



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
 ISSN Online: 2394-5869
 Impact Factor: 5.2
 IJAR 2018; 4(2): 07-09
 www.allresearchjournal.com
 Received: 13-12-2017
 Accepted: 14-01-2018

Dr. Sangeeta Yadav
 PG Student in Department of
 Orthodontics and Dentofacial
 Orthopaedics, Mahatma I
 Gandhi Dental College, Jaipur,
 Rajasthan, India

Dr. Jay Prakash Yadav
 Department of Human
 Anatomy Jhalawar Medical
 College, Jhalawar, Rajasthan,
 India

Factors which influencing people satisfaction in relation with smile, teeth appearance and changes they desire to improve aesthetics

Dr. Sangeeta Yadav and Dr. Jay Prakash Yadav

Abstract

A cross-sectional study was performed out among 100 adult patients who visited the Mahatma Gandhi dental and hospital Sitapura, Jaipur. A questionnaire was given to patients to identify their satisfaction with smile, general teeth appearance and desired treatments. This study showed that satisfaction with tooth color and smile differed significantly between male and female patients.

Keywords: Misalignments, socio-demographic, dental crowns, dentures, orthodontic treatment

1. Introduction

Dental appearance is an important feature in determining the attractiveness of a face, and thus plays a key role in human social interactions. In general, people desire for pearly white teeth. Thus, tooth color is one of the most important factors determining satisfaction with dental appearance. Self satisfaction with tooth color decreases with increasing severity of discoloration. Alternatively, untreated dental caries, non-aesthetic or discolored anterior teeth restorations and missing anterior teeth usually lead to dissatisfaction with dental appearance. Malocclusion is a common oral disorder, although treatment needs and demands vary. In some populations, tooth misalignments are not regarded as serious enough to necessitate treatment, whereas, in other populations, the need for orthodontic treatment may be very high.

2. Material and Method

This cross sectional study was carried out 100 patient, 70 female and 30 male patients who attended the Mahatma Gandhi dental college and hospital Sitapura, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

All included patients were newly registered adults >18 years old, who had not received any dental treatment within the previous six months, were able to understand the Hindi language and have no clear evidence of cognitive disturbances. A systematic random sampling technique was used to select the study sample. A structured, interviewer guided questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire consisted of questions on socio-demographic items including sex, age, and level of education, as well as questions on each patient's satisfaction with his/her then-current general dental appearance. Patients were also asked about their satisfaction with tooth color, smile, perceived Malalignment of teeth (crowding, poorly aligned or protruding), caries in anterior teeth, non-aesthetic anterior tooth color restoration and presence of tooth fracture.

Questionnaire used in the study

1. Sex Male Female
2. Age: _____ (years)
3. Education level: Primary Secondary Post secondary Tertiary
1. Are you satisfied with the general appearance of your teeth? Yes No
2. Are you satisfied with your smile Yes No
3. Are you satisfied with your tooth color Yes No
4. Do you feel your teeth are crowded? Yes No
5. Do you feel your teeth are poorly aligned? Yes No
6. Do you feel your teeth are protruding? Yes No
7. Do you have dental caries in your front teeth? Yes No
8. Do you have non-aesthetic fillings in your front teeth? Yes No
9. Do you have fractures in your front teeth? Yes No
10. Do you wish to undergo these treatments to improve the appearance of your teeth?

Correspondence

Dr. Jay Prakash Yadav
 Department of Human
 Anatomy Jhalawar Medical
 College, Jhalawar, Rajasthan,
 India

- a. Orthodontic treatment to realign teeth Yes No
- b. Tooth whitening Yes No
- c. Dental crowns Yes No
- d. Tooth coloured fillings Yes No
- e. Dentures Yes No

3. Results

The demographic background of the patients and their satisfaction with their dental appearance are shown in table 1 of the 100 patients, 70 were female and 30 were male. Ages ranged from 18 to 62 years with a mean age of 31.5 years. 67% were educated till primary /secondary and 33% completed their post-secondary/ tertiary education.

It was found that 53 of these patients were not happy with their general dental appearance and 47 patients were happy with their general dental appearance. 81 patients were not happy with their smile and 19 patients were happy with smile and with dissatisfaction with tooth color being the most common 56. 26 patients felt that teeth were crowded and 74 patients felt that teeth were not crowded. 33 patients felt that teeth were poorly aligned and 67 patients felt that teeth were no poorly aligned. 23 patients felt that teeth protruded and 77 patients felt that teeth not protruded. 43 patients had dental caries and 57 patients do not had dental caries. 30 patients had non –aesthetic restorations and 70 patients do not had non-aesthetic restorations. 15 patients had fractures and 85 patients do not had fractures.

Table 1: Background of patients and satisfaction with dental appearance (n =100)

Variables	Frequency
Age group (years)	
< 35	62
35 – 54	32
≥ 55	6
Sex	
Male	30
Female	70
Education	
Primary/Secondary	67
	33
Satisfied with general dental appearance	
NO	53
YES	47
Satisfied with their smile	
NO	81
YES	19
Dissatisfied with tooth color	
NO	44
YES	56

Variables	Frequency
Felt that teeth were crowded	
NO	74
YES	26
Felt that teeth were poorly aligned	
NO	67
YES	33
Felt that teeth protruded	
NO	77
YES	23
Perceived dental caries	
NO	57
YES	43
Perceived non-aesthetic restorations	
NO	70
YES	30
Perceived fractures	
NO	85
YES	15

4. Discussion

Attitudes and perceptions towards dental appearance differ among populations and among individuals in a population. We found that of adults attending the mahatma Gandhi dental college and hospital, only 47 were satisfied with the appearance of their teeth, a lower percentage than in previous studies of different populations.

For example, a study of 1,014 patients at a dental school in Ankara, Turkey found that (57.3%) were satisfied with their

dental appearance as were 76% of stratified sample of adults in the United Kingdom.

In general, older people (age 55 and above) were more likely than younger people to be satisfied with their dental appearance, suggesting that the appearance of their teeth is not as important to older than to younger individuals. In this study, however, we found that age was not associated with satisfaction with dental appearance suggesting that dental appearance is becoming equally important in both older and younger adults.

This study found that, 81 patients were not happy with their smile and 19 patients were happy with smile. Alamassi BY et. al. found that the patients gave a statistically higher evaluation scores than the dental professionals in the five categories of the study which indicates higher satisfaction regarding their own smile aesthetics. Female patients were less satisfied about their smiles than the male patients.

Tooth color is a critical factor influencing satisfaction with smile appearance. For example a study in the United Kingdom found that the general public were dissatisfied with relatively mildly discoloured teeth indicating their concern about the color of their teeth.

This study found that most respondents (56) were dissatisfied with the color of their teeth in agreement with studies in populations in other countries. In agreement with previous results, we found that, dissatisfaction with tooth color may be the primary reason for dissatisfaction with dental appearance. In addition a study of 180 female patients in South London showed that whitened teeth were preferred over teeth with original color with the former associated with greater attractiveness.

In contrast another study in Germany done by Höfel *et al.* found that perceptions of facial attractiveness were independent of tooth color indicating that satisfaction with dental appearance may not correlate positively with facial attractiveness.

Patients with high levels of education were found to be more satisfied with the color of their teeth than individuals with lower academic achievement as well as to have a lower preference for white teeth.

These findings suggested that the higher self-satisfaction with tooth colour observed in individuals with higher academic achievement may reflect higher self-esteem. Among our patients the education level did not have impact on satisfaction with tooth color or general dental appearance.

5. Conclusions

Most patients in this study expressed dissatisfaction with their dental appearance and smile. Dissatisfaction was more common in females than in males. Unhappiness with tooth color and feelings of having protruding teeth also had significant negative influences on patient satisfaction with their general dental appearance. Smile had a greater influence on the appearance of people.

6. References

1. Kershaw S, Newton J, Williams D. The influence of tooth colour on the perceptions of personal characteristics among female dental patients: comparisons of unmodified, decayed and 'whitened' teeth. *British Dental Journal*. 2008; 204:E9.
2. Al-Omiri M, Karasneh J, Lynch E, Lamey P, Clifford T. Impacts of missing upper anterior teeth on daily living. *International Dental Journal*. 2009; 59(3):127-132.
3. Chi J, Harkness M, Crowther P. A longitudinal study of orthodontic treatment need in Dunedin schoolchildren. *New Zealand Dental Journal*. 2000; 96(423):4-9.
4. Baubiniene D, Sidlauskas A, Miseviciene I. The need for orthodontic treatment among 10-11- and 14-15-year-old Lithuanian schoolchildren. *Medicina (Kaunas)*. 2009; 45(10):814-821.

5. Akarslan Z, Sadik B, Erten H, Karabulut E. Dental esthetic satisfaction, received and desired dental treatments for improvement of esthetics. *Indian Journal of Dental Research*. 2009; 20(2):195-200.
6. Vallittu P, Vallittu A, Lassila V. Dental aesthetics—a survey of attitudes in different groups of patients. *Journal of Dentistry*. 1996; 24(5):335-338.
7. Marques L, Filogônio C, Filogônio C, Pereira L, Pordeus I, Paiva S *et al.* Aesthetic impact of malocclusion in the daily living of Brazilian adolescents. *Journal of Orthodontics*. 2009; 36(3):152-159.
8. Onyeaso C. Prevalence of malocclusion among adolescents in Ibadan, Nigeria. *American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics*. 2004; 126(5):604-607.
9. Lemeshow S, Hosmer D, Klar J, Lwanga S. Adequacy of sample size in health studies Colchester, England: John Wiley & Sons, 1990.
10. Manzanera D, Montiel-Company J, Almerich-Silla J, Gandía J. Orthodontic treatment need in Spanish schoolchildren: an epidemiological study using the Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need. *European Journal of Orthodontics*. 2009; 31(2):180-183.
11. Vallittu P, Vallittu A, Lassila V. Dental aesthetics—a survey of attitudes in different groups of patients. *Journal of Dentistry*. 1996; 24(5):335-338.