

Dana R. Mohammed PHOTOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF MACRO- AND MICRO-AESTHETIC APPEARANCE

A Cross-Sectional Study of Iraqi Adults with Class I Normal Occlusion



Mohammed, Dana R.: Photographical Analysis of Macro- and Micro-aesthetic Appearance. A Cross-Sectional Study of Iraqi Adults with Class I Normal Occlusion, Hamburg, Anchor Academic Publishing 2018

PDF-eBook-ISBN: 978-3-96067-702-4

Druck/Herstellung: Anchor Academic Publishing, Hamburg, 2018

Covermotiv: © Designed by Freepik

Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek:

Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über http://dnb.d-nb.de abrufbar.

Bibliographical Information of the German National Library:

The German National Library lists this publication in the German National Bibliography. Detailed bibliographic data can be found at: http://dnb.d-nb.de

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Dedication

To My Heaven on Earth "My Beloved Parents": Thank, you for your unconditional love that encourages I motivates me to set a higher targets.

Acknowledgement

First of all, immeasurable thanks and praises to "ALLAH" for guiding me and giving me the ambition, willingness and patience to start and complete this work.

I would like to express my gratitude to the post Dean of the College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad, **Prof. Dr. Nabeel Abdul Fatah**, for offering me the opportunity to perform my study.

My sincere thanks to **Dr. Saif Seham Saleem**, the post director of the postgraduate studies, College of Dentistry, University of Baghdad.

My deepest gratitude goes to **Prof. Dr. Nidhal H. Ghaib**, the post Chairman of Orthodontic Department for her kindness, endless help and support during my study, and for all the scientific advices and practical hints she granted us in the practical and theoretical course of the study.

I offer my greatest thanks and sincere appreciation to my supervisor Assist. **Prof. Dr.Iman I. Al-Sheakli**, for her love, care, warm-heartedness and considering me as her daughter, I am grateful for her support, guidance, advices, valuble comments and suggestions that benefited me in completion and success of my work.

My respect and gratitude to our teaching staff of the orthodontic department for their kindness, valuable advices and scientific notes.

I would like to express my appreciation to **Assist. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Nahidh,** for sharing his knowledge, effort, time, valuable advices and enhancing my self-confidence in clinical course, and for helping me in performing the statistical analysis of my study.

My thanks extended to **Mustafa Dhaher** who is a student at College of Art, University of Baghdad, Cinema and T.V Department for helping me in my work, and to all dental students who participated in this study, thank you for your spirit help.

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List of abbreviations

•	Soft tissue
%	Percentage
(θ)	Phi
AutoCad	Auto Computer Aided Design
B.C	Before Christ
Ca	Canine
CI	Central incisor
CIs	Both central incisors
cm	Centimeter
CMDW	Combined mesiodistal width
d.f	Degree of freedom
Fig	Figure
HS	Highly significant
ICaD	Inter-canine distance
IID	Inter-incisal distance
LI	Lateral incisor
MDW	Mesiodistal width
mm	Millimeter
N	Number
NS	Non-significant
P	Probability value
R	Pearson coefficient
S	Significant
SD	Standard deviation
SPSS	Statistical package for social sciences

Abstract

Generally, the facial aesthetics depends on the aesthetic appearance of the maxillary anterior teeth. The aims of this study were to analyse the macro-aesthetic appearance of the face and micro-aesthetic appearance of the maxillary anterior teeth to establish a normative values for class I skeletal and dental relation and investigate the relationship between facial measurements and width of maxillary anterior teeth and mesiodistal width of each maxillary anterior tooth.

The sample consisted of 120 Iraqi adults dental students (60 males and 60 females) with an age ranged between 18-23 years. Each individual was clinically examined according to the specific criteria. The photographic records were taken with cephalostat based head position, frontal facial and intraoral photographic records were performed for each subject by using digital camera that fixed in position with height adjustable tripod; the facial (five horizontal and four vertical distances) and dental measurements were measured by using AutoCad program 2014.

Descriptive statistics were obtained for facial and dental measurements, the mean values were generally higher in males than in females for facial and dental variables, whereas the independent samples t-test showed a high significant gender difference in most of facial variables, and a non-significant gender difference in most of dental variables, additionally, there was a non-significant side difference in most of the measured dental variables in male group, and significant side difference in most of the measured dental variables in female group. Pearson's correlation coefficient was obtained to test the relation between the facial and dental measurements, a non-significant correlation was obtained between most of the measured facial and dental variables.

The present study found that the gender differences were significant in macro-aesthetic appearance (facial measurements) with males having larger facial

measurements than females, while the gender had a non-significant effect on the micro-aesthetic appearance (maxillary anterior teeth proportions), on the other hand asymmetry between the right and left side was found in most of the dental measurements, and weak correlation was obtained generally between facial and dental measurements.