The relationship of tooth shade and skin tone and its influence on the smile attractiveness

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this clinical study was to determine if skin tone and tooth color had the same influence on smile attractiveness.

Materials and Methods: A woman’s smile photograph was digitally manipulated to create a range of images with varying colors. The skin shade was modified to create four tones (p1: light, p2: light medium, p3: medium dark, p4: dark) using the L’Oreal True Illusion shade as a guide. The tooth shade was modified in four different tones: A1, A2, A3, A4 using the VITAPAN Classical shade guide to produce 16 images. A sample of 328 participants rated each image for attractiveness by means of a visual analog scale (VAS). Comparison among groups was performed with a 2-way ANOVA adjusted for multiple comparisons with the Bonferroni test (α = .05).

Results: Image (p3-a1) showed the highest VAS values, while image (p1-a4) obtained the lowest, (Bonferroni Test: a1 vs a2, a3, a4 P < .001; p3 vs p1, p2, p4 P < .001). Analysis performed for age, sex, level of education, and laypeople/dentists were not statistically significant (P > .05).

Conclusions: Variations in tooth and skin tone can significantly influence the perception of smile attractiveness. In the tested conditions, a brighter tooth shade significantly affected the attractiveness of the smile independently from skin tone.

Clinical Significance: Understanding patient and dentist perception of the attractiveness of a smile with the important role-played by skin tone, may help clinicians to better identify teeth shade, helping delivery of tailored prostheses and esthetic restorations.

KEYWORDS
chroma, esthetics, skin tone, smile attractiveness, tooth color, value

1 INTRODUCTION

Eyes, smile, and the mouth in general are the areas most associated with the attractiveness of the face.1-3 Smile is an important means of communications and facial expression. Many patients go to the dentist to improve and correct their smile, in order to achieve a more pleasant and natural appearance. The dentist can meet and satisfy the patient’s esthetic needs by modifying the morphological and chromatic characteristics (shape and color) of the teeth, adopting increasingly effective techniques of adhesive4,5 and restorative dentistry.6-8

Dissatisfaction about the smile and tooth color has been reported to be a major concern among adults.9,10 Tooth color was considered a major factor in relation to dental esthetics and shape and color were judged as key parameters to evaluate the attractiveness of a smile.11
Various criteria have been evaluated for tooth shape including proportion and shape of the maxillary central incisors and symmetry of the midline. However, universal guidelines are lacking for tooth color.

Studies focusing on the relationship between skin tone and tooth color are sparse and they have not considered overall esthetic attractiveness. Haralur et al. and Vadavadigi et al. reported that tooth color was correlated with skin shade, recommending evaluating skin shade as a guide in the choice of tooth color. This recommendation has been supported by other studies reporting that people with a darker skin color have teeth with higher value and people with lighter skin color have darker teeth. In contrast, according to another study, no relationship has been established between skin and tooth shade. Only few articles evaluated the perception of smile attractiveness, in relation to the color. Sabherwal et al. asked dentists and laypeople to evaluate 24 images created by matching four skin tones with six tooth shades. Labban et al. manipulated two images representing a male and a female smile with four different skin tones and six different tooth shades, for a total of 48 modified images, participants were enrolled in shopping malls.

Skin tone is difficult to define because of the lack of a well-categorized reference scale or guide, while tooth color is better defined. The Fitzpatrick guide is more related to dermatology and oriented in defining a phototype, categorizing skin damage after sun exposure, without valid reference samples. Different studies categorized skin tone, according to different cosmetic indexes, used to compare skin color with samples, such as NIVEA, LAKME, or L’Oreal.

The purpose of this clinical study was to evaluate how tooth and skin tone can influence the perception of the smile attractiveness. The research hypothesis was that skin tone and tooth color had the same influence on smile attractiveness.

2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

The authors designed and implemented a cross sectional survey, conducted at the Department of Restorative Dentistry, University of Rome “Tor Vergata” and approved by the local Institution Review Board (ref: 175/18). A consent was obtained from each participant prior to being enrolled in this survey. The study sample was composed of a population of general dentists and Italian laypeople derived from patients presenting at the Tor Vergata General Hospital in 2018. Exclusion criteria were color blindness (tested by the Ishihara test) and non-Italian nationality.

The authors selected a young woman (26 years) with a smile exhibiting good dental alignment and tooth size symmetry. A standardized frontal view smile photograph showing teeth, lips, and surrounding skin in ambient light was made with a digital camera (D7000; Nikon Corporation). The nose and chin were cropped out to reduce the number of confounding variables. The photographic image was digitally modified (Adobe Photoshop CS5; Adobe) to create a

![Ishihara test](image)
range of images with varying skin and tooth shades (Figure 2). The
selected smile image was edited into Photoshop in order to separate
teeth, gums, lips, and skin into four different levels. In this manner, it
was then possible to alter hue, vividness, saturation, and light to
match the reference shade scales and produce the complete set of
photographs with all variants.

The skin shade was altered to create four tones (p1: light, p2: light
medium, p3: medium dark, p4: dark) selected from the L’Oreal True
Illusion compact makeup shades (L’Oreal). This guide has 15 shades
from which 4 were selected to represent the main range of
complexions.

The tooth shade was modified to create four different tones (A1,
A2, A3, and A4) using the hue A selected from the Vita classical
A1-D4 system (VITA Zahnfabrik, Bad Säckingen, Germany). This
guide has four grouping of shapes (A1-A4: reddish-brownish; B1-B4:
reddish-yellowish; C1-C4: greyish shades; D2-D4: reddish-grey).

Sixteen images were generated and each image was printed,
named with an arbitrary two letters code, and randomly ordered in
a sequence (blind selection from closed envelopes). The resulting
randomized sequence of 16 images was the following order: ZC
(p1-a3); JL (p1-a1); BZ (p2-a4); PO (p4-a2); XC (p2-a1); RV (p1-a2);
JH (p3-a3); AX (p3-a1); NI (p2-a3); SW (p3-a2); NM (p4-a4); LS
(p2-a2); AQ (p4-a1); IU (p1-a4); SE (p4-a3); AM (p3-a4). Image num-
ber 7 (JH) was duplicated and renamed GB (p3-a3); this image was
inserted at the end of the test image sequence to assess intra-

examiner reliability; hence, participants viewed a total of
17 images.

At the beginning of the interview, the examiner recorded, on a
separate sheet of paper, age (15-45, 45.1-65, 65.1-90 years), sex
(M/F), level of education (middle school, high school, university), and
skin tone of each participant (n = 328; 179 females and 149 males).
Skin tone was evaluated from the forearm and categorized in four
tones (light, light medium, medium dark, and dark) according to same
scale used for the images.

A slide show presentation was prepared with images placed on a
black background, arranged in the previously randomized order.
Defective color vision was identified by the Ishihara test (Figure 1),
placed on the first slide. The images were viewed on a 24.6 cm laptop
screen (iPad; Apple Inc), set to a brightness of 50% and contrast of
100%, while the participants rated the images. A blue screen appeared
for 5 seconds between each image. The slides appeared in the same
sequence for all participants. Participants rated the images without
conferring with others. Participants rated each image for attractive-
ness by using a visual analog scale (VAS), that consisted in a 100 mm
line from point 0 = extremely unattractive to point 10 = extremely
attractive. Each VAS was printed on a different sheet of paper for a
total of 17 pages. Every participant was asked to mark an “X” on the
line answering to the question “How attractive do you consider this
smile?”. Every interview was made in a well-lighted location with nat-
ural and artificial light between 9 AM and 4 PM.

FIGURE 2  Tested images, obtained from the combination of different teeth shade (a1, a2, a3, and a4 of VITAPAN Classical a1-d4) and skin
tone (p1, p2, p3, p4 of L’Oreal True Illusion compact makeup shades)
A total number of 328 participants were enrolled in this study: 179 females (58.7%) and 149 males (41.3%), with a mean age of 52.5 ± 23.3 years (age range = 16-89 years). Sample included 257 laypeople (78.3%) and 71 general dentists (21.7%), as shown in Table 1. Each participant was recorded for sex (M/F), skin tone (p1-4), age, level of education, and dentist (Y/N).

### 3 | STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A power calculation was based on the mean VAS values obtained from a previous pilot study, where 10 participants evaluated images resulted from the matching of one skin tone (p3) and 2 adjacent tooth shades (a3, a4) (p3-a3 = 43 ± 23 mm, p3-a4 = 49 ± 23 mm, respectively).

Having H0: VAS = 43 and H1: VAS = 49 with a constant SD of 23 and a 16% mean difference, the sample was calculated to be at least 230 participants for a 5% alpha error and 94% power. Intra-examiner reliability was high with a Cohen’s Kappa of 0.86. Examiner reliability was evaluated with six multiple choices questions on the conduction of the test.

All data were initially entered into a database (Excel; Microsoft Corp) and analyzed with statistical software (SPSS v20.0; SPSS Inc). Descriptive statistics consisted of the mean and SDs for parameters with normal distributions (after confirmation with histograms and the Kolgomorov-Smirnov test), median and range (min.; max.) for variables with non-normal distributions.

VAS values of the 16 tested images were compared with a multiple comparison ANOVA test plus Bonferroni post-hoc test for sex (M/F), level of education (Middle, High, University), dentist (Y/N) and Age range (1:15-45; 2:45.1-65; 3:65.1-90). In addition, a chi-square test was used to evaluate most chosen images. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to evaluate intraclass correlation (α = .05).

### 4 | RESULTS

Image AX (p3-a1 = 31) showed the highest VAS values (72 ± 23 mm), while image IU (p1-a4 = 14) obtained the lowest (25 ± 26 mm) with all values shown in Table 2. Bonferroni p results are shown in Table 3 and in Figure 3 it is shown that independently from skin tone, the preferred tooth shade is always a1 (the brighter shade) over all others.
On the contrary, lower VAS values for skin tone are always associated with tooth shade A4 (the darker shade).

Variable “Sex” did not affect significantly VAS values ($P = .755$) as well as level of education ($P = .088$), and Dentist ($P = .106$). “Age range” gave VAS values significantly higher ($P = .010$) accordingly with higher age. Nevertheless, these higher VAS values were not in contrast with the general trend and the most appreciated image was always AX ($p3-a1 = 31$) (Figure 4) for all age range (Chi-square, $P = .078$) as shown in Table 4. The Pearson correlation coefficient for VAS vs skin tone was $r = 0.123$, $P < .01$, and VAS vs Tooth Shade was $r = -0.431$ with $P < 0.01$.

### Discussion

The hypothesis of this study was that skin tone and tooth shade had the same influence on smile attractiveness. The results rejected this hypothesis: variations in tooth shade were more important than differences in skin tone. Results showed that independently from skin tone, the preferred tooth shade was always the brighter (higher VAS) and values for darker teeth were significantly lower.

In literature, there are no previous reviews or original studies to which our findings can be compared due to images used and composition of sample (laypeople and general dentists).
In a similar study, conducted on a sample of 140 participants, Sabherwal et al.\textsuperscript{21} reported that perception of smile attractiveness was different between "young" and "old" people. Our results are in contrast with Sabherwal et al.\textsuperscript{21} since no statistically significant differences based on participants age were found. The highest VAS values were found for images with darker skin and lighter tooth shade, this is also in contrast with Sabherwal et al.\textsuperscript{21} where this combination was seemed to be less attractive. This result could be related to the quality of the tested images. In the present study the images were prepared to appear as realistic as possible with great attention to replicate true skin tones and tooth shades (VITA and L’Oreal), while Sabherwal et al.\textsuperscript{21} did not use any color reference. The VITA guide was selected because it is popular in Italy.\textsuperscript{26,27} The A shade was chosen as it has been reported from many authors the most frequently used and therefore the closer to natural teeth color shade.\textsuperscript{28}

Labban et al.\textsuperscript{22} evaluated 48 images of smiles and found out that gender had an influence on the perception of tooth shades: women participants preferred lighter shades if compared to men participants. Furthermore, lighter tooth shades were preferred with great attention to replicate true skin tones and tooth shades (VITA and L’Oreal), while Sabherwal et al.\textsuperscript{21} did not use any color reference. The VITA guide was selected because it is popular in Italy.\textsuperscript{26,27} The A shade was chosen as it has been reported from many authors the most frequently used and therefore the closer to natural teeth color shade.\textsuperscript{28}

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### Table 4

Crosstabulation of 16 images coded (10p + a) vs range Age with n and percentage of the chosen images

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A possible explanation to these findings is that participants have an idea of beauty different from their own physical aspect and skin characteristics. A hypothesis also supported by the fact that images which obtained the low VAS values resulted respectively p1-a3, p1-a4, and p2-a4, despite over 70% of participants presented light skin colors p2 (50.9%) and p1 (23.7%).

Main limitations of the study are represented by the nature of the enrolled sample (composed only by Italian people), and the absence of a well-categorized reference scale for skin tone. Only Italian subjects were enrolled in this survey, since the population attending the Tor Vergata General Hospital is composed almost entirely by people with Italian nationality.

A lighter tooth shade enhances the smile attractiveness, with a1 combinations showing the highest VAS values independently from skin tone, according to the intra-class correlation analysis.

In patients with light colored skin, the choice of bright teeth appears important. Even if, in current literature, no significant association was detected between ethnicity and attitude about dental esthetics,\textsuperscript{29} future research should be orientated in investigating if these results may change in different cultures and with a more heterogeneous sample.

### 6. CONCLUSIONS

In the tested conditions and within the limitations of the study a brighter tooth shade significantly affected (P-value) the attractiveness of the smile independently from skin tone.

Variations in tooth and skin tone and their combination can significantly influence the perception of smile attractiveness.
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CONFLICT OF INTEREST
The authors report no conflict of interest. The authors do not have any financial interest in the companies whose materials are included in this article.

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