



Satisfaction and attitudes of the student population about dental esthetics

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Perceptions of the esthetic appearance of teeth vary in different individuals and can affect satisfaction with the dental appearance, attitudes, and the need for appropriate dental treatment. The research aims to examine the factors influencing the satisfaction with the appearance of the dentition and the attitude toward treatments which improve dental esthetics among students of the faculty of dentistry in comparison to the attitudes of students of non-dental faculties.

Methods: The research included a total of 358 students of the Faculty of Dentistry and Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo who voluntarily filled out a questionnaire created for this research. The questionnaire contained questions related to satisfaction with the appearance of teeth in general, tooth color, tooth position, questions related to the previous, and future desired esthetic restorations and treatments.

Results: Female subjects expressed statistically significantly greater dissatisfaction with the appearance of the dentition and did or plan to do treatments that could improve dental esthetics compared to male subjects. Students of the Faculty of Dentistry at final years were significantly more satisfied with the general appearance of teeth and tooth color compared to freshmen students of the Faculty of Dentistry and students of the Faculty of Architecture.

Conclusion: Satisfaction with dental appearance is a subjective experience that is influenced by various factors, level, and type of education is among them.

Keywords: Student's population; dental esthetic; satisfaction; desired esthetic treatment

INTRODUCTION

Esthetic dentistry can be defined as the process of achieving a natural and harmonious appearance using the highest standards (1), according to the preferences of the people involved.

Facial appearance is the most striking part of one's appearance. It is of special social and psychological significance for an individual, especially in communication and interaction with the environment (2).

In social interaction, attention is mainly focused on the mouth and eyes of the speaker, with eye and lip movements with teeth participating in the function of speech and expression as well as the creation of facial expressions (3).

Since eyes, smile, and teeth are the most dominant part of the face, they are also the most important characteristics that determine the attractiveness of a person (4,5).

From this aspect, the lower third of the face proved to be an extremely important factor in the perception of facial esthetics, and the beauty of the lower third of the face, and thus the entire face, was reduced to certain standards (6). These standards apply to the soft structures of the face and lips, the proportions of the face, the height of the lower third of the face, the position of the lips, the size, shape, position and color of the teeth, and the position, color, and shape of the gingiva (7,8).

Frese et al. in their review paper announced that seven esthetically related parameters are objectively measurable: Smile line, lip line, incisal edge, the position of the dental and central line of the face, incisor inclination, width and height of the upper front teeth, gingival contour, coverage roots, and height of interdental papilla (9). All those parameters can be objectively measured, but the perception of the dental esthetic itself includes an important subjective component.

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Colored or worn teeth, damaged enamel, defective dental restorations, carious lesions, toothless spaces, can have serious consequences in terms of self-condemnation and negative attitudes of other people toward the individual. A lack of a proportionate and beautiful smile could affect a person's self-esteem as well as mental and physical health (10).

Having in mind the above, dentistry has begun to occupy a very important place in almost all spheres of human life. The interest of patients and dentists in esthetic dentistry has grown significantly in recent decades, probably due to the extremely large influence of modern media (11,12).

The positive impact of a dental procedure on a patient's smile, appearance, self-esteem, overall mental health, satisfaction, and self-image is more than obvious. Esthetic procedures that achieve an attractive smile include the creation of dental restoration following the composition of the face (2). Imitation of the natural morphological characteristics of teeth harmonized with the appropriate soft-tissue architecture is the goal of every dentist. The patient's subjective perception of his appearance is influenced by numerous factors, mostly cultural, socio-demographic factors, and nowadays the exceptional importance of different types of media (2,11,12).

Furthermore, the influence of factors such as the psychological profile of the individual, his character, age, gender, and level of education is unquestionable (13-16). Regarding education, not only the level of education but the type of education as well might influence the perception. Therefore, it seems interesting to evaluate the perception of dental esthetics in persons with an education in architecture due to their specific taste in art combined with technical sciences.

The previous studies worldwide conducted to evaluate satisfaction with dental esthetics have indicated a high percentage of dissatisfaction in humans. Individuals show varying degrees of sensitivity to certain esthetic issues, but in most studies, the greatest dissatisfaction was with the general appearance of the teeth, tooth color, poor front tooth alignment, and the presence of different restorations on the front teeth (10-20).

The assessment of dental appearance is mostly contributed by the six upper front teeth that are most visible during communication, function, and smile (21,22). The assessment of the appearance of these six upper teeth is influenced by various factors such as color, shape, and size of teeth and the visibility of teeth and gums at rest and smiling. All of these factors can be considered individually, but ultimately, they must form a coherent whole.

In this paper, we will consider a number of significant factors that affect dental esthetics to improve it, as well as achieve adequate clinical results in patients. Recognizing patients' perceptions and their satisfaction with current dental appearance and desired treatments to improve dental esthetics can contribute to clinicians in a strategy of good clinical practice and achieving patient satisfaction.

The research aims to examine the factors that affect satisfaction with the appearance of dentition and attitudes toward treatments that affect the improvement of dental esthetics among dental students and to compare their attitudes with non-dental students. The type of education, dental

versus non-dental might influence the perception of dental esthetics.

METHODS

A total of 358 students of the Faculty of Dentistry and of the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo were included in the research. All students voluntarily completed a questionnaire adopted from the research of Maghairh et al. (23). The research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Sarajevo.

The questionnaire contains general information about the respondent (age, gender, faculty, and year of study), questions about the frequency of visits to the dentist.

The part of the questionnaire related to satisfaction with dental appearance and esthetics contains ten questions on the satisfaction with the appearance of teeth in general, tooth color, tooth position, questions related to the previous esthetic restorations, and previous treatments (teeth whitening, orthodontic treatment, esthetic scales, or crowns), and questions for the desired treatment related to these parameters.

A total of 251 students were surveyed at the Faculty of Dentistry, 124 in the 2nd year of study, 65 in the 5th year, and 62 in the 6th year of study. A total of 107 students were surveyed at the Faculty of Architecture, of which 57 were in the 1st year and 50 in the 3rd year of study. For this study, subjects were divided into three groups.

Students of the Faculty of Dentistry were divided into two groups to examine the influence of the level of dental education on the formation of attitudes about satisfaction with dental esthetics.

The first group comprised students of 5th- and 6th-year of study of the faculty of dentistry.

The second group comprised 2nd-year students of the faculty of dentistry.

The third group consists of students of the Faculty of Architecture in the 1st and 3rd year, that is, students of the non-dental group.

Statistical analysis of the data was performed in IBM SPSS Statistics v.22. From the descriptive statistical methods, frequencies and percentages of modalities were calculated, as well as arithmetic means and corresponding standard deviations. Hypothesis testing was performed with a Student *t*-test of independent samples, Pearson's Chi-square test and Chi-square test with Yates continuity correction, as well as Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney nonparametric tests. The hypotheses were tested at the alpha level of 95%, that is, the tested differences between the samples were recognized as statistically significant if the realized $p < 5\%$.

RESULTS

A total of 358 respondents surveyed at the Faculty of Dentistry and Architecture were included in the research. Table 1 shows the number of respondents in relation to the faculty and the 1st year of study. Of the total number of respondents, 69.8% were women, while 30.2% were men.

In the analysis of variables between the sexes of the respondents, the answers of the respondents were expressed on

TABLE 1. Number of respondents in relation to the faculty and year of study

Year of study	College			
	Dentistry		Architecture	
	Count	%	Count	%
I.	0	0.0	57	53.3
II.	124	49.4	0	0.0
III.	0	0.0	50	46.7
V.	65	25.9	0	0.0
VI.	62	24.7	0	0.0
Total	251	100	107	100

categorical scales of the nominal type, so the Chi-square independence test was used as a statistical method. Hypotheses were tested at the alpha level of 95%, that is, with 5% risk. Female subjects expressed a statistically significantly higher dissatisfaction with the general appearance of teeth ($p < 0.021$) and tooth color ($p < 0.002$) compared to male subjects ($p < 0.021$). (Table 2) Female subjects in a significantly higher percentage had previously done orthodontic treatment ($p < 0.004$) and replaced the existing fillings with those in tooth color ($p < 0.003$). When it comes to expressed desires for different dental treatments that improve esthetics, women in a statistically significantly higher percentage express the intention to whiten teeth ($p < 0.003$) and undergo orthodontic treatment ($p < 0.013$) compared to men (Table 2).

In the analysis of variables between different groups of respondents from statistical methods, both the Chi-square test on nominal variables and the Kruskal–Wallis test on variables of ordinal (rank) type was used. Subjects from the first group (5th and 6th-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry) are significantly more satisfied with the general appearance of teeth ($p < 0.043$) compared to the second group (2nd-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry) and the third group of respondents (students of the Faculty of Architecture) (Table 3).

Furthermore, respondents from the first group significantly more often show satisfaction with the color of their teeth compared to respondents from the second and third groups ($p < 0.004$) (Table 3).

The desire for the treatment of teeth whitening in a significantly higher percentage is expressed by subjects from the second and third groups than by subjects from the first ($p < 0.000$) (Table 3). Statistically, a significantly higher percentage of subjects from the third group had problems with caries of front teeth than respondents from the first and second groups ($p < 0.000$) (Table 3).

The study of the relationship between the attitudes of all respondents regardless of age, gender, and study year (level of education) about the dental appearance and esthetics of the teeth and the attitudes toward the previous and future treatment of the teeth was conducted by Chi-square test with a risk of 5%. Our results indicate that teeth whitening would be significantly more often done by persons who are not satisfied with the color of their teeth ($p < 0.000$) (Table 4).

Orthodontic treatment would be significantly more often performed by persons who are dissatisfied with the general

appearance of teeth ($p < 0.000$), than persons who are not satisfied with tooth color ($p < 0.001$), persons who consider their front teeth to be compacted ($p < 0.000$), and persons who consider that their teeth are poorly aligned ($p < 0.000$) (Table 4).

Crowns or veneers would be requested significantly more often by people who are not satisfied with the general appearance of teeth ($p < 0.002$), who are not satisfied with the color of teeth ($p < 0.017$), people who think their teeth are spaced ($p < 0.006$), people who think that their teeth were poorly aligned ($p < 0.007$), persons who had some esthetic restorations on the front teeth ($p < 0.000$), as well as persons who more often hid their teeth when laughing ($p < 0.036$).

The desire to replace the filling in a significantly higher percentage is expressed by respondents who are dissatisfied with the appearance ($p < 0.017$) and tooth color ($p < 0.009$), than respondents who believe that their front teeth are tight ($p < 0.025$), as well as those respondents who a larger percentage believe that their teeth are poorly aligned ($p < 0.048$) Table 4.

Those persons who bleached their teeth in a statistically significantly higher percentage hide them when they laugh ($p < 0.016$).

Subjects who replaced existing fillings with tooth-colored ones in a statistically significantly higher percentage and hid their teeth when laughing, while subjects who did not perform such treatment in a significantly higher percentage did not hide their teeth when laughing ($p < 0.017$).

DISCUSSION

Gender differences play an important role in satisfaction with dental appearance given that men and women have different requirements and needs in tooth appearance, so it is assumed that in assessing the appearance of their teeth using different parameters. In our study, female subjects showed a statistically significantly higher dissatisfaction with the general appearance of teeth ($p < 0.021$) and tooth color ($p < 0.002$), compared to male subjects. We can relate these results to the fact that females are more interested in their appearance than men, notice certain details more, and judge their appearance more critically (24).

This behavior is also confirmed by women's increased self-awareness when it comes to beauty and fashion compared to men.

In study conducted by Bilal in Saudi Arabia and Silva GC in Brazil among the student population of dental colleges female students had a desire to have a smile as celebrities while being more updated with the latest issues of fashion magazines and blogs (24-26).

Our results are in agreement with the results of Strajnić et al., Tin-Oo et al., where greater dissatisfaction with tooth color and general tooth appearance was shown by females compared to male respondents (19,27). In a study by Akarlan et al. From Turkey, female respondents showed greater dissatisfaction with the general appearance of teeth compared to male ones, but it was not statistically significant (12). Al-Saleh et al. and associates at the University of Riyadh in their study aimed at assessing the esthetic

TABLE 2. Relation between satisfaction with dental esthetics, types of existing treatments, and desired dental treatments with the gender of the respondents

	Sex				Chi-square*	p
	Male		Female			
	n	%	n	%		
Are you happy with the look of your teeth in general?						
No	15	19.7	61	80.3	5.35	0.021
Yes	93	33.5	185	66.5		
Are you happy with the color of your teeth?						
No	22	19.3	92	80.7	9.87	0.002
Yes	86	35.8	154	64.2		
Do you think your front teeth are crowded?						
No	81	31.2	179	68.8	0.091	0.762
Yes	27	28.7	67	71.3		
Do you feel that your teeth are too much spaced apart?						
No	99	31.5	215	68.5	1.076	0.300
Yes	9	22.5	31	77.5		
Do you think your teeth are poorly aligned?						
No	84	33.5	167	66.5	3.040	0.081
Yes	24	23.3	79	76.7		
Do you have caries on your front teeth?						
No	102	30.6	231	69.4	0.004	0.948
Yes	6	28.6	15	71.4		
Do you have any esthetic restorations on your front teeth?						
No	90	31.1	199	68.9	0.457	0.499
Yes	18	27.7	47	72.3		
Do you hide your teeth when you laugh?						
No	91	29.9	213	70.1	0.135	0.713
Yes	17	34.0	33	66.0		
Have you ever done a teeth whitening treatment?						
No	98	30.2	226	69.8	0.000	1.000
Yes	10	29.4	24	70.6		
Have you done orthodontics treatment?						
No	74	36.5	129	63.5	8.118	0.004
Yes	34	21.9	121	78.1		
Did you make crowns or veneers?						
No	102	30.5	232	69.5	0.116	0.733
Yes	6	25.0	18	75.0		
Have you replaced existing filling with esthetic filling?						
No	88	35.2	162	64.8	8.911	0.003
Yes	20	18.7	87	81.3		
Would you improve the esthetics of your teeth with tooth whitening treatment?						
No	62	38.3	100	61.7	8.535	0.003
Yes	46	23.5	150	76.5		
Would you improve the esthetics of your teeth with orthodontic treatment?						
No	68	36.2	120	63.8	6.185	0.013
Yes	40	23.5	130	76.5		
Would you improve the esthetics of your teeth by making crowns or veneers?						
No	84	29.8	198	70.2	0.026	0.872
Yes	24	31.6	52	68.4		
Would you improve the esthetics of your teeth by replacing old colored fillings?						
No	75	30.6	170	69.4	0.071	0.790
Yes	32	28.6	80	71.4		

perception of smiles in dental students confirmed a significant gender impact in which female students showed more dissatisfaction than male students with their smiles (28).

The results in examining the relationship between gender and frequency of visits to the dentist in our study also showed that females visited the dentist more often and

TABLE 3. Relation between satisfaction with dental esthetics, types of existing treatments and desired dental treatments

	A group of respondents						Chi-square*	p
	I. Group		II. Group		III. Group			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Are you happy with the look of your teeth in general?								
No	19	24.1	30	38.0	30	38.0	6.273	0.043
Yes	108	38.7	94	33.7	77	27.6		
Are you happy with the color of your teeth?								
No	30	25.6	40	34.2	47	40.2	10.896	0.004
Yes	97	40.2	84	34.9	60	24.9		
Do you think your front teeth are crowded?								
No	90	34.2	95	36.1	78	29.7	1.088	0.580
Yes	37	38.9	29	30.5	29	30.5		
Do you feel that your teeth are too much spaced apart?								
No	113	35.6	113	35.6	91	28.7	2.131	0.345
Yes	14	34.1	11	26.8	16	39.0		
Do you think your teeth are poorly aligned?								
No	93	36.6	92	36.2	69	27.2	3.122	0.210
Yes	34	32.7	32	30.8	38	36.5		
Do you have caries on your front teeth?								
No	125	37.2	120	35.7	91	27.1	20.825	0.000
Yes	2	9.1	4	18.2	16	72.7		
Do you have any esthetic restorations on your front teeth?								
No	100	34.6	101	34.9	88	30.4	0.522	0.770
Yes	27	39.1	23	33.3	19	27.5		
Do you hide your teeth when you laugh?								
No	115	37.5	102	33.2	90	29.3	3.869	0.144
Yes	12	23.5	22	43.1	17	33.3		
Have you ever done a teeth whitening treatment?								
No	117	36.1	107	33.0	100	30.9	4.036	0.133
Yes	10	29.4	17	50.0	7	20.6		
Have you done orthodontics treatment?								
No	67	33.0	65	32.0	71	35.0	5.793	0.055
Yes	60	38.7	59	38.1	36	23.2		
Did you make crowns or veneers?								
No	117	35.0	118	35.3	99	29.6	1.070	0.586
Yes	10	41.7	6	25.0	8	33.0		
Did you change your existing fillings with esthetic fillings?								
No	88	35.2	84	33.6	78	31.2	0.629	0.730
Yes	39	36.4	39	36.4	29	27.1		
Would you improve the esthetics of your tooth teeth whitening treatment?								
No	77	47.5	48	29.6	37	22.8	19.184	0.000
Yes	50	25.5	76	38.8	70	35.7		
Would improve esthetics of your teeth with orthodontic treatment?								
No	67	35.5	61	32.4	60	31.9	1.095	0.578
Yes	60	35.3	63	37.1	47	27.6		
Would improve esthetics of your teeth by making crowns or veneers?								
No	101	35.8	95	33.7	86	30.5	0.553	0.758
Yes	26	34.2	29	38.2	21	27.6		
Would you improve the esthetics of your teeth by replacing colored fillings?								
No	87	35.5	80	32.7	78	31.8	1.642	0.440
Yes	40	35.7	43	38.4	29	25.9		

*Pearson Chi-Square

that they did significantly more orthodontic treatment ($p < 0.004$) and replaced existing fillings with those in tooth color ($p < 0.003$), in comparison to male respondents.

Given that dissatisfaction with the appearance of teeth is significantly associated with poor tooth position and poor tooth color, female persons significantly

TABLE 4. Relationship between satisfaction with dental esthetics and desire for appropriate esthetic treatment

	Would you do teeth whitening?					
	No		Yes		Chi-square*	p
	n	%	n	%		
Are you happy with the color of your teeth?						
No	28	23.9	89	76.1	30.621	0.000
Yes	134	55.6	107	44.4		
	Would you do orthodontic treatment?					
	No		Yes		Chi-square*	p
	n	%	n	%		
Are you happy with the look of your teeth in general?						
No	21	26.6	58	73.4	26.017	0.000
Yes	167	59.9	112	40.1		
Are you happy with the color of your teeth?						
No	46	39.3	71	60.7	11.366	0.001
Yes	142	58.9	99	41.1		
Do you think your front teeth are tight?						
No	161	61.2	102	38.8	28.801	0.000
Yes	27	28.4	68	71.6		
Do you think your teeth are poorly aligned?						
No	162	63.8	92	36.2	42.957	0.000
Yes	26	25.0	78	75.0		
	Would you make crowns or veneers (esthetic)?					
	No		Yes		Chi-square*	p
	n	%	n	%		
Are you happy with the look of your teeth in general?						
No	52	65.8	27	34.2	9.194	0.002
Yes	230	82.4	49	17.6		
Are you happy with the color of your teeth?						
No	83	70.9	34	29.1	5.697	0.017
Yes	199	82.6	42	17.4		
Do you feel that your teeth are spaced apart?						
No	257	81.1	60	18.9	7.608	0.006
Yes	25	61.0	16	39.0		
Do you think your teeth are poorly aligned?						
No	210	82.7	44	17.3	7.194	0.007
Yes	72	69.2	32	30.8		
Do you have any esthetic restorations on your front teeth?						
No	244	84.4	45	15.6	26.978	0.000
Yes	38	55.1	31	44.9		
Do you hide your teeth when you laugh?						
No	248	80.8	59	19.2	4.401	0.036
Yes	34	66.7	17	33.3		
	Would you like existing fillings replaced by tooth-colored ones?					
	No		Yes		Chi-square*	p
	n	%	n	%		
Are you happy with the look of your teeth in general?						
No	45	57.0	34	43.0	5.735	0.017
Yes	200	71.9	78	28.1		
Are you happy with the color of your teeth?						
No	69	59.0	48	41.0	6.880	0.009
Yes	176	73.3	64	26.7		
Do you think your front teeth are tight?						
No	189	72.1	73	27.9	5.038	0.025
Yes	56	58.9	39	41.1		
Do you feel that your teeth are poorly aligned?						
No	182	71.9	71	28.1	3.906	0.048
Yes	63	60.6	41	39.4		

*Continuity Correction

wanted to undergo orthodontic treatment ($p < 0.013$) and teeth whitening ($p < 0.003$) compared to male subjects, which is according to research by Armalaite and associates who conducted a study at the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences that aimed

to assess how characteristics of a smile are experienced by dental students. In the study, women were significantly more critical than men in assessing smiles, the “golden proportion,” dental crowding, and occlusal cant (29). According to Wolfart et al., satisfaction with

the appearance of the anterior incisors according to the gold standard was higher for men than for women (30).

In our study conducted by Maghaireh et al., there was a significantly higher number of women who had esthetic restorations and orthodontic treatment ($p = 0.008, 0.000$) and wanted the same treatments again (23).

In various studies, it is evident that age affects satisfaction with dental appearance (12,17,23,31). Older people tend to be more satisfied with dental appearance than young people, who put more emphasis on external appearance than older people. Adolescence is a transformational phase when various physical changes occur, then changes in one's attitudes and self-confidence. The adolescent must achieve several emotional or developmental milestones before becoming a psychologically mature individual (32).

The ability to adapt during this period is lower, which may be the reason why young people have greater insecurity and desire to change their appearance, and thus change the appearance of teeth.

This is confirmed by the results of our research where 2nd-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry showed greater dissatisfaction with appearance and color, as well as a greater desire for teeth whitening treatment compared to 5th- and 6th-year students.

In a study by Alkhatib et al. and associates, respondents over the age of 55 were more satisfied with the appearance of their teeth compared to younger ones. This is confirmed by Grzić et al. and associates, who add that this finding is greatly influenced by dental status, which changes with age (31). On the other hand, Al-Zarea and Tin-Oo et al. did not confirm the influence of age on dental appearance satisfaction (19,33).

Young people have a greater tendency for lighter teeth, which has been shown in our research. This may be related to the fact that young people are heavily influenced by the media and the environment, trying to look prettier and healthier, knowing that there is a strong link between appearance and social status, as evidenced by better jobs and social acceptability.

The study by Larsson showed that younger patients from the general population considered tooth color to be the most important factor in assessing the appearance of their teeth (34).

A study by Kershaw et al. showed that subjects with whiter teeth were more satisfied with the appearance of their teeth and that tooth color was one of the most important factors of social status (35).

Greater dissatisfaction with dental appearance or color at a young age may indicate that perceived appearance is more related to cognitive than social and cultural factors (31). These data are the result of education levels because 5th and 6th-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry who have a higher level of education showed greater satisfaction with the general appearance of teeth ($p < 0.043$) and tooth color ($p < 0.004$) compared to 2nd-year students of the Faculty of Dentistry and the Faculty of Architecture. We can summarize that these results are caused by higher maturity in general as well as better knowledge of the subject, that is, a higher level of dental education by older students. Students

of the 5th and 6th year of the faculty perform clinical practice so that they can be considered much more competent compared to students of the 1st and 2nd years who we consider to be laymen in that matter. The same could be considered for non-dental students. Students of the Faculty of Architecture showed similar results on satisfaction with dental esthetics as dental students of the 1st and 2nd years. Nevertheless, they still lack better knowledge on the matter, especially on limits and possibilities of the improvement of dental esthetics. Our results are consistent with the results of Bilal (26) and El Mourad et al. (36) who conducted similar research in Saudi Arabia as well as the results of Silva et al. from Brazil who found a greater desire for white teeth among 1st- and 2nd-year undergraduate students from older years. Hence, we can see how the perception of esthetics smiles changes over the years of professional development, that is, through the process of becoming a dentist, as confirmed by Al-Saleh et al. (28) and Althagafi (37), in their researches.

Armalaitė et al. conducted the study only among senior students, so it is impossible to compare their results from that aspect with ours (29).

Raising awareness of the importance of dental esthetics and patients' interest in the appearance of the face and teeth are the reason for the demand for teeth whitening treatments, making crowns or veneers, replacement of tooth-colored fillings, or orthodontic treatment. In our research, we also examined the relationship between the attitudes of the respondents about the dental appearance and esthetics of the teeth and the attitudes towards previous and future dental treatment. The realized results of the analyzes show that those persons who were not satisfied with the color of their teeth showed a significantly higher desire for the treatment of teeth whitening ($p < 0.000$). In general, there is a tendency for white teeth that are associated with high grades of social competence, intellectual ability, psychological adjustment, and interpersonal relationships (35). Our results confirm the fact that tooth color satisfaction significantly affects tooth satisfaction and coincide with studies by other authors in which one of the basic treatments to improve dental esthetics was tooth whitening treatment (12,16-19,33).

This can be explained by the fact that most patients were not satisfied with the color of their teeth, and many of them had not made any attempt at whitening in the past. Before performing the whitening treatment itself, the dentist must make a treatment plan and present to the patient the possibilities of this treatment so that it does not collide with the patient's expectations (38,39).

Dissatisfaction with the appearance of teeth is often associated with poor tooth position in a row, so people who are not satisfied with the general appearance of teeth ($p < 0.000$), most often consider their front teeth to be compact ($p < 0.000$) or poorly aligned ($p < 0.000$). They also, in significantly more cases, had a desire for orthodontic treatment. In modern society, malocclusion affecting oral health is becoming more prevalent given the consequences that affect several aspects of quality of life, such as appearance, function, personal and social relationships, and psychological aspects (40,41). The authors of numerous similar researches agree with our results (17,33,42-44). There is generally a consensus that people are motivated

to seek orthodontic treatment to improve the esthetics and negative physical, psychological, and social impacts of malocclusions (45-47). When planning orthodontic therapy, in addition to the specialist assessment of malocclusion, it is necessary to take into account the subjective needs, that is, the esthetic perception of the patient. Technological progress through the application of new materials and methods has enabled significant advances in prosthetic rehabilitation, which occupies a significant place in cosmetic dentistry aimed at achieving patient satisfaction with their smile (48-50). One should have in mind that prosthetic treatments are financially challenged, so the socio-economic status of the patient might influence the final therapy choice. Persons with lower socio-economic status might face difficulties in perusing sophisticated cosmetic dental treatments (51). Due to digital media there is a better knowledge of the type of esthetic requirements and possibilities of esthetic dental treatments among patients (52). Therefore, the result of our study that crowns or veneers would be significantly more often required by people who are not satisfied with the general appearance of teeth ($p < 0.002$), people who are not satisfied with tooth color ($p < 0.017$), people who think their teeth are spaced ($p < 0.006$), persons who had some esthetic restorations on the front teeth ($p < 0.000$), as well as persons who more often hid their teeth when laughing ($p < 0.036$). People who are less satisfied with the appearance of their teeth are more often exposed to esthetic dental treatments. The limitation of this study is that only persons with a certain knowledge of esthetics were included in our study, regardless of the level of the knowledge. Further research should include people without higher education levels and of different socio-economic statuses. The dental appearance of the patient today is one of the most important factors of facial appearance, and assessment of dental appearance and esthetics is a challenge, because they cannot be directly measured, and many factors, most culturally affect the patient's subjective perception of appearance. Until recently, the primary goal of dental prosthetic treatment was to establish the masticatory function; however, the need for a more beautiful appearance is now considered more important than any other indication requiring prosthetic treatment (53). Comparing the results of our research with studies of similar or the same content, we found significant coincidences regarding the desired esthetic treatment with the studies of Akarslan et al., Grzić et al., Tin-Oo et al., and Maghaireh et al. as significant differences, and based on that we have singled out the most important factors that should be taken into account during the esthetic procedure on the teeth of patients (12,17,19,23). Esthetic conception is abstract and subjective; therefore, the formulation of a specific treatment goal and good communication between dentists and patients is crucial (15). Therefore, before starting therapy, it is important to find out all the patient's expectations regarding the proposed dental procedure, and sometimes it is necessary to find a compromise between the dentist's opinion and the patient's opinion, which is not always consistent (54,55).

The need for beauty has existed since the existence of human society, hence the interest in esthetics, which is becoming increasingly dominant in modern society. Esthetic dentistry is aimed at achieving patient satisfaction with their appearance, and first with a smile (2).

Patient satisfaction and its perception of esthetics are becoming increasingly important factors in dental treatment, and the formulation of a specific goal of treatment and good communication between dentists and patients is of great importance.

Achieving the best possible esthetic results, including both natural and functional harmony, will be the result of coming together of the patients' cognition, dentists' diagnoses, and the expertise of dental technical associates.

CONCLUSION

Satisfaction with dental appearance is a subjective experience that is influenced by various factors. Such as culture, time, social norms, individual characteristics of an individual such as age, gender, and level of education affect the perception of an individual's appearance.

Understanding and respecting the individual needs and attitudes of the patient in relation to the existing state of dental esthetics and the desired treatment are important in the strategy of achieving function and optimal esthetic results. Regarding the limitation of this study further research with persons of different socioeconomic statuses and without specific education levels could provide additional information on a subjective perception of dental esthetics. This information could be used in finding a new approach in the promotion of specific esthetic dental treatments.

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DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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