Perception of Dental Esthetics Among

Dental Patients in Kuwait

Elective Project Study Course No. 703
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ABSTRACT

**Background:** Esthetics has arguably become more of an important factor than function and health in recent years. Patients have become more aware of dental esthetics and are seeking treatment to achieve their idea of ideal esthetics. Seeing as there are so many factors that influence a smile, patients’ perception of esthetics is a topic that has yet to be fully explored.

**Methods:** A population of 151 adults was surveyed using a questionnaire consisting of 18 questions including 4 picture-oriented questions. The questionnaire was distributed among dental patients in dental clinics in Kuwait.

**Results:** Of the 151 participants, 65.8% were satisfied with the appearance of their teeth. Females were more likely to be satisfied with their dental esthetics as well as more likely to seek esthetic dental treatment. Tooth alignment had the greatest impact on perception of what is esthetic. However, only 19.5% of participants received orthodontic treatment. Tooth shade was the second most important factor when judging a smile, and almost half of those surveyed have used teeth whitening products. Gingival display is taken into consideration when evaluating a smile while the buccal corridor was of less importance.

**Conclusions:** Tooth alignment was the most significant factor among dental patients in Kuwait when evaluating a smile. The buccal corridor is usually not taken into consideration when assessing a smile.
INTRODUCTION

Some may argue that esthetics is as important of a factor as function and health.\textsuperscript{1} Currently advertising and media are motivating people to seek the perfect Hollywood smile.\textsuperscript{1} In modern society, an attractive appearance is highly important, and being that the mouth is one of the first features people look at, a pleasant smile is key.\textsuperscript{2} Because an attractive smile is highly desired for today's dental patient, demand for dental treatment has shifted from functional dentistry to esthetic dentistry.\textsuperscript{3} A study was done by Dudea et al. to find out South Eastern European patients' perception on dental esthetics. A multiple choice questionnaire was used to find out that almost 18% of patients were motivated by esthetics to get treatment done.\textsuperscript{1,4}

An esthetic smile plays a big role in a person's self-esteem; therefore, dentists should consider the esthetic dental treatment they provide to be just as important as any other type of treatment.\textsuperscript{5} The perception of what is esthetic is often considered to be subjective and tends to vary with age, gender, education level, and different cultural backgrounds.\textsuperscript{6} Not only does the idea of what is esthetic differ amongst different patients, it also differs between the dentist and the patient. Therefore, a dentist should take into consideration the patient's wants when treatment planning.\textsuperscript{7,8} There are many factors that are related to dental esthetics including: tooth shade, alignment, buccal corridor width and gingival morphology among many other features.\textsuperscript{9,10} Many studies have been conducted to demonstrate differences in patients’ perceptions of dental esthetics around the world. Some studies have asked the patients to judge their own smile, while others asked about the overall perception of what is an esthetic smile.
In many studies, dental shade was considered to be the dominant factor in esthetics. It is highly likely that the patient places greater emphasis on tooth shade than any other esthetic factor.\textsuperscript{11,12} There are three components of color; hue, chroma and value.\textsuperscript{13} The value or brightness is the most important component of the three.\textsuperscript{14} Studies have indicated that people at a younger age desire whiter teeth. Shulman et al. found that girls place more emphasis on their teeth shade than boys.\textsuperscript{1,15} Rosenstiel's research seconds Shulman's findings by reporting that women preferred whiter teeth than men.\textsuperscript{16}

Another study was conducted to evaluate the factors influencing patients' satisfaction with their dental appearance and with the results of treatment.\textsuperscript{5} Tooth shade was the primary reason of dissatisfaction of the 37% of people dissatisfied with their dental appearance. Eighty-eight percent of these patients showed interest in undergoing a tooth-whitening procedure.\textsuperscript{5} Although patients may not be satisfied with the appearance of their teeth, not all are willing to seek treatment. Dudea et al. found that even though the majority of patients considered themselves to have an abnormal dental shade, only 8.9% reported previous whitening treatment.\textsuperscript{1}

As stated by Miller, the trained and observant eye readily detects what is out of balance, out of harmony with its environment, or asymmetric.\textsuperscript{17,18} Because teeth malalignment is so detectable, many studies focusing on the impact of teeth alignment on dental esthetics have been conducted. Kokich et al.\textsuperscript{19} quantified both orthodontist's and laypersons' perceptions of smiles by using photos that were incrementally adjusted. It was found that even though the two groups had different perceptions of smile esthetics, both groups were able to identify characteristics that both bettered and lessened smile esthetics.\textsuperscript{19,22} It was found that asymmetric alternations cause teeth to
be less attractive to the dental professionals as well as the lay public. Symmetric alterations, on the other hand, were considered to be unattractive to dental professionals but commonly undetected by the lay people. Akarslan et al. found that although 29.9% of the studied population thought that their anterior teeth were crowded, orthodontic treatment was determined to be the least accepted type of treatment for the improvement of esthetics. Only 8% of the people surveyed had self-reported previous orthodontic treatment.

Another parameter that was related to esthetics is the buccal corridor width (negative space). According to Sharma, in order for a smile to be considered ideal, a space should be present separating the teeth from the corners of the mouth. Loi et al. designed a study to evaluate the influence of the size of buccal corridors on the assessment of attractive smile esthetics by Japanese and Korean orthodontists and orthodontic patients. Buccal corridors were modified digitally from 0% to 25% compared with the inner intercommissural width. The influence of the size of the buccal corridor on smile esthetics was assessed. Japanese and Korean orthodontists and orthodontic patients prefer narrow or medium buccal corridors to broad buccal corridors.

Another study was conducted by McLeod et al. to assess the Canadian layperson's perceptions of smile esthetics and compare the results with data collected from the U.S. A computer-based survey was distributed consisting of 29 digital images of a posed smile manipulated using Adobe Photoshop. Results show that the Canadian and U.S. layperson's preferences regarding esthetics differed statistically and clinically. Regarding the buccal corridor, there was a difference of 5.27 mm in what was considered to be an ideal value. Canadians perceived 6.33 mm to be ideal whereas the U.S. laypeople thought 11.6 mm to be ideal.
Another feature contributing to dental esthetics is the gingival display.\textsuperscript{26,27} Even though an irregular arrangement of gingival tissue may be considered to be healthy, it causes a less esthetic dental perception. The gingival esthetics is more critical in patients with higher lip lines. Problems relating to the gingiva included excess gingival display as well as gingival recession.\textsuperscript{14} A study by Talic et al.\textsuperscript{17} regarding the gingival display shows that both dentists and laypeople perceived a gingival display of 1-2 mm as acceptable. This finding differs from a previous study by Kokich et al. suggesting that increased gingival display is not noticeable if less than 4 mm.\textsuperscript{19}

Pithon et al’s study aimed to evaluate perceptions regarding esthetic appearance of the smile in cases of orthognathic surgery for correction of maxillary gingival display. Alterations were made to an extra oral front-view photograph of a gingival smile in normal occlusion by repositioning the maxilla to simulate bone tissue removal and gingival exposure. To evaluate degree of esthetics, an attractiveness-scale was used, with 0 representing hardly attractive, 5 attractive, and 10 very attractive. All of the evaluated groups demonstrated that large gingival extension does not always affect esthetic appearance of the smile. Insufficiently visualized maxillary incisors were considered hardly attractive and received statistically lower scores (P < .05). According to esthetic parameters, the gingival plays an important role in the composition of the smile, but only when exposed to a small extent.\textsuperscript{28}

Many studies have been done on people’s perception of what is esthetic.\textsuperscript{29,30} These studies show how different factors influence the overall assessment. Seeing as there are so many factors, patients’ perception of esthetics is a topic that has yet to be fully explored. The aim of this study is to assess the importance attributed to dental esthetics by the subject. The study also aims to evaluate the patient’s perception of
gingival display. Being that tooth shade is of such importance, the patient's
perceptions regarding esthetic appearance of the smile when it comes to tooth shade,
is also addressed. We also aim to investigate the influence of the size of the buccal
corridors as well as the importance of teeth alignment in relation to an esthetic smile.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The questionnaire was approved by Health Science Center, Ethical Community for
Student Study Projects. A multiple-choice questionnaire was administered to 175
patients in government dental polyclinics in Kuwait during the summer of 2013.
Surveys were distributed 2 hours daily for one week at government dental polyclinics.
Patients were asked to answer the questions while they waited for their dental
treatment. Subjects were informed about the aims of the study and that participation
was optional. Participants were guaranteed confidentiality due to the anonymous data
collection. The names of the participants and identifying information were not
obtained; only age, gender and nationality were recorded. Of the 175 surveys initially
distributed, 24 chose not to participate. The questionnaire contained 18 items with 4
digitally altered colored photos. The photos showed the smile alone, so that
participants would not be distracted by other features. The features represented in the
photos included tooth shade, alignment, buccal corridor, and gingival display. Two
photographs were shown with one showing a smile with a lighter shade of teeth than
the other and participants were asked to choose which was more esthetic than the
other or if they noticed a difference at all. Another smile was shown with two
photographs with one displaying increased anterior mandibular crowding. Buccal
corridor was assessed using two photographs with varying levels of buccal corridor
display. Gingival display was also assessed using two photographs with one having
increased amount of gingival display compared to the other. The remainder of the
survey focused on participants’ satisfaction with their own smile, information about their own esthetic treatment, and perception of other people's smiles.

The data was transferred to the computer for analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 21 for Windows (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). Descriptive statistics including percentage and frequency of factors were assessed.

RESULTS:

The majority of the participants (65.8%) were happy with the appearance of their teeth, while 30.9% were unhappy, and 3.4% were indifferent. The age group with the highest satisfaction rate was the 45-54 year olds; 81.3% of this age group said that they were happy with the appearance of their teeth. Those who were the least happy with the appearance of their teeth were those age 55 and older.

This figure shows the distribution of the age of the participants.
Females (70.9%) tend to be more satisfied than males (58.7%) with their dental esthetics. However, males tend to have a higher rate of indifference than females. (Figure 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Are you happy with the appearance of your teeth?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: This table demonstrates the differences between males' and females’ satisfaction with the appearance of their teeth.*

Results show that there is a linear relationship between education level and patients’ satisfaction with the appearance of their teeth. (Figure 2)

*Figure 2: This chart shows the relationship between education level and satisfaction with appearance of teeth.*
It has been found that only 47.7% of dental patients in Kuwait have received dental treatment solely to change the appearance of their teeth. The age group that is more likely to get esthetic dental treatment is the 25-34 year old age group. (Figure 3)

While, those 55 and older are least likely to seek esthetic dental treatment. There is a higher percentage of females (53.5%) in Kuwait aiming to improve their dental appearance by getting esthetic dental treatment than males (39.7%). There is an inverse relationship between the level of education of the participants and their likelihood of pursuing dental treatment purely to change the appearance of their teeth.

*Figure 3: This figure shows the percentage of those who received esthetic dental treatment according to age.*

The majority of women (58.8%) thought that the appearance of a person's teeth was very important in their impression of that person. On the other hand, the majority of males (52.4%) thought that it was only somewhat important: however, education level did not play a role.
When shown two pictures, one with a greater amount of buccal corridor compared to the other, the majority of participants (43.6%) did not notice a difference. Of those who did notice a difference, 30.4% thought that the picture displaying less amount of buccal corridor was more esthetic.

When inquiring about stained teeth, it was found that 73% of participants thought that stained teeth were highly unattractive. Slightly stained teeth were considered to be acceptable to 25%. Only 2% of those surveyed were indifferent to stained teeth. (Figure 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I don't care</th>
<th>Slightly stained teeth are ok</th>
<th>Stained teeth are highly unattractive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>73.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4: This table demonstrates the differences between males' and females' impressions of stained teeth.

It was found that only 26.8% of participants were satisfied with the shade of their teeth, while 70.5% were not. Those with a higher education level showed to be the most content with the shade of their teeth. However, the desire for lighter shade teeth was common in all education levels. The results of teeth shade satisfaction were very similar between males and females.
Although 70.5% were not satisfied with the shade of their teeth, only 51% acknowledged using teeth whitening products. When it came to females, more used teeth whitening products than those that did not. The opposite was true for the males. The age group that used teeth whitening products the most was those aged 25-34 with 62.3% of them claiming to have previously used products to whiten their teeth.

Two images were shown with Image A displaying teeth with a darker shade than Image B. Seventy-one percent of participants showed Image B to be more appealing. Results were similar regardless of the education level. A larger percent of the males (15.9%) did not notice a difference than the percent of females (9.4 %).

Participants were also shown two pictures of the same smile but one showing more crowding in the lower anterior teeth than the other.
It was found that 77% of participants favored the smile with more aligned lower anterior teeth and only 11.4% did not notice a difference between the two pictures. The group of people with an education level of high school or less, were the most likely to not notice a difference. When it came to gender, females were more likely to choose the smile with less mal-aligned teeth. Participants were also asked about their satisfaction with their own teeth alignment. The majority (69%) was satisfied with their teeth alignment. Females were more likely to be satisfied than males. Females also had a higher percentage (24.7%) of orthodontic treatment compared to the males (12.7%). The younger groups of participants had more orthodontic treatment done than the older age groups. There was no clear correlation between education level and orthodontic treatment. Of those that did get orthodontic treatment, the majority did so to improve the appearance of their teeth (67.9%). The second most common reason was to improve oral health and function (26.4%), while the least common was to improve self-esteem (5.75%).

Two images displaying the same smile with one showing more gingival display compared to the other were shown. Results show 64.7% of participants preferred the smile with the less amount of gingival display. Males were more likely to not notice a difference compared to females as shown in Figure 5.
In your opinion, which is the picture with the best smile?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Image A</th>
<th>Image B</th>
<th>I don't notice a difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 5: This table shows the male vs. female opinion of the amount of gingival display's impact on dental esthetics.*

Finally, participants were asked what was the most significant factor when judging a smile. The majority of participants (65.3%) chose teeth position and alignment as the most significant factor. The second most significant was tooth shade (28.6%). Only 6.1% of participants chose gingival display to be a significant factor while not one participant chose the buccal corridor to be of any importance when judging a smile.

**DISCUSSION**

Esthetics has arguably become more of an important factor than function and health in recent years. Patients have become more aware of dental esthetics and are seeking treatment to achieve their idea of ideal esthetics. In order to provide the highest level of dental care, today's dentists should place just as much of an emphasis on esthetics as she or he would on function and health when treatment planning. Different components make up an esthetic smile, which involves the interaction between soft tissue and teeth.

In general, dental patients in Kuwait are happy with the overall appearance of their teeth. This finding is consistent with a study conducted by Samorodnitzky-Naveh et al. their study found that 63% of the Israeli population was satisfied with their dental appearance. Even though many in Kuwait are happy with the appearance of their
teeth, a substantial number of dental patients in Kuwait are seeking dental treatment for the sole reason of improving their smile esthetics. Of the patients seeking esthetic dental treatment the females tend to be the majority. The fact that females are the majority of those seeking esthetics dental treatment may contribute to the fact that females tend to be more satisfied than males when it comes to the appearance of their teeth. The fact that males are more likely to be indifferent to their own smile esthetics may also contribute to them seeking esthetic dental treatment less than females. Dudea et al. stated that, "women were more critical than men, indicating more often "some" or even "major defects" compared to men, who self-attributed more often an "acceptable smile." They stated that women were more critical than men, indicating more often "some" or even "major defects" compared to men, who self-attributed more often an "acceptable smile."  

Gender is not the only factor that affects a person's opinion of their smile. Those that have a higher education level happen to be more content with the esthetics of their smile than those with a lower level of education. Being that they are more content, highly educated patients pursue esthetic treatment less than others. Akarslan et al. found a significant difference between education levels and dissatisfaction of dental esthetics. It was found that the higher the educational level, the higher the satisfaction of tooth color and those with the lowest education level tend to hide their teeth when smiling.

Treatments that were considered to be esthetically driven were teeth whitening and orthodontic procedures. Although it is common that some patients are unhappy with the shade of their teeth, they haven't necessarily done anything about it. A study done on the Turkish population demonstrated that 9.1% of the population self-reported receiving teeth whitening treatment and 8% received orthodontic treatment. Regardless of the high dissatisfaction percentages of tooth color and tooth alignment, low percentages of patients received tooth whitening and orthodontic treatment.
Dissatisfaction with teeth alignment was not as common as dissatisfaction with dental shade.

Today, the appearance of a person's smile also plays a role in society's impression towards them. Women tend to place more emphasis and are more critical when it comes to a person's smile. The majority of male patients in Kuwait thought that it was just somewhat important when forming an impression of another person.

Proving that today's patient is more educated in what is esthetic, dental patients in Kuwait did notice minor differences in smile esthetics. They were most critical when it came to tooth alignment and shade. Gingival display also proved to affect the opinion of dental patients in Kuwait of what is esthetic. Buccal corridor display, however, did not affect the perception of the patients. McLeod et al.'s study found that Canadian and US lay people differed in their perception of smile esthetics; however, one factor that was common in the Kuwaiti, Canadian, and US population was the fact that the buccal corridor played an insignificant role in perception of smile esthetics.22 Even when the Kuwaiti population was directly asked about the most significant factors affecting the perception of dental esthetics teeth position and alignment came first; followed by tooth shade, and gingival display. Further proof that dental patients in Kuwait did not place importance on buccal corridor display, not one patient considered it to be the most significant factor when judging a smile.

CONCLUSION

It is of great importance to understand and appreciate the perception of what is esthetic among a population in order to fully and successfully provide dental care. It was concluded that dental esthetics was highly important among dental patients in Kuwait. Gingival display, tooth shade, and tooth alignment greatly influence patients'
perception of the esthetic appearance of a smile. Buccal corridor, however, proves to be not as much of a significant factor.
REFERENCES


Kuwait University
Faculty of Dentistry
2013

Informed Consent (Adult)

Title of the Project: Perception of Dental Esthetics in Kuwait.

Aim of this research is:

- Assess the importance attributed to dental esthetics by subjects.
- Assess the patient’s perception of gingival display when it comes to dental esthetics.
- Evaluate perceptions regarding esthetic appearance of the smile when it comes to tooth shade.
- Evaluate the influence of the size of the buccal corridors on the perception of dental esthetics.
- Assess the importance of teeth alignment when it comes to an esthetic smile.

The procedures involved in this study include: a questionnaire.

Answering 18 questions on this questionnaire, which should only take you about 10 minutes to be completed.

There are no risks to you if you participate in this research. Your participation will increase knowledge about this important issue. All information collected will remain confidential. Neither your name or your address will be recorded in any assessment. There is no obligation or compulsion for you to participate, and you have the freedom to agree or not agree to participate this will not have any effect on your right to receive the health care. You may quit from the research on any time.

Please indicate (✓) below if you wish to participate or decline to do so:

☐ I wish to participate
☐ I do not wish to participate

Signature of participant:

Thank You for Your Cooperation...

Student name: Layla Eltejaye – Farah Binthani Faculty: Faculty of Dentistry
Supervised by: Dr. Mai AlKhalaf
Date: 14/3/2013

This consent form comes in two copies, one copy should be kept with the researcher and the other copy may be given to the participant if they like to keep a copy with them.
جامعة الكويت
كلية طب الأسنان
قسم العلوم التشخيصية
2013

قرار مستنير للبالغين (كامل الاهلية) بالموافقة

عنوان الدراسة: مفهوم تجميل الأسنان في دولة الكويت

الهدف من إجراء هذه الدراسة هو:
- تقييم مفهوم تجميل الأسنان عند الأفراد
- تقييم مفهوم الفرد عن ظهور اللثة عند الإبتسامة وتأثيرها على المنظر
- أهمية ترتيب وتنسيق الأسنان على الإبتسامة الجميلة

الإجراءات المتبقية في هذه الدراسة تتضمن التالي:

1) الإجابة على 18 مسألة من خلال هذا الاستبيان المكتوب والذي يستغرق 10 دقيقة تقريباً.

جميع المعلومات التي ستتم الحصول عليها من خلال هذه الدراسة سيتم التعامل معها بسرية تامة.
ولن يتم إدراج الأسماء في إجابة الإجابة. وتعتبر الانتباه بالمحافظة على سرية المعلومات والخصوصية في هذه الدراسة اختيارية وغير ملزمة. ولكن، وكمال الإجراء في الموافقة أو عدم الموافقة على المشاركة، فإن عدم الموافقة لن يؤثر على حтик في تلقى الرعاية الطبية المتوقعة لك. ولك الحق في التخلي عن الإجابة أو الانسحاب من الدراسة في أي وقت.

الرجاء وضع علامة (√) في المكان المناسب:

- أرغب بالمشاركة
- لا أرغب بالمشاركة

تشكر لكم حسن تعاونكم.

اسم الطالبة: فرح بن ثاني - لؤيي التجاني الكلية: طب الأسنان
اسم المشرف على الدراسة: د. م. الخلف

هذا القرار من نسختين، نسخة تحتفظ لدى الباحث في سجل البحث والنسخة الثانية تسلم إلى المشارك بالبحث إذا رغب في ذلك.
Please answer the following questions:

1. Gender:
   Male
   Female

2. What is your age range?
   18-24
   25-34
   35-44
   45-54
   55-64
   65+

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
   Did not graduate high school
   High school graduate
   2-year college degree
   4-year college degree (Bachelor’s degree)
   Master's, Professional, Doctorate degree

4. What is your nationality?
   Kuwaiti
   Non-Kuwaiti, Please specify ..............

5. Are you happy with the appearance of your teeth?
   Yes
   No
   I don't care

6. Have you ever had dental treatment to change the appearance of your teeth?
   Yes
   No

7. How important is the appearance of a person's teeth in your impression of that person?
   Not important at all
   Somewhat important
   Very important
8. In your opinion, which is the picture with the best smile?
   - Image A
   - Image B
   - I don’t notice a difference

9. What is your impression of stained teeth?
   - I don’t care
   - Slightly stained teeth are ok
   - Stained teeth are highly unattractive

10. In your opinion, which is the picture with the best smile?
    - Image A
    - Image B
    - I don’t notice a difference

11. Are you satisfied with the shade of your teeth?
    - I don’t care
    - I am happy with the shade of my teeth
    - I wish my teeth were lighter

12. Have you ever used teeth whitening products?
    - Yes
    - No
13. In your opinion, which is the picture with the best smile?  
   Image A  
   Image B  
   I don’t notice a difference

14. Are you satisfied with the position (alignment) of your teeth?  
   Yes  
   No

15. In your opinion, which is the picture with the best smile?  
   Image A  
   Image B  
   I don’t notice a difference

16. Have you had braces before?  
   Yes  
   No

17. If you answered NO to question 16 skip this question. If YES... what are your reasons for getting braces?  
   Improve the appearance  
   Improve my self-esteem  
   Improve my oral health and function
18. Of the following, which is the most significant factor to you when judging a smile?
   Tooth shade
   Teeth position/alignment
   The amount of gums seen
   Dark areas at the corners of the mouth
مفهوم تجميل الأسنان في دولة الكويت

الرجاء الإجابة على الأسئلة التالية:

(1) الجنس
- ذكر
- أنثى

(2) معدل العمر
- 18-28
- 29-39
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60+

(3) المستوى التعليمي
- ما دون الثانوية
- المرحلة الثانوية
- دبلوم/بакلاوريوس
- شهادة عليا

(4) الجنسية
- كويتي
- غير كويتي، الرجاء التحديد..........

(5) هل أنت سعيد في مظهر أسنانك؟
- نعم
- لا
- لا أهتم

(6) هل زرت طبيب الأسنان لتغير مظهر أسنانك من قبل؟
- نعم
- لا

(7) ما أهميه مظهر أسنان الآخرين عن اتطاعك لهم؟
- لا يهم إطلاعا
- مهم نوعا ما
- مهم جدا
8) من وجهة نظرك أي من الصور التالية أجمل ابتسامة؟
   Image A
   Image B
   لا فرق

9) ما رأيك حول اصفرار الأسنان؟
   لا يهمني بس
   اصفرار سبب مقبول لدي
   اصفرار الأسنان غير جذاب أبداً

أي من الصور التالية أجمل ابتسامة من وجهة نظرك؟
   Image A
   Image B
   لا فرق

10) ما رأيك في لون أسنانك الحالي؟
    لا يهمني أبداً
    أنا سعيد في لون أسناني الحالي.
    أتمنى أن تكون أفتح وأبيض.
فهوم تجميل الأسنان في دولة الكويت

هل استعملت منتجات لتبييض الأسنان من قبل؟
نعم
لا

أي من الصور التالية أجمل ابتسامة من وجهة نظرك؟
Image A
Image B
لا فرق

هل أنت متقن في ترتيب وتنسيق أسنانك؟
نعم
لا

أي من الصور التالية أجمل ابتسامة من وجهة نظرك؟
Image A
Image B
لا فرق

هل سبق لك وضع مقوم الأسنان من قبل؟
نعم
لا
مفهوم تجميل الأسنان في دولة الكويت

إذا أجبت نعم في السؤال السابق، ما هو السبب الرئيسي لوضع مقوم الأسنان؟

لتحسين مظهر الأسنان.
لزيادة الثقة بالنفس.
لتحسين صحة الفم والمضغ.

من التالي، ما هو أهم عامل في تقييم الإبتسامة حسب رأيك الشخصي؟

لون الأسنان
ترتيب وتناسق الأسنان
الثرة الزاوية المظلمة في أطراف الأسنان
مكتب الأستاذ الدكتور الدكتور محمد المسعود
كلية الطب
جامعة الكويت

الdürك2/11/2013
المرجع: 23/1/2013

السيد الدكتور/ ولد خالد الفلاح
وكيل وزارة الصحة المساعد لشؤون التخطيط و الجودة
رئيس لجنة الدائمة لتنسيق البحوث الطبية والصحية

تحية طيبة وبعد ...

الموضوع: تسهيل مهمة الطالب/ لبي التنجي و الطالبة/ فرح بن ثاني/ بإشراف الدكتور/ ماه الخلف
كلية طب الأسنان

يرجى التفضل بالإحاطة بأن اللجنة- إثر تعميمها الموفق للجنة الدائمة لتنسيق البحوث الطبية والصحية وال الجوهرة المنشأة بموجب القرار الوزاري رقم 207/2012 لجهاز الصحة، وهي على الإجتماع المنعقد يوم الاثنين الموافق 10/2/2013، والموافقة على إجراء البحث المقدم من الطالبة/ لبي التنجي و الطالبة/ فرح بن ثاني/ بإشراف الدكتور/ ماه الخلف- كلية طب الأسنان، تحت عنوان:

Perception of dental esthetics among dental patients in Kuwait

ويتم البحث باستخدام استبان لجمع البيانات من مراجع ميقات الأسنان بعد استيفاء الأقرار المستنير من المشاركين بالبحث. ولا يتضمن البحث الإبلاغ على Informed Consent ملاحظات المرضى أو إجراء أي فحوصات أو تدخلات لهم.

لذلك يرجى الموافقة على توصية اللجان- إثر عودة وثائقية السيد/ الدكتور الوكيل المساعد
لـ: طب الأسنان للعمل على تسهيل مهمة البحوث، مع إلتزامها بالمحافظة على حقوق المرضى، بالإضافة إلى قدرة المراقبة وسرية المعلومات وعدم تداولها لطرف ثالث، وحقوق الاقترار المستنير من المشاركين بالبحث حسب الضوابط المنظمة لذلك.

(".."

أ.د. عبد خضر عبيد
عميد كلية الطب

نسخة: الدكتور/ عميد كلية طب الأسنان

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20/02/2013

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Perception of dental esthetics among dental patients in Kuwait.

We aimed to study the knowledge and perception of dental esthetics among patients in Kuwait. The study was conducted in two dental clinics in Kuwait City and Al-Ahmadi. The patients were asked about their perception of dental esthetics and their expectations from their dentist. The results showed that most patients had a positive perception of dental esthetics and were satisfied with the results. The study also revealed that patients with a higher education level had a more positive perception of dental esthetics.

P.O. Box: 1309, Safat, Kuwait.
Tel: 24867159, 24866222, 24867339.
برجاء التفصيل بالاطلاع والتوجيه بما ترونه مناسباً نحو اعتماد توصية اللجنة
والموافقة على معاطية الجهات ذات الصلة بموضوع البحث السيد/ة: الوكيل
المساعد لشؤون طب الأسنان بهذا الشأن للعمل على تسهيل مهمةطالبين
مع مراعاة التزامهما بالمحافظة على حقوق المرضى بالخصوصية وسرية
المعلومات وعدم تداولها خارج إطار البحث والحصول على الإقرار المستنير
من المشاركين بالبحث حسب الضوابط المنظمة لذلك.

وفقًا لقبول قانص الاحترام،

الدكتور/ة: ولد خالد الفلاح
الوكيل المساعد لشؤون التخطيط والجودة
رئيس اللجنة الدائمة لتنسيق البحوث الطبية والصحية

مرافقات:
- الكتاب الراد من إن. عميد كلية الطب
( المرجع 23/06/2564)