

Do Dentists who are Artists have Less Stress, Anxiety and Depression than those who are not?

Nina Rahshenas¹ DDS, Mohammad Hosein Kalantar Motamedi^{2*} DDS,
Mohammad Sadegh Nazari³, Kaveh Nasiri⁴ DDS, Omid Haj Aghaie⁴ DDS,
Ali Nazari Nezhad³, Shahriar Shahidi⁵ DMD

¹Department of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Islamic Azad University, Dental Branch, Tehran, Iran

²Trauma Research Center, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³Azad University of Dentistry, Tehran, Iran

⁴Dentist, Tehran, Iran

⁵Department of Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University of medical Sciences Tehran, Iran

ABSTRACT: Objectives: The effect of art painting in reducing stress, anxiety and depression in dentists was sought in this study. **Method:** Initially the list of artists who were also dentists was obtained from art societies; the names of those with artistic activity were found. We examined 80 dentists (two groups: case and controls, 40 each) from the viewpoint of stress, depression and anxiety. We visited these dentists, collected data relevant to their artistic activity and some demographic data including: age, gender, marital status, engagement in a field of specialty, existence of a stressed and depressed person in the family or history of a tragic event (divorce, death of a family member) in life. Then, a sample was taken from the non-artist group. These two groups were examined using a DASS-42 questionnaire and then the data was statistically assessed by the Mann-Whitney U-test and Chi-Square test. **Results:** There was a significant difference between the two groups of dentists. Among dentists who had artistic activity (painting), 32 persons (80%) had no stress, 40 (100%) had no depression and 40 (100%) had no anxiety. However, among dentists who did not have artistic activity (painting), 7 (17.5%) had no stress, 10 (25%) had no depression and 17 (42.5%) had no anxiety. **Conclusions:** Disregarding confounding variables, in this study dentist who did not have artistic activity, had more stress, anxiety and depression than dentists who engage in artistic activity (painting) and 14% had low levels of stress (Blanca et al., 2008; Makama et al., 2010; Tseng et al., 2010).

Painting, stress, anxiety, depression, dentists

INTRODUCTION

The topic of "art therapy" has been known from the time of philosophers and thinkers such as Aristotle; but psychological application of art in its modern form was first proposed by Sigmund Freud. Soon after, art and psychoanalysis were used for mutual effects. Art therapy may help in a variety of ways. First, the aesthetic beauty of art may improve mood, vitality, self-esteem and personal awareness. Second, studies have shown that when people are deeply involved in activities that are fun, they become preoccupied and physiological indices such as heart rate (HR), blood pressure (BP) and breathing are slowed (Golin & Angel, 1991).

Factors such as the type of artistic activity, gender, profession, office location, ancillary activities and exercise are all factors that can influence stress (Argy & Kimono, 2005; Scully et al., 1990).

Stress in one of the women was three times that in men and 13.7% of dentists had high stress

MATERIALS AND METHODS

First by using the dentist list of our medical association, the names of all dentists that are also artists were found; 40 were randomly selected, and 40 other dentists were selected as controls. The control group had no artistic activities. Demographics of the study group were as follows:

*Correspondence regarding this article should be directed to: motamedical@yahoo.com

were examined using Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-42) questionnaire and assessed (this questionnaire has 42 indexes and a range of four choices; anytime, a little, sometimes, not always). Both groups were analyzed with Mann-Whitney U-test; scores were assessed according to answers and, then stress, anxiety, and depression were evaluated. According to acquired scores, they were designated as null, mild, moderate or severe and then data were analyzed with the Chi-Square test.

RESULTS

In this study, 40 dentists with artistic activity (case) and 40 dentists without any artistic activity (controls) were studied. Mean age of the case group was 40.18 years, with a standard deviation of 4.16 years and mean age of controls was 37.27 years with a standard deviation of 1.76 years; 23 dentists in the case group were male and 17 were female. In the control group 25 were male and 15 were female.

The Chi-Square test was used to assess differences between the two groups in terms of stress. We found a significant difference between the groups ($p < 0.008$); stress was higher in controls (Figure 1). Depression was also significantly ($p < 0.009$) higher in controls (Figure 2) as was anxiety ($p < 0.001$, Figure 3) (Tables 1-3).

DISCUSSION

This study was done to investigate the relationship between artistic activity (painting) with level of stress, anxiety and depression in dentists via the DASS questionnaire. The DASS is a 42-item self report instrument designed to measure the three related negative emotional states of depression, anxiety and tension/stress. According to our findings, a definite relationship was obtained between artistic activity (painting) with the level of stress, anxiety and depression in dentists. No relationship was obtained between the demographic variables above and age or gender.

Argy et al did a study to investigate stress between students of dentistry (Argy & Kimono, 2005). In his study, he measured levels of stress between students using a standardized 6he

- e \$ n ur he bet am e

U CH WY CH F Z ABRT M s Á M
betwe

