

# Perception of discrepancy in the upper midline position in conjunction with the gingival display according to various occupations in Iran

Hooman Zarif Najafi<sup>a</sup>   
Taraneh Estedlal<sup>b</sup>  
Maryam Saki<sup>c</sup>   
Maryam Azadi<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Orthodontic Research Center,  
Department of Orthodontics, School of  
Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical  
Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

<sup>b</sup>Department of Operative Dentistry,  
School of Dentistry, Tehran University  
of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

<sup>c</sup>Orthodontic Research Center, Health  
System Research Center, Shiraz  
University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz,  
Iran

<sup>d</sup>Private Practice, Shiraz, Iran

**Objective:** This study evaluated the influence of various gingival displays on the esthetic perception in the presence of upper dental midline discrepancy.

**Methods:** A smiling image of a male subject was altered digitally to produce five image series: normal smile (series A), decreased tooth show (series B), increased gingival show (series C), maxillary cant (series D), and asymmetric upper lip elevation (series E). In each image series, the midline was deviated to the right and left incrementally. A total of 210 raters (four professional groups and laypersons, n = 42 in each group) determined the midline deviation threshold and the attractiveness of midline position in each series. **Results:** The right and left thresholds were statistically similar for the symmetrical series (A, B, and C), while for series D, the right threshold was significantly lower. In most rater groups, the mean threshold order was: B > A > E > C > D. In all the series, the raters selected the coincident midline as the most attractive series except for series D, for which 1–2-mm deviations to the left were selected as the most attractive by almost all the groups. **Conclusions:** It is crucial to establish the coincident midline position in a symmetrical smile, especially when a gummy smile exists. In the asymmetrical gingival show, a coincident midline might not be the most esthetic midline position.

**Key words:** Attractiveness, Gingival show, Midline deviation, Threshold

Received July 22, 2022; Revised January 9, 2023; Accepted January 12, 2023.

**Corresponding author:** Maryam Saki.

Researcher, Orthodontic Research Center, Health System Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Qom Abad, Ghasrodasht Street, Shiraz 15878-71956, Iran.

Tel +98-9171055418 e-mail mary\_sa68@yahoo.com

**How to cite this article:** Zarif Najafi H, Estedlal T, Saki M, Azadi M. Perception of discrepancy in the upper midline position in conjunction with the gingival display according to various occupations in Iran. Korean J Orthod 2023;53(3):163-174. https://doi.org/10.4041/kjod22.164

© 2023 The Korean Association of Orthodontists.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

## INTRODUCTION

A considerable proportion of the attractiveness of a smiling face is attributed to the smile.<sup>1</sup> An attractive face with a beautiful smile leads to improved social communications.<sup>2</sup> Different tissue types are involved in the smile: teeth, lip, gingiva, and skin.<sup>3</sup> Considering the teeth, a generally accepted principle of smile design is that the maxillary dental midline should be aligned with the center of the face.<sup>4</sup> The gingival show is also a vital variable affecting smile esthetics.<sup>5</sup> The ideal amount and symmetry of the gingival display lead to a more beautiful smile.<sup>5,6</sup> Based on the etiology, different treatment modalities, including periodontal treatment, orthodontic therapy, orthognathic surgery, lip repositioning, and botulinum injection, are available to treat excessive and asymmetrical gingival display.<sup>7-9</sup> However, achieving an ideal symmetrical gingival show by orthodontic treatment can be particularly vexing. Virtually all mechanotherapies have limitations, and biomechanical side effects must be controlled. Furthermore, complete correction of the gingival display can result in a substantially protracted treatment, cumbersome mechanics, wire manipulations, and, in the case of elastic therapies, strict patient compliance. Besides, not every affected patient can or is willing to undergo invasive procedures such as surgical treatment.<sup>10</sup>

Several studies have assessed the attractiveness or threshold of midline deviation.<sup>3,11-25</sup> Most of these investigations have been conducted on the smile or frontal facial images that are ideal and symmetrical except for the dental midline.<sup>11-18,20-25</sup> However, it has been shown that the smile and facial components can have interactions with each other, leading to different esthetic perceptions of the smile.<sup>3,13,14,19,23,26</sup> For instance, an asymmetrical nose, chin, or philtrum can affect the esthetic impact of upper dental midline deviation.<sup>3,13,19</sup> Facial attractiveness has been shown to influence the esthetic perception and preference of upper dental midline deviation, buccal corridor, gingival display, and smile arc.<sup>14</sup> The facial type has been demonstrated to affect the perception of upper dental midline deviation,<sup>23</sup> and gingival display can affect the perception of the smile arc<sup>16</sup> and maxillary incisor inclination.<sup>27</sup>

To the best of our knowledge, no study has evaluated the perception of upper dental midline discrepancy in conjunction with the gingival display. In some orthodontic patients, the orthodontist might have limitations in providing an ideal upper dental midline relative to the face because of the prolonged treatment duration, increased risk of root resorption, alveolar defects such as cleft area, and the need for single or multiple tooth extraction, etc.<sup>13</sup> Particularly in these patients who have a concomitant unsatisfactory gingival display, it seems es-

sential to know the threshold of midline deviation, considering difficulties encountered in their gummy smile treatment.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, this study aimed to quantitatively evaluate the influence of the upper dental midline discrepancy in conjunction with the amount and asymmetry of maxillary gingival display on the perception of smile attractiveness by different professional groups and laypersons using altered images of a male subject.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study protocol has been approved by ethical committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (IR.SUMS.REC.1396.S995).

### Individual photographs

A male subject having finished orthodontic treatment with high degree of facial attractiveness was selected, according to the smile characteristics close to textbook norms<sup>28,29</sup>:

- Macro-esthetics: normal facial proportions in all three planes of space
- Mini-esthetics: normal buccal corridor and teeth display at rest, during speech and on smiling
- Micro-esthetics: light and bright tooth shade, normal tooth proportions in height and width, normal gingival shape and contour, connectors and embrasures, without black triangular holes

Informed consent was obtained from the subject, and his photograph was taken using a digital flash-on camera (c-2000; Olympus America, Melville, NY, USA) with a frontal smile under standard conditions. The smile served as a control and gold model (Series A) for other photographs. This image was altered using a software program (Adobe Photoshop CS, version 8.0; Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA, USA) according to the following measurements to create other picture series. Minimum distinguishable<sup>5,6,11,30,31</sup> modifications in the gingival show were applied in the following series so that all the raters could recognize the modifications of the gingival show (without manipulating the lower facial third and buccal corridor size):

- Series A (normal): The ideal control smile in which the whole crowns of the upper anterior teeth were visible without gingival show.
- Series B (decreased toothshow): Gingival show decreased 4 mm symmetrically, compared to the normal status.
- Series C (increased gumminess): Gingival show was increased symmetrically for all the teeth representing the smile, with a maximal gingival show of 3.5 mm in the upper central incisor area.
- Series D (maxillary cant): The gingival show was increased asymmetrically by rotating the upper denti-

tion 5° around the most incisal contact point of central incisors on the upper dental midline. The right side was moved downward, and the left side was elevated.

- Series E (asymmetric lip elevation): The gingival show was increased asymmetrically by moving the right commissure 2 mm upwards.

In each series, the upper dentition was displaced along the horizontal plane from -4 (left) to +4 (right) mm in 1-mm increments.

The total number of images was 45 (Table 1, Figure 1).

Each series of images was printed separately in the dimension of a typical human head and placed randomly in a binder.

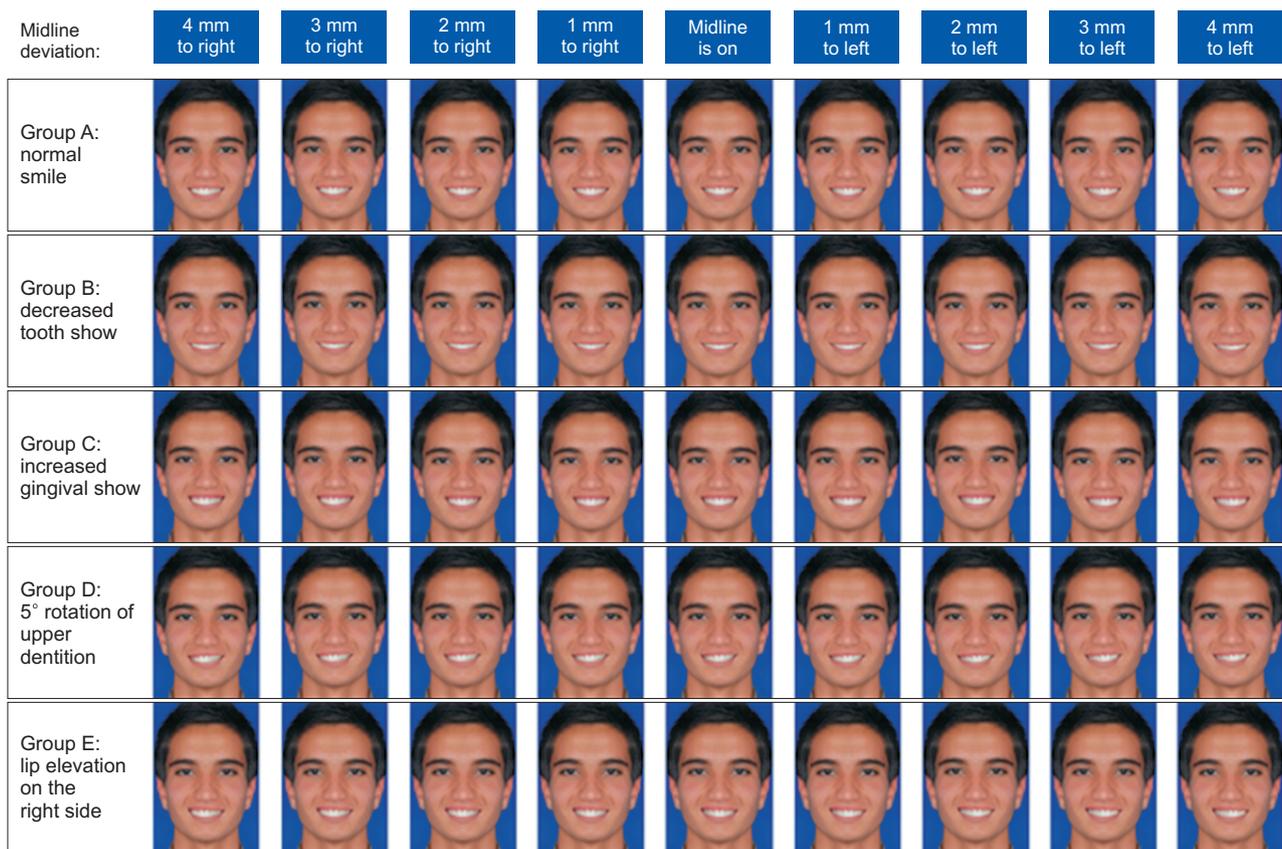
**Evaluation of the photographs**

The sample size was calculated by Open-Epi software according to Johnston et al.,<sup>16</sup> who reported mean visual analog scale (VAS) scores of  $5.5 \pm 1.2$  and  $6.4 \pm 1.7$  for 2 mm of midline discrepancy by orthodontists and laypersons, respectively. The power of the study was set

**Table 1.** The description of the image series evaluated by the rater groups

Image series	Upper dental midline discrepancy								
	None	Deviation (mm)							
	0	-4	-3	-2	-1	+1	+2	+3	+4
A	A0	L4A	L3A	L2A	L1A	R1A	R2A	R3A	R4A
B	B0	L4B	L3B	L2B	L1B	R1B	R2B	R3B	R4B
C	C0	L4C	L3C	L2C	L1C	R1C	R2C	R3C	R4C
D	D0	L4D	L3D	L2D	L1D	R1D	R2D	R3D	R4D
E	E0	L4E	L3E	L2E	L1E	R1E	R2E	R3E	R4E

Series A, normal; Series B, decreased tooth show; Series C, increased gumminess; Series D, maxillary cant; Series E, asymmetrical lip elevation; - sign, midline deviation to the left; + sign, midline deviation to the right.



**Figure 1.** Illustration of the digitally modified image series evaluated by the raters.

Table 2. Comparison of the mean threshold of midline deviations in each image series as rated by the rater groups

Rater group	Image series	Threshold (mean ± SD)	Threshold						
			A	B	C	DR	DL	ER	E
Orthodontists	A	2.58 ± 1.33	-	0.569 <sup>NS</sup>	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.001*
	B	2.38 ± 1.23	-	-	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*
	C	1.02 ± 1.16	-	-	-	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.761 <sup>NS</sup>
	D	0.30 ± 0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.024*
	E	1.14 ± 1.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosthodontists	A	2.38 ± 1.31	-	0.016*	0.014*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.143 <sup>NS</sup>	0.002*
	B	2.98 ± 0.96	-	-	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.007*	0.0001*
	C	1.66 ± 1.23	-	-	-	0.004*	0.004*	0.744 <sup>NS</sup>	0.284 <sup>NS</sup>
	D	0.58 ± 1.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.004*	0.038*
	E	1.76 ± 1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.032*
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	EL	1.30 ± 1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	2.46 ± 1.11	-	0.001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.001*
	B	2.52 ± 1.46	-	-	0.001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.001*	0.001*
	C	0.92 ± 1.44	-	-	-	0.017*	0.526 <sup>NS</sup>	0.017 <sup>NS</sup>	0.721 <sup>NS</sup>
	D	0.25 ± 0.53	-	-	-	-	0.034*	0.034*	0.018*
Operative dentists	DL	0.71 ± 1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.364 <sup>NS</sup>
	E	1.10 ± 1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	2.60 ± 1.30	-	0.063 <sup>NS</sup>	0.001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.011*
	B	2.92 ± 1.47	-	-	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.002*
	C	1.35 ± 1.45	-	-	-	0.03*	0.266 <sup>NS</sup>	0.266 <sup>NS</sup>	0.141 <sup>NS</sup>
	D	0.65 ± 1.33	-	-	-	-	0.038*	0.038*	0.004*
	DL	0.96 ± 1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.052 <sup>NS</sup>
	E	1.75 ± 1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Continued

Rater group	Image series	Threshold (mean ± SD)	Threshold							
			A	B	C	D		E		
						DR	DL	ER	EL	
Lay people	A	2.84 ± 1.72	-	0.85 <sup>NS</sup>	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.007*	0.0001*
	B	2.94 ± 1.61	-	-	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.004*	0.0001*
	C	0.99 ± 1.50	-	-	-	0.08 <sup>NS</sup>	0.0001*	0.0001*	0.028*	0.432 <sup>NS</sup>
	D	0.62 ± 1.15	-	-	-	-	0.007*	0.007*	0.004*	-
	E	1.15 ± 1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73 <sup>NS</sup>
	ER	1.65 ± 1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.043*
	EL	1.28 ± 1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*p*-value of Wilcoxon signed-ranks test.

In symmetrical image series (A, B, and C), the right and left threshold were statistically the same ( $p > 0.05$ ) in all the raters group. Therefore, the average of the right and left thresholds was applied in the statistical analysis and illustrated in the table.

In asymmetric image series (D and E), there were no significant differences between the right and left threshold in the following image series for the following rater groups: 1) image series D ( $p = 0.180$ ) and E ( $p = 0.202$ ) for Orthodontists; 2) image series D ( $p = 0.408$ ) for Prosthodontists; 3) image series E ( $p = 0.414$ ) for oral and maxillofacial surgeons; 4) images series E ( $p = 0.102$ ) for operative dentists. Therefore, the average of the right and left thresholds was applied in the statistical analysis and shown in the table for the mentioned image series in those rater groups.

Series A, normal; Series B, decreased tooth show; Series C, increased gumminess; Series D, maxillary cant; DR, threshold of the right side in series D; DL, threshold of the left side in series D; Series E, asymmetrical lip elevation; ER, threshold of the right side in series E; EL, threshold of the left side in series E; NS, not significant.

\* $p < 0.05$ .

at 80% with a 95% confidence interval. The software showed that 42 raters should be included in each group. The 210 Iranian raters consisted of orthodontists, maxillofacial surgeons, prosthodontists, operative dentists, and laypeople (n = 42 in each group).

The laypeople's selection criteria consisted of no previous orthodontic or facial surgical treatment and esthetic dental treatment, no facial deformities, and no health-care employee as these factors might affect the perception of smile attractiveness.<sup>12,32-36</sup>

Each rater received the frontal photographs in 5 series (with nine images) separately (series A, B, C, D, and E) and was asked to rate the subject's attractiveness by selecting a point along a VAS from 1 to 100.<sup>23</sup> Furthermore, they were asked whether the subject required treatment via "Yes" or "No" response. The acceptance threshold for each evaluator on each side was based on their highest midline deviation that did not need orthodontic treatment.

The same researcher (MA) instructed all the 210 raters how to use the scale. Each rater was asked to rate each photograph's attractiveness on whatever criteria they deemed satisfactory. The smiling frontal photographs in

each set were randomized before rating using random numbers. Each questionnaire, with questions about the raters' demographic characteristics, was marked by a numeric code to guarantee anonymity.

30% of the raters in each group were asked to re-rate the images and complete the questionnaires after two weeks to determine intra-examiner reliability.

**Statistical analysis**

All the statistical analyses were carried out using SPSS 22.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA).

The threshold data were not distributed normally based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Friedman test was used to compare the differences in acceptance thresholds of photos among each image series. Wilcoxon signed-ranks test was used to compare the right and left acceptance threshold of each image series and for pairwise comparisons. Thresholds of each image series were compared among the five groups of raters and the two sexes using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests, respectively.

Repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the differences in attractiveness ratings

**Table 3.** Comparison of the mean attractiveness of the images with significantly different attractiveness values among the rater groups

Rater group		Image				
		L3A	L4A	R3A	L4B	L4D
	<i>p</i> -value (one-way ANOVA)	0.014*	0.001*	0.021*	0.003*	0.029*
Orthodontists	Attractiveness	51.60 ± 19.74	41.04 ± 24.34	53.84 ± 23.28	33.52 ± 20.66	26.04 ± 17.94
	<i>p</i> -value <sup>†</sup>	0.902 <sup>NS</sup>	0.978 <sup>NS</sup>	0.996 <sup>NS</sup>	0.041*	0.260 <sup>NS</sup>
Prosthodontists	Attractiveness	43.08 ± 20.01	27.84 ± 16.65	42.20 ± 21.22	33.40 ± 23.59	28.84 ± 19.28
	<i>p</i> -value <sup>‡</sup>	0.035*	0.005*	0.038*	0.039*	0.626 <sup>NS</sup>
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	Attractiveness	43.29 ± 20.40	29.54 ± 17.09	43.79 ± 21.23	30.29 ± 19.06	21.71 ± 16.60
	<i>p</i> -value <sup>§</sup>	0.045*	0.018*	0.095 <sup>NS</sup>	0.008*	0.021*
Operative dentists	Attractiveness	47.50 ± 17.98	32.27 ± 18.71	50.04 ± 19.87	40 ± 21.86	30.50 ± 20.30
	<i>p</i> -value <sup>  </sup>	0.313 <sup>NS</sup>	0.070 <sup>NS</sup>	0.750 <sup>NS</sup>	0.523 <sup>NS</sup>	0.857 <sup>NS</sup>
Lay people	Attractiveness	57.95 ± 20.01	46.25 ± 22.36	58.28 ± 21.49	50.43 ± 25.89	36.92 ± 19.17

Values are presented as mean ± standard deviation.

*p*-value of post hoc Duncan's multiple range test.

L3A, 3 mm midline deviation to the left in image series A (normal smile); L4A, 4 mm midline deviation to the left in image series A (normal smile); R3A, 3 mm midline deviation to the right in image series A (normal smile); L4B, 4 mm midline deviation to the left in image series B (decreased tooth show); L4D, 4 mm midline deviation to the left in image series D (maxillary cant); NS, not significant.

\**p* < 0.05.

<sup>†</sup>Comparison of laypeople with orthodontists.

<sup>‡</sup>Comparison of laypeople with prosthodontists.

<sup>§</sup>Comparison of laypeople with oral and maxillofacial surgeons.

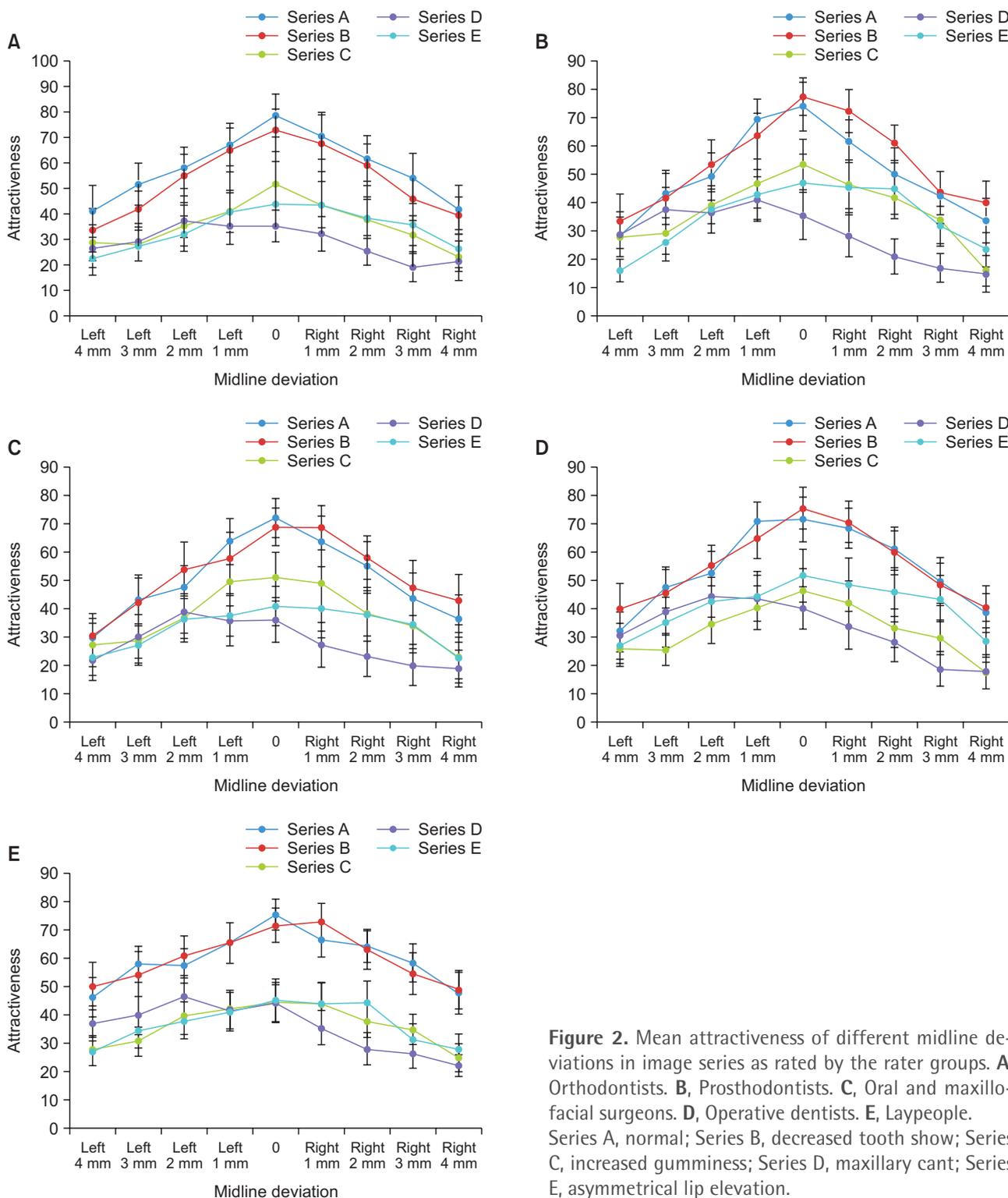
<sup>||</sup>Comparison of laypeople with operative dentists.

of photos among each image series. Post hoc Sidak's *t*-test was applied for pairwise comparisons.

One-way ANOVA and post hoc Duncan's multiple range test were used to compare differences in the aver-

age attractiveness ratings among the five groups of raters. Student's *t*-test was used to compare differences in the average attractiveness ratings among the two sexes.

The results were evaluated at the  $p < 0.05$  significance



**Figure 2.** Mean attractiveness of different midline deviations in image series as rated by the rater groups. **A**, Orthodontists. **B**, Prosthodontists. **C**, Oral and maxillo-facial surgeons. **D**, Operative dentists. **E**, Laypeople. Series A, normal; Series B, decreased tooth show; Series C, increased gumminess; Series D, maxillary cant; Series E, asymmetrical lip elevation.

level.

## RESULTS

The 210 raters consisted of 114 females (mean age = 33.73) and 96 males (mean age = 34.23), with an age range of 18–56 (overall mean = 33.98, orthodontists' mean = 34.11, prosthodontists' mean = 33.71, oral and maxillofacial surgeons' mean = 34.43, operative dentists' mean = 33.67, laypeople's mean = 33.98) with no significant difference in the mean age of the raters and the two sexes ( $p > 0.05$ ).

The intraclass correlation coefficients were 0.75 (lower bound, 0.68; upper bound, 0.80; with 95% confidence interval) and 0.83 (lower bound, 0.71; upper bound, 0.95; with 95% confidence interval) for the thresholds and attractiveness scores, respectively, indicating moderate to good intra-rater reliability.

There was no significant difference between the male and female raters in the midline threshold and image attractiveness perception ( $p > 0.05$ ). Also, there were no significant differences between the groups of raters in the perception of the midline threshold and image attractiveness ( $p > 0.05$ ), except for 5 images (L3A,  $p = 0.014$ ; L4A,  $p = 0.001$ ; R3A,  $p = 0.021$ ; L4B,  $p = 0.003$ ; and L4D,  $p = 0.029$ ) regarding the attractiveness, with laypeople rating these images as significantly more attractive than the other raters (Tables 2 and 3).

When the right and left thresholds were not significantly different, the two sides' mean threshold was calculated as the mean threshold. Friedman test showed significant differences in acceptance thresholds of photos in each image series ( $p = 0.0001$ ). In symmetrical image series, the right and left thresholds were statistically the same in all the rater groups. However, the right threshold of series D was significantly lower than the left threshold in groups of surgeons, operative dentists, and laypeople ( $p = 0.034$ ,  $p = 0.038$  and  $p = 0.007$ , respectively). Also, the right threshold of series E was

significantly higher than the left threshold in prosthodontist and laypeople groups ( $p = 0.032$  and  $p = 0.043$ , respectively).

In most rater groups, series B exhibited the highest mean threshold. The mean threshold of image series A was more than image series C in all the rater groups (orthodontists,  $p = 0.0001$ ; prosthodontists,  $p = 0.014$ ; oral and maxillofacial surgeons,  $p = 0.0001$ ; operative dentists,  $p = 0.001$ ; lay people,  $p = 0.0001$ ). Image series D exhibited the lowest mean threshold in all the rater groups (Table 2).

The mean attractiveness of each image (midline deviation) in each image series, as rated by the groups, is presented in Figure 2. The results showed significant differences in each image's attractiveness within each image series ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table 4). In symmetrical image series, all the raters selected undeviated midline as the most attractive image of their series except for the laypeople. In these image series, the average attractiveness of the right and left midline deviation was not significantly different in all the rater groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). All the rater groups selected 4-mm midline discrepancy as the least attractive image in each image series. In image series E, all the rater groups selected E0 as the most attractive and L4E as the least attractive image. Most rater groups considered the right midline deviations more attractive than the left midline deviation. In image series D, most groups selected L2D as the most attractive image of its series. In this image series, the mean attractiveness of the left midline deviations was significantly higher than the right in all the rater groups ( $p = 0.0001$ ). All the rater groups chose R4D as the least attractive image of this image series (Tables 3–5 and Figure 2).

## DISCUSSION

A patient with a normal gingival show in an orthodontic office is more the exception than the rule.<sup>7-9</sup> In the orthodontic finishing stage, the range of acceptable

**Table 4.** *p*-values of the comparison of the mean attractiveness of images within each series in the rater groups

Rater group	Image series				
	A	B	C	D	E
Orthodontists	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.002*
Prosthodontists	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.007*
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.003*	0.0001**	0.004*
Operative dentists	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.0001**
Lay people	0.0001**	0.0001**	0.001*	0.0001**	0.008*

*p*-value of repeated-measures analysis of variance.

Image series A, normal; Image series B, decreased tooth show; Image series C, increased gumminess; Image series D, maxillary cant; Image series E, asymmetrical lip elevation.

\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\* $p < 0.001$ .

**Table 5.** The most attractive and the least attractive images and the images with statistically comparable attractiveness within each series in the rater groups

Rater group	Image			
	The most attractive	As esthetic as the most attractive	The least attractive	As esthetic as the least attractive
Orthodontists	A0	R1A	L4A	L3A, R4A
	B0	L1B, R1B	L4B	R4B
	C0	L1C, R1C	R4C	L4C, L3C, R3C
	L2D	L4D, L3D, L1D, D0	R4D	L4D, L3D, R1D, R2D, R3D, R4D
	E0	L1E, R1E, R2E, R3E	L4E	L3E, R4E
Prosthodontists	A0	L1A, R1A	L4A	R3A, R4A
	B0	R1B	L4B	L3B, R3B, R4B
	C0	L1C, R1C	R4C	L4C
	L1D	L4D, L3D, L2D, D0	R4D	L4D, R2D, R3D
	E0	L2E, L1E, R1E, R2E	L4E	L3E, R4E
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	A0	L1A, R1A	L4A	R4A
	B0	L1B, R1B	L4B	L3B, R4B
	C0	L1C, R1C, R2C	R4C	L4C, L3C, R3C
	L2D	L3D, L1D, D0	R4D	L4D, R3D
	E0	L2E, L1E, R1E, R2E, R3E	L4E	L3E, R4E
Operative dentists	A0	L1A, R1A, R2A	L4A	R4A
	B0	R1B	L4B	L3B, R3B, R4B
	C0	L1C, R1C	R4C	L4C
	L2D	L3D, L1D, D0	R4D	L4D, R3D
	E0	L1E, R1E, R2E, R3E	L4E	L3E, R4E
Lay people	A0	L1A, R1A	L4A	R4A
	R1B	L1B, B0	R4B	L4B, L3B
	C0	L2C, L1C, R1C, R2C	R4C	L4C, L3C
	D0	L4D, L3D, L2D, L1D, R1D	R4D	R2D, R3D
	E0	L2E, L1E, R1E, R2E	L4E	L3E, R3E, R4E

Series A, normal; Series B, decreased tooth show; Series C, increased gumminess; Series D, maxillary cant; Series E, asymmetrical lip elevation; R1, R2, R3, R4, 1, 2, 3, 4 mm midline deviation to the right respectively; L1, L2, L3, L4, 1, 2, 3, 4 mm midline deviation to the left respectively; 0, undeviated midline position.

position of the upper dental midline relative to the face becomes a question for an orthodontist in an individual with a disproportionate gingival show if there are limitations to follow the strict rule of the undeviated midline position.

It can be inferred from the result of the present study that as the gingival show increases, the threshold for midline deviation becomes more limited, and the strict rule of undeviated midline position is still applicable for symmetrical gingival show.

Most previous studies have reported an acceptance threshold of approximately 2 mm, consistent with our findings in the normal and decreased tooth show

group.<sup>5,13,14,16,21,23,24</sup>

Some studies have reported a higher threshold than ours,<sup>12,18,22,25</sup> with others reporting lower thresholds<sup>17,20,26,37</sup> of 1–5 mm.

In studies on attractiveness, the most attractive image was the one with undeviated dental midline, and the images were scored as less attractive as the midline discrepancy increased.<sup>15,16,21</sup> However, in some studies, some raters considered the images with midline deviations up to 3–5 mm as attractive as the undeviated status,<sup>17,18,25</sup> confirming our findings in symmetrical image series where the undeviated midline status was scored as the most attractive; however, in our study, up to 1 mm of

midline deviation was rated as attractive as the coincident midline in most situations.

One reason for the different results in previous studies might be the raters' ethnicity. A previous study<sup>20</sup> showed that the raters' ethnicity affected upper dental midline deviation perception. Another factor might be the sex of the subject being rated. It has been shown that evaluators are somewhat less tolerant of deviations in female subjects.<sup>13,15,24</sup>

Another variable affecting the rater's judgment on the midline deviation is the lower anterior tooth show, with some studies reporting a higher midline threshold than the present study that included the lower anterior teeth in the images of upper dental midline deviation.<sup>12,22,25</sup>

Moreover, the esthetic assessment method might play a role, with one study exhibiting a lower acceptable midline threshold using a digital esthetic assessment protocol.<sup>20</sup>

One interesting finding is that in most studies reporting a lower midline threshold<sup>15,17,20,37</sup> than the present study, the extent of the image presented to the rater was the lips-only<sup>15,17,37</sup> or the lower face.<sup>15,20</sup> The broader perspective can dilute the attention to the smiles' details, such as the acceptable upper midline position.<sup>15,22</sup>

Regarding the asymmetrical image series, in the presence of maxillary cant, the present study indicated that the midline threshold for the side where the maxilla was relatively low with a higher gingival show was lower in almost all the groups. Also, in this image series, almost all the groups selected a 1–2-mm deviation to the left from the midline as the most attractive image of its series. In this image series, the mean attractiveness of the left midline deviations was higher than the right in all the rater groups.

In asymmetrical lip elevation, all the groups selected the undeviated position as the most attractive image of its series. Most rater groups considered right midline deviations more attractive than left midline deviations in this image series.

The present study showed that the strict predominance of undeviated midline position is probably less applicable for the asymmetrical gingival show, and in maxillary cant, the dental midline might be allowed to deviate to the side where the maxilla is relatively higher. In cases of asymmetrical lip elevation, although the most attractive position of the dental midline is the undeviated status, the dental midline might be permitted to deviate to the side with the increased gingival show.

A few studies have investigated the perception of upper dental midline deviation concerning facial asymmetry.<sup>3,13</sup>

Silva et al.<sup>3</sup> concluded that facial asymmetries in the chin and nose affected the upper dental midline shift perception, consistent with the present study to some

extent. It seems that the human eye is sensitive to facial asymmetries, such as asymmetrical nose and chin in the study above and maxillary cant in the current study, indicating that midline deviations to the side where the maxilla was low were rated less esthetic.

The present study showed that the raters' sex did not affect the perception of midline threshold or image attractiveness. In most previous studies, male and female raters have not exhibited a statistically different perception of upper midline deviations, consistent with the present study.<sup>3–5,13,18,20–23</sup>

In the present study, there was no significant difference between the groups of raters in the midline threshold perception. Moreover, no difference was observed between the rater groups in the attractiveness perception of most images. Our evaluators were young Iranian adults with similar mean age among the groups of raters. Since raters' age and ethnicity have previously been found to result in significant differences in the perception of upper dental midline deviations in a few studies,<sup>18,20</sup> the results of this research in other age groups or races might be different. There is controversy over the effect of profession in previous studies. In some studies, dental professionals and laypersons had the same perception of midline deviation, consistent with the present study, where profession did not affect the perception of the threshold of upper midline deviation.<sup>25,37</sup> However, some studies have shown that professionals, especially orthodontists, are significantly less tolerant of midline deviation.<sup>13,16,18</sup>

Finally, during the orthodontic treatment of a patient without an ideal gingival show, the following can be suggested about the position of the upper dental midline with caution as limitations of the present study:

Increasing the gingival show for asymmetry limits the amount of acceptable midline deviation.

In symmetrical gingival discrepancy, the coincident midline position should be strictly followed, especially in gummy smile patients.

In the maxillary cant, the undeviated midline position predominance is possibly less applicable, and the dental midline can be deviated to the side where the maxilla is relatively higher, or there is less gingival show.

## CONCLUSIONS

In symmetrical gingival displays and asymmetrical upper lip elevation, the most esthetic position of the upper dental midline is the undeviated status.

The most esthetic position for maxillary cant is probably a slight deviation to the side with less gingival show.

The acceptable threshold of midline deviations is higher in individuals with a normal or decreased tooth show than increased gumminess.

Sex and, to some extent, profession do not lead to significant differences in esthetic perception of the attractiveness and threshold of midline deviations.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: HZN, MS. Data curation: HZN, MS. Formal analysis: HZN, MS. Funding acquisition: HZN. Investigation: TE, MA. Methodology: HZN, MS. Project administration: TE, MA. Supervision: HZN, MS. Validation: HZN, MS. Visualization: TE, MA. Writing—original draft: HZN, MS, TE, MA. Writing—review & editing: HZN, MS, TE, MA.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

## FUNDING

The authors would like to thank the Vice-Chancellor for Research Affairs of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (Shiraz, Iran) for supporting the research (grant number: 96-01-21-14557).

## REFERENCES

- Godinho J, Gonçalves RP, Jardim L. Contribution of facial components to the attractiveness of the smiling face in male and female patients: a cross-sectional correlation study. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2020;157:98-104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2019.01.022>
- Flores-Mir C, Silva E, Barriga MI, Lagraverre MO, Major PW. Lay person's perception of smile aesthetics in dental and facial views. *J Orthod* 2004;31:204-9; discussion 201. <https://doi.org/10.1179/146531204225022416>
- Silva BP, Jiménez-Castellanos E, Martínez-de-Fuentes R, Fernández AA, Chu S. Perception of maxillary dental midline shift in asymmetric faces. *Int J Esthet Dent* 2015;10:588-96. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26794054/>
- Silva BP, Jiménez-Castellanos E, Martínez-de-Fuentes R, Greenberg JR, Chu S. Laypersons' perception of facial and dental asymmetries. *Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent* 2013;33:e162-71. <https://doi.org/10.11607/prd.1618>
- Ker AJ, Chan R, Fields HW, Beck M, Rosenstiel S. Esthetics and smile characteristics from the layperson's perspective: a computer-based survey study. *J Am Dent Assoc* 2008;139:1318-27. <https://doi.org/10.14219/jada.archive.2008.0043>
- Kokich VO, Kokich VG, Kiyak HA. Perceptions of dental professionals and laypersons to altered dental esthetics: asymmetric and symmetric situations. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2006;130:141-51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2006.04.017>
- Dym H, Pierre R 2nd. Diagnosis and treatment approaches to a "gummy smile". *Dent Clin North Am* 2020;64:341-9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cden.2019.12.003>
- Hwang WS, Hur MS, Hu KS, Song WC, Koh KS, Baik HS, et al. Surface anatomy of the lip elevator muscles for the treatment of gummy smile using botulinum toxin. *Angle Orthod* 2009;79:70-7. <https://doi.org/10.2319/091407-437.1>
- Waldrop TC. Gummy smiles: the challenge of gingival excess: prevalence and guidelines for clinical management. *Semin Orthod* 2008;14:260-71. <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.sodo.2008.07.004>
- Ishida Y, Ono T. Nonsurgical treatment of an adult with a skeletal Class II gummy smile using zygomatic temporary anchorage devices and improved superelastic nickel-titanium alloy wires. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2017;152:693-705. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2016.09.030>
- Parrini S, Rossini G, Castroflorio T, Fortini A, Deregi-bus A, Debernardi C. Laypeople's perceptions of frontal smile esthetics: a systematic review. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2016;150:740-50. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2016.06.022>
- An SM, Choi SY, Chung YW, Jang TH, Kang KH. Comparing esthetic smile perceptions among laypersons with and without orthodontic treatment experience and dentists. *Korean J Orthod* 2014;44:294-303. <https://doi.org/10.4041/kjod.2014.44.6.294>
- Beyer JW, Lindauer SJ. Evaluation of dental midline position. *Semin Orthod* 1998;4:146-52. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s1073-8746\(98\)80016-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1073-8746(98)80016-9)
- Chang CA, Fields HW Jr, Beck FM, Springer NC, Firestone AR, Rosenstiel S, et al. Smile esthetics from patients' perspectives for faces of varying attractiveness. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2011;140:e171-80. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2011.03.022>
- Ferreira JB, Silva LE, Caetano MT, Motta AF, Cury-Saramago AA, Mucha JN. Perception of midline deviations in smile esthetics by laypersons. *Dental Press J Orthod* 2016;21:51-7. <https://doi.org/10.1590/2177-6709.21.6.051-057.oar>
- Johnston CD, Burden DJ, Stevenson MR. The influence of dental to facial midline discrepancies on dental attractiveness ratings. *Eur J Orthod* 1999;21:517-22. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejo/21.5.517>
- Pinho S, Ciriaco C, Faber J, Lenza MA. Impact of dental asymmetries on the perception of smile es-

- thetics. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2007;132:748-53. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2006.01.039>
18. Cracel-Nogueira F, Pinho T. Assessment of the perception of smile esthetics by laypersons, dental students and dental practitioners. *Int Orthod* 2013;11:432-44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ortho.2013.09.007>
  19. Rothas DA. Evaluation of the maxillary dental midline relative to the face [Master Thesis]. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina; 2008. <https://doi.org/10.17615/qmmk-xv57>
  20. Sharma N, Rosenstiel SF, Fields HW, Beck FM. Smile characterization by U.S. white, U.S. Asian Indian, and Indian populations. *J Prosthet Dent* 2012;107:327-35. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3913\(12\)60085-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3913(12)60085-7)
  21. Shyagali TR, Chandralekha B, Bhayya DP, Kumar S, Balasubramanyam G. Are ratings of dentofacial attractiveness influenced by dentofacial midline discrepancies? *Aust Orthod J* 2008;24:91-5. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19113072/>
  22. Springer NC, Chang C, Fields HW, Beck FM, Firesone AR, Rosenstiel S, et al. Smile esthetics from the layperson's perspective. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2011;139:e91-101. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2010.06.019>
  23. Williams RP, Rinchuse DJ, Zullo TG. Perceptions of midline deviations among different facial types. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2014;145:249-55. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2013.02.034>
  24. Zhang YF, Xiao L, Li J, Peng YR, Zhao Z. Young people's esthetic perception of dental midline deviation. *Angle Orthod* 2010;80:515-20. <https://doi.org/10.2319/052209-286.1>
  25. Ngoc VTN, Tran DK, Dung TM, Anh NV, Nga VT, Anh LQ, et al. Perceptions of dentists and non-professionals on some dental factors affecting smile aesthetics: a study from Vietnam. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2020;17:1638. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17051638>
  26. Kaya B, Uyar R. Influence on smile attractiveness of the smile arc in conjunction with gingival display. *Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop* 2013;144:541-7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajodo.2013.05.006>
  27. Alyami AH, Sanea JA, Togoo RA, Ain TS. Aesthetic perception about gingival display on maxillary incisor inclination among Saudi dentists, orthodontist and lay persons. *J Clin Diagn Res* 2018;12:56-60. <https://doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2018/33965.11835>
  28. Graber LW, Vanarsdall RL, Vig KWL, Huang GJ. *Orthodontics: current principles and techniques*. 6th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Mosby; 2017. <https://www.amazon.com/Orthodontics-Lee-Graber-DDS-PhD/dp/0323378323>
  29. Proffit WR, Fields HW, Larson B, Sarver DM. *Contemporary orthodontics*. 6th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier Health Sciences; 2018. <https://shop.elsevier.com/books/contemporary-orthodontics/proffit/978-0-323-54387-3>
  30. Fernandes L, Pinho T. Esthetic evaluation of dental and gingival asymmetries. *Int Orthod* 2015;13:221-31. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ortho.2015.03.005>
  31. Ioi H, Nakata S, Counts AL. Influence of gingival display on smile aesthetics in Japanese. *Eur J Orthod* 2010;32:633-7. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejo/cjq013>
  32. Naini FB, Donaldson AN, Cobourne MT, McDonald F. Assessing the influence of mandibular prominence on perceived attractiveness in the orthognathic patient, clinician, and layperson. *Eur J Orthod* 2012;34:738-46. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejo/cjr098>
  33. Naini FB, Donaldson AN, McDonald F, Cobourne MT. Assessing the influence of asymmetry affecting the mandible and chin point on perceived attractiveness in the orthognathic patient, clinician, and layperson. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg* 2012;70:192-206. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joms.2010.12.055>
  34. Al-Ansari A, Ellakany P, Fouda S, Al-Sheikh R, El Tantawi M. Intention to seek esthetic dental treatment and the theory of planned behavior in Saudi dental students and the general population. *J Prosthet Dent* 2020;124:774-9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.prosdent.2019.07.005>
  35. Meyer-Marcotty P, Stellzig-Eisenhauer A. Dentofacial self-perception and social perception of adults with unilateral cleft lip and palate. *J Orofac Orthop* 2009;70:224-36. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00056-009-8813-9>
  36. Alhammadi MS, Halboub E, Al-Dumaini AA, Malhan SM, Alfaife F, Otudi J. Perception of dental, smile and gingival esthetic components by dental specialists, general dental practitioners, dental assistants and laypersons: a cross-sectional study. *World J Dent* 2022;13:250-60. <https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10015-1918>
  37. Sadrhaghighi H, Zarghami A, Sadrhaghighi S, Eskandarinezhad M. Esthetic perception of smile components by orthodontists, general dentists, dental students, artists, and laypersons. *J Investig Clin Dent* 2017;8:e12235. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jicd.12235>