.
Nasal Tip, Bifid

Definition: Visually assessable vertical indentation, cleft, or depression of the nasal tip (Fig. 30).

Comments: Note that this definition does not require that the tip is wide. The division should be visible at inspection and not just palpable, as a palpable bifid tip is usual. If a bifid nasal tip goes along with an indentation or cleft of the nasal ridge and the nasal bridge, this should be coded as Bifid nose.

Replaces: Nasal cartilages, separated

Nasal Tip, Broad

Definition: Increase in width of the nasal tip (Fig. 31).

Comments: Nasal tip width is assessed at the anterior junction of the alae and the tip. This is easier in persons with a somewhat squared shape of the nasal tip. This may be best viewed from the inferior aspect of the nose. No objective measures are available. See Bulbous nose for a related term.

Synonym: Nasal tip, wide

Nasal tip, bulbous: see Nose, bulbous

Nasal Tip, Depressed

Definition: Decreased distance from the nasal tip to the nasal base (Fig. 32).

Comments: This often accompanies a Short columella, Overhanging nasal tip, and Underdeveloped nasal tip, but these should be assessed and coded separately.

Synonym: Nasal tip, retruded; Nasal tip, recessed

Nasal Tip, Deviated

Definition: Nasal tip positioned to one side of the midline (Fig. 33).

Comments: There is no specific minimal angle before the tip can be determined to be deviated. The assessment of a mild degree of deviation is highly dependent on the experience of the observer. A deviated nasal septum can accompany a deviated nasal tip.
**Nasal Tip, Narrow**

**Definition:** Decrease in width of the nasal tip (Fig. 34). *subjective*

**Comments:** Nasal tip width is assessed at the anterior junction of the alae and the tip. This is easier in persons with a somewhat squared shape of the nasal tip. This may be best viewed from the inferior aspect of the nose. No objective measures are available.

**Replaces:** Nasal tip, pinched

**Nose, Absent**

**Definition:** Complete absence of all nasal structures (Fig. 36). *objective*

Nose, beaked: see *Nasal ridge, convex*

**Nasal Tip, Overhanging**

**Definition:** Positioning of the nasal tip inferior to the nasal base (Fig. 35). *subjective*

**Comments:** This finding is often associated with a long nasal ridge. It is best appreciated in profile. This may also coexist with a *Depressed nasal tip* and *Low insertion of the columella* and should be coded separately.

Nasal tip, pinched: see *Nasal tip, narrow*

Nasal tip, recessed: see *Nasal tip, depressed*

Nasal tip, retruded: see *Nasal tip, depressed*

Nasal tip, upturned: see *Nares, antverted*

Nasal tip, wide: see *Nasal tip, broad*

**Nose, Bifid**

**Definition:** Visually assessable vertical indentation, cleft, or depression of the nasal bridge, ridge and tip (Fig. 37). *subjective*

**Comments:** This is a bundled term, but as it is useful in practice it is kept here. If it is only an indentation or cleft of the nasal tip, this should be coded as *Bifid nasal tip*.

Nose, broad: see *Nose, wide*

**Nose, Bulbous**

**Definition:** Increased volume and globular shape of the anteroinferior aspect of the nose (Fig. 38). *subjective*

**Comments:** This is a bundled term, but as it is useful in practice it is kept here. This alteration of size and shape may be limited to the tip, but may involve the lower third of the nose. If only the width of the nasal tip is increased this should be coded as *Broad nasal tip*.
Replaces: Potato nose; Pear-shaped nose; Nasal tip, bulbous
Nose, flat: see Nasal ridge, depressed
Nose, hooked: see Nasal ridge, convex
Nose, Large: The term “large nose” has not been defined as it is a bundled term comprising several distinct features: prominent nose; wide nasal ridge; prominent nasal tip; and broad nasal base. It requires an assessment of volume that at present cannot be readily determined. A prominent nose is often mislabeled as a large nose.

Nose, Long
Definition: Distance from nasion to subnasale more than two SD above the mean (Fig. 39). objective OR
Apparently increased length from the nasal root to the nasal base. subjective
Comments: Normal values for length are available [Farkas, 1981; Zankl et al., 2002; Hall et al., 2007]. The length of the nose usually shows an apparent inverse relationship with the length of the philtrum. The nasion may be difficult to determine, in which case only the subjective assessment can be made. Sometimes a nose is well within normal limits in length when measured (objectively) but still appears large (subjectively). The infant’s nose usually appears shorter in relation to facial length than does that of the adult [Farkas and Munro, 1987]. The nose continues to grow throughout life, contributing in adulthood to increases in length of the nasal ridge but not necessarily of the nasal length. There are no normal adult standards to determine this. Long nose is distinct from large nose.
Synonym: Increased nasal height

Nose, Narrow
Definition: Interalar distance more than 2 SD below the mean for age (Fig. 40). objective OR
Apparently decreased width of the nasal base and alae. subjective
Comments: The nasal width is defined as the distance between the most lateral aspects of alae nasi. A narrow nose is often, but not necessarily, accompanied by a Narrow nasal base. It may also be accompanied by decreased thickness of the alae, narrow nares, or a narrow columella. The term narrow nose is also used by many to denote decreases in not only the interalar distance but also the nasal tip, ridge and bridge. As such it is a bundled term. We do not favor this more general use of the term and instead recommend describing the individual components.

Nose, Prominent
Definition: Distance between subnasale and pronasale more than two standard deviations above the mean (Fig. 41). objective OR
Apparently increased anterior protrusion of the nasal tip. subjective
Replaces: Nose, large

Nose, Short
Definition: Distance from nasion to subnasale more than two standard deviations below the mean (Fig. 42). objective OR
Apparently decreased length from the nasal root to the nasal tip. subjective
Comments: Normal values for length are available [Zankl et al., 2002; Hall et al., 2007]. The length of the nose usually shows a relation with the length of the philtrum. The nose and philtrum together occupy the central face zone; a change of length of one will usually be accompanied by a compensatory, opposite change in the length of the other. The nasion may be difficult to determine, in which case only the subjective assessment can be made. Sometimes a nose is well within normal limits in length when measured.
but still appears small (subjectively) due to a large (mid)facial length. The infant’s nose usually appears shorter in relation to facial length than does that of the adult. The nose continues to grow throughout life, contributing in adulthood to increases in length of the nasal ridge but not necessarily of the nasal length. There are no normal adult standards to determine this.

Replaces: Nose, small (a small nose both has a decreased height and a decreased width)

Nose, small: see Nose, short

**Nose, Wide**

**Definition:** Interalar distance more than 2 SD above the mean for age (Fig. 29). objective OR

Apparent increased width of the nasal base and alae. subjective

**Comments:** The nasal width is defined as the distance between the most lateral aspects of alae nasi. A broad nasal width is often, but not necessarily, accompanied by a **Wide nasal base.** It may also be accompanied by increased thickness of the alae, enlarged nares, or a broad columella. The term wide nose is used by many to denote **Wide nasal ridge**. It may also be accompanied by increased thickness of the alae, nasal tip, ridge and bridge. As such it is a bundled term. We do not favor this more general use of the term and instead recommend describing the individual components.

**Synonym:** Nose, broad

**Paranasal Tissue, Fullness**

**Definition:** Increased bulk of tissue alongside the nose (Fig. 43). subjective

**Comments:** The fullness can be caused by both bony and soft tissues. This is distinct from **Wide nasal ridge and Wide nasal bridge.**

**Replaces:** Laterally built up nose

Pinched nose: see Nasal ridge, narrow

Potato nose: see Nasal tip, bulbous

**Proboscis**

**Definition:** a fleshy, tube-like structure usually located in the midline of the face or just to one side of the midline (Fig. 44). objective

Comments: A proboscis has a single cavity [McGrath, 1992]. It may be found in association with a malformed nose and absence of one or both nares.

Pug nose: see Nares, anteverted

Saddle nose: see Nasal ridge, concave

Ski jump nose: see Nasal ridge, concave

Snub nose: see Nasal bridge, flattened

**PHILTRUM**

**Anatomy of the Philtrum**

The philtrum (Greek: philtron = love potion [ancient Greeks considered the philtrum to be one of the most erogenous spots on the human body]) is a vertical groove in the midline portion of the upper lip bordered by two lateral ridges or pillars (Fig. 2). It lies between the base of the nose (subnasale) and the vermilion border (labiale superius), which is also designated as the nasolabial distance. The lower end of the groove and the ridges form the central portion of the Cupid’s bow of the vermilion [see Carey et al., 2009].

**Measurements of the Philtrum**

Measurement of the nasolabial distance is inaccurate, because determination of short distances between soft tissue points is difficult and may be misleading [Mehes, 1988; Ward and Jamison, 1991]. Several surveys of normal values of philtral length in various population samples have been published. For details see a selection of such papers listed in Table I.

Ideally the philtral length is measured with sliding calipers, but in practice it is typically performed with a transparent ruler [Hall et al., 2007]. Measurements should be performed in a neutral position, since facial expression can alter the landmarks. In addition to
difficulties of measurement, significant ethnic, age and sex variations should also be considered [Stengel-Rutkowski et al., 1984].

Anatomic Variation

Characteristics of the philtrum may be classified into quantitative traits and qualitative features:

1. Variations in length: long; short
2. Variations in width: broad; narrow
3. Variations in depths: smooth; deep
4. Unusual appearance: tented; malaligned philtral ridges; midline raphe; midline sinus

DEFINITIONS

Philtral Ridges, Malaligned

**Definition:** Absence of the usual parallel position of philtral ridges (Fig. 45). **subjective**

**Comments:** Hajnš [1972] has described downwards convergent, downwards divergent (trapezoid or triangular), convex (ovoid), and concave philtral configurations. Any of these findings may be coded using the single term “malaligned philtral ridges.”

Philtrum, Broad

**Definition:** Distance between the philtral ridges, measured just above the vermilion border, more than 2 SD above the mean (Fig. 46). **objective** OR

Philtrum, Deep

**Definition:** Accentuated, prominent philtral ridges giving rise to an exaggerated groove in the midline between the nasal base and upper vermilion border (Fig. 47). **subjective**

**Comments:** Some have used the term depressed philtrum, suggesting the presence of normal philtral ridges with a deeper

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**TABLE I. Normal Values for Philtrum Length (Selected Studies)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of subjects/method</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13–42 weeks of gestation/sonography</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Gull et al. [2005]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28–42 weeks of gestation/caliper* or blunt compasses</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Méhes [1981]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27–41 weeks of gestation/caliper</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Fok et al. [2003]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37–41 weeks of gestation/caliper</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Tateishi and Kajii [1992]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month to 15 years/caliper</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Igarashi and Kajii [1988]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1–18 years/caliper</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Farkas et al. [1992]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth to 14 years</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Feingold [2001]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth to 12 years/photo-anthropometry</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Stengel-Rutkowski et al. [1984]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth to 97 years/rigid transparent caliper</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Zankl et al. [2002]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aCaliper = sliding caliper in each case.*
groove, while admitting the difficulty in distinguishing this from prominent ridges with a normal philtral groove [Pashayan, 1983]. We are unaware of a truly deepened philtral groove with normal height of the ridges.

**Synonym:** Philtrum, prominent

**Replaces:** Philtrum, depressed

Philtrum, depressed: see *Philtrum, deep*

Philtrum, flat: see *Philtrum, smooth*

Philtrum, indistinct: see *Philtrum, smooth*

**Philtrum, Long**

**Definition:** Distance between nasal base and midline upper lip vermilion border more than 2 SD above the mean (Fig. 48). *objective*

Apparently increased distance between nasal base and midline upper lip vermilion border. *subjective*

**Comments:** The length of the philtrum usually shows a relation with the length of the nose. The philtrum and nose together occupy the central face zone; a change of length of one will usually be accompanied by a compensatory, opposite change in the length of the other. Therefore a long philtrum often accompanies a *Short nose*, but this is not always the case and should be assessed and coded separately.

**Philtrum, Midline Raphe**

**Definition:** Narrow ridge in the midline of the philtral groove (Fig. 49). *objective*

**Philtrum, Midline Sinus**

**Definition:** Pit in the midline of the philtral groove (Fig. 50). *objective*

**Comments:** Although congenital sinuses of the lips generally occur in the lower lip, in rare instances they may appear in the philtrum of the upper lip, commonly close to the insertion of the columella [Asahina et al., 1997].

**Philtrum, Narrow**

**Definition:** Distance between the philtral ridges, measured just above the vermilion border, more than 2 SD below the mean (Fig. 51). *objective*

Apparently decreased distance between the ridges of the philtrum. *subjective*

**Philtrum, Short**

**Definition:** Distance between nasal base and midline upper lip vermilion border more than 2 SD below the mean (Fig. 52). *objective*

Apparently decreased distance between nasal base and midline upper lip vermilion border. *subjective*
**Comments**: Usually the nasal columella inserts at the base of the nose. A Low insertion of the columella leads to shortening of the philtrum, but these should be coded separately. Using the insertion of the columella as the upper limit of the philtrum would then lead to a false shortening. An Everted upper lip often leads to the subjective appearance of a short philtrum but these should be coded separately.

Philtrum, simple: see Philtrum, smooth

**Philtrum, Smooth**

**Definition**: Flat skin surface, with no ridge formation in the central region of the upper lip between the nasal base and upper vermilion border (Fig. 53). subjective

**Comments**: There is a spectrum of this finding from total absence of the philtral ridges to a some prominence of the ridges. The central groove varies from absent to shallow. Normal values for the frequency of smooth philtrum are available [Queisser-Luft et al., 2001]. Grading of the smoothness of the philtrum, used in the assessment of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome [Astley and Clarren, 1995] (Fig. 54), has been developed. This finding is greatly influenced by the facial expression, and care should be taken to evaluate the philtrum when the face is in a neutral position. A smooth philtrum can be associated with a Long philtrum. However, the two findings should be coded separately.

**Synonym**: Philtrum, flat

**Replaces**: Philtrum, indistinct; Philtrum, simple

**Philtrum, Tented**

**Definition**: Prominence of a triangular soft tissue area of the philtrum with the apex to the columella (Fig. 55). subjective

**Comments**: A tented philtrum may accompany a Smooth philtrum. If present this should be coded separately.

Philtrum, wide: see Philtrum, broad
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