

Odontological Report:

My name is Silvia Marcia Lacerda Andrade Silva. I am a dentist, graduated from the University of Itaúna in 1995. I have specialized in Periodontics since 1998 and in Implant Dentistry since 2008.

I work clinically with implant surgeries and oral rehabilitation, and in order to improve my skills in implant prostheses I took an exclusive course in Total Prosthesis (dentures) in 2008. **Both removable and fixed prostheses**, i.e. on implants, give patients back the harmonious, similar or even more beautiful smile they had before, but they **are not capable of altering bone structure, especially in the chin.**

The case for Sister Lucy and the Imposter:

The investigation into the facts about a possible imposter posing as "Sister Lucy" began in 2017 as an initiative to uncover the truth about the life and person of Sister Lúcia dos Santos of Fatima, specifically through scientific and expert analysis of various aspects of Sister Lucy. Photographic evidence available on the internet, in authorized biographies, as well as handwritten samples, were collected and submitted for analysis in order to discover whether or not the real Sister Lucy of Fatima was replaced by an imposter during the years after 1958.

I studied the available photographs of Sister Lúcia dos Santos, the seer of Fatima, who received apparitions from the Blessed Virgin Mary in 1917.

Some photographs analyzed range from her childhood to her entry into the Carmel of Coimbra, from 1917 to 1950, were named Sister Lucy I.

I also analyzed the photographs of the person presented as Sister Lucy, seer of Fatima, from 1967 (exactly 50 years after the apparition in Fatima - 1917) until her death in 2005. I called her Lucy II.

DOUBT DEPICTED:

Is Sister Lucy II, presented in 1967, the same person as Sister Lucy I, the seer who received Our Lady's apparitions at Fatima?



Diferença nas maçãs do rosto...



Lucy I (1)

Lucy II (1)



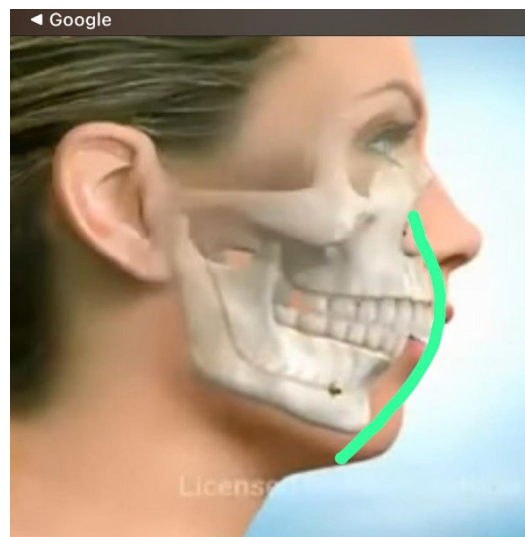
This photograph of Sister Lucy I is from 1948, when she still had her teeth. As a periodontist, I can see uneven gums, extrusion of the incisors (most likely due to bone loss and periodontal disease) and crowding of the incisors. The prognosis was poor and her dentist, Dr. Alcino Magalhães, suggested tooth extraction and rehabilitation with dentures. What actually happened was that all her teeth were extracted and full dentures made.



Sister Lucy I with Removable Dentures. Image enhanced by A. I. of Sister Lucy I

I notice that Sister Lucy has a dolichofacial facial biotype (elongated, oval and narrow face shape).

But what strikes me is the more prominent maxilla and the more retracted mandible. This detail is best seen in the profile shots.



convex profile, prominent maxilla and retracted mandible.

In this case, when we do oral rehabilitation, we try to correct the dental discrepancy as much as possible, bringing the bite closer to normal, but the bone structure of the chin remains the same. If it is retracted, it remains retracted.

That's what happened with Sister Lucy I: the total prosthesis followed her bone structure.

In 1948, Sister Lucy I, seer of Fatima, entered contemplative religious life and seclusion in the Carmel of St. Teresa in Coimbra, Portugal. Until 1967, she made no public appearances, being a recluse in the Carmel.



Sister Lucy II

This photograph is of Sister Lucy in May 1967 when she appeared publicly on the celebration by Pope Paul VI. I have named her Sister Lucy II.



Structural changes in the faces of Sister Lucy I and Sister Lucy II:

It is important to note that facial structure does not change with age.

For example, a person with a retracted mandibular profile will grow old with this profile even if wearing dentures, even if they have been worn down with use.



concave profile and mandibular prognathism



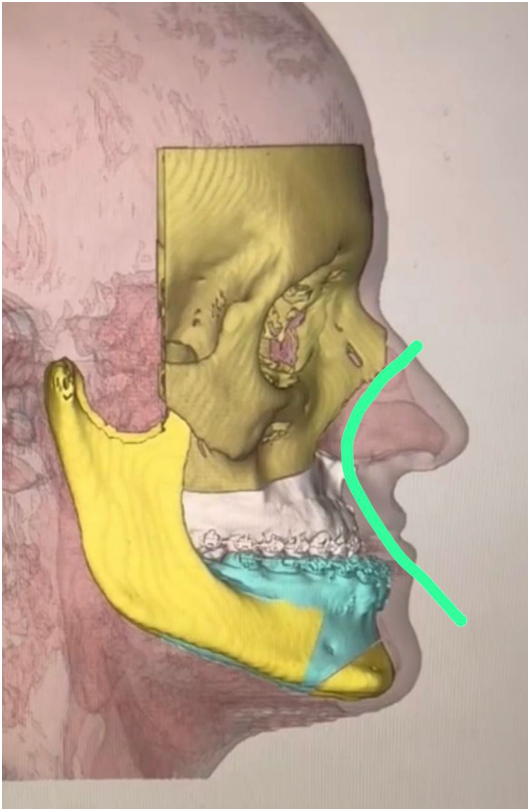
If you look closely, you can see that the *anterior bite* is offset. The lower teeth are in front of the upper front teeth.



The structural change in the face took place between 1948 and 1967. When Sister Lucy II appeared in public for the first time, after her aging she maintained the same facial structure with the same prognathism and concave profile.



Sister Lucy II was already old and had the same concave profile and mandibular prognathism.



Characteristics of patients with prognathism: concave bone profile, retracted maxilla and advanced mandible.



Very old Sister Lucy II, without her dentures and with the same prognathism profile.

CONCLUSION:

In consideration of the following question: Is the individual presented as Sister Lucy in 1967 the same individual who witnessed the apparitions of Our Lady at Fatima in the year 1917?

Answer:

There is no doubt that these are two individuals. Based on my analysis as a specialist in the study and manufacture of dental prostheses, I have concluded that these changes in the post-1967 individual cannot be explained by the use of dentures.

The facial anatomy of the two individuals is at odds with each other. The convex facial structure (dental class II classification) is more evident in the pre-1967 individual. Prominent facial structure, maxilla advanced in relation to the retracted mandible.

The post-1967 individual has a concave facial structure (dental class III), a retracted maxilla and an advanced mandible, and mandibular prognathism.

Full dentures are not capable of altering the anatomy of the face, especially the chin, even if teeth wear down over time.