Conclusions:

1. This study developed a valid and reliable Nepali version of Derriford Appearance Scale 59 (DAS59) which can be used to study and measure the psychological adaptation to appearance problems.

2. The study developed a valid and reliable Nepali version of Psychosocial Impact of Dental Aesthetic Questionnaire (PIDAQ) which can be used to study the psychosocial impact of dental aesthetics.

3. The study developed a valid and reliable Nepali version of Patient’s expectation of Orthodontic treatment questionnaire.

4. There is a significant psychological impact of altered facial and dental appearance in patients with craniofacial anomalies.

5. There was no significant effect of gender on psychological impact of facial appearance in patients however significant psychological impact of dental appearance was seen in female.

6. There was no effect of locality (Rural/Urban) on psychological impact of facial and dental appearance.

7. There was no effect of educational level on psychological impact of facial esthetics however for dental esthetics patients with low educational level showed considerable psychological impact.

8. There was significant effect of age of presentation on psychological impact of facial esthetics with increase in age is associated with increased impact except for negative self consciousness. However it was not related to dental aesthetics.
9. There is no significant difference between objective and subjective assessment of the severity of the condition among patients.

10. Objective and subjective severity are both associated with psychological impact of facial appearance with a positive relationship. For psychological impact of dental appearance only subjective severity was associated with psychological impact.

11. There are considerable differences among the expectations of craniofacial anomalies patients and controls with the belief that orthodontic treatment will improve their chances of good career and will give them more confidence socially as compared to controls.