

Self-perception, knowledge, and awareness of halitosis among female university students

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Background: Halitosis or oral malodor is defined as an unpleasant breath odor. It can become a serious problem affecting individuals' social communication and self-confidence. Furthermore, it is a discomforting issue for the people around the person affected, because they consider it embarrassing to inform the person of the problem.

Aim: This study was designed to measure self-perception, knowledge, and awareness of halitosis among female university students in Saudi Arabia.

Materials and methods: A cross-sectional survey was implemented with 392 volunteer participants who responded to a questionnaire on their self-perception, knowledge, and awareness of halitosis.

Results: The response rate was 89.1% (392/440). Self-perception of halitosis was low (21.4%), whereas a larger percentage (78.1%) indicated noticing people with bad breath. Most participants (80.4%) thought that the gastrointestinal tract is the primary source of halitosis. Seventy-seven percent preferred using personal methods such as mouthwash and chewing gum to treat oral malodor. According to 82.1% of respondents, a dentist is the most appropriate professional to treat halitosis.

Conclusion: The investigation revealed low self-perception and limited knowledge regarding halitosis. Therefore, the role of dentists in informing and educating their patients concerning oral malodor should be enhanced. Public education about the causes of and possible ways of managing bad breath should be increased.

Keywords: halitosis, female, self-perception, awareness

Introduction

Halitosis or oral malodor is an unpleasant breath odor that interferes with self-confidence and with people's professional and social life.¹⁻³ It can have both extraoral and intraoral causes. The main substance responsible for this malodor is the volatile sulfur compounds (VSCs) produced from protein degradation by gram-negative anaerobic bacteria.^{2,4-6} The most commonly identified substances involved are methyl mercaptan and hydrogen sulfide.^{5,6} Halitosis has been associated with plaque, dental diseases, and tongue coating.^{2,5-6} It can be classified into several categories: genuine halitosis, which can be physiological or pathological; pseudohalitosis, in which patients think they have bad breath even though they actually do not; and halitophobia, in which people continue to fear that they have bad breath after halitosis treatment.⁷⁻¹¹ Common etiologies of bad breath include periodontal diseases, tongue coating, caries, and decreased salivary flow.¹²⁻¹⁴ Extraoral causes comprise medication use, psychological factors, and pathologies related to the nose, tonsils, lungs, and stomach.^{5,6,14-16} Treatment options,

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depending on the patient's needs, may be provided by dentists, physicians, psychologists, or psychiatrists.

The importance of halitosis is heavily related to its psychological and social impact. Bad breath has been associated with psychiatric symptoms such as phobias, depression, considerable worry, and changes in behavior and can adversely affect self-esteem, self-confidence, and impact on social participation.^{15,17–21}

The impact of halitosis is especially strong among younger people.²² Several studies have addressed self-perceived halitosis (SPH) among youth, but their samples included only dental students.^{23–27} To the best of our knowledge, only one study, in Libya, has addressed the problem among a broader population of young people.²⁸

The objective of the present study was to evaluate self-perception, knowledge, and awareness of oral malodor among female students at King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, which is the country's oldest and largest public university.

Materials and methods

A cross-sectional study was implemented with a randomly selected sample. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed anonymously to 440 students from various majors in classrooms and gathering areas of King Saud University's female campus. The purpose of the study was explained, and any questions raised were addressed. Of the 440 young women who received the questionnaire, 392 completed it and 48 withdrew from the study due to lack of time.

The structured questionnaire used in this survey was modified from Cameira Nunes et al,²⁹ Afolabi et al,³⁰ and Hammad et al.³¹ The questionnaire was pilot-tested, and no changes were required as a result.

The questionnaire consisted of 1) a cover page with a request for cooperation and instructions, 2) demographic questions, and 3) substantive questions exploring the respondents' self-perception and awareness of halitosis along with their knowledge about causes and management of oral malodor.

The collected data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 22 (IBM Corp. Released 2013, IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 22.0; IBM Corp, Armonk, NY).

Ethical considerations

Ethics approval was obtained from Research Center, College of Dentistry, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi, (IR 0215). Participation was voluntary, and both verbal and written consent were obtained prior to contribution.

Results

The response rate was 89.1% (392 out of 440). Participants ranged in age from 18 to 35 years, with a mean age of 21±1.9 years. The students' majors included 181 in health sciences, 148 in science colleges, and 63 in humanities colleges. Figure 1 summarizes the demographic data. More than three-quarters of the respondents (78.6%) indicated that

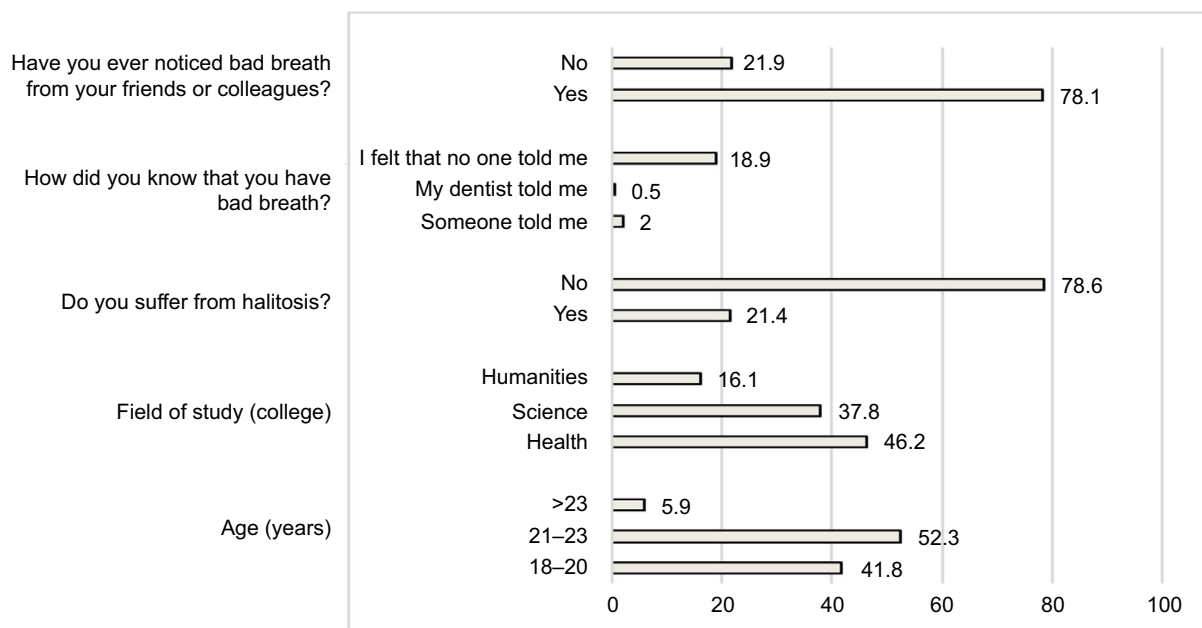


Figure 1 Demographic data of the sample in percentage.

they did not suffer from halitosis. Most of the respondents who reported having halitosis (18.9%) admitted to having discovered it on their own (Figure 1).

As for the primary origins of halitosis, 44.6% cited the stomach, followed by the periodontal pocket (37.5%) and the tongue (34.4%). A strong majority (78.1%) agreed that an important cause of halitosis was not brushing one's teeth, followed by dry mouth (31.4%), smoking (23.5%), and ear, nose, and throat (ENT) diseases (21.9%). Systemic diseases were cited as related to halitosis with the following frequency: gastrointestinal tract, 80.4%; respiratory diseases, 15.6%; and diabetes, 12.5%. The results are presented in Table 1. More

than three-quarters of the sample (77.0%) thought that bad breath can be managed through a self-care plan involving products such as mouthwash. Almost one-third of the sample (31.9%) said that they would go to their dentist for help with this problem (Table 1).

A great majority of the respondents (82.1%) said that they would not take any action if they noticed halitosis in their colleagues or friends; only 5.1% would advise a friend to go to the dentist or use other remedies. Nearly half of the sample (47.2%) indicated that self-evaluation is the main way to detect bad breath, followed by smelling a tongue scraping (30.1%) (Table 2).

Table 1 Summary of the sample responses to questionnaires

Variables	Factor	Yes		No	
		n	Percent	n	Percent
What is/are the origin of malodor?	Gingival sulcus/periodontal pocket	147	37.5	245	62.5
	Tongue coating	135	34.4	257	65.6
	Stomach	175	44.6	217	55.4
	Nasal cavity	8	2.0	384	98.0
	I do not know	24	6.1	368	93.9
	Others	39	9.9	353	90.1
What is/are the local cause(s) of malodor?	Alcohol	44	11.2	348	88.8
	Smoking	92	23.5	300	76.5
	Dry mouth	123	31.4	269	68.6
	ENT diseases	86	21.9	306	78.1
	Not brushing teeth	306	78.1	86	21.9
	Other	29	7.4	363	92.6
What is/are the systemic cause(s) of malodor?	Gastrointestinal	315	80.4	77	19.6
	Hepatic	30	7.7	362	92.3
	Renal	9	2.3	383	97.7
	Respiratory	61	15.6	331	84.4
	Obesity	5	1.3	387	98.7
	Diabetes mellitus	49	12.5	343	87.5
	Other	6	1.5	386	98.5
How would you handle malodor if you have it?	Go to the dentist	125	31.9	267	68.1
	Ask for advice from close people to you	17	4.3	375	95.7
	Try to solve by myself (using mouthwash, chewing gums, etc.)	302	77.0	90	23.0
	Take no action	0	0	392	100.0
	Other	3	0.8	389	99.2
What action would you take if you noticed malodor from a colleague?	Tell her/him and advise to go to the dentist	20	5.1	372	94.9
	Tell her/him and advise to use mouthwash or chewing gum etc.	39	9.9	353	90.1
	Would not tell her/him	322	82.1	70	17.9
	Other	11	2.8	381	97.2
Methods of detecting malodor	Self-evaluation	185	47.2	207	52.8
	Feeling of bad taste	62	15.8	330	84.2
	Smelling tongue scraping	118	30.1	274	69.9
	Asking a confidant	90	23.0	302	77.0
	I do not know	36	9.2	356	90.8
	Other	5	1.3	387	98.7
	Health professional qualified to treat malodor	Dentist	323	82.4	69
ENT specialist	20	5.1	372	94.9	
Gastroenterology specialist	67	17.1	324	82.7	
Physician	34	8.7	358	91.3	

Abbreviation: ENT, ear, nose, and throat.

Table 2 Student's t-test of respondents' views of the causes and management of self-perceived halitosis

Variables		N	Mean	Std. deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
What is/are the local cause(s) of malodor? • Not brushing Teeth	Yes	84	1.32	0.470	2.564	0.011
	No	308	1.19	0.394		
Health professional qualified to treat malodor • Dentist	Yes	84	1.79	0.413	2.331	0.020
	No	308	1.65	0.477		

Abbreviations: Std., standard; Sig., significant.

The respondents' knowledge about halitosis was analyzed statistically in relation to SPH, age, and field of study. The results of this analysis are summarized in Tables 1–3.

A significant difference was found between respondents with SPH and those without SPH in terms of their belief that the source of the bad breath is not brushing ($p=0.011$) and their likelihood of visiting a dentist for help ($p=0.020$). Individuals with SPH were less to consider teeth brushing and visiting a dentist for halitosis (Table 2).

An analysis of variance showed significant variation between age groups ($p=0.034$) in self-perception of bad breath. A post hoc Tukey test showed that the 18–20 age group had significantly more perceptions of halitosis compared to those over age 23 ($p=0.028$). The origin of halitosis was attributed to stomach problems significantly more often by respondents aged 21–23 years ($p=0.033$) than by those aged 18–20 years. The youngest group (ie, those aged 18–20 years) was less likely to believe that ENT diseases contributed to bad breath than those over 23 ($p=0.035$). Treating halitosis by going to an ENT specialist was opposed significantly more often by the 21–23 age group than by other respondents ($p=0.004$) (Table 3).

The tongue was selected less often as a primary origin of bad breath by health science students ($p=0.000$). In contrast, these students were more likely to identify dry mouth ($p=0.001$) and diabetes ($p=0.000$) as causes. The great majority of respondents (94.9%) indicated unwillingness to tell a friend or colleague that he/she has bad breath and advise him/her to go to the dentist ($p=0.008$). Finally, 84.2% agreed that a bad taste in the mouth is not a way to detect halitosis ($p=0.014$) (Table 3).

Discussion

Bad breath is a common worldwide problem with substantial psychological and social implications, including a negative impact on marital relationships.^{21,32} The worldwide prevalence of halitosis has been well established in many studies.² Clinically, the presence of different bacterial species along with temperature and humidity conditions in the oral cavity can produce odorous compounds.^{2,4–6} This study

was conducted to assess the self-perception, knowledge, and awareness of halitosis among young, well-educated females. Its findings are important because halitosis is one of the most unattractive aspects of social interaction.³³ In contrast to several studies,^{2,4,16,34} though similar to others,^{35–37} the rate of SPH was relatively low among the respondents in this investigation.

Age influences the self-perception of halitosis. One explanation for this pattern could be that younger people tend to be more vigilant and anxious about their health than middle-aged people.^{38,39} Furthermore, younger individuals tend to sense oral malodor more readily and to seek help with the problem.

Although Bornstein et al⁴⁰ and Hammad et al³¹ reported a weak association between self-reported halitosis and organoleptic or VSC measurements, other reports indicated that self-perceived oral malodor is significantly associated with oral hygiene measures, tooth brushing, anxiety, lack of confidence in talking with others, social avoidance, and uncomfortable feelings around people.^{36,41} It has been also related to sinusitis and to cardiovascular and gastrointestinal tract diseases.³⁶ Other studies have found connections between halitosis and tongue coating, strange intraoral taste, irregular dental visits, and deficient knowledge regarding halitosis management.^{19,41,42} Among the elderly, self-reported halitosis was linked to subjective oral dryness, tongue coating, inadequate oral hygiene practice, and the presence of dentures.³⁷

In contrast to the findings of Alshehri,⁴¹ the participants in this study cited stomach problems most frequently as a main cause of bad breath, followed by periodontal diseases and tongue coating. This result could be explained by age differences, as the 21–23 age group especially held this view. It could also be related to the respondents' extent of knowledge, since individuals who were majoring in health sciences selected the tongue as the main source.

As in prior studies, most respondents agreed that not brushing is the main cause of having bad breath.^{21,41} In the literature, self-reported halitosis has been connected to insufficient oral hygiene and infrequent tooth brushing.^{16,37} Lack of knowledge about halitosis prevention among people with SPH has been also reported.³ Nonetheless, awareness and

Table 3 Analysis of variance of sources and causes of SPH by age group and field of study

Variables		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Analysis of variance of source and cause of self-perceived halitosis versus age group						
Do you suffer from bad breath odor?	Between groups	1.792	2	0.896	3.414	0.034
	Within groups	102.126	389	0.263		
	Total	103.918	391			
What is/are the origin of malodor? • Stomach	Between groups	0.612	2	0.306	3.450	0.033
	Within groups	34.508	389	0.089		
	Total	35.120	391			
What is/are the local cause(s) of oral malodor? • ENT diseases	Between groups	1.150	2	0.575	3.390	0.035
	Within groups	65.983	389	0.170		
	Total	67.133	391			
Health professional qualified to treat oral malodor • ENT specialist	Between groups	0.535	2	0.268	5.642	0.004
	Within groups	18.445	389	0.047		
	Total	18.980	391			
Analysis of variance of self-perceived halitosis versus field of study						
What is/are the origin of oral malodor? • Tongue	Between groups	5.905	2	2.953	13.905	0.000
	Within groups	82.602	389	0.212		
	Total	88.508	391			
What is/are the local cause(s) of oral malodor? • Dry mouth	Between groups	3.042	2	1.521	7.272	0.001
	Within groups	81.364	389	0.209		
	Total	84.406	391			
What is/are the systemic cause(s) of oral malodor? • Diabetes mellitus	Between groups	3.101	2	1.550	15.164	0.000
	Within groups	39.774	389	0.102		
	Total	42.875	391			
What action would you take if you noticed oral malodor from a colleague? • You tell her/him and advise her/him to go to the dentist	Between groups	0.471	2	0.235	4.946	0.008
	Within groups	18.509	389	0.048		
	Total	18.980	391			
What are the methods of detecting oral malodor? • Feeling of bad taste	Between groups	1.133	2	0.567	4.317	0.014
	Within groups	51.061	389	0.131		
	Total	52.194	391			

Abbreviations: *df*, degree of freedom; ENT, ear nose throat; Sig., significant; SPH, self-perceived halitosis.

concern regarding halitosis are reported to result in better extraoral self-care practices.^{19,24}

As in the present study, Sedky²¹ reported that a high percentage of respondents identified dentists as the best professionals to treat bad breath, in contrast to a Portuguese study in which gastroenterologists were most frequently selected.²⁹ Our investigation determined that people who did not have SPH were more likely to assume that tooth brushing is a main cause of the problem and to believe that home remedies are the best way to manage malodor. These results may indicate lack of proper knowledge among university students, particularly those not in health sciences field.

Our investigation revealed poor knowledge of the extraoral factors associated with halitosis other than gastrointestinal

tract disorders. It has been shown that halitosis could be associated with or caused by various factors such as chronic sinusitis, upper respiratory tract infections, diabetes, older age, being female, and lower education and socioeconomic status.^{16,25,36,43} Improper breathing could also contribute to this problem via mouth dryness.⁴³ Further emphasis should be placed on the nonoral causes of halitosis, such as ENT and pulmonary pathology metabolic disorders along with some medications.

This study found that a very low percentage of respondents identified the effect of alcohol consumption on bad breath, which is probably because of religious and cultural matters that limit the prevalence of alcohol intake in Saudi society.

In agreement with previous research by Hammad et al³¹ and Eldarrat et al,²⁸ this study found that most respondents preferred solving halitosis problems through such methods as mouthwash, chewing gum, and traditional medicine rather than by going to the dentist. This preference probably reflects lack of awareness of etiology and treatment strategies. Oral mouthwashes containing essential oils, herbal extracts, and peppermint possess some antimicrobial effectiveness while not leading to resistant microorganism strains or causing allergic reactions. Thus, persons affected by halitosis might consider synthetic mouthwashes a safe choice with competitive results.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶ Likewise, chewing gum has been shown to decrease the presence of VSCs, thus improving the perception of halitosis by the patient and others.⁴⁷ It can also effectively inhibit cysteine-induced odor.⁴⁸

In contrast to Nigerian health care workers or students, who were willing to ask a close friend's opinion,³⁰ nearly half of the respondents in the present study (47.2%) agreed that self-evaluation is the best method to detect halitosis. The gold standard for halitosis diagnosis is the organoleptic scoring scale. A more objective method, however, involves analyzing breath samples by gas chromatography or portable VSC analyzers.⁴³ More recently, the Bionote multisensor system and OralChroma have been found useful in assessing initial halitosis conditions and in aiding its mitigation during treatment. This sensor-based system mimics the nose, tongue, and eyes, and two of the present authors found that it can be used to analyze the volatile and liquid parts of a sample.⁴⁹

The vast majority of respondents were unwilling to tell a friend or colleague about his/her bad breath, and very few would recommend, upon noticing a friend's oral malodor, that he/she goes to the dentist. These responses may reflect social perceptions about the psychological effects of halitosis. On the other hand, they also imply increased responsibility for professionals who have the opportunity to identify and address this problem in their patients. They also indicate the importance of covering such issues in dental training curricula. Akaji et al⁵⁰ found that oral health care professionals are the first specialists consulted by most affected patients.

Halitosis has been shown to be a very uncommon reason for patients to visit a dental clinic.⁵¹ Thus, its diagnosis and management should be incorporated within comprehensive dental care.⁵² Professional training to enhance the communication skills of oral health care professionals is crucial, because communicating sensitively with patients who are unaware of the existence or nature of their problem may play an important role in enabling patients to accept this information without undesirable side effects.⁵³ It is also useful to provide guidelines

on the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of malodor, aimed at stimulating optimal oral health care.⁵⁴

Conclusion

The present study found a relatively low rate of self-reported halitosis, but a far greater proportion indicated that malodor was a problem for people around them. Most respondents indicated that they would address bad breath by masking rather than by treating the cause. There is a general lack of knowledge about oral malodor in all its aspects. Thus, greater public awareness and education should be encouraged. Dentists' role in informing and educating their patients concerning oral malodor should be emphasized, and dental students should be trained to address this issue effectively.

Author contribution

Azizah Bin Mubayrik wrote the original draft and contributed to conceptualization, methodology, project administration, resources, supervision, and formal analysis.

Emad M Al Hadlaq was involved with the results, statistics, and formal analysis.

Rana Al Hamdan and Hamad AlBagieh were committed to validation, review writing, and editing of the draft.

Dan AlAhmed, Hend Jaddoh, Mawadh Demyati, and Rawan Abu Shryei investigated, collected data, and entered the data for statistics.

All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interests in this work.

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