



SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES



OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE, KUDAPAKKAM POST, PUDUCHERRY-605502.

Date: 29.5.22

From  
Dr. BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN,  
Professor and Head,  
Department of dentistry,  
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,  
Chennai.

To  
The Dean,  
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,  
Chennai.

**Sub: Permission to conduct value-added course: Esthetics**

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department proposes to conduct a value-added course titled: **ESTHETICS** on 6.6.22. We solicit your kind permission for the same.

Kind Regards

Dr. BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN

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**FOR THE USE OF DEANS OFFICE**

Names of Committee members for evaluating the course:

The Dean: DR.JAYALAKSHMI

The HOD: DR.BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN.

The Expert: DR.BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN

The committee has discussed about the course and is approved.

Dean

DEAN

Subject Expert

Dr. R. BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN  
HOD  
Associate Professor  
Department of Dentistry  
Sri Lakshmi Narayana  
Institute of Medical Sciences  
Osudu, Agaram, Puducherry.

Sri Lakshmi Narayana  
Osudu, Kudapakkam, Puducherry-605502.



OFFICE OF THE DEAN

**Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences**

OSUDU, AGARAM VILLAGE, VILLIANUR COMMUNE, KUDAPAKKAM POST,  
PUDUCHERRY - 605 502.

[ Recognised by Medical Council of India, Ministry of Health letter No. U/12012/249/2005-ME ( P -II ) dt. 11/07/2011 ]  
[ Affiliated to Bharath University, Chennai - TN ]

**Circular 30.5.22**

**Sub: Organising Value-added Course: ESTHETICS reg 6.6.22**

With reference to the above mentioned subject, it is to bring to your notice that SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, **Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research**, is organising “ **ESTHETICS ON 6.6.22** ”. The course content and registration form is enclosed below.”

The application must reach the institution along with all the necessary documents as mentioned. The hard copy of the application should be sent to the institution by registered/ speed post only so as to reach on or before 4.6.22. Applications received after the mentioned date shall not be entertained under any circumstances.

Dr. G. JAYALAKSHMI, BSC. MED., DCC. M. C.  
DEAN  
Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences  
Osudu, Agaram, Villianur Commune,  
Puducherry - 605502

Dean

Encl: Copy of Course content and Registration form.

## **COURSE PROPOSAL**

**Course Title: ESTHETICS**

**Course Objective: TO enlighten the students about esthetics**

**Course Outcome: In depth Knowledge about esthetics**

**Course Audience: MBBS STUDENTS**

**Course Coordinator: JAYALAKSHMI**

**Course Faculties with Qualification and Designation:**

**1. Dr. Balaji subramaniyan M.D.S.& Professor**

**Course Curriculum/Topics with schedule (Min of 30 hours)**

<b>SlNo</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Hours</b>
1	6.6.22	Smile line	4PM-7PM	3 hrs
2	11.6.22	Facial profile	4pm-7 pm	3hrs
3	21.6.22	Bimaxillary protrusion	5pm-8pm	3 hrs
4	30.6.22	Concave profile	4pm-7pm	3hrs
5	6.7.22	Mandibular excess	5pm-8pm	3 hrs
6	15.7.22	Protrusive chin	5pm-8pm	3 hrs
7	26.7.22	Facial form/Divergence	4pm-7pm	3 hrs
8	3.8.22	Facial asymmetry	5pm-8pm	3 hrs
9	11.8.22	Examination of pts with facial deformity	5pm-8pm	3 hrs
10	21.8.22	Treatment considerations	4pm-7pm	3 hrs
			<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>30</b>

**REFERENCE BOOKS: (Minimum 2)**

- 1. JONATHANAN B LEVINE .ESTHETIC DENTISTRY**
- 2. SMILE DESIGN IN DENTISTRY NEERAJKUMAR**

## ABSTRACT

Dental esthetics (also spelled aesthetics) connects with the principal aspect of appearance—physical attractiveness. Throughout history, civilizations recognized that their accomplishments in the field of restorative and cosmetic dentistry were a measure of their level of competence in science, art, commerce, and trade.

Esthetic dentistry contributes to total dental health (making it a health science). Practitioners of esthetic dentistry must understand what patients mean with their particular words and take appropriate actions in the context of ethics, good judgment, and technological capabilities. The functions of teeth in the minds of many people include the role of communicating information. A practicing dentist needs to be acquainted with certain generalities concerning the psychological significance of the patient's mouth. Esthetic dental treatment can enhance a patient's own intensely personal image of how he or she looks and how he or she would like to look.

The search for improved dentofacial esthetics persists in modern society. Thus, inspired by pretty faces and beautiful smiles, patients have sought treatment modalities to improve dentofacial esthetics and yield positive changes in their smile. With a view to achieving ideal esthetic outcomes, some reference parameters must be followed. During many years, these guidelines were based on experts' opinions, in which case special attention should be given to studies conducted as they provide essential information on smile esthetics. On the other hand, these clinical guide lines are questionable, since esthetics is a subjective human eyes in different situations. Studies revealed that while analyzing facial photographs, people tend to focus attention mostly on the mouth and the eyes.

This hypothesis may be explained not only by the dynamic characteristic of mouth and eyes in comparison to other static structures of the face, but also by the contrast of colors: in the eye, between the iris, the pupil and the sclera; and in the mouth, between the lips, the gingival tissue the teeth.

Esthetics is a derivative of the Greek word “esthesia” meaning sensibility or sensation. It pertains to the sense of the beautiful or the science which deduces from nature and tastes the rules and principles of art. Esthetics has always exerted a profound influence in history, because it has always been of prime concern in individuals, having the effect of exciting emotions of approval or disapproval.

The term “Esthetic” was coined in 1750 to designate the science of sensuous knowledge which gave beauty, in contrast to the science of logic, which gave truth. In later years the term ‘esthetic’ was related to the fine arts as the theory of beauty. Poetry and literatures for centuries have indicated that the teeth possess a beauty all their own and also that they contribute greatly to facial beauty. Esthetics is a phenomenon of the intellect, in its broad sense.

The glossary of prosthodontic terms defines esthetics as

1. The branch of philosophy dealing with beauty
2. In dentistry, the theory and philosophy that deal with beauty and the beautiful, especially with respect to the appearance of a dental restoration, as achieved through its form and / or color.

The three tasks of dental prostheses, according to wild, were to restore mastication, phonetics and esthetics. The fourth task was to prevent further destruction in the stomatognathic system. The first two were judged largely on the basis of objective criteria and the esthetic evaluation of a dental restoration was based on the individual sensibilities of the observer.

Today, there has emerged a focus on esthetic dentistry centered on the ability of the clinician to recreate the appearance of the natural dentition with

extraordinary elegance. Research, technology and innovation have fostered clinical procedures that are intended to reestablish the proper environment for the recreation of optimal restorative esthetics. There are demonstrated capabilities and high standards for quality esthetics, if the idealized esthetic environment is reestablished. Such an idealized esthetic environment is one where the patient's dentoalveolar complex is intact and demonstrates characteristics that are in harmony with the "framework" of the esthetic dental composition <sup>1</sup>.

### **THE ORIGIN OF ESTHETICS AND ITS PERCEPTION**

The dictionary definition of esthetics—"the science of beauty in nature and arts"—appeals to our scientifically oriented education, it does not stand up to Hegel's statement: "Beauty as the substance of the imagination and feeling, cannot be an exact science"

The essence of beauty may be the invisible back ground of the physically perceptive, concrete beauty that rules and decorates the appearance of vegetable and animal species and the constant equilibrium of shapes and colors that could be observed at any time in any of the geographic locations. "Beauty in nature is the mirror of essential beauty "and "Everyone has their own taste" <sup>2</sup>.

### **PERCEPTION**

"Human beings represent the sensitive vector that gives life to essential beauty"  
(Leonardo da Vinci)

In a broader sense, esthetics was and is a phenomenon of the intellect. When the term esthetic or unesthetic is used, it depicts an emotion that connotes that which is pleasant or unpleasant. The process of perception is an organization of sensory data like sight, touch, hearing, taste, and smell stimuli, which were brought

to the intellect where an answer is developed in combination with the results of previous experiences or beliefs that were unconsciously interpreted. This is what is known as a precept. Visual perception is a prerequisite for esthetic appreciation in the same fashion as that of visual examination which is also a routine in normal clinical investigation.

### **INTRODUCTION TO DENTOGENIC RESTORATIONS:**

“Dentogenic” is a coined word meant to convey, in reference to prosthetic dentistry exactly the same meaning as the suffix-genic implies to photograph in the word “photogenic” Precisely, according to Webster’s dictionary, that means eminently suitable for production or reproduction.” In our word “ dentogenic”, We seek to describe only such a denture as is “eminently suitable in that for the wearer the denture adds to that person’s charm, character, dignity or beauty in a fully expressive smile. “Dentogenics”, then means the art practice and techniques used to achieve the esthetic goal in dentistry.

### **Origin of Dentogenics:**

In 1952 P. Frush visited Zurich, Switzerland, during a trip abroad. There he met Wilhelm Zech, in whose work he became extremely interested. Zech was a master sculptor, quite successful in his chosen art. Zech’s father was a dentist, and it was from his father that he first began to produce teeth with something more than geometric design. As early as 1936, Zech experimented with the molding, spacing and arrangement of teeth in artificial dentures for his father with an artist’s concept of what belonged in a living human’s mouth. He ground and formed teeth which by their configuration would depict distinct styles and types. He changed the standard ovoid, square, and tapering concepts and added artistic irregularity of

surface unusual proximal formation vigorous ridges and subtle body interpretations. Zech's work inspired Frush to take a new look at dental prosthetics

## **ESTHETIC PRINCIPLES**

### **I.COMPOSITION:**

The physiologic property of the eye is vision. Vision is possible only if the eye can differentiate. This is possible only if there is contrast. We are able to see because of the contrast of colors, lines and texture. The relationship between objects made visible by contrasts is called composition.

### **II. UNITY**

The prime requisite for a composition is unity that will give the different parts of the composition, the effects of a whole.

Two types of unity exist:

1. Static
2. Dynamic

**Static unity** is composed of geometric and regular shapes, such as inorganic shape and forms, e.g., drops of water, snowflakes and crystals. Passive and inert (without motion) static design is based on a regular, repetitive pattern.

**Dynamic unity** is composed of active, living and growing entities like plants and animal

### **III. COHESIVE AND SEGREGATIVE FORCES**

In a dentofacial composition the harmony depends on the equilibrium created by cohesive and segregative force.



## **Cohesive Forces**

Elements that tend to unify a composition are cohesive forces and are represented by elements arranged according to a principle.

## **Segregative Forces**

Segregative forces are the opposite of cohesive forces and provide variety in the unity which is required to make the design effective because even if the elements must be bound together in a whole, they must be arranged in an interesting manner.

**Principle:** In a dentofacial composition, harmony depends on the equilibrium created by cohesive and segregative forces.

## **IV. SYMMETRY**

Symmetry must be introduced in dentofacial composition to create a positive psychologic response and refers to the regularity in the arrangement of forms or objects. It can be totally differentiated from balance in the sense that in balance things that are farther from the center grows in importance and weight. This is not the case for symmetry where all elements are alike with reference to their position in relation to a central point.

Symmetry is of two types:

1. Horizontal, or running symmetry
2. Radiating symmetry.

Horizontal symmetry is a result when a design contains similar elements objects extending from left to right in a regular sequence.

Radiating symmetry is a result of the design of objects extending from a central point with the right and left sides being mirror images.

Symmetry refers to the regularity or balance of tooth arrangement and serves to define how much regularity is required and how much asymmetry is allowed in the dental composition. In a natural pleasing smile, pleasing tooth symmetry is found close to the midline and pleasing irregularity away from the midline. This rule combines order and spontaneity. The “T” between the facial midline and the papillary line must not be antagonized with pronounced asymmetry close to the midline, but at the same time, dentofacial features do not need to be totally symmetrical to impart beauty.

VALUE ADDED COURSE

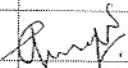

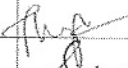
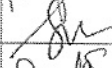
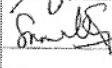
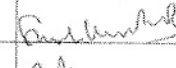


**DI-6**

**List of Students Enrolled**

<b>MBBS Student</b>		
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Student</b>	<b>Roll No</b>
<b>1</b>	VIJAYABALAN. P	U14MB348
<b>2</b>	VINOTH. S	U14MB349
<b>3</b>	TAMIZHSELVAM .A	U14MB350
<b>4</b>	SUJI RAKSHANAA.K	U15MB380
<b>5</b>	SUMATHI .B	U15MB381
<b>6</b>	SURESHKRISHNAN.R	U15MB382
<b>7</b>	SURIYA.S	U15MB383
<b>8</b>	SUSHMITHA .K	U15MB384

Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research  
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Participant list of Value added course: ESTHETICS

Sl.No	Reg.No	Name of the candidate	Signature
1	U14MB348	VIJAYABALAN. P	
2	U14MB349	VINOTH. S	
3	U14MB350	TAMIZHSELVAM .A	
4	U15MB380	SUJI RAKSHANAA.K	
5	U15MB381	SUMATHI .B	
6	U15MB382	SURESHKRISHINAN.R	
7	U15MB383	SURIYA.S	
8	U15MB384	SUSHMITHA .K	



**SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
AND RESEARCH**

**ESTHETICS and DI-6**

**QUESTIONS**

**Course Code: DI-6**

**I. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS**

1. Profile/facial index?
2. Mid face deficiency?
3. Retrognathic maxilla?
4. Mandibular prognatism?
5. Smile line?

Esthetics

Definition:

Art and Science of dentistry applied to create or enhance the beauty of an individual within functional and physiological limits.

Factors of Esthetic Dental Composition:

- A. Facial Components — References
- Horizontal.
  - Vertical.
  - Sagittal.
  - Phonetics.
- B. Dental Components.
- C. Gingival Components → Gingival line.
- D. Physical Components → Gingival apex.

• Midline:

• anatomical landmarks like the incisive papilla, the labial frenum.

• Not necessarily should coincide with facial midline.

• Balance and Symmetry.

• Tooth Proportion:

• Golden proportion (1.618).

• Proportion determined by face form.

pontic Design.

a. Intra-gingival height

b. Mesiodistal width.

c. gingival Intispa.

o Saddle / ridge lap pontic.

o Modified ridge lap pontic  
o ovate pontic.

Rigid

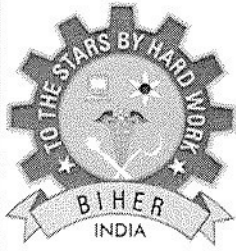
o Non-Rigid.

Type of Esthetic Restorations

1. Ceramic — Alumina, Feldspathic porcelain  
Zirconia
2. Composite — conventional  
— fibre-reinforced (glass, polyethylene).
3. Bioglass Ultran material.

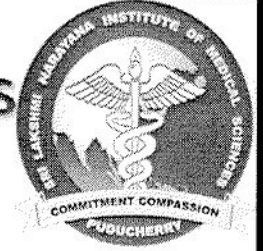
— Ceramic like.

— Amalic  
resin.



# Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences

Affiliated to Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research  
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)



## CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

This is to certify that SURIYA.S has actively participated in the Value Added Course on *ESTHETICS* held during JUN 2022. Organized by Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry- 605 502, India.

Dr. GANANADHAR  
RESOURCE PERSON

Dr. BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN  
COORDINATOR



## Student Feedback Form

Course Name: ESTHETICS

Subject Code: DI - 6

Name of Student: CUMATHY B Roll No.: V15 MB 381

We are constantly looking to improve our classes and deliver the best training to you. Your evaluations, comments and suggestions will help us to improve our performance

Sl. NO	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Objective of the course is clear			✓		
2	Course contents met with your expectations		✓			
3	Lecturer sequence was well planned		✓			
4	Lectures were clear and easy to understand			✓		
5	Teaching aids were effective				✓	
6	Instructors encourage interaction and were helpful			✓		
7	The level of the course		✓			
8	Overall rating of the course	1	2	3	4	5

\* Rating: 5 - Outstanding; 4 - Excellent; 3 - Good; 2 - Satisfactory; 1 - Not-Satisfactory

Suggestions if any:

Date: 29.5.22

  
Signature

**COURSE COMPLETION**

Date 22.8.22

From  
DR. BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN. R  
Department of DENTISTRY,  
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,  
Chennai.

Through Proper Channel


To  
The Dean,  
SRI LAKSHMI NARAYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,  
Chennai.

**Sub: Completion of value-added course: ESTHETICS**

Dear Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, the department has conducted the value-added course titled: **ESTHETICS** on 21.8.22. We solicit your kind action to send certificates for the participants, that is attached with this letter. Also, I am attaching the photographs captured during the conduct of the course.

Kind Regards

  
Dr. R. BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN  
DR. BALAJI SUBRAMANIYAN. R  
Department of Dentistry  
Sri Lakshmi Narayana  
Institute of Medical Sciences  
Osudu, Agaram, Puducherry.

**Encl: Certificates**

**Photographs**

