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Opinion Article

Utilisation of Anthropometric Data to Diagnosing Detetction

Jessie Longaric*

Department of Biostatistics, Bolivian Catholic University, La Paz, Bolivia

DESCRIPTION

Morphometry is defined as a quantitative way to obtaining information on variations and changes in organism forms that describe the relationship between the human body and sickness. Anthropometric methods have been used by scientists throughout history to evaluate the human body. For these reasons, anthropometric data is used to screen for and monitor disease in a variety of settings. Anthropometry is a subfield of morphometry that studies the size and shape of biological form components, as well as population fluctuations. The quantitative examination of biological shapes is also known as morphmetrics. Advances in imaging technology have allowed for the protection of a higher amount of morphological data as well as the interpretation of that data. Radiography is the oldest and most widely utilized of these techniques. With advancements in this field, CT and MRI are now being employed in the screening of internal organs. Morphometric measurements are frequently utilized in medicine today for disease diagnosis, follow-up, and treatment. Furthermore, the application of these new metrics in cosmetology is growing every day.

Many researches have been conducted on the human body throughout history, with the goal of finding anatomical, physiological, and pathological characteristics of the internal organs. Those involving imaging modalities of interior organs are particularly important among this research. In 1895, a German physicist detected radiating rays when high-voltage electric current went through a Crookes tube while working with cathode ray tubes; he termed them unknown rays (X-rays). He presented his invention to the Physical Medicine Society in Germany, and two weeks later, he used irradiation on black paper and a glass photography plaque coated in plastic to create photographs of his own upper and lower teeth. These were the very first radiography photographs.

Computerized Tomography (CT)

A team of scientists scanned a portion using thin and weak X-rays in 1972 and converted the result into an image using a computer after reading the signals in the scintillation chamber. A cross-sectional image could be obtained from any part of the body using this technology. Due to its operating principles and architecture, CT is more successful in imaging bone tissue than soft tissues, according to studies of CT accessibility of tissues and body areas. This breakthrough proved significant in the imaging of brain and malignant tumor.

Current utilization of three-dimensional imaging

Following the widespread use of MRG, it is now possible to calculate the measurements of morphometric quantitative area forms directly using various applications. This technology has an important place in medicine because of its imaging capabilities on several planes, lack of ionizing radiation, and use for mediastinum diagnosis.

The shape of an anatomic region in the human body is determined through mathematical analysis. These assessments are carried out using 3D imaging modalities and optic measurement methods. These techniques are particularly useful for quantifying data in the human body's complex anatomical components. The evaluation of these data's validity and safety has resulted in improvements in human health and quality of life.

Anthropometric measurements are critical for assessing individual morbidities in society and consequently meeting the needs of that community. Medicine requires ongoing progress and renewal in order to maintain human health. Anthropometric measures have improved over time as new aspects of human anatomy have been uncovered, until the field has achieved today's standards. Many novel measurement instruments have been used in clinical and primary studies in recent years, resulting in advancements in measurement parameters and procedures.

Over the last few years, there has been a growing trend toward plastic surgery. Corrections of congenital deformities, as well as different optional body alterations, are all part of this field's interventions. These disproportions are identified using anthropometry of the human body, particularly the face. For a more objective appraisal of human bodies, more standardized and purpose-oriented metrics in the field of plastic surgery are required.

Correspondence to: Jessie Longaric, Department of Biostatistics, Bolivian Catholic University, La Paz, Bolivia, E-mail: jess453@ymail.com

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Cosmetology

Extrinsic photo damage and the intrinsic ageing process have resulted in the employment of imaging techniques in facial cosmetics. In cosmetic dermatology, a decrease in wrinkle severity has become a critical criterion for determining the success of rejuvenating treatments. To assess wrinkles, numerous quantification approaches have been devised. The comparison of contemporary scales and 3D photos can help researchers better comprehend facial wrinkles and the relationship between clinical assessment and appraisal utilizing biophysical measuring methods. Breast cosmetics are another department of medicine that uses imaging technology. The concept of breast size, on the other hand, is still debatable. The proper measurement, whether subjective reporting, cup size, mammographic assessment, or three-dimensional imaging, must be distinguished between breast volume and breast density. In symptomatic situations, ultrasound and mammography are helpful imaging modalities for assessing rebuilt breasts. Another significant diagnostic tool for breast cancer is magnetic resonance imaging of the breast. Its effectiveness is shown in a variety of settings, including disease staging and therapy planning. In determining the size and number of malignant lesions in the breast, MR imaging is the most accurate of the three preoperative imaging modalities. Furthermore, MRI is more objective in detecting the response of tumoral lesions to systemic treatment and plays a significant role in treatment planning. Surgical planning takes on a new level with the use of 3D imaging and computerized measures.

CONCLUSION

The fact that geometric morphometric approaches are more valid than traditional morphometric methods is one of the key reasons for the extensive usage of statistical shape analysis in medicine. Advances in imaging technology have allowed for the protection of a higher amount of morphological data as well as the interpretation of that data. Advances in both screening and diagnostic technology are expected to have a positive impact on treatment in the future. In addition, the usage of various treatment techniques for cosmetic purposes is on the rise.