The supraorbital (SOF), infraorbital (IOF), mental (MF), and zygomaticofacial foramina (ZF) are structures that are commonly useful to dentists as well as to head and neck surgeons, and plastic surgeons for various dental, craniofacial and facial plastic surgery procedures. Precise knowledge of the location of reference points in the oral and maxillofacial area provides important data in local anaesthesia and maxillofacial and plastic surgical operations (1,2,3)

Objective: The present study aimed to determine morphometric analysis of the infraorbital (IOF), supraorbital (SOF), mental (MF), and zygomaticofacial foramina (ZF) relative to surgical landmarks. Fifty-two human skulls (18 men, 34 women) aged between 10-76 years were obtained from the dentomaxillofacial radiology department at the faculty of dentistry of Süleyman Demirel University. The sample consisted of patients referred to the dentomaxillofacial radiology department for CBCT imaging of the face for a variety of clinical reasons. All measurements were done bilaterally and performed by one observer. The identification between SOF and supraorbital notch (SON) was made. Following measurements were taken: the distance between IOF to priformis aperture, anterior nasal spine, zygomaticomaxillary suture, inferior lateral border of the orbita, zygomaticofrontal suture, and SOF. The distance between SOF to zygomaticofrontal suture, and nasal skeletal midline. The distance between zygomaticofacial foramen to inferior lateral border of the orbita, and zygomaticofrontal suture. The distance between mental foramen to inferior border of the mandible, angle of the mandible and maxillar midline. Means and standard deviations (mean ± SD) according to genders were calculated. Obtained data were compared according to gender and lateralization by student’s t- test. There were differences in some parameters. On the right there were 9 SOF and 43 SON. On the left there were 22 SOF and 30 SON.