

ASPECTS CONCERNANT LE DÉVELOPPEMENT MÉTRIQUE CÉPHALO-FACIAL DES ENFANTS ÉCOLIERS AVEC DÉFICIENCES DE LA VUE*

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Aspects regarding cephalic-facial metric development of the school-aged children with visual deficiencies.

In the present paper, we estimate cephalic-facial dimensional development of the children with visual deficiencies from a special school from Bucharest (I-IX classes). 142 subjects (92 boys and 50 girls) between the age of 7 and 17 years-old constitute the group. Because the age and sex-related samples are not statistically representative, it has been used the variable "z", comparing the children with visual deficiencies with the normal children, related to characteristics, age and sex. Compared to the normal children, the subjects of both sexes have a representatively shorter height of the head, face and nose. The phenotypes are placed mainly inside the interval " $M \pm \sigma$ ", but the variations curves are oriented to the small and very small categories, excepting the width of the mandible for both sexes and the width of the forehead for girls. Compared to the deaf-and-dumb children deaf mute children, the children with visual deficiencies have a longer, lower and narrower cephalic calotte, a larger forehead, mandible, and a shorter and broader nose.

Pendant les années 2006–2007 le collectif d'Anthropologie de la famille sous la coordination de dr. Corneliu Vulpe a commencé une étude d'anthropologie médicale concernant les enfants avec déficiences de la vue d'une école spéciale de Bucarest (les classes I–IX)*. Il ont été suivis des aspects concernant le développement physique, la morphophysionomie de l'œil et de l'orbite et des autres aspects médicaux (inclusivement génétiques) et psycho-sociaux (Luca et colab., 2004:13–17).

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