The Open Dentistry Journal
DOI: 10.2174/0118742106414837260111051435, 2026, 20, e18742106414837
ISSN: 1874-2106

RESEARCH ARTICLE **OPEN ACCESS**

Assessment of Maxillofacial Prosthesis Knowledge and Practice Among Dental Professionals in Saudi Arabia

Abdulmajeed Okshah[1], Abdulelah Ali Daghriri[2,*], Khyrat Yahya M. Alameer[2], Ghanem Mohammed AlQahtani[2], Nasser S. Alhashim[3], Fahad Ahmed Aljubairah[4], Baseel Mansour Alghamdi[4], Mohammed Dhiyaa Albesher[4], Fawaz Arif Alyousef[4] and Mohammed M. Al Moaleem[5]

[1]*Department of Allied Dental Sciences, College of Applied Medical Sciences in Khamis Mushait, King Khalid University, Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia*
[2]*Armed Forces Hospital South Region, Khamis Mushait, Aseer, Saudi Arabia*
[3]*Department of Dentistry, King Fahad Specialist Hospital, Dammam, Saudi Arabia*
[4]*College of Dentistry, King Faisal University, Al-hofuf, Saudi Arabia*
[5]*Department of Prosthetic Dental Science, College of Dentistry, Jazan University, Jazan 45142, Saudi Arabia*

Abstract:

Introduction: This 18-item online closed questionnaire-based study aimed to evaluate and assess the level of knowledge and practices of maxillofacial prosthesis (MFP) among different dental professionals in Saudi Arabia (SA).

Methods: An Electronic investigation was directed to dental professionals (final-year students, interns, general practitioners, MFP residents, and specialists). Participants were invited to respond to the online forms based on their knowledge and MFP practice. The collected answers were evaluated employing descriptive statistics as values and percentages. The association among participants, knowledge, and practice was analyzed using Chi-square, with a *P*-value of ≤0.05 indicating statistical significance.

Results: 336 participants were included, with only 20 patients receiving MFP, those were 12, 3, and 5 patients who received MFP for the mandible, maxilla, and nasal MFPs, respectively. A significant difference was found between dental professional participants and MFP knowledge questions with $p < 0.001$, except for questions like ''Do you know that there is more than one type of maxillofacial prosthesis?", ''How many maxillofacial specialists or consultants are in the place that you work?" and ''Is there interest to support and develop MFP from the Ministry of Health in the city?" with *p*-values of 0.104, 0.081, and 0.134, respectively. Also, a significant difference was detected between participants and their answers to most of the practice questions, with $p < 0.001$, except for the question related to the type of MFP they practice ($p = 0.0125$).

Discussion: This study demonstrated that knowledge regarding MFP was good and adequate, while the practice was low and those findings are in parallel with the outcome of other worldwide studies. Thus, a need of a more qualified and professional MFP multidisciplinary team.

Conclusion: Dental practitioners have good knowledge, but the practice of MFP is still fair. Referrals and multidisciplinary approaches for managing these patients remain poor.

Keywords: Maxillofacial prosthesis, Dental professional, Nasal cavity, Rehabilitation, Elastomers, Mandible MFPs.

© 2026 The Author(s). Published by Bentham Open.
This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License (CC-BY 4.0), a copy of which is available at: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode. This license permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

*Address correspondence to this author at the Armed Forces Hospital South Region, Khamis Mushait, Aseer, Saudi Arabia; E-mail: Abdulelahdaghriri@hotmail.com

Cite as: Okshah A, Daghriri A, Alameer K, AlQahtani G, Alhashim N, Aljubairah F, Alghamdi B, Albesher M, Alyousef F, Al Moaleem M. Assessment of Maxillofacial Prosthesis Knowledge and Practice Among Dental Professionals in Saudi Arabia. Open Dent J, 2026; 20: e18742106414837. http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/0118742106414837260111051435

Received: May 23, 2025
Revised: September 19, 2025
Accepted: December 03, 2025
Published: March 02, 2026

Send Orders for Reprints to
reprints@benthamscience.net

1. BACKGROUND

Maxillofacial prosthesis (MFP) is a branch of prosthodontics concerned with the reconstruction and/or support of oral, maxillofacial, craniofacial, and/or oral structures through prostheses that may or may not be removable [1]. It is the subspecialty of prosthodontics that deals with the creation of appliances for structures beyond the immediate dental and alveolar region [2-4].

Maxillofacial burdens are facemask deformities consequential after congenital deformities, surgical removal of tumors, osteoradionecrosis, and infections; the resulting disfigurement may have lifelong consequences due to difficulty in recovery, causing physical disability and mental disorders [5, 6]. Patients who have previously been involved in an accident or have undergone surgical excision of unhealthy tissue need to restore function and aesthetics, so reconstruction procedures in these cases would be performed to minimize psychological disturbance [5-7].

Gupta *et al*., (2017) and Vladimir, (2022) stated that types of MFP are either intraoral prosthesis, extraoral prosthesis, or their combination [8, 9]. An example of an extraoral prosthesis is an ocular prosthesis after the loss of an eye, which leads to physical challenges in an individual's life. In such cases, careful preoperative, surgical, and prosthetic scheduling engaging a multidisciplinary approach is critical for effective rehabilitation [10]. Objectives of prosthetic treatment include aesthetics, comfort, function, and patient satisfaction, which could result in confidence and improved quality of life for patients [11-13].

The maxillofacial prosthodontist is an essential member of the multidisciplinary team that works together to treat the patient. He monitors the patient closely for hospital protocols and medical health. He assists the surgeon by manufacturing facial moulages and operating stents to help recovery and improve prosthesis retention, support, and stability [12-14].

Dentistry in the current century mostly comprises aesthetics because of the increased awareness of patients concerning their physical appearance [15, 16]. After surgery, patients are not referred to prosthodontists for recreation of the lost part, possibly due to a lack of awareness about a particular field, namely, the rehabilitation of maxillofacial defects. Hence, appropriate knowledge of the reasons and probable action modalities of maxillofacial defects is essential among different dental professionals because they are a part of the future of dentistry [5].

Dahane *et al*., assessed the information about the awareness and knowledge of practitioners in and around Wardha City towards the MFP. They reported that the commonest source of information was a dentist acquaintance (39.7%), followed by a friend (38.8%) and books (31.5%) [17]. Singh *et al*., surveyed the institutional and private medical practitioners; they stated that maxillofacial prosthodontics, as a subdivision of dental medicine, deals with the rehabilitation of lost facial structures, and up to 75.4% awareness was detected among the medical fraternity; most of the participants became aware of it from their dentists, friends, or any other media [18]. Elastomeric impression materials (Silicones) are the most commonly used material for the fabrication of MFP, and other materials are acrylic resins or copolymers [5, 17, 19, 20].

Other surveys assessed the knowledge and practice of MFP worldwide. Dahane *et al*. reported poor knowledge about maxillofacial prosthodontics as a subject in India [17]. In the USA, MFPs and appliances are not commonly seen in the general dental population, so primary care dentists and physicians are often unaware of the variety and possibilities of these prostheses, and many patients go years without adequate treatment [9]. Also, fair knowledge and awareness about MFP among medical and dental physicians has improved knowledge about prosthetic rehabilitation [20].

The undergraduate program for dentistry is a 6-year program, and followed by a one-year dental internship program. MFP is presented as a few lectures in the teaching courses at all colleges of SA. Although, to our knowledge and during our literature search, MFP has not been studied among dentists yet, and insufficient information is available about MFP in SA. Hence, this study was conducted to evaluate knowledge and practices concerning maxillofacial diseases and defects and their prosthetic rehabilitation among different dental professionals in SA. The null hypothesis is that no significant differences between participants in the knowledge and practice of MFPs.

2. PARTICIPANTS AND METHODS

2.1. Study Design and Ethical Consideration

A cross-sectional, web-based online form study was conducted for different dental professionals as 6th-year dental students, dental interns, general practitioners, and

maxillofacial residents and specialists, through an e-survey using Google Forms between November 2023 and April 2024. This study was conducted in accordance with the ethics of the Helsinki Declaration [21]. The study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Review Board Committee of the College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia (ECM#2024-3102). All participants had signed a consent form before enrollment in the study, and it was included in the Google form.

2.2. Study Setting and Inclusion Criteria and Exclusion Criteria

Copies of questionnaires were sent through WhatsApp to different groups in different cities of dental professionals in Saudi Arabia. The study population was stratified to include 6th-year dental students (final-year undergraduates), dental interns (recent graduates completing the mandatory one-year internship), general practitioners (licensed dentists with up to three years of experience and not in a specialty program), maxillofacial residents (those in postgraduate training for oral surgery or prosthodontics with maxillofacial exposure), and maxillofacial specialists (clinicians with completed specialist training). Dental assistants, technicians, and those who were not willing to participate in this cross-sectional survey were excluded from contributing in the survey.

2.3. Population Size Calculation

Using G*Power software (version 3.1.9.4, University of Dusseldorf). The effect size (d), α, and1-β (power) were 0.2, 0.05, and 0.80, respectively. A survey sample of 316 participants was essential to realize statistically valid outcomes, and this figure was increased to 336 to make up for nonresponse through WhatsApp [22, 23].

2.4. Instrument Development, Validity, and Reliability

A panel of two maxillofacial prosthodontics and two consultants of maxillofacial surgeons evaluated the content validity of the questionnaire. Importance, significance, clarity, and simplicity for each question were evaluated from a scale of 1 to 4, with 4 being the highest and 1 being the lowest [24]. The content validity index was 0.85, representing that the questionnaires were valid. Reliability was measured and determined by testing internal consistency, and the Cronbach's alpha was 0.839.

2.5. Study Tools and Data Collection

In addition to participant characteristics, an 18-item closed questionnaire that includes the information and understanding in relation to MFP was adopted from previous global studies [5, 9, 17, 18, 20] with some changes. The survey form was translated into Arabic through the support of a native Arabic speaker; the queries were then forward and backward translated into English [22, 23].

2.6. Questionnaire Parts

The questionnaire's validity was adjudicated by a board of ten-member experts committed. Reliability was recognized by conducting a test-retest amongst 15 volunteers from different dental clinics. The kappa value was 0.85, which indicated high consistency. The test-retest was trailed by a pilot exploring amongst 15 volunteers who were asked to respond to the survey and offer comments on its clarity, content, and brevity. The time between the test and retest pilot study was 3 weeks. Spaces as boxes for answers were designed, and dentists from selected professional levels and cities ticked on a single choice for each query. A contributor can only reply to the survey once, and inquiries need to be responded. The responses were directly recognized and composed through Google Forms. Informed consent was also in the Google Form, along with the questionnaire copies through WhatsApp.

An English questionnaire type was sent by WhatsApp web-based and divided into three portions was distributed by different type of social media. The form consists of a brief explanation of the purpose of the study, the method of data collection, and close-ended questions. The questionnaire has two other parts in addition to age, gender, and professional level.

The first part of the survey includes questions regarding gender, age, and professional level (6th or Final Year Dental Student, Dental Intern, General Practitioner, and Maxillofacial Resident and Specialist). The second part consists of 12 questions with general knowledge of MFP as ''MFP can be made by Prosthodontist, General Practitioner, Oral Surgeon, Any specialist, Others", ''The most common cause for the need for MFP can be patients with functional and/or aesthetic problem", ''The material(s) used for construction of MFP is (are) Acrylic, Elastomeric Impression Materials, Wax, All of them", ''Which of the following prosthesis type of MFP are you aware as maxilla, mandible, ear, eye, and nasal with midfacial prosthesis". The third part of the questionnaire consists of six questions concerning the practice of MFP and the answers can be yes or no. Those are ''Did you face a patient who needs MFP?", ''Do you work with MFP?", ''At the undergraduate level have you received training on MFP?", and ''During your undergraduate studies, have you fabricated an MFP?". The participants knowledge and practice scores were calculated on the percentage achieved for the proper and accurate answers divided by the total number of questions. A copy of questionair is presented at the end of the maunscript.

2.7. Statical Analysis

Data were analyzed using the statistical package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program (version 26) and Microsoft Excel. The acquired data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, which included numerical values and percentages. The association among dental professionals, knowledge, and practice was analyzed using Chi-square. $P < 0.05$ indicated statistical significance.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Characteristics of the Participants

A total number of 38 questionnaires were not included in the results due to incomplete answers and lack of some

information's. The number of participants who filled out and returned the questionnaire was 336 of which 252 (75%) were males. The participants were aged between 20 and 53 years old, with a mean age and standard deviation of 32.31± 7.3675 years. According to profession, the participants were 44 (13.1%) 6th-year dental students, 40 (11.9%) dental interns, 179 (53.3%) general practitioners, and 47 (14%) maxillofacial residents and 26 (7.7%) specialists (Fig. 1).

3.2. Dental Professional Participants based on their Maxillofacial Prosthesis Knowledge

Table 1 presents the feedback of different professionals in relation to knowledge of MFP. A 272 (81%) of the participants heard about MFPs, and 225 (67.0%) know that there is more than one type of maxillofacial prosthesis. About 188 (56.0%) of the respondents stated that MFP was used to restore function and aesthetics, but those who said that they recognized MFP from college were 160 (47.6%). Prosthodontists are responsible for the construction of MFP, accounting for 204 (60.7%). However, 189 (56.3%) stated that a combination of congenital abnormalities, surgical resection of tumors, and trauma was the cause for the need for MFP. Concerning the material used for MFP, elastomeric impression material was recorded 104 (31.0%), which is higher than other choices as acrylic and waxes. MFP was used to replace part of the maxilla and/or mandibula and/or both, ear, eye, and nasal cavity, and counted as 78 (23.2%), 57 (17.0%), 12 (3.6%), 189 (56.3%), respectively.

Fig. (1). Distribution of the participants by gender and professional level.

Table 1. Response the dental professional's knowledge about maxillofacial prostheses (n=336).

Question	Answer Choices	(n)	%
Have you heard about maxillofacial prostheses?	Yes	272	81.0
	No	64	19.0
Maxillofacial prosthesis is used for	Patients with functional problem	32	9.5
	Patients with aesthetic problem	88	26.2
	Both	188	56.0
	I Don't Know	28	8.3

(Table 1) contd.....

Question	Answer Choices	(n)	%
From where do you know about this type of prosthesis?	College	160	47.6
	Media	84	25.0
	Friends	56	16.7
	Books	12	3.6
	Workplace	24	7.1
Do you know that there is more than one type of maxillofacial prosthesis?	Yes	225	67.0
	No	111	33.0
MFP can be made by ……	Prosthodontist	204	60.7
	General Practitioner	24	7.1
	Oral Surgeon	72	21.4
	Any specialist	32	9.5
	Others	4	1.2
The primary cause for the need of MFP can be ….	Congenital abnormalities	78	23.2
	Surgical resection of tumors	57	17.0
	Trauma	12	3.6
	Combination of those	189	56.3
The material(s) used for the construction of MFP is (are) ….	Alginate	48	14.3
	Acrylic	56	16.7
	Elastomeric Impression Materials	104	31.0
	Wax	16	4.8
	All of them	160	47.6
Which of the following types of MFP are you aware of?	Prosthesis for maxilla and mandible	78	23.2
	Ear	57	17.0
	Eye	12	3.6
	Nasal and midfacial prosthesis	189	56.3
How many maxillofacial specialists or consultants are in the place where you work?	1	260	77.4
	2	64	19.0
	More than 2	12	3.6
Is there is interest in supporting and developing MFP from the Ministry of Health in the city?	YES	264	78.6
	NO	72	21.4
Are the materials used in the MFP are available and according to good standards?	YES	260	77.4
	NO	76	22.6
The main cause of MFP failure is?	Unacceptable quality of material used.	28	8.3
	Incorrect Impression Material	52	15.5
	Unacceptable aesthetic result	52	15.5
	All of above.	204	60.7

The number of maxillofacial specialists in the place where they work was 260 (77.4%), 64 (19.0%), and 12 (3.6%) of 1, 2, and 3 specialists, respectively. Both questions, "Are the materials used in the MFP available and according to good standards?" and "Is there interest to support and develop MFP from the ministry of health in the city?" recorded almost equal percentages for yes (more than 77%, Table **1**).

To objectively interpret the knowledge level of the participants, a benchmark of correct answers was established based on current literature and standard prosthodontic textbooks [1-4, 8, 9, 17, 19]. The correct answers for the knowledge-based questions are presented in Supplementary Table **S1**.

3.3. Dental Professional Participants based on their Maxillofacial Prosthesis Practice

With regard to the practice of MFP among participants, 161 (47.9%) respondents stated that they faced patients who needed MFP. Among the respondents, only 20 reported having personally provided an MFP for a patient. Of these 12 (60.0%), 3 (15.0%), 5 (25.0%), those provide MFP for mandible, maxilla, and nasal cavity MFPs, respectively. A 240 (71.4%), did not work with a MFP team, and 224 (66.7%), of participants have received training on MFP, and 252 (75.0%) of have fabricated a MFPs during undergraduate studies, while 260 (77.4%) of participants have not handled patients' needs for MFP at their dental office (Table **2**).

3.4. Association between Dental Professional Participants and Maxillofacial Prosthesis Knowledge

Table 3 shows the association of MFP knowledge with dental professionals, with the highest number and percentages recorded among general practitioners and dental interns. The total number [27 (8%)] of maxillofacial residents stated that they heard about MFP. Most dental professionals stated that MFP was used to restore functional and aesthetic problems, with the highest number and percentage (98, 29.2%) recorded for general practitioners. A combination of congenital abnormalities, surgical tumor resection, and trauma caused MFP construction. Most respondents stated that all materials can be used in MFP impression, but the highest was recorded for elastomers, especially among all maxillofacial residents. Most types of MFP were fabricated for patients, even in small numbers. All the above questions recorded significant differences among dental professionals participants and MFP knowledge questions using the Chi-square test ($p < 0.001$).

The answers to the questions "Do you know that there is more than one type of maxillofacial prosthesis?" "How many maxillofacial specialists or consultants are in the place where you work?" and "Is there interest in supporting and developing MFP from the Ministry of Health in the city?" were not significantly different among dental professionals ($p = 0.104$, $p = 0.081$, and $p = 0.134$, respectively; Table 3).

3.5. Association between Dental Professional Participants and Maxillofacial Prosthesis Practice

In relation to the practice of MFP, the Chi-square test displayed significant differences in the answers of dental professionals to the question "Did you face a patient who needed MFP?" "Do you work with a maxillofacial prostheses team?" "At the undergraduate level, have you received training on MFP?" "During your undergraduate studies, have you fabricated a maxillofacial prosthesis?" and "At your dental clinic, have you fabricated a maxillofacial prosthesis?" ($p < 0.001$ for all questions). No significant difference was recorded in the question "What type of MFP do you practice?" ($p = 0.125$, Table 4).

Table 2. Response the dental professional's practice of maxillofacial prostheses (n=336).

Question	Answer Choices	(n)	%
Did you face a patient who needs MFP?	Yes	161	47.9
	No	175	52.1
Do you work with the maxillofacial prostheses team?	Yes	96	28.6
	No	240	71.4
If yes. What type of MFP do you practice?	Prosthesis for mandible	12	60.0
	Prosthesis for maxilla	3	15.0
	Nasal prosthesis	5	25.0
At the undergraduate level have you received training on MFP?	Yes	112	33.3
	No	224	66.7
During your undergraduate studies, have you fabricated Maxillofacial Prostheses?	Yes	84	25.0
	No	252	75.0
At your dental clinic, have you fabricated a maxillofacial prosthesis?	Yes	76	22.6
	No	260	77.4

Table 3. Association between the dental professional level and their knowledge about the maxillofacial prostheses (Chi-square).

Question	Subcategory	6th Year Student N (%)	Dental Intern N (%)	General Practitioner N (%)	Maxillofacial Residency N (%)	Maxillofacial Specialist N (%)	*P*-value
Have you heard about maxillofacial prostheses?	Yes	44(13.1)	28(8.3)	151(44.9)	27(8.0)	22(6.5)	< 0.001
	No	0(0.0)	12(3.6)	28(8.3)	20(6.0)	4(1.2)	
Maxillofacial prostheses are used for ……	Patients with functional problem	16(4.8%)	0(0.0%)	16(4.8%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	< 0.001
	Patients with aesthetic problem	8(2.4%)	8(2.4%)	49(14.6%)	18(5.4%)	5(1.5%)	
	Both	16(4.8%)	32(9.5%)	98(29.2%)	25(7.4%)	17(5.1%)	
	I Don't Know	4(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	16(4.8%)	4(1.2%)	4(1.2%)	
From where do you know about this type of prosthesis?	College	24(7.1)	16(4.8)	100(29.8)	8(2.4)	12(3.6)	< 0.001
	Media	16(4.8)	12(3.6)	46(13.7)	5(1.5)	5(1.5)	
	Friends	4(1.2)	12(3.6)	20(6.0)	16(4.8)	4(1.2)	
	Books	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	12(3.6)	0(0.0)	
	Workplace	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	13(3.9)	6(1.8)	5(1.5)	

(Table 3) contd.....

Question	Subcategory	6th Year Student N (%)	Dental Intern N (%)	General Practitioner N (%)	Maxillofacial Residency N (%)	Maxillofacial Specialist N (%)	*P*-value
Do you know that there is more than one type of maxillofacial prosthesis?	Yes	28(8.3)	32(9.5)	124(36.9)	27(8.0)	14(4.2)	0.104
	No	16(4.8)	8(2.4)	55(16.4)	20(6.0)	12(3.6)	
MFP can be made by ……	Prosthodontist	24(7.1)	16(4.8)	119(35.4)	31(9.2)	14(4.2)	< 0.001
	General Practitioner	4(1.2)	4(1.2)	8(2.4)	4(1.2)	4(1.2)	
	Oral Surgeon	8(2.4)	12(3.6)	40(11.9)	4(1.2)	8(2.4)	
	Any specialist	8(2.4)	4(1.2)	12(3.6)	8(2.4)	0(0.0)	
	Others	0(0.0)	4(1.2)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	
The most common cause for the need for MFP can be ….	Congenital abnormalities	20(6%)	12(3.6%)	32(9.5%)	5(1.5%)	9)2.7%)	< 0.001
	Surgical resection of tumors	8(2.4%)	8(2.4%)	17(5.1%)	20(6%)	4(1.2%)	
	Trauma	0(0.0%)	4(1.2%)	4(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	4(1.2%)	
	Combination of those	16(4.8%)	16(4.8%)	126(37.5%)	22(6.5%)	9(2.7%)	
The material(s) used for the construction of MFP is (are) ….	Alginate	4(1.2)	12(3.6)	28(8.3)	4(1.2)	0(0.0)	< 0.001
	Acrylic	24(7.1%)	4(1.2%)	21(6.3%)	7(2.1%)	0(0.0%)	
	Elastomeric Impression Materials	12(3.6%)	16(4.8%)	44(13.1%)	24(7.1%)	8(2.4%)	
	Wax	0(0.0%)	8(2.4%)	4(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	4(1.2%)	
	All of them	8(2.4%)	12(3.6%)	110(32.7%)	16(4.8%)	14(4.2%)	
Which of the following types of MFP are you aware of?	Prosthesis for maxilla & mandible	20(6%)	12(3.6%)	32(9.5%)	5(1.5%)	9)2.7%)	< 0.001
	Ear	8(2.4%)	8(2.4%)	17(5.1%)	20(6%)	4(1.2%)	
	Eye	0(0.0%)	4(1.2%)	4(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	4(1.2%)	
	Nasal and midfacial prosthesis	16(4.8%)	16(4.8%)	126(37.5%)	22(6.5%)	9(2.7%)	
How many maxillofacial specialists or consultants are in the place that you work?	1	32(9.5%)	28(8.3%)	135(40.2%)	43(12.8%)	22(6.5%)	0.081
	2	12(3.6%)	12(3.6%)	44(13.1%)	4)1.2%)	4(1.2%)	
	More than 2	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	
Is there is interest in supporting and developing MFP from the ministry of health in the city?	Yes	32(9.5)	32(9.5)	139(41.4)	43(12.8)	18(5.4)	0.134
	No	12(3.6)	8(2.4)	40(11.9)	4(1.2)	8(2.4)	
Are the materials used in the MFP available and according to good standards?	Yes	28(8.3)	24(7.1)	142(42.3)	40(11.9)	26(7.7)	< 0.001
	No	16(4.8)	16(4.8)	37(11.0)	7(2.1)	0(0.0)	
The main cause of MFP failure is?	Unacceptable quality of material used.	8(2.4)	8(2.4)	8(2.4)	0(0.0)	4(1.2)	< 0.001
	Incorrect Impression Material	0(0.0)	4(1.2)	29(8.6)	14(4.2)	5(1.5)	
	Unacceptable aesthetic result	16(4.8)	4(1.2)	12(3.6)	12(3.6)	8(2.4)	
	All of above.	20(6.0)	24(7.1)	130(38.7)	21(6.3)	9(2.7)	

Table 4. Association between the dental professional response and their practice about the maxillofacial prostheses (Chi-square).

Question	Subcategory	6th Year Student N(%)	Dental Intern N(%)	General Practitioner N(%)	Maxillofacial Residency N(%)	Specialist N (%)	*P*-value
Did you face a patient needs MFP?	Yes	24(7.1)	22(6.5)	65(19.3)	37(11.0)	13(3.9)	< 0.001
	No	20(6.0)	18(5.4)	114(33.9)	10(3.0)	13(13.9)	
Do you work with maxillofacial prostheses team?	Yes	20(6.0)	20(6.0)	20(6.0)	20(6.0)	16(4.8)	< 0.001
	No	24(7.1)	20(6.0)	159(47.3)	27(8.0)	10(3.0)	
If yes. What type of MFP do you practice?		0.00	0.00	46 (47.9)	38 (39.6)	12 (12.5)	0.125

(Table 4) contd.....

Question	Subcategory	6th Year Student N(%)	Dental Intern N(%)	General Practitioner N(%)	Maxillofacial Residency N(%)	Specialist N (%)	*P*-value
At the undergraduate level have you received training on MFP?	Yes	20(6.0)	20(6.0)	32(9.5)	28(8.3)	12(3.6)	< 0.001
	No	24(7.1)	20(6.0)	147(43.8)	19(5.7)	14(4.2)	
During your undergraduate studies have you fabricated a maxillofacial prosthesis?	Yes	16(4.8)	8(2.4)	32(9.5)	16(4.8)	12(3.6)	0.002
	No	28(8.3)	32(9.5)	147(43.8)	31(9.2)	14(4.2)	
At your dental clinic, have you fabricated a maxillofacial prosthesis?	Yes	16(4.8)	8(2.4)	20(6.0)	28(8.3)	6 (1.2)	< 0.001
	No	28(8.3)	32(9.5)	159(47.3)	19(5.7)	20(6.0)	

4. DISCUSSION

This study was carried out to assess and evaluate knowledge and practices concerning MF defects and their prosthetic therapy among different dental professionals in Saudi Arabia. According to the findings, dentists have favorable or high as mentioned in Table **1** knowledge about MFP at all levels (6th-year students, dental interns, general practitioners, maxillofacial residents, and maxillofacial specialists), while the knowledge level of general practitioners (44%) was slightly higher. This could be attributed to the fact that they received classes and course of MFP in their undergraduate program. The overall results revealed that they have slight knowledge, but most of them have never practiced MFP (71%), likely because many respondents were from non-specialized centers and had not encountered MFP cases. Additionally, MFP fabrication is typically conducted by certified Maxillofacial Prosthodontists, not general practitioners in Saudi Arabia. This result agrees with the study of Vladimir 2022, who found that MFPs and appliances are not commonly seen in general dental practitioners [9]. Also, Singh *et al*., 2023 found that knowledge and awareness about MFPs were fairly satisfactory [18], while Lee concluded that the capability of the general dental practitioners was barely acknowledged about MFP [25].

The maxillofacial area plays a central role in personal presence because it defines the individuality of the person. However, any minor modification can create a drastic variation in appearance and negatively affect the psychology of the patient [26]. Rehabilitation is considered a part of prosthodontics as MFP. However, the space of maxillofacial prosthodontics as a subject has not been recognized among multidisciplinary dental teams in dealing with maxillofacial defects; MFPs and appliances are not commonly seen in the general dental population, primary care dentists, and physicians who are often unaware of the variety and possibilities of these prostheses [27]. Many patients spent several years without adequate treatment. Advances in the prosthetic rebuilding of structural and functional defects can recover the outcomes if carefully planned, unbiased rehabilitation systems are created [17].

Most of the patients suffering from such defects were not referred to an MFP and remained untreated. The primary cause could be or may not be the deficiency of awareness among medical practitioners, such as surgeons, ophthalmologists, ENT specialists, and plastic physicians, to treat such patients for remaining defects after surgery [18]. The advantage of MFP is that it can be fabricated for any area of the face and the jaws or the cranium, regardless of the extent of the defect; the prosthesis also allows for regular inspection and monitoring of the defect site, thereby aiding in early identification of any recurrence [8, 9, 28-30].

The need to provide future dentists with basic knowledge about maxillofacial defects has increased, and these types of abnormality can be broadly classified as congenital and acquired defects; dentists should determine the source and propose an effective treatment style for the persistent [31]. In the present survey, a high level of knowledge about MFP was recorded (81%). Shreya and Ramish [5] also found that knowledge regarding MF defects among clinical and preclinical phase students was acceptable. Singh *et al*. 2023 reported that 75.4% of the participants were aware of MFPs as a division of dental specialty [18].

This study stated that a maximum of the participants had the thought that maxillofacial defects have multiple etiologies and necessitate a multidisciplinary system. Rehabilitation indicates to the restoration of former pleasure, which is the spirit of the deal provided by an MFP who is trained to make a prosthesis to restore aesthetic, functional, and psychological spaces related to the defect [17]. The present work showed that 56.3% of the participants said that MFP restored function and aesthetics.

The common foundation of data was a dentist colleague, then friends and books [17, 18]; this finding contradicted the previous report that the most common source of information was college (47.6%) followed by media (25%), friends (16.7%), and books (3.6%) [32]. More than half of the respondents in the current study were newly graduated general practitioners (53.3%). A maximum of the applicants was alert to the role of prosthodontists in the therapy of MFP defects, and the awareness concerning the measures reached 60.7% [33] as similar percentage in the current study. This finding agrees with most of the published papers [18, 20, 25, 34].

Regarding the material used for the construction of MFP, 47.6% of the participants used acrylic, elastomeric impression materials, and wax. In contrast to the findings of Dahane *et al*.,2021 [17], the participants said that the materials used for the fabrication of MFP were acrylic resin and silicone (26.9%). Kakkad *et al*., 2021 [20] showed that 74.3% of the participants used acrylic resins, acrylic copolymers, and silicone elastomers for the

fabrication of facial prostheses. About 68.9% of the respondents in the study of Shreya and Ramish stated that the most used material for MFP fabricating was silicone [5]. Silicon is preferred by general practitioners of different levels for MFP fabrication [35]. About 47.6% of the survey participants specified that elastomers were the commonly used replica materials for maxillofacial defects. By contrast, Shreya and Ramish [5] reported that most participants stated that wax was the most commonly used impression material (57.7%). Singh *et al*., 2023 stated that 85% of the participants felt that congenital and acquired defects required rehabilitation, consistent with the present data, where 56.3% of the participants felt the same [18].

Early referral of patients to MFPs may add preoperative and postoperative benefits, such as better outcomes of the prosthesis as well as improved quality of life of a patient requiring management of head and neck rehabilitation [14]. Nasal and midfacial prosthesis was the most familiar (56.3%), followed by maxillary and mandibular prosthesis (23.2% and 17%, respectively) and eye (3.6%) prosthesis [36]. Singh *et al*. 2023 reported 14.7% of participants for the same type of MFP who were aware that the prosthesis was dealt with by prosthodontists, including nasal and midfacial prosthesis, cranial prosthesis, eye, ear, and maxillary, mandibular, or figure prosthesis [18].

The rehabilitation of both intraoral and extraoral defects is a challenging characteristic of MFP. It involves continuous practice to increase confidence and expertise [8]. About 47.9% of the participants answered that they faced patients with MFP, similar to the report (49.2%) of Singh *et al*., 2023 [18]. In the present study, 52.1% of practitioners did not encounter patients who needed MFP, and 47.9% said they worked with the MFP team for prosthesis of mandible (60%), nasal cavity (25%), and maxilla (15%). Dahane *et al*., 2021 also found that 73.5%of the practitioners did not face patients with MF defects, and 24% encountered such participants, belonging generally to the division of ophthalmology and ENT related to educational societies [17]. Shreya and Ramesh, 2020 stated that approximately 50% of the undergraduates had not seen a single case of MFP defects [5]. Our participants who did not receive training in MFP were 66.7%, and those who did not fabricate MFP at the undergraduate level were 75% and 77.4%.

Most related studies published in Saudi Arabia were case reports. Mathar *et al*. described a rehabilitation of the nasal defect of a patient with a nasal prosthesis by using the donor method; the main advantages of MFP include non-invasiveness, cost-effectiveness, conservativeness, tissue tolerance, esthetics, ease of fabrication, and cleanness [37]. Surgeons and prosthetic specialists work together for the full rehabilitation of MFPs of patients. The prosthodontist involved should be aware of the situation so that a better service is rendered to the patient [38]. Different types of silicon materials used as MFP after 6 months showed a slight color pigmentation, indicating better color stability of this type of prostheses [39]. Other studies recommended that MFP should be selected based on the acceptable color change of the materials after immersion in different beverage solutions [40].

Most dental practitioners with their different working places stressed the importance of using MFP to restore different lost structures, as well as head and face structures [41]. The overall number of participants in the current study was good for the knowledge part, but poor for the practical part, which is parallel with the findings of the recent publication by Ahmed et al, (2024), who stated that among Sudanese dental practitioners, recorded good knowledge and poor in practice towered MFP [34].

The current survey study focused on a vital field of dentistry and investigated the need and the weakness of such a specialty; this can be considered as a strength of this study. A recommendation for future research is to include all regions within SA and to select specific groups, such as prosthodontists and maxillofacial surgeons, for a more detailed analysis. Also, the study noted that referrals and a multidisciplinary approach to managing these patients are lacking, resulting in affected patients not finding the right dental practitioners for proper treatment and comprehensive rehabilitation. An attention is to recommend including the MFP practice integration in the dental curriculum or healthcare system.

5. STUDY LIMITATIONS

This study has some limitations. This study was designed in the form of a questionnaire to indirectly collect evidence. Extra actual procedures include particular contacts and/or meetings. The sample size is small, and the study has a limited geographic coverage and self-reported data to offer a sound understanding of the knowledge and practice of prosthetic therapy of maxillofacial faults between different dental professionals. A large number of participant was be comprised of the various societies and colleges in the state, particularly all the maxillofacial and prosthodontic centers.

CONCLUSION

Overall, this study concluded that dental professionals and practitioners possess a good level of knowledge and a fair level of practice regarding the maxillofacial prosthetics specialty. However, it highlighted the need to join hands to form a multidisciplinary team, which will result in the improvement of the health-related quality of life of individuals with maxillofacial deficiency.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The authors confirm contribution to the paper as follows: A.O., M.M.A.: Study conception and design; F.A.A; B.M.A; M.D.A; F.A.A; M.M.A.: Data collection; A.A.D., G.M.A. . K.Y.M.A.: Analysis and interpretation of results; A.O. . M.M.A.: Draft manuscript. All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

ABBREVIATION

MFP = Maxillofacial prosthesis

ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

The study was approved by the Institutional Ethical Review Board Committee of the College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia (ECM#2024-3102).

HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of institutional and/or research committee and with the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki, as revised in 2013.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

All participants had signed a consent form before enrollment in the study, and it was included in the Google form.

STANDARDS OF REPORTING

STROBE guidelines were followed.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS

The data and supportive information are available within the article.

FUNDING

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Declared none.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary material is available on the Publisher's website.

REFERENCES

[1] The glossary of prosthodontic terms: Ninth edition. J Prosthet Dent 2017; 117(5S): e1-e105. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.prosdent.2016.12.001 PMID: 28418832

[2] Rahn A, Boucher L. Maxillofacial prosthetics: Principles and practice 1970.

[3] Beumer J, Curtis T, Marunick M. Maxillofacial rehabilitation: Prosthodontic and surgical considerations 1996; 240-85.

[4] Blumenfeld I, Schortz RH, Levy M, Lepley JB. Fabricating a shoulder somatoprosthesis. J Prosthet Dent 1981; 45(5): 542-4. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0022-3913(81)90043-3 PMID: 6938685

[5] Shreya S, Nayakar RP. Knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding maxillofacial defects and their prosthetic rehabilitation among dental undergraduate students in Belagavi district- A cross-sectional study. J Clin Diagn Res 2020; 14(11) http://dx.doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2020/46236.14243

[6] Nimonkar S, Belkhode V, Dahihandekar C, Nimonkar P, Pisulkar S. A narrative review on techniques of iris replication in an ocular prosthesis. J Indian Prosthodont Soc 2023; 23(1): 4-11. http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/jips.jips_252_22 PMID: 36588369

[7] Thomas D. Clinical Maxillofacial Prosthesis 2000.

[8] Gupta A, Verma A, Dubey T, Thakur S. Maxillofacial prosthetics part-1: A review. Int J Adv Res 2017; 5(9): 31-40. http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/5504

[9] Vladimir F. An overview of maxillofacial rehabilitation for the general dentist. N Y State Dent J 2022; 88(5): 1-6.

[10] Naik SG, Akhtarkhavari M, Nagarsekar A, Aras MA, Chitre V. A case report on iris disk positioning on a custom-made ocular prosthesis using an adjustable trial frame. Cureus 2024; 16(3): 56382. http://dx.doi.org/10.7759/cureus.56382 PMID: 38633932

[11] Dolan R. Facial Plastic, Reconstructive and Trauma Surgery (1st ed.), 2003. http://dx.doi.org/10.1201/b14824

[12] Vivek M, Karthik S, Karthi Kumar M, Shyam Sundar B, Dhinakaran EC. Role of the maxillofacial prosthetic treatment in the rehabilitation of post-surgical defects in patients who underwent surgical oncology. J Dent Oral Biol 2024; 9(1): 1226.

[13] Moreno A, Arantes DC, Rodrigues RAA, *et al*. Maxillofacial prosthetic rehabilitation of patients with resection of squamous cell carcinoma: A report of two cases. Contemp Clin Dent 2020; 11(3): 294-7. http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/ccd.ccd_320_19 PMID: 33776360

[14] Rathee M, Malik S, Alam M. Role of maxillofacial prosthodontist as a member of interdisciplinary oncology team in oral and maxillofacial rehabilitation: A brief review. Int J Head Neck Surg 2022; 13(2): 63-6. http://dx.doi.org/10.5005/JP-JOURNALS-10001-1530

[15] Abbasi MS, Lal A, Das G, *et al*. Impact of social media on aesthetic dentistry: General practitioners' perspectives. Healthcare 2022; 10(10): 2055. http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/healthcare10102055 PMID: 36292502

[16] Baik KM, Anbar G, Alshaikh A, Banjar A. Effect of social media on patient's perception of dental aesthetics in Saudi Arabia. Int J Dent 2022; 4794497. http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2022/4794497 PMID: 35265132

[17] Dahane TM, Patel RM, Dubey SG, Mangal K. Awareness an knowledge of maxillofacial prosthodontics as a dental specialty amongst medical practitioners. J Evol Med Dent Sci 2021; 10(9): 608-12. http://dx.doi.org/10.14260/jemds/2021/131

[18] Rajiv Singh Gautam K, Shetty G, Poovani S. Knowledge and awareness about maxillofacial prosthesis as a mode of rehabilitation amongst the medical practitioners in South West Bangalore - A questionnaire study. Int J Sci Res 2023; 12(3): 826-32. http://dx.doi.org/10.21275/SR23316002403

[19] Dubey SG, Balwani TR, Chandak AV, Pande S. Material in maxillofacial prosthodontics–A review. J Evol Med Dent Sci 2020; 9(44): 3319-24. http://dx.doi.org/10.14260/jemds/2020/729

[20] Kakkad DN, Yadav NS, Hazari PP, Mahajan HP, Somkuwar K, Narwani S. A survey on awareness of maxillofacial prosthetics, as treatment modalities among dental practitioners and medical practitioners. J Appl Dent Medi Sciences 2021; 7(3): 5258-65. http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6324539

[21] World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki: Ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects. JAMA 2013; 310(20): 2191-4. http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2013.281053 PMID: 24141714

[22] Al Moaleem MM, Al Ahmari NM, Alqahtani SM, *et al*. Unlocking endocrown restoration expertise among dentists: Insights from a multi-center cross-sectional study. Med Sci Monit 2023; 29: 940573. http://dx.doi.org/10.12659/MSM.940573 PMID: 37381591

[23] Syed W, Al-Rawi MBA, Bashatah A. Knowledge of and attitudes toward clinical trials: A questionnaire-based study of 179 male third- and fourth-year PharmD undergraduates from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Med Sci Monit 2024; 30: 943468. http://dx.doi.org/10.12659/MSM.943468 PMID: 38676293

[24] Alahmari NM, A K Al-Haboob M, Gadah TS, *et al*. Knowledge and practice of dental professionals regarding vertical teeth preparation techniques. BMC Med Educ 2024; 24(1): 1482.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s12909-024-06520-w PMID: 39696324

[25] Lee SKY. Getting to know today's maxillofacial prosthodontist. J Prosthet Dent 2022; 127(3): 381-2. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.prosdent.2022.01.023 PMID: 35287970

[26] Levine E, Degutis L, Pruzinsky T, Shin J, Persing JA. Quality of life and facial trauma: Psychological and body image effects. Ann Plast Surg 2005; 54(5): 502-10. http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.sap.0000155282.48465.94 PMID: 15838211

[27] Gupta K. Maxillofacial prosthetics practice: A survey on Indian prosthodontists. J Indian Prosthodont Soc 2020; 20(5) (Suppl. 1): 11. http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/0972-4052.306329

[28] Johnston DT, Lohmeier SJ, Langdell HC, *et al.* Current concepts in cranial reconstruction: Review of alloplastic materials. Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open 2022; 10(8): 4466. http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/GOX.0000000000004466 PMID: 35999885

[29] Vosselman N, Alberga J, Witjes MHJ, *et al.* Prosthodontic rehabilitation of head and neck cancer patients—Challenges and new developments. Oral Dis 2021; 27(1): 64-72. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/odi.13374 PMID: 32343862

[30] Chintal SK, Sajjan C. Prosthetic management of an ocular defect. Contemp Clin Dent 2010; 1(3): 201-3. http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/0976-237X.72795 PMID: 22114418

[31] Gupta AD, Verma A, Islam JI, Agarwal S. Maxillofacial defects and their classification: A review. Int J Adv Res 2016; 4(6): 109-14. http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/618

[32] Azhari M, Habibou A, Bentahar O. Epidemiological profile of patients attending the maxillofacial prosthodontics unit at Ibn Sina University Hospital in Rabat, Morocco: A cross-sectional study. Pan Afr Med J 2024; 48: 21. http://dx.doi.org/10.11604/pamj.2024.48.21.40925 PMID: 39220556

[33] Ariani N, Reintsema H, Ward K, Sukotjo C, Wee AG. Maxillofacial prosthodontics practice profile: A survey of non-United States prosthodontists. J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 2017; 46(1): 35. http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s40463-017-0211-5 PMID: 28449725

[34] Ahmed S, Awadalkreem F, Baroudi K. Knowledge and practice of the different maxillofacial prostheses among sudanese dental practitioners: A cross-sectional study. Open Dent J 2024; 18(1): 18742106319214. http://dx.doi.org/10.2174/0118742106319214240705113136

[35] Kasabwala H, Nallaswamy D, Maiti S. Awareness regarding digitalization of maxillofacial prosthesis among dental students and dental practitioners in India–A survey. J Res Med Dent Sci 2021; 9(9): 195-9.

[36] Daudt Polido W, Aghaloo T, Emmett TW, Taylor TD, Morton D. Number of implants placed for complete-arch fixed prostheses: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Clin Oral Implants Res 2018; 29(S16) (Suppl. 16): 154-83. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/clr.13312 PMID: 30328199

[37] Shamsudeen SM, Mathar MI. Maxillofacial rehabilitation of nasal defect with nasal prosthesis using donor method: A case report. Niger J Clin Pract 2020; 23(7): 1022-5. http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/njcp.njcp_657_19 PMID: 32620735

[38] Yousief SA, Al-Mubarak WF, Al-harthi HI, Tola RW, Aljohani NL, Alsaedi RN. Maxillofacial prosthetics. EC Dent Sci 2020; 19(2): 1-7.

[39] Salloum MG, Ganji KK, Aldajani AM, Sonune S. Colour stability of two commercially available maxillofacial prosthetic elastomers after outdoor weathering in Al Jouf province. Materials 2023; 16(12): 4331. http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ma16124331 PMID: 37374515

[40] Chugh A, Hattori M, Towithelertkul C, Sumita YI, Wakabayashi N. Evaluation of the color stability of three maxillofacial silicone materials after exposure to beverages: An *in vitro* study. Heliyon 2024; 10(4): 25529. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e25529 PMID: 38370236

[41] Prasad BR, Reddy KAS, Darshini RP, Teja PR, Devi KA, Sowjanya S. A survey to assess the knowledge and awareness of maxillofacial prosthesis as a treatment option to replace lost structure among dental and medical professionals. Lampyrid 2023; 13: 768-74.