

The Affecting Factor to Magnification Ratio from Alveolar Crest To Inferior Mandibular Canal in Diagnosis of Implant Site of Mandibular Molar Region with Panoramic Radiography

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I. Introduction

Recently, there has been tendency that more and more patient of dental clinic want dental implant and need restoration of fully or partial edentulism by dental implant. The use of dental implants for replacing missing teeth and other oral structures has been increasing rapidly throughout the world, with functional 5-year success rates of 90% or higher reported¹⁻⁶. For the success of dental implant, pre-operative diagnostic step is critical step and precision of diagnostic method or tool is very important. Therefore, many variable diagnostic method has been introduced and used.

Among these, the most widespread and comfortable diagnostic method is radiography, that is, panoramic radiography. The advantages of panoramic radiography include visualization of many anatomic features, low cost, and availability^{7,8}

and most surgeon of dental implant use only panoramic radiography with surgical stent or metal ball⁹. But panoramic radiography has inherent limitation; magnification and distortion. Panoramic views produce a variable inherent magnification, distortion, typically 20% to 30%. Although magnification in the vertical plane is relatively stable, magnification in the horizontal plane is highly variable, depending on location in the arch, distance, and position of object with respect to the focal trough and positioning of the patient. In addition, longitudinal assessment was not possible because of the difficulty in reproducing the exact patient position within the panoramic device^{7,8,10}. Thus many clinician insist on necessity of CT/MPR(Computed Tomography/Multiplanar reformatting) for some patient who has unique anatomical characteristics; resorbed ridge, concavity of ridge etc. and who need implant in critical site that has proximity to

vital organ; maxillary sinus, nasopalatine canal, nasal cavity, inferior alveolar canal, mental foramen¹¹⁻²². And CT/MPR is essential for some clinician because the success rate of the seasoned clinician may not be matched initially by others with less experience¹⁰. Thus the information provided by cross-sectional imaging may be of more importance to some practitioners than to others. But CT/MPR is not common diagnostic method because of economic problem²³ and dose of radiation²⁴⁻²⁷, so far

Therefore, it is necessary for surgeon of dental implant to utilize CT/MPR information and to infer CT/MPR image with panoramic radiography in situation that CT/MPR is not available. In order that it is possible, we need to know how much difference panoramic radiography and CT/MPR make and what makes the difference much or less,

This study was designed to know magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR and difference between panoramic radiographic value and CT/MPR value and designed to inspect the anatomy of mandible(angulation of long axis of mandible, bucco-lingual width of mandible, site of inferior mandibular canal) affect magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR with the patients who visited Seoul National University Hospital for dental implant surgery in mandibular molar area.

II. Materials and Methods

1. Subject selection

We selected 15 patients who visited Seoul National University Hospital for dental implant surgery from January, 1997 to April, 2000.

Among patient who had partial edentulism, we selected the patient who needed restoration of mandibular molar area that did not need to receive bone graft or membrane surgery and in that running

of inferior mandibular canal was visible. The mandibular canal is not always well-visualized radiographically, in part because of the lack of cortical outline in some jaws²⁸.

Included site was 32 site and subject was consisted of 8 male plus 7 female.

2. Preoperative preparation

Selected patient had preoperative diagnostic base(preoperative panoramic radiography, CT/MPR). In most patient, CT/MPR image was with diagnostic stent but panoramic radiography with diagnostic stent was rare and most diagnostic stent was not presented and changed to surgical stent.

For the exact comparison of panoramic radiography and CT/MPR, common site(exact site) for implant installation needed to be compared and magnification ratio of panoramic radiography needed to be known. Therefore, postoperative panoramic radiography and CT/MPR was necessary and magnification ratio of panoramic radiography was calculated with metal ball.

3. Postoperative preparation

After first or second surgery, 15 patient was recalled for postoperative panoramic radiography and CT/MPR taking. Panoramic radiography was taken with 3mm or 5mm metal ball in the implant installation site under common panorama taking condition. Panoramic radiography machin were Cranex 3+ Ceph (Soredex orion corp, Helsinki, Finland), Auto 2000 (Asahi, Kyoto, Japan), and Orthophos (Siemens, Germany).

CT machin was IQ (Picker, USA) and CT/MPR was ToothPix (Picker, USA). CT/MPR image was obtained under 130 kV, 105mA, 2mm thickness and 1mm interval and with same reformatting condition

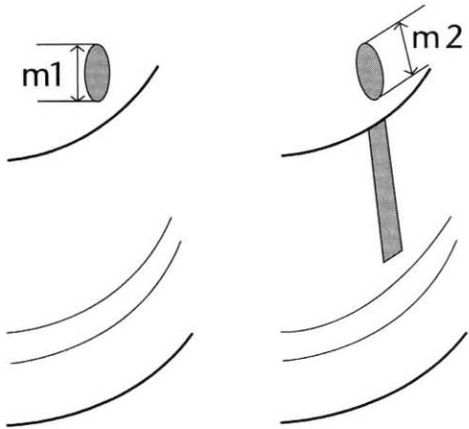


Figure 1. Measuring magnification ratio of panoramic radiography with metal ball

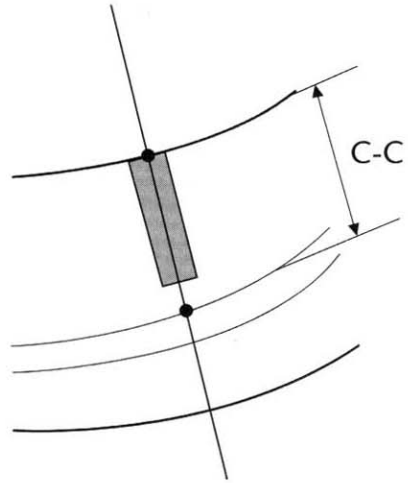


Figure 2. Length from alveolar crest to superior border of inferior mandibular canal (c-c)

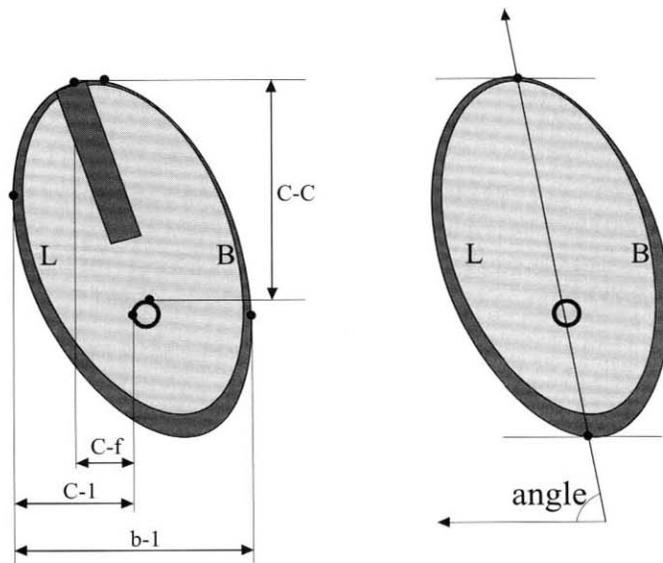


Figure 3. Anatomical measurement in CT/MPR

of preoperative CT/MPR as soon as possible.

4. Measurements

(1) In panoramic radiography, vertical length of metal ball was measured to 0.1mm scale(m1)

and length of metal ball in direction of implant installation (with same angulation) was too measured to 0.1mm scale(m2), (Figure 1)

(2) In panoramic radiography, length from alveolar crest to superior border of inferior mandibular canal (c-c) was measured, this

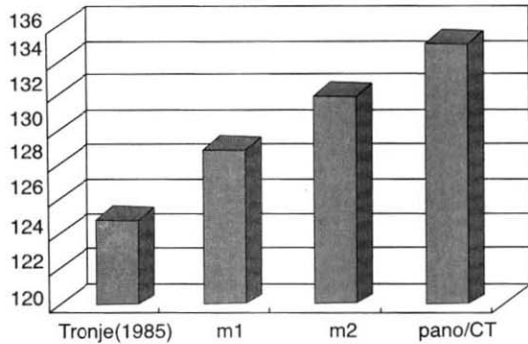


Figure 4. Magnification ratio of panoramic radiography

measurement was obtained with same angulation of implant installation and to 0,1mm scale. (Figure 2)

(3) In CT/MPR image, (Figure 3)

- ① length from alveolar crest to superior border of inferior mandibular canal (c-c)
- ② horizontal length from lingual border of mandibular bone to inferior mandibular canal (c-l)
- ③ horizontal length from implant fixture to inferior mandibular canal (c-f)
- ④ bucco-lingual width of mandibular bone (b-l)
- ⑤ angulation of long axis of mandibular bone (angle) were measured

All measurements were obtained twice with the interval of two weeks to 0,1mm scale by same radiologist and with Dial Caliper (Mitutoyo, Japan). All measurements were obtained by only one radiologist because large interobserver differences in identifying the mandibular canal have been reported²⁹

5. Statistics

- (1) Average difference between panoramic radiography value and CT/MPR value (magnification ratio of panoramic radiography was

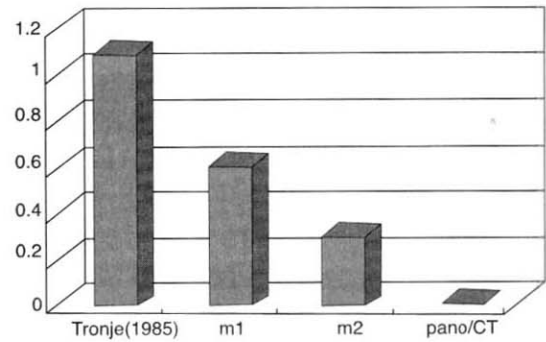


Figure 5. Average difference between panoramic radiography value and CT/MPR value

obtained and average value was adopted) was obtained.

- (2) After magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR was obtained, we analyzed whether this value had correlation with anatomical measurements(c-l, c-f, b-l, angle) in CT/MPR image by Pearson's correlation coefficient test.

III. Results

1. Magnification ratio of panoramic radiography
Average vertical magnification ratio of panoramic radiography was 129%. This value was obtained by measuring vertical length of metal ball in panoramic radiography. This value, 129%, was greater than commonly used 125%. When we install implants in mandibular molar site, installation direction is not always perpendicular to horizontal plane. Therefore, magnification ratio of panoramic radiography with the same angulation of implant installation is more meaningful to clinician. In measuring of length of metal ball with the same angulation of implant installation, average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography was 132%. This

value was greater than 129%, vertical magnification ratio of panoramic radiography. In the assumption that CT/MPR has 1:1 magnification ratio, we calculated the magnification ratio of length from alveolar crest to superior border of inferior mandibular canal in panoramic radiography. Average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR was 135%, the greatest value. (Figure 4)

2. Average difference between panoramic radiography value and CT/MPR value After measuring of length from alveolar crest to superior border of inferior mandibular canal(c-c) in panoramic radiography and in the CT/MPR(c-c), respectively, 125%30, vertical magnification ratio, 129%, and magnification ratio with same angulation of implant installation, 132% were used to obtained length from alveolar crest to superior border of inferior mandibular canal in panoramic radiography. And average difference between panoramic radiography value and CT/MPR value was calculated. In 125%, the difference was 1.1mm, in 129%, 0.6mm, and in 132%, 0.3mm. (Figure 5)
3. Correlation between anatomical measurement

and magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR In CT/MPR image, bucco-lingual width of mandibular bone(b-l) had significant negative correlation with average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR ($r=-0.604$, $p < 0.05$). (Figure 6) This means that the greater bucco-lingual width of mandible is, the smaller average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography is, and patient with mandible of small bucco-lingual width has the tendency to high magnification ratio in panoramic radiography. The horizontal length from lingual border of mandible to inferior mandibular canal(c-l) had significant negative correlation with average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR ($r=-0.640$, $p < 0.05$). (Figure 7) The horizontal length from implant fixture to inferior mandibular canal(c-f) had significant negative correlation with average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR ($r=-0.515$, $p < 0.05$). (Figure 8) This means that patient with more lingual-sited inferior mandibular canal has the tendency to high magnification ratio in panoramic radiography. Finally, Average magnification ratio of

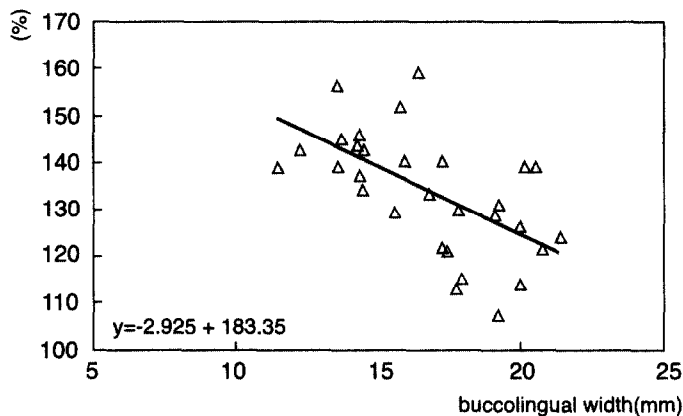


Figure 6. Correlation between bucco-lingual width of mandibular bone(b-l) and magnification ratio of panoramic radiography

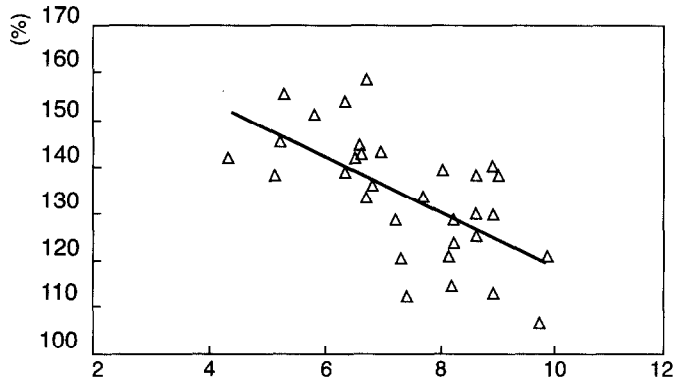


Figure 7. Correlation between the horizontal length from lingual border of mandible to inferior mandibular canal(c-l) and magnification ratio of panoramic radiography

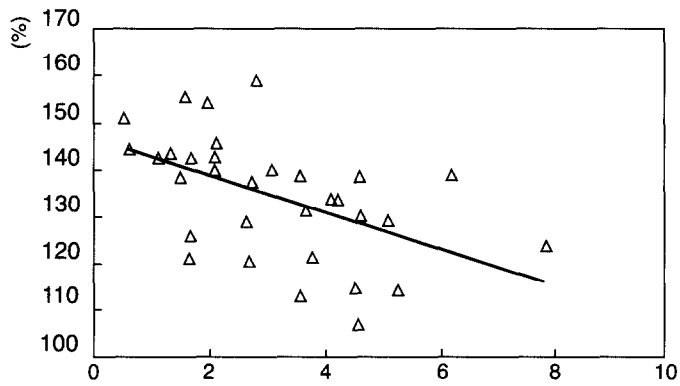


Figure 8. Correlation between the horizontal length from implant fixture to inferior mandibular canal(c-f) and magnification ratio of panoramic radiography

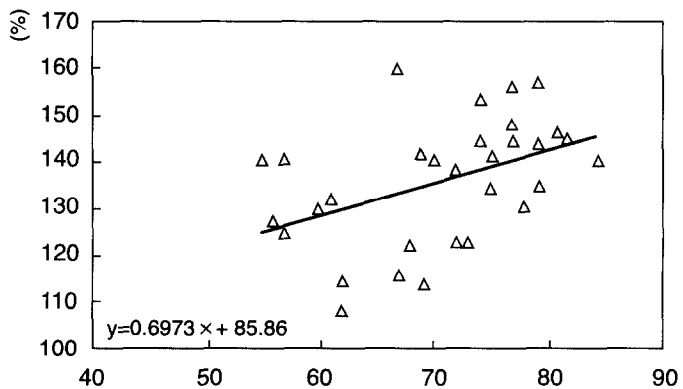


Figure 9. Correlation between angle of long axis of mandibular bone and magnification ratio of panoramic radiography

panoramic radiography to CT/MPR had significant positive correlation with angulation of long axis of mandible ($r=0.446$, $p < 0.05$). (Figure 9) This means that patient with mandible of high angle has the tendency to high magnification ratio in panoramic radiography and that the more perpendicular to horizontal plane the mandible is, the higher the magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR is.

IV. Discussion

In 1985, Tronje and Welander et al³⁰, proposed the 125% as magnification ratio of panoramic radiography and after then, many surgeon of dental implant who use the panoramic radiography as implant diagnostic method has utilized 125% magnification ratio without doubt.

But, in this study, when we calculated the vertical magnification ratio of panoramic radiography with metal ball, average 129%, the greater value was obtained and when we measured the magnification ratio with same angulation of implant installation, average 132% magnification ratio was obtained, this value was greater than vertical magnification ratio, 129%. Therefore, though variation of magnification ratio with site was not considered in this study, if this is considered, the magnification ratio of panoramic radiography is very variable with site and with angulation. When we install implants in mandibular molar site, installation direction is not always perpendicular to horizontal plane. Therefore, magnification ratio of panoramic radiography with the same angulation of implant installation is more meaningful to clinician. If all are to be considered, 130% greater than 125% was reasonable for magnification ratio of panoramic radiography as was proposed by German Gomez-Roman et al, in

1999³¹. Average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR was 135%, this was too confirm that 125% magnification ratio was not proper.

In this study, with 129% magnification ratio, average difference between panoramic radiography value(c-c) and CT/MPR value(c-c) was 0,6mm and with 132% magnification ratio, 0,3mm, this may be interpreted in two way, One is that real magnification ratio of panoramic radiography was greater than 129% or 132%. The other is that CT/MPR image underestimated the real image. In spite of the effort that sectioning angle was to be parallel to implant installation in the CT/MPR, it was possible that section view was not parallel to implant and therefore underestimation in CT/MPR was possible to be. According to some author, for CT imaging, the referring dentist should communicate thoroughly with the radiologist and ensure that the patient is positioned appropriately(0 degree gantry angle), that the scan plane is parallel to the occlusal plane¹⁰. This ideal condition was not possible in some patient and all the implant fixtures in one patient were not always parallel to each other.

When we calculated magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR, Gold-standard was CT/MPR image. Although CT/MPR image is regarded to have 1;1 magnification, ± 1 mm difference is commonly accepted. In 1989, Klinge et al³², proposed that 94% of CT/MPR measurement and only 17% of panoramic radiography measurement was within ± 1 mm. The assumption that CT/MPR had 1;1 magnification ratio was reasonable but was not always acceptable for some variables.

Other factor that affected measuring difference was artifacts of postoperative CT/MPR image by metallic component and another factor was that border of alveolar crest was not clear because of metallic component, these made the some measurement impossible and some subjects excluded.

According to the results obtained by this study, the magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR is greater as the mandibular bone has greater angle to horizontal plane and as the inferior mandibular canal is more lingual site, this was statistically significant. In some aspects, this results was opposite to principle of panoramic radiography taking that projection geometry causes images of lingual structure to be cast superiorly to those of facially-located structures, thus distorting the relative relationship of objects in the vertical plane³³. Therefore, the reasonable explanation of this results is remained to be studied. And it is too considered that this study was designed with small sample size and variation of the subjects was not great. Therefore, In order that the results of this study is to be meaningful to clinician of implant dentistry, the study with large sample size and with well controlled condition is necessary and the results in this study must be confirmed by such studies.

V. Conclusion

1. Average vertical magnification ratio of panoramic radiography with metal ball was 129% and average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography with metal ball in the same angulation of implant installation was 132%.
2. Average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR was 135%.
3. With the 129% vertical magnification ratio, average difference between panoramic radiography value and CT/MPR value was 0.6mm and with the 132% magnification ratio in the same angulation of implant installation, average difference was 0.3mm.
4. Average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR had significant negative correlation with b-l ($r=-0.604$, $p < 0.05$), c-f ($r=-$

0.515 , $p < 0.05$) and c-l ($r=-0.640$, $p < 0.05$)

5. Average magnification ratio of panoramic radiography to CT/MPR had significant positive correlation with angulation of long axis of mandible ($r=0.446$, $p < 0.05$)

VI. References

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파노라마방사선사진에서 하악 구치부의 임플란트 매식부위 평가시 치조정-하악관간 거리의 확대율에 영향을 미치는 요소에 관한 연구

정재진 · 최상묵 · 이용무 · 구영 · 정종평 · 한수부 · 류인철

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최근 임플란트를 원하고, 필요로 하는 환자가 증가하면서 술전의 정확한 진단이 보다 중요해졌고 다양한 진단 방법이 소개되고 이용되어져 왔다. 그 중 보편적으로 가장 널리 사용되어지는 방법이 방사선 촬영법이고 그 중에서도 파노라마방사선사진이다. 하지만 파노라마방사선사진의 용이함과 간편성에도 불구하고 그 방법 자체가 가지고 있는 한계점 때문에 CT/MPR(Computed Tomography/Multiplanar Reformatting)이 일부 환자에서는 반드시 필요하다는 주장이 대다수이다. 본 연구의 목적은 하악 구치부에 임플란트 시술을 받은 환자를 대상으로 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율을 알아보고 파노라마방사선사진과 CT/MPR에서 치조정-하악관간 거리가 실제 어느 정도 차이를 보이는지, 그리고 CT/MPR에 대한 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율에 환자의 하악골의 경사도와 하악관의 해부학적 위치가 어떤 영향을 미치는지를 알아보는 것이다.

본 연구는 서울대학 치과병원 치주과를 내원하여 하악구치부에 Dental Implant 시술을 받은 15명의 환자, 32개 부위를 대상으로, 임플란트 시술을 위한 술전 파노라마방사선사진과 CT/MPR, 술후의 파노라마방사선사진, CT/MPR상을 자료로, 임플란트가 식립될 위치에서 치조정에서 하악관의 길이, 하악골의 협설폭경, 하악골의 설측면에서 하악관의 수평길이, 임플란트 매식체의 설측에서 하악관까지의 수평거리를 계측하였고 이 해부학적 계측치들이 CT/MPR에 대한 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율과 어떤 상관관계에 있는지 Pearson's correlation coefficient test를 이용해 살펴보았다.

1. CT/MPR에 대한 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율은 CT/MPR상에서 하악골 단면의 협설폭경(Pearson test에서의 상관관계 분석시, 상관계수 $r=0.604$), 임플란트 매식체의 설측에서 하악관까지의 수평거리($r=0.515$), 하악골의 설측면에서 하악관까지의 수평거리($r=0.640$)와 뚜렷한 음적 선형관계가 있었다.
2. CT/MPR에 대한 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율은 CT/MPR상에서 하악골의 장축의 각도와는 뚜렷한 양적 선형관계(Pearson test에서의 상관관계 분석시, 상관계수 $r=0.446$)가 있었다.
3. 여러 요소중 CT/MPR에 대한 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율과 가장 유의성있는 연관성을 보이는 것은 CT/MPR상에서 하악골의 설측면에서 하악관까지의 수평거리였다.($r=0.640$)
4. CT/MPR에 대한 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율은 일반적으로 생각되어지는 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율 125%보다 큰, 약 135%로 나왔다.

이상의 결과로 볼 때, 하악골의 설측면에서 하악관까지의 수평거리가 CT/MPR에 대한 파노라마방사선사진의 확대율에 가장 영향을 미치는 요소로 추정되며 확대율은 125%보다 높은 것으로 나타났다.

주요어 : 파노라마방사선사진, CT/MPR, 확대율, 하악관, 임플란트