

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Facial Makeup Among Dental Students Aged 18-25 Years - A Cross Sectional Study

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Abstract: This paper presents an overview on knowledge, attitude and practices of facial makeup among dental students.

Keywords: Facial Makeup, Knowledge, Attitude and Practices

1. Introduction

Facial cosmetics are a common part of a daily life in woman and girls. Women and girls presented wearing cosmetics were perceived as healthier and more confident then, when presented without makeup can make you feel more powerful and ready to face any situation. But ,there are girls and women who wear makeup completely for themselves ,there are those who wear makeup for the perceived benefits of others ,or who feel as though they are unacceptable without it makeup can be a mask you hide behind that gets you ready to face the world or something you deploy as a weapon to attract a partner to intimidate ,shock and amaze.

Makeup is a ubiquitous in a society that for a woman to go without it has become, in some cases a statement- the” no makeup selfie” being a case in point. Perhaps then, the more useful question to ask is not why do women wear makeup? A girl or women natural is never enough is socialized into us very young, the immortal words of Calvin Klein are: the best thing is to look All it takes makeup to look natural “All kinds of makeup vary from a slight to heavy differentiations. As there is a development in the technology there are many makeup tutorials which are suitable for obtaining makeup series .Most used videos are found on YouTube ,where it is a convenient source ,since many persons inherit on own channel .The tutorials are provided by ordinary women as well as professional makeup ranging from every day to more exclusive makeup.

The facial cosmetics are mainly applied on the faces to increase the attractiveness, which is affected by youthfulness symmetry and averageness.

Makeup falls under two categories:

1. *Light makeup:* Makeup cannot be easily perceived since the applied colours correspond to natural skin, lip and eye colours.
2. *Intermediate makeup:* Where the makeup of the face involves only some parts on the face.
3. *Heavy makeup:* where makeup is clearly perceptible.

2. Methodology

The present study is a cross sectional in design a convenience sampling method was followed where a pre tested self-administered questionnaire was distributed to the dental students of Mamata Dental College, Khammam Prior to the start of the study, ethical clearance was taken from the institutional ethical committee. Informed consent was taken from the study. Participants were willing to participate in the study and who were present on the day of the study. The present study was scheduled in the month of May 2019.

A. Inclusion Criteria

All the students who were present during the study on the day survey was conducted.

B. Exclusion criteria

Students who were absent during the day of survey and not willing to participate are excluded.

C. Study Procedure

Questionnaire was distributed to all the students during working hours 9am to 4pm. Questionnaire consists of demographic data and 15 questions were given

Each question is given with different options data was collected by designed questionnaire about the knowledge, attitude and practices of facial makeup among dental students aged 18-25 years.

D. Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS 25.0 version.

Descriptive analysis was performed, chi-square test was used to find the association among categorical variables.

3. Results

This study was conducted among 300 students. Demographic data of study of participants Variables

	Frequency	Percent
1 st year	66	22.0
2 nd year	60	20.0
3 rd year	54	18.0
4 th year	60	20.0
5 th year	60	20.0
Total	300	100.0

- Based on the results obtained after analysing each question separately majority of students which is 138(46%) learned makeup through friends, least number of students learned makeup by others.

	Frequency	Percent
Video tutorials on youtube	78	26.0
Friends	138	46.0
Sister or mom	72	24.0
Others	12	4.0
Total	300	100.0

- Maximum number of students which is 120(40%) started wearing makeup at the age of 21-22 years, least number of students which is 42(14%) started wearing makeup at the age of 23-25 years.

	Frequency	Percent
Before 18	48	16.0
18-20	90	30.0
21-22	120	40.0
23-25	42	14.0
Total	300	100.0

- Most of the students which is 144 (48%) look for natural ingredients in a beauty product, least number of students which is 18(6%) look for variety in a beauty product.

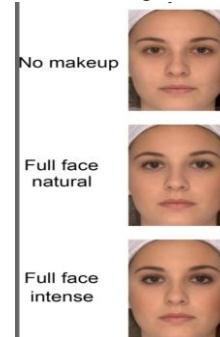
	Frequency	Percent
Quality	120	40.0
Natural ingredients	144	48.0
Variety	18	6.0
Others	18	6.0
Total	300	100.0

- Majority of students which is 240(80%) observe difference on their face before and after makeup, least number of students which is 60(20%) does not observe difference before and after makeup.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	240	80.0
No	60	20.0
Total	300	100.0

4. Discussion

My study includes knowledge, attitude and practices of facial makeup among dental students aged 18-25 years.



According to my study most of the students started wearing makeup at the age of 21-22.46% of students learned makeup through friends.48% of students look for natural ingredients in beauty product.80% of students observe difference before and after makeup.

According to A. Dantcheva et. al facial aesthetics in images is substantially modifiable and simple image post- processing and traits like makeup, glasses and quality of the image cause high effect on margin of safety. According to Marie – Lena eckert et. al if reference images do not include any makeup, facial cosmetics do have a negative impact on automatic face recognition.

5. Conclusion

The survey has showed that the use of makeup started significantly at the age of 21-22 years. Most of the students use makeup for special occasions and spent Maximum amount of their money for purchase of makeup products. They look for natural ingredients in a beauty product. Facial cosmetics have negative impact on automatic face recognition.

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