



Three-dimensional imaging techniques in orthodontists

Imaging is one of the most important tools for orthodontists to evaluate and record size and form of craniofacial structures. Orthodontists routinely use 2-dimensional (2D) static imaging techniques, but deepness of structures cannot be obtained and localized with 2D imaging. Three-dimensional (3D) imaging has been developed in the early of 1990's and has gained a precious place in dentistry, especially in orthodontics. The aims of this literature review are to summarize the current state of the 3D imaging techniques and to evaluate the applications in orthodontics.

KEYWORDS: 3D imaging • 3D scanning • orthodontic diagnosis • treatment planning

Introduction

Over the years, orthodontic and dentofacial orthopedic diagnosis and treatment planning have relied essentially upon technological and mechanical supports such as imaging, jaw monitoring, and functional analyses. The goals of these techniques are to replicate or describe the anatomic and physiological facts exactly and to display the three-dimensional (3D) anatomy precisely [1].

Imaging is one of the most important tools for orthodontists to evaluate and record size and form of craniofacial structures. Orthodontists routinely use 2-dimensional (2D) static imaging techniques to record the craniofacial anatomy, but deepness of structures cannot be obtained and localized with 2D imaging. 3D imaging has been developed in the early of 1990's and has gained a precious place in dentistry, especially in orthodontics, and also in orofacial surgical applications. In 3D diagnostic imaging, a series of anatomical data is gathered using certain technological equipment, processed by a computer and later showed on a 2D monitor to present the illusion of deepness [2].

Facial soft and hard tissues and dentition are 3 main sections, also named as triad, in orthodontics and orthognatic surgery. The triad has a significant function in planning of orthodontic treatment. Therefore, imaging of these structures is one of useful diagnostic tools for clinicians to make decision treatment modality. 3D imaging for orthodontic purposes contain pre- and post-treatment evaluation

of dentoskeletal and craniofacial relationships and facial appearance and beauty, inspecting treatment results in terms of soft and underlying hard tissues, and 3D treatment predictions. 3D dental, facial, and skeletal records for making diagnostic decisions and planning treatment are the other benefits of using 3D imaging in orthodontics.

A large number of diagnostic methods have been developed to display facial structures and the dentition, most of which were abandoned due to their various drawbacks. The most popular method of current medicine is possibly 3D imaging techniques giving detailed and problem-oriented information about soft and hard tissues, such as Computerized Tomography (CT), Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT), Micro Computerized Tomography (MCT), 3D laser scanning, structured light technique, stereophotogrametry or 3D surface imaging systems (3dMD), 3D facial morphometry (3DFM), Tuned-Aperture Computed Tomography (TACT), and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) [3].

The aims of this review are to present current state of the 3D imaging techniques and to evaluate the applications in orthodontics. Following the introduction of 3D imaging, clinicians have had great opportunity to evaluate anatomic structures 3-dimensionally in orthodontic practice. Several investigators conducted 3D imaging researches, and Singh and Savara reported the first 3D analysis about growth changes in maxilla. Computer softwares helped to collect and analyze 3D coordinates

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directly from digital cephalometric images, so that tracing manually and digitizing with mouse on screen were abandoned.

3D imaging technique has been improved to use in different areas of health sciences. Being improved old photogrammetric techniques, stereophotogrammetry has been introduced to provide a more extensive and accurate assessments of the captured things. Using one or more converging pairs of views, a 3D model can be constructed and monitored from any perspectives and measured from any directions. In 1944, Thalmann-Degan recorded facial differences after orthodontic treatment. This was the earliest clinical report about stereophotogrammetry. Computerized stereophotogrammetry has come into market as parallel to computer developments and has provided faster, more comprehensive and correct taking and constructing sequences.

The first CT scanning device was developed around 40 years ago. After a short time, a stack of CT sectional images was used to obtain 3D information. At the beginning of 1980s, clinicians used 3D imaging in craniofacial deformities. For craniofacial surgical needs, first simulation software was introduced in 1986. Then, the principles and applications of 3D CT- and MRI-based imaging in medicine were published. A specific discipline was established on 3D imaging, dealing with different types of imaging, manipulation, and analysis of multi-dimensional medical structures.

3D Imaging Methods

■ Computed tomography (CT)

CT imaging, also called computerized axial tomography (CAT) imaging, uses special X-ray equipment to generate cross-sectional images of the body.

CT devices are divided into 2 groups: Cone beam and fan beam. Using conventional fan beam CT devices, the X-ray source and detectors with the circular metal frame rotate around the patient. Patients are placed in a horizontal position on a table when CT scanner works. The table slowly passes through the center of a large X-ray machine. The procedure causes no pain, but some tests require a contrast material to make some parts of body appear better in the image [4].

CT scanner works as follows:

The patient is moved into circular opening of the CT imaging by a motorized table. When

the patient is ready, the operator starts the CT imaging system, and a complete rotation of X-ray source and detector lasts about 1 second. The CT device generates a narrow, fan-shaped beam of X-rays scanning a section of the patient's body. A "snapshot" image was recorded and collected by a detector opposite from the X-ray source. The obtained data are transmitted to a computer for each turn of the scanner and detector. One or multiple cross-sectional images of the body parts were reconstructed.

The patient is usually scanned in the axial plane sections taken in succession; the desired image appears when these sections combined. CT can achieve 64 and/or 128 sections in advanced fan beam CT at a one time. The system is most expensive because the image is obtained by increasing number of sensors. However, this system can perform in less time and at a low dose shooting. In this technique, due to the sectioning of tissues, organs are not superposed on each other.

Although CT scans are very high-priced and have high radiation dose to be suitable for a lot of orthodontic applications, the benefits outweigh the risks in certain situations. For example, treatment of craniofacial deformities may be insufficient with 2-dimensional diagnostic records. CT scans generate a very intensive data set that contains 3D information about soft and hard tissues. These data may be extremely precious for diagnostic point of view.

In addition, the usage area of CT is quite wide in dentistry, such as in the diagnosis of some pathologies, and even the contents of the boundaries (solid, liquid, Agar-Agar) in determining the salivary gland pathologies, examination of the structure of the temporomandibular joint. TMJ ankylosis or fractures, examination of the maxillary sinus, orofacial trauma and fractures, differences in airway volumes after rapid palatal expansion, and implant applications.

Some disadvantages of CT are:

- Expensive,
- Not available in every hospital,
- Skips lesions far away from the sections,
- Foreign objects like restoration and prosthetics create artifacts,
- In addition, CT data is insufficient compared with other soft-tissue imaging techniques.

■ Cone beam computerized tomography (CBCT)

Craniofacial CBCT devices are designed to overcome some of the limitations of conventional CT scanning devices. There are a lot of differences among the CBCT devices including patient positioning, scan time, resolution, radiation dose, and clinical ease of use of cross-sectional area. In addition, while some CBCT devices scan all head area, others scan only the chin area.

Cone beam computerized tomography for craniofacial imaging: With the cone-beam systems, dental therapists can achieve 3D (volumetric) data with very low radiation dose at one time. At the same time, CBCT allows re-alignment of 2-dimensional images in coronal, sagittal, oblique, and various incline planes. When we compare CBCT with CT, patients' visualization with less radiation dose is possible. CBCT devices provide 15 times less radiation dose than conventional CT scanners do. The radiation dose of CBCT equals to a dose of average 12 panoramic radiographs.

CBCT images of craniofacial structure obtained from various incline planes: In orthodontics, craniofacial images obtained with CBCT devices provide important information in different categories. Complex relation between treatment, development, and craniofacial data can be explained or data can be used as an independent solution for one and more of the following categories:

- Determination of normal and abnormal anatomy
- Making decision on root length and alignment
- Jaw size and distance of examined teeth
- Determination of relationship between jaw size and examined teeth size
- Determination of 3D maxillo-mandibular relationship
- Determination of the status of the TMJ
- Determination of the effects of orthodontic treatment in craniofacial anatomy
- Detection and localization of impacted or supernumerary teeth.
- The ability of providing 3D images of craniofacial structures with minimum amount of distortion has increased the availability of this technology.

Advantages of CBCT in orthodontics:

a. Cost: CBCT devices have gained smaller size, thanks to technological developments. The cost of CBCT imaging is very low compared to computerized tomography. Image processing is easier because it is limited to the head and face. Maintenance cost of CBCT devices is much less

b. Reduction of radiation dose: Referring to the results of the different studies, CBCT devices emit up to 98% less radiation. CBCT devices emit on average 36.9-50.3 microsievert (μSv) of radiation dose: On average, 1.320 to 3.324- μSv for the mandible and 1.031 to 1.420 μSv for maxilla

c. Quick scan: With CBCT devices, all raw data are obtained in a single turn. In this way, the patient's length of stay is reduced and the device increases patient satisfaction

d. Dimensional reconstruction feature: The most important advantage of CBCT is possible to display and arrange 3D data in personal computers

e. Image processing: Various comprehensive softwares for implant placement and orthodontic measurements are available.

Disadvantages of CBCT in orthodontics:

Cone beam geometry, sensor sensitivity, and contrast resolutions as well as some other limitations lead to some disadvantages in the CBCT technique:

a. The main factor of weakness in image quality is image artifacts, such as metal brackets and restorations.

b. The actual color of the skin and soft tissue images cannot be determined.

c. Unwanted patient movement may cause image disorder.

d. Price of these devices is more expensive than conventional X-ray equipment, and these devices require more space.

e. Radiation scattering may occur preventing of image monitoring.

CBCT has not only relatively limited capacity in displaying soft tissues, but also has an arguably place for investigation of hard tissue of the head and face.

CBCT in orthodontic application Impacted teeth and intraoral anomalies

In determining position of the ectopic cuspids accurately, CBCT can be used for the establishment of therapeutic strategies to employ minimal invasive surgery. Although

the pathologies created by ectopic teeth and surrounding structures can be identified with conventional radiograph, the studies being conducted with CBCT scans give more accurate data regarding the actual relationships between impacted teeth and adjacent teeth, and possible root resorptions.

Another application area of CBCT is to determine the position of oral abnormalities in patients. Previous studies showed that after using the CBCT, incidence of oral abnormalities has increased compared to the earlier studies.

■ The nasopharyngeal airway analysis

CBCT technology has caused great progress in the nasopharyngeal airway analysis. While enlarging the airway is not a direct goal of orthodontic treatment, CBCT and lateral cephalographs are widely used for airway measurements. As a result, either surgical removal of the adenoids/tonsils or obstructive sleep apnea therapy due to narrow airways can be applied if necessary.

The potency of CBCT to measure airway volumes has helped orthodontists for studying in airway volume differences as a result of rapid palatal expansion and premolar extraction. In both studies, airways were found to be unchanged after orthodontic treatment.

In another study using lateral cephalograms and CBCT, there was a moderate difference in upper airway area and volume measurements of 11 patients.

■ Cleft lip/palate patients (CL/P patients)

Among different patient groups, CBCT is more important for individuals with congenital malformations. Since the prevalence of cleft lip/palate (CL/P) is very high in population, it is not unexpected that researches on CBCT imaging in orofacial deformities have concentrated on these patients. Since CBCT use in CL/P patients was found efficient in early clinical cases, a great number of researchers estimated the alveolar cleft volume to assist pre-alveolar graft surgery. The proper amount of graft material can be prepared via CBCT volumetric analyses to assure enough alveolar bone in CL/P patients. In addition, CBCT is also used for soft tissue evaluation of CL/P patients pre- and post-operatively.

Both conventional radiographs and CBCT imaging are principally used to assess mineralized tissues. Differences of nasal and labial tissues between the age-matched non-CL/P patients and CL/P patients without synchronous rhinoplasty and the CL/P patients with

synchronous rhinoplasty were examined using CBCT. Nasal reconstruction conducted during primary lip repair is named as synchronous rhinoplasty. Based upon differences in soft tissue measurements from CBCT images among 3 groups, synchronous rhinoplasty is suggested to optimize nasal and labial appearance in CL/P patients.

■ Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) morphology

Condylar head size, shape and position, the joint space can be evaluated in CBCT. The condyle is viewed from only lateral side in lateral cephalometric films, but with CBCT, frontal and axial cross-sections can be displayed. However, since CBCT is not sufficient to view the soft tissues, examination of disk structures in TMJ is difficult.

■ CBCT image analyses

The front or profile photos can be converted to DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine) database with a new software programs. 3-dimensional view of the face can be created in any desired direction. Changing the image transparency, anatomic relationships between the hard and soft tissues can be defined. Changes in the appearance of the face after tooth movement, orthognathic surgery or other craniofacial treatment can be detected with CBCT image. In addition, models of images obtained from CBCT can be prepared with 3D Fotoscan devices.

■ Three-dimensional superposition

Images of cranial structures taken at different times can be superimposed on pre-defined points using the 3-dimensional software. Measurements performed on these images are imported to a computer, and then growth changes and treatment progress are evaluated. Thus, stability and post-treatment assessment can be made with the help of 3D superposition.

In addition, CBCT provides information about root inclination and torque, bone thickness and morphology at the points where mini-screws are decided to be implanted and osteotomy sites during surgical planning.

The positions of the mandibular and maxillary incisor roots, the amount of bone in the posterior maxilla for distalization, the amount of bone available for the maxillary buccal segments for dental expansions, neighborhood between maxillary sinus and maxillary teeth roots can be examined before and after selected treatment procedure.

■ Micro-computed tomography (MCT)

MCT is substantially the same as CT except that the reconstructed cross-sections are bounded to a much minor area. 0.012 mm thin cross-sections can be taken with conventional CT, but MCT can be obtained with the nano-sized sections. MCT, a non-invasive and a non-destructive technique, is used for the analysis of mineralized tissues. The future of MCT lies in its capacity to sample input over a much minor volume than full body, considerably reducing the radiation exposure.

Micro-computed tomography for analysis of mineralized tissues with micro-sized sections:

With the use of modern technology at X-ray sources and detectors, MCT devices have 10,000 times more resolution than medical CT scanners do. The system has a micro focus X-ray source, a CCD camera, and a personal computer for control of the system. The X-ray radiation source with focal spot size of 10 mm is used to scan the objects. CCD camera provides high-resolution images. MCT gives important information about wound healing and micro vascular researches in orthopedics. The MCT devices are also used in researches related to endodontics, prosthetics, TMJ, and dental caries. Current MCT scanning of bone has revealed accurate and precise information about bone stereology and micro architecture. This method has been used clinically to evaluate osteoblastic/osteoclastic alveolar remodeling as well as bone dehiscence and root resorption in orthodontics. Osseo-integrated implants used for orthodontic anchorage can be evaluated with MCT.

■ 3D laser scanning

As a less invasive method of capturing the face, laser scanning supplies 3D images for treatment planning or evaluating effects of orthodontic and especially orthognathic treatment. In addition, the 3D laser scanners can produce digital models.

However, this technique has several disadvantages for 3D scanning. For example:

- Procedure is so slow that distortion occurs on the scanned image
- While the scanner revolves around the patient's head, the patients should stay motionless for one minute or longer. Due to the potential patient movement and security issues related to laser, intraoral laser scanning is very difficult to obtain digital models
- Safety issues are important, such as exposing eyes to the laser beam, particularly in

growing children

- There is an inability to capture soft tissue surface texture, which results in difficulties in identification of landmarks due to surface color.

■ Structured light technique

Because much of what is diagnosed in facial aesthetics need to be related to the deeper structures of bone and muscle, it can be feasible to investigate the face at its surface level only. Structured light scanning enables the 3-dimensional shape of the face in a simple way and without ionizing radiation. The result is a 3D shape of the patient's face, viewable on a computer screen. 3D facial analyses are accessible now, and 3D superimposition disclosing treatment effects would come into use. The image is illuminated by the light, and taking a single image is sufficient in structured light technique.

The position of illuminated points in obtained image is necessary for 3D reconstruction of the object. The main aim of this technique is to combine the facial shape and underlying radiographic data from other sources to conclude 3D structures for diagnosis, treatment goal, and evaluation of treatment results. Also, 3-dimensional images of the teeth can be obtained using the structured light technique in the mouth. However, to obtain high-concentration samples, the face needs to be illuminated a few times with random patterns of light. This rises the capture time with increased probability of head action. In addition, the use of one imager does not assure an 1800 (ear to ear) facial model, which is not convenient and has resulted in decreased applicability of this technique. Structured light technique can be used to determine the position of the brackets correctly. Ora-Scanner (the first 3D hand-held intra-oral scanner) is based on structured light techniques. In this system, white light is used. Techalertpaisan and Kuroda used 2 LCD projectors, a camera and a computer, to produce 3D image of face shape that may be altered, moved, or revolved lightly in all directions. This system requires at least 2 seconds to capture an image, which may be too long in avoiding the movements of babies and children. Another kind of structured light technique was presented by Curry et al. This system has got 2 cameras and 1 projector. Hue coded light figure is projected on the face before obtaining every image. The displacement of the pattern enables the software to evaluate an accurate 3D model. Structured light figure, when united with stereophotogrammetry to measure the light

figure precisely, ends up with the generation of an accurate 3D plan.

■ Stereophotogrammetry

Stereophotogrammetry includes photographing a 3D object from 2 different coplanar planes in order to acquire a 3D reconstruction of the images. This technique has proven to be very effective in the face display. It mentions to the private case with 2 cameras, arranged as a stereopair, are used to recover 3D distances of features on the surface of the face. The technique has been implemented clinically by using a mobile stereo-metric camera. Contemporary stereophotogrammetry may be used to clear up accurate 3D skull mapping. In 1944, the first clinical use of stereo photogrammetry applied by Thalmann-Degan and recorded the changes that occur on the face of the patients as a result of orthodontic treatments. Ras et al. have developed a stereophotogrammetric system that presents the 3D coordinates of any chosen facial landmarks. This system includes 2 synchronized semi-metric cameras installed on an outline with distance of 50 cm between them and located convergent with an angle of 15°.

Stereophotogrammetry with 2 different coplanar planes for 3D images. Due to tissue reflections, hair and eyebrows intervention, change of posture between the different views and movements during imaging decrease the probability of obtaining the most accurate facial images. In addition, since laser or light cannot penetrate to excessively curved and reflective surfaces, certain structures, such as the eyes and ears, cannot give a good image.

■ 3D facial morphometry (3DFM)

3D Facial Morphometry may be used in clinics after capturing the subject as a supplement to the cephalometric analyses. The system consists of 2 infrared cameras, a hardware for the recognition of markers and a software for the 3D rebuilding of landmarks' coordinates. Landmarks are positioned on the face and later covered with 2 mm semi-spherical reflective markers. An ultraviolet stroboscope is used to light up the projective markers. Two- sides' determination is generally needed to acquire the whole face. Placement of landmarks on the face is labor-consuming and takes very long time. Repeatability of the landmarks determination is very difficult and questionable. Changes of facial statement between two achievement periods enhance size of error. This system cannot produce models to display the natural soft-tissue appearance of the face expression. In conclusion,

it is not wise to use this system as equipment for making decisions on orthodontic treatment, and for communication between patients and orthodontists or surgeons.

■ Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

MRI operates by achieving a resonance signal from the hydrogen nucleus. Therefore, it is basically imaging of water in the tissue. MRI method is the highest contrast resolution medical imaging technique. Radio waves are sent to desired location for examination in a magnetic field. The energy produced from hydrogen atoms in the cells stimulated by radio waves are converted to numbers; they are processed on a computer and then converted to image. MRI is very convenient for the study of skeletal physiology, tumors, and the healing of grafts. Although MRI technique has a shorter history in the TMJ investigation, it is considered to be the gold standard for imaging of the TMJ. If one needs detailed information about the intracapsular joint effusion, joint pain, and adhesion and perforation of articular disc, MRI is a preferred choice. The information provided by MRI, condylar erosion, osteopathy, and the determination of the position of the disk is successful in about 90%.

Advantages of MRI in orthodontics:

1. It gives very valuable information about the position and morphology of disk and excellent soft-tissue resolution with radiation-free imaging technique
2. Based on the changes in the signal intensities, it can also display detailed osseous tissues
3. It can be safely used in patients who are allergic to the contrast agent
4. The images can be obtained without repositioning the patient
5. It also provides opportunity to examine inflammatory processes and scar tissues.

Disadvantages of MRI:

1. It requires expensive and advanced equipment
2. Unavailability in every medical center and dental office
3. It takes a long time to use in TMJ
4. It is contraindicated in the patients with claustrophobia.

Stainless steel and other metals used in orthodontic brackets were shown to produce artifacts. Therefore, patients undergoing orthodontic treatment should be carefully evaluated for MRI needs.

Conclusions

Need for high speed, high density, small size, and multifunctional device has driven the development of 3D imaging. New imaging

techniques require expensive software and a lot of time to operate them. The future of 3D imaging seems to be faster and more flexible robotic devices.

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