



## Comparison of Difference in Psychological Approach between Male and Female Patients, Towards Removable Prosthodontic Treatment

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### KEYWORDS

Psychological factors, removable dentures, male and female patients, satisfaction

### ABSTRACT:

**Introduction:** The aim of the present study is to find out the correlation of psychological factors of personality and the ability to tolerate clinically satisfactory removable prosthesis between male and female patients.

**Objectives:** To check whether there is any difference in acceptance of the removable prostheses between male and female patients.

To study the behavioural pattern between male and female patients throughout the treatment procedure.

**Methods:** The sample size for this study was 34, and was conducted among the undergraduate students (who has completed their clinical posting in Department of Prosthodontics) the postgraduate students and faculty in the Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge at Sri Siddhartha dental college and hospital, Tumkur. Questionnaire was prepared and distributed to the faculty and students individually

**Results:** Categories such as "More psychological resistance" ( $p = 0.003$ ), "Concerned about aesthetics" ( $p = 0.0001$ ), "Who adapts faster" ( $p = 0.02$ ), and "More cooperative" ( $p = 0.003$ ) all show significant results, highlighting a clear divergence in how male and female patients respond psychologically and behaviorally to dental prosthetics

**Conclusions:** The findings emphasize that while gender may impact certain psychological and behavioral responses, other traits are more evenly distributed or vary case by case, as supported by both data and professional observation.

### 1. Introduction:

The main objectives of any removable prosthesis construction is to provide the patients with pleasing appearance, preserve their normal speech, supply them with adequate means of mastication, and to provide sufficient occlusal support. Additionally, dentures

should be comfortable and should maintain the health of the residual hard and soft tissues.

While most patients will usually express their satisfaction with their removable prosthesis, others can have a list of complaints and make very frequent recall visits to their dentists. The success of prosthodontic treatment, however, is often judged differently by



dentists and patients.

Advancements in corrective fabrication and techniques are improved over the years, but very little attention has been paid towards the psychological impact on the patient who received these prostheses. Psychological factors could play a significant role, and conjointly offer valuable information on the prediction of satisfactory outcome of prosthodontic treatment and co-operation of the patient with the dentist throughout the treatment.

Various studies, in the past were done to explore certain factors related to patient satisfaction seeking removable rehabilitation in numerous countries with relatively less number of studies conducted in Asian countries specially India wherever level of satisfaction from removable prosthesis was incredibly low.

## 2. Objectives:

To check whether there is any difference in acceptance of the removable prostheses between male and female patients.

To study the behavioural pattern between male and female patients throughout the treatment procedure.

## 3. Methods

The study was conducted among 34 individuals. This survey study was based on convenience sampling method and was conducted among the undergraduate students (who has completed their clinical posting in Department of Prosthodontics) the postgraduate students and faculty in the Department of Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge at Sri Siddhartha dental college and hospital, Tumkur. Questionnaire was prepared and distributed to the faculty and students individually so that the study would remain unbiased. The participants were not made to sit in groups, they were asked to answer the questions individually to maintain the authenticity of the survey conducted. Participation in the study was voluntary. Agreeing to respond to the questionnaire was considered as a consent. Students and the faculty were assured that their response will be kept strictly Confidential and was used strictly for research purpose only with no effect on their academic progress.

The inclusion criteria was that, Male and Female patients treated by the participants should have been above 50 years of age and Those patients with

minimum of 6 months of denture wear post prosthesis delivery were included in the study. students who have not delivered even a single removable prosthesis were excluded. The study was continued for 3 months.

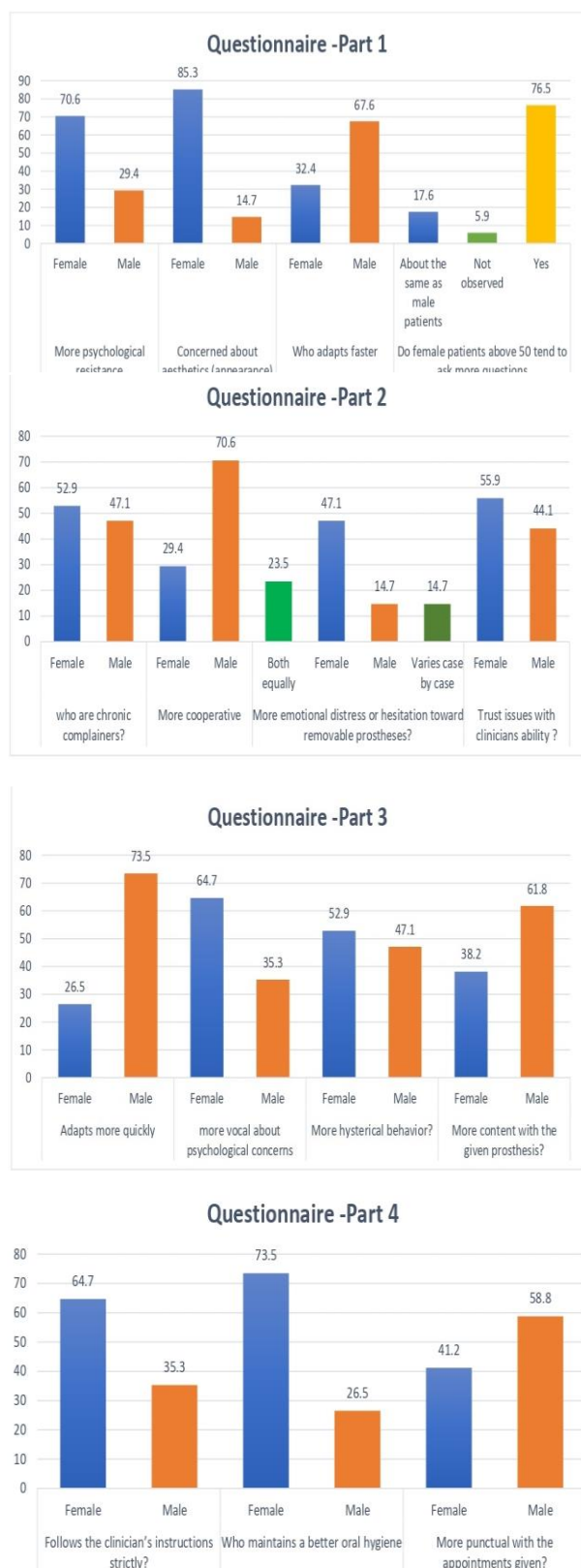
## Statistical Analysis

Data was analyzed using the statistical package **SPSS 26.0** (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) **Descriptive statistics** was performed to assess the Proportion of the respective categories. **Chi square test** was used to assess the 'Goodness of fit'.

## 4. Results

**Table 1- Questionnaire responses- Goodness of fit assessment:**

		Frequency	Percent	Chi square test	P Value
More psychological resistance	Female	24	70.6	8.33	0.003*
	Male	10	29.4		
Concerned about aesthetics (appearance)	Female	29	85.3	29.79	0.0001*
	Male	5	14.7		
Who adapts faster	Female	11	32.4	5.96	0.02*
	Male	23	67.6		
Do female patients above 50 tend to ask more questions	About the same as male patients	6	17.6	40.68	0.0001*
	Not observed	2	5.9		
	Yes	26	76.5		
Who are chronic complainers?	Female	18	52.9	0.08	0.77
	Male	16	47.1		
More cooperative	Female	10	29.4	8.33	0.003*
	Male	24	70.6		
More emotional distress or hesitation toward removable prostheses?	Both equally	8	23.5	53.23	0.0001*
	Female	16	47.1		
	Male	5	14.7		
	Varies case by case	5	14.7		
Trust issues with clinicians ability ?	Female	19	55.9	0.23	0.65
	Male	15	44.1		
Adapts more quickly	Female	9	26.5	7.96	0.002*
	Male	25	73.5		
more vocal about psychological concerns	Female	22	64.7	4.64	0.02*
	Male	12	35.3		
More hysterical behavior?	Female	18	52.9	0.21	0.56
	Male	16	47.1		
More content with the given prosthesis?	Female	13	38.2	2.92	0.08
	Male	21	61.8		
Follows the clinician's instructions strictly?	Female	22	64.7	4.65	0.02*
	Male	12	35.3		
Who maintains a better oral hygiene	Female	25	73.5	12.23	0.0001*
	Male	9	26.5		
More punctual with the appointments given?	Female	14	41.2	1.63	0.20
	Male	20	58.8		



## 5. Discussion

The goodness-of-fit assessment using the Chi-square test in Table 1 indicates several statistically significant gender-based differences in patient behavior and attitudes toward removable prostheses. Categories such as "More psychological resistance" ( $p = 0.003$ ), "Concerned about aesthetics" ( $p = 0.0001$ ), "Who adapts faster" ( $p = 0.02$ ), and "More cooperative" ( $p = 0.003$ ) all show significant results, highlighting a clear divergence in how male and female patients respond psychologically and behaviorally to dental prosthetics. These results suggest that gender plays a considerable role in influencing patient adaptation, cooperation, and emotional reaction.

Several responses, particularly those involving subjective behaviors or attitudes, also showed highly significant p-values. For example, the item "Do female patients above 50 tend to ask more questions" showed a highly significant result ( $p = 0.0001$ ), indicating a strong perception that older female patients are more inquisitive. Similarly, significant differences were observed in categories such as emotional distress ( $p = 0.0001$ ), vocalization of psychological concerns ( $p = 0.02$ ), and adherence to clinician instructions ( $p = 0.02$ ). Interestingly, oral hygiene maintenance by females ( $p = 0.0001$ ) also stood out as a statistically significant behavior, reinforcing a pattern of consciousness in female patients once treatment has begun.

However, not all categories reflected meaningful differences. Variables such as "Who are chronic complainers?" ( $p = 0.77$ ), "Trust issues with clinician's ability" ( $p = 0.65$ ), and "More hysterical behavior" ( $p = 0.56$ ) were statistically insignificant, suggesting no strong gender-based perception in these areas. Similarly, punctuality ( $p = 0.20$ ) and satisfaction with the prosthesis ( $p = 0.08$ ) showed no significant differences. These findings emphasize that while gender may impact certain psychological and behavioral responses, other traits are more evenly distributed or vary case by case, as supported by both data and professional observation.

## Conclusion

In general, there are subtle psychological differences between male and female patients regarding removable prosthodontic treatment, with women often exhibiting



lower satisfaction with comfort and aesthetics, and potentially higher levels of anxiety or sensitivity. However, individual variation and specific treatment factors like expectations and prior experience play a significant role in both genders.

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