

Table 1: Demographic and perceived tooth characteristics among the participants

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage
Age (years)		
≤26	264	66.2
>26	135	33.8
Gender		
Male	179	44.9
Female	220	55.1
Ethnicity		
Edo	234	58.6
Non-Edo	165	41.4
Skin colour		
Light skin	218	54.6
Dark skin	181	45.4
Smoking		
Yes	16	4.0
No	383	96.0
Alcohol		
Yes	244	61.2
No	155	38.8
Previous dental visit		
Yes	112	28.1
No	287	71.9
Tooth size		
Normal	256	64.2
Not normal	143	35.8
Tooth shape		
Descriptor	138	34.6
Can't say	261	65.4
Tooth color		
Normal	114	28.6
Abnormal	285	71.4
Tooth arrangement		
Well aligned	240	60.2
Not aligned	159	39.8
Tooth strength		
Strong	366	91.7
Not strong	33	8.3
Total	399	100.0

Table 2: Relating demographic and perceived tooth characteristics with dental appearance satisfaction among the participants

Characteristics	Dental appearance n (%)		χ ²	Pvalue
	Satisfied	Non-satisfied		
Age (years)				
<26	206 (78.0)	58 (22.0)	0.96	0.33
>26	111 (82.2)	24 (17.8)		
Gender				
Male	145 (81.0)	34 (19.0)	0.48	0.49
Female	172 (78.2)	48 (21.8)		
Ethnicity				
Edo	179 (76.5)	55 (23.5)	3.02	0.08
Non-Edo	138 (83.6)	27 (16.4)		
Skin color				
Light skin	181 (83.0)	37 (17.0)	3.77	0.05
Dark skin	136 (75.1)	45 (24.9)		
Smoking				
Yes	13 (81.2)	3 (18.8)	0.03	0.86
No	304 (79.4)	79 (20.6)		
Alcohol				
Yes	187 (76.6)	57 (23.4)	3.04	0.08
No	130 (83.9)	25 (16.1)		
Previous dental visit				
Yes	89 (79.5)	23 (20.5)	0.01	1.00
No	228 (79.4)	59 (20.6)		
Tooth size				
Normal	214 (83.6)	42 (16.4)	7.52	0.01*
Not normal	103 (72.0)	40 (28.0)		
Tooth shape				
Descriptor	114 (82.6)	24 (17.4)	1.29	0.26
Can't say	203 (77.8)	58 (22.2)		
Tooth color				
Normal	89 (78.1)	25 (21.9)	0.19	0.67
Abnormal	228 (80.0)	57 (20.0)		
Tooth arrangement				
Well aligned	198 (82.5)	42 (17.5)	3.43	0.06
Not aligned	119 (74.8)	40 (25.2)		
Tooth strength				
Strong	299 (81.7)	67 (18.3)	52.86	0.01*
Not strong	18 (54.5)	33 (8.3)		
Total	317 (79.4)	82 (20.6)		

χ²=Chi-square statistics,*Statistically significant

Meng *et al.*^[17] finding among diverse sample of dentate adults in Florida (76.0%), Alkhatib *et al.*^[21] finding among adults in United Kingdom (75.0%) and Hamamci *et al.*^[22] finding among Turkish university students (71.1%). However this study finding was higher than the findings among dental patients in Israel (62.7%),^[23] Turkey (57.3%)^[10] and Malaysia (47.2%).^[24] The higher level of dental appearance satisfaction recorded in this study reflected the fact that patients recruited from dental clinics may be suffering from one or more conditions, which may have adversely influenced their dental appearance satisfaction.^[21,25,26]

Ethnicity emerged as the significant predictors of self-evaluated dental appearance satisfaction among the participants. The non-Edo indigenes are 0.55 times more likely to express satisfaction with their dental appearance than Edo indigenes.

This however contrasted with finding of previous study, which reported that ethnic origin does not have effect on the perception of malocclusion.^[27] The finding of this study may be explained by the fact that the standards of beauty vary from race to race, place to place and from time to time.^[28] Oral healthcare providers should take the findings into consideration while treating patients in ethnic diverse environment.

Skin color plays crucial and independent roles in attractiveness preferences. Skin lightness is closely correlated in African skin with paler skin being considered youthful, a desired feature and a cue to health.^[29,30] In this study, light skinned participants were

Table 3: Factors associated with dental appearance satisfaction among male and female participants

Variable	Males			Females			Overall		
	OR	95% CI	Pvalue	OR	95% CI	Pvalue	OR	95% CI	Pvalue
Demographic characteristics									
Age (years)	0.782	0.33-1.88	0.58	0.81	0.37-1.77	0.60	0.77	0.44-1.36	0.37
Gender							1.15	0.67-1.97	0.62
Ethnicity	0.46	0.18-1.19	0.11	0.64	0.31-1.31	0.22	0.55	0.32-0.96	0.04*
Skin color	2.57	1.09-6.09	0.03*	1.11	0.55-2.23	0.78	1.74	1.03-2.93	0.04*
Oral health habits									
Smoking	1.37	0.29-6.48	0.69	4.40	-	1.00	1.42	0.36-5.59	0.62
Alcohol consumption	0.84	0.36-1.98	0.70	0.45	0.21-0.95	0.04*	0.57	0.33-0.99	0.05
Dental visit	1.60	0.61-4.19	0.34	0.59	0.28-1.25	0.17	0.98	0.56-1.74	0.96
Dental appearance									
Size of tooth	1.36	0.58-3.16	0.48	2.37	1.15-4.89	0.02*	1.82	1.07-3.09	0.03*
Shape of tooth	0.98	0.83-1.16	0.83	1.12	0.94-1.34	0.20	1.04	0.93-1.16	0.55
Color of tooth	0.81	0.52-1.24	0.33	1.20	0.79-1.83	0.39	0.96	0.72-1.28	0.77
Arrangement of tooth	1.48	0.62-3.53	0.38	0.99	0.46-2.03	0.93	1.23	0.72-2.10	0.45
Strength of tooth	5.83	1.40-24.28	0.02*	2.58	0.95-7.00	0.06	3.42	1.58-7.41	0.01*
Constant	0.01		0.05	0.01		1.00	0.01		0.04

OR: Odds ratio, CI: Confidence interval.*Statistically significant

1.74 times more likely to express satisfaction with their dental appearance than dark skinned participants. Amongst male participants, light skinned participants were also 2.57 times more likely to express satisfaction with their dental appearance than dark skinned participants.

Non-alcohol consuming females expressed more satisfaction with their dental appearance than their counterparts. This could be explained by previous study report which revealed that individuals with high dental aesthetics scores assessed by means of the aesthetic component of the index of orthodontic treatment need have better self-perceived oral health, more favorable oral-health attitudes, such as internal control, dental awareness, value of occlusion and preventive behavior expectations.^[31] The several adverse oral health effects of alcohol and cultural attitude to alcohol consumption in females may influence alcohol consumers to report less dental satisfaction appearance.

The consideration of tooth size as a dental appearance attractive feature have been reported several studies.^[32-34] The size of teeth alongside visibility of teeth and upper lip position have also been considered as critical factors in the self-perception of smile attractiveness.^[35] In this study, tooth size was a determinant of dental appearance satisfaction among females and all participants. This may be explained from the a previous study finding which cited abnormal tooth size among the three least liked occlusal features.^[27]

Dental health emerged as a significant determinant of self-evaluated dental appearance satisfaction among males and all participants. The consideration of strong teeth as those resistant to dental caries and dominant fibrous diet consumption in Nigeria, which needs a lot of chewing is an explanation for tooth strength as a determinant of dental

appearance satisfaction in this study. Although this study finding may be limited by the self-reporting nature of the data, the inherently subjective nature of aesthetics qualifies this research, a useful applicable data in dental care of young adults especially in this era where patient-oriented health care delivery approach is favored above clinician-oriented health care delivery approach.

Conclusion

Data from study revealed that more than three-quarters of the studied participants expressed satisfaction with their dental appearance and the emerged overall significant predictors of this self-evaluated dental appearance satisfaction were ethnicity, skin color, alcohol consumption, tooth size and dental health.

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