Importance of 3D CT imaging of the skull in diagnosis of maxillofacial anomalies

Dnipro State Medical University, Ukraine

Knowledge of radiological diagnostic capabilities and application of the principles designed to minimize exposure to radiation nowadays are the basics of qualified dentistry. At the present stage, radiographic methods occupy a leading place in the complex of patient examination to diagnose dental diseases.

The aim of the work is to optimize the diagnosis of maxillofacial anomalies by a comprehensive examination of anatomical structures and parameters of the skull using 3D computed tomography.

Materials and methods. In total, 39 patients aged 10 to 23 years with maxillofacial anomalies were examined. The study used clinical and radiographic methods of examination. Radiography included only orthopantomogram and lateral teleradiography in 28 patients, 3D CT scanning of the skull was performed in 11 patients.

Results. The conducted study has revealed that 3D CT imaging of the skull can be used for the most complete diagnosis of maxillofacial anomalies, reveal sensitive differential diagnostic signs of pathological conditions as well as allow the principle of continuity between specialists to be adhered to at the stage of planning individual complex treatment for patients with maxillofacial anomalies.

Conclusions. 3D CT scanning of the skull is an integrated imaging technique that allows obtaining a complete image of the jaws, teeth, temporal-mandible joints, sinuses in one single examination, assessing the respiratory tract and chewing apparatus state as a whole, as well as carrying out cephalometric measurements of lateral and frontal teleradiography. This method is the most informative as it provides the possibility to precisely diagnose dental anomalies and choose an optimal treatment plan.
At the present stage, radiographic methods occupy a leading place in the complex of patient examination in the diagnosis of dental diseases. Any dental intervention cannot be considered adequately planned without detailed radiographic monitoring [2, 7].

X-ray examination performs several tasks in dentistry:
1. diagnosis of diseases – identification and visualization of clinically undetectable pathological processes;
2. evaluation of the quality and sufficiency of the medical measures provided;
3. timely identification of possible complications;
4. dynamic evaluation of the radiographic findings [1].

The simplest option is a spot image of a tooth. With this variant, a specialist receives minimal information about the disease. More informative is a dental panoramic radiography. However, both of these variants provide the image exclusively in two planes – 2D. With the development of new technologies, namely, cone beam computerized tomography (CBCT) has revolutionized the dental practice since 1998, as it became possible to construct three-dimensional (3D) images [3]. CBCT allows obtaining a high-quality digital X-ray image of the maxillofacial region, in particular the dentition system in three mutually perpendicular planes (frontal, sagittal and axial). CBCT has a very high reliability and informative value and greatly expands diagnostic capabilities in such fields of medicine as dentistry, otolaryngology and maxillofacial surgery. The specialized software for maxillofacial tomographs has provided clinicians with comprehensive data on such complex anatomical structures as tooth, TMJ syndrome, bones of the facial skull and skull base, thereby reshaping the view of specialists [4].

Until recently, for a number of reasons, CBCT as an examination method has been rarely used in dentistry. To date, this method is in demand in the practice of therapeutic dentistry, endodontics, periodontology, implantology, and dental orthopedics for assessing the status of preserved teeth, periapical tissues, periodontium, which determines the choice of orthopedic measures [5, 6, 8]. It is of great value in maxillofacial surgery, being used for diagnosing traumatic injuries, inflammatory diseases, cysts, tumors, congenital clefts of the alveolar process, hard and soft palate, as well as in planning various surgical interventions [10, 11].

Knowledge of radiological diagnostic capabilities and application of the principles designed to minimize exposure to radiation nowadays are the basics of qualified maxillofacial radiography [12]. However, a compete analysis of the obtained CT data (multiplane reformation, volumetric rendering, arbitrary cross-section) requires skills of doctors to work with computer programs, excellent knowledge of anatomy, the totality of which must be applied in practice [13].

In orthodontics, standard radiographic diagnosis is based on panoramic and teleradiographic (TRG) images. This is considered sufficient in most clinical cases to obtain accurate information necessary for diagnosis and treatment planning. However, in very complex and combined anomalies, when traditional 2D imaging does not allow accurate assessment of the clinical situation, the use of CBCT is necessary. In such cases, this method is used as an additional to visualize the regions of interest based on volume rendering [15, 16].

Scientific and practical studies in orthodontics have determined a number of basic indications for the CBCT implementation:
- defining a biotype of anomaly of development and position of teeth and jaws;
- presence of super-numerary teeth, position of impacts, cases of apical root resorption;
- evaluation of morphological parts of the facial skeleton;
- presence of vestibular cortical plate, evaluation of thickness and state of bone tissue in the area of tooth roots;
- defining the degree of ossification and structure of the palatal suture;
- evaluation of airway patency;
- diagnosis of morphological and functional disorders of the TMJ;
- cephalometric calculation of TRG in the lateral and frontal views;
- choosing place for mini-implants insertion;
- planning of orthognathic interventions;
- archiving of somatic and dental status initially, at all stages and at the end of active orthodontic treatment, in the retention period [9, 14, 17].

To solve these problems, a doctor needs to use several types of radiographic examination, which will significantly exceed the radiation dose, greatly increasing the costs of the performed diagnostics. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a rational diagnostic algorithm for a complex radiographic examination of patients depending on the nosological form of the disease and the tasks of further medical treatment.

**Aim**

The objective of the work is to optimize the diagnosis of maxillofacial anomalies by a comprehensive examination of anatomical structures and parameters of the skull using 3D computed tomography (3D CT).

**Materials and methods**

In total, 39 patients aged 10 to 23 with dental maxillofacial anomalies were examined. The study used clinical and radiographic methods. X-ray examination included...
only orthopantomogram and lateral teleradiography in 28 patients, 3D CT scanning of the skull was performed in 11 patients.

Results

We clinically examined 39 patients who sought advice and further orthodontic treatment. Some of them were referred to us by other specialists and already had different types of radiographs.

X-ray examination to diagnose maxillofacial anomalies was performed in 28 patients – an orthopantomogram and TRG. In the course of diagnosis and individual treatment tactics planning, 11 patients required consultations of other specialists, as well as additional methods of examination in the form of CT imaging of maxillar or mandibular separate segments and TMJ.

The results of 3D CT of the skull in 11 patients were comprehensively examined, including OPTG, TRG, CBCT and 3D scan data.

Here are some clinical examples that demonstrate accurate results of dental diseases diagnosis by using 3D CT images of the skull. This paper highlights the most benchmark cases.

Case report 1

A 23-year-old patient was referred by a physician for consultation and further orthodontic treatment in order to correct the tooth positions in the dentition and occlusion.

In the therapeutic treatment course, spot X-ray images of 1.6.1.2.1.1 teeth were performed, showing a uniform loss of bone tissue. As the obtained diagnostic radiographs did not give adequate information about the condition of bone tissue in the area of inter alveolar septa of the frontal and lateral teeth, it became necessary to perform CT examination of the maxilla and mandible. For the diagnosis of maxillofacial anomalies, orthopantomogram and TRG (Fig.2) were taken in the lateral and frontal projections. The patient was referred for a 3D CT of the skull (Fig. 1). Following this examination, the horizontal bone loss was clearly visualized in the area of the 1.2, 1.1, 2.1, 2.2 teeth. In the 3D image of the examined area, bone loss of the maxilla and mandible of more than 2/3 was noted reaching root apexes in the region of the 1.5,1.4, 2.4,2.5,2.6,2.7 and 3.6,3.5, 4.6 teeth (Fig. 3). Based on a past medical history collected and the clinical examination performed, and mostly, due to the volume tomography, a diagnosis was made: “Severe chronic generalized periodontitis”.

To determine the treatment tactics for this patient, it was necessary to identify causes of extensive bone loss in the examined region. Therefore, the patient was advised to additionally consult with a surgeon-periodontist and a general practitioner.

Following a cephalometric analysis (Figs. 5, 6, 7), the patient was diagnosed with deep overbite with retrusion of incisors, enhanced Spee’s curve with a high occlusal plane in the molar region. In the distal areas, occlusal disorders were noted; mandibular angle was small, which corresponded to the brachycephalic type of face.

It is known that the loss of vertical height between the alveolar processes often leads to muscular dysfunction due to excessive shortening of the masticatory closing muscles, a functional overload of the supporting apparatus and, as a result, traumatic articulation develops. Occlusal disorders cause impairments in different anatomical structures: teeth,
periodontal tissues, TMJ. The patient was subjected to additional methods of examination: myography, axiography.

Case report 2

A 17-year-old patient, sought medical advice for anomaly of occlusion which was characterized by malalignment teeth, right TMJ clicking. While visiting, he presented the orthopantomogram (Fig. 11), which was performed 10 months ago. This X-ray image was not enough to work-up proper diagnostics. Examinations such as TRG in the lateral (Fig. 12) and frontal views (Fig. 13), CT of the TMJ, calculation of the airways volume (Fig. 4, 10) were necessary to evaluate the complete clinical picture of the case, so the patient was recommended to perform 3D CT of the skull (Fig. 8).

The patient had a past medical history of adenotomy at the age of 7 years, snore.

Based on the clinical examinations, it was determined: prevailing oral type of breathing, maximal mouth opening — 40mm, occlusal ratio in the area of the first molars bilaterally corresponded to class II Engle, sagittal fissure — 4mm, deep incisor overbite. Analyzing TRG and CT of the TMJ, it was determined that the median line of the lower dention was displaced to the left. The lateral view revealed an insignificant anterior position of the maxilla and distal position of the mandible. The occlusal plane on the side of displacement was lower than that on the opposite side. When the mandible was displaced to the left, the left TMJ was blocked, and the low vertical distance caused condylar displacement backward and laterally (Fig. 9). Evaluation of the airways volume showed their narrowing — 75 mm (Fig. 10). Based on the examination results, it was determined: the third molars in the maxilla and mandible were involved in dental arch crowding; inclination of the crowns medially with pressure on the roots of the second molars.

The patient was also referred for additional examination — myography and axiography.

The CT data were sent to an ENT specialist and a dental surgeon, a joint consultation for further therapeutic measures, their features, advantages and disadvantages of certain methods was held resulting in a treatment tactics development.
Fig. 5. TRG of the patient in the lateral projection with cephalometric calculation.

Fig. 6. TRG reconstruction from the 3D CT scan in the frontal projection with cephalometric calculation.

Fig. 7. TRG of the patient in the lateral projection with cephalometric calculation.
Fig. 8. Volume rendering.
Fig. 9. Analysis of the TMJ.
Fig. 10. Evaluation of the airways volume.
Fig. 11. Orthopantomogram.
Thus, the above clinical examples show the diagnostic significance of 3D CT imaging of the skull. In each clinical case, the use of this examination gave significantly more diagnostic information, which definitely influenced the treatment plan. At all stages of planning individual complex treatment for patients with dentofacial deformities, we followed the principle of continuity. This method is highly effective and allows not only orthodontists but also doctors of different specialties to provide the most complete and qualitative assistance at all stages of dental treatment.

Discussion

If the patient undergoes a CT imaging of the skull, there is no longer any need to perform panoramic tomography and additional intraoral images, since the CT scan array data help to obtain TRG reconstruction, panoramic reconstruction of the dentition and an image of each individual tooth in any appropriate projection.

Due to the information obtained from these examinations, the radiographic nuances of some anatomical structures, as well as various individual features of the dentition system structure were determined. Destructive and productive processes of the bone tissue as well as the difference in density and configuration pattern in the same pathological processes were studied via 3D imaging. The genuine area of bone damage in periodontal diseases was clarified.

In the process of preparing patients for orthodontic treatment and the joint consultation with physicians, latent tooth decay cavities, additional root canals of the teeth, chronic inflammatory processes located in the palate or in the area of root bifurcation, root cracks and perforations, proximity of the dental roots to the maxillary sinus were revealed. This led to extending the number of indications for tooth extraction and dental re-treatment before orthopedic procedures.

In three clinical cases, together with a dental surgeon, the spatial positioning and shape of impactions, the third molars in different imaging modes, the presence or absence of structure resorption were detected. In extraction or exposure of an impacted tooth crown, a better operative
approach to surgery with minimal trauma and orthodontic treatment with maximum efficiency was developed.

In four clinical cases, various pathological processes in the TMJ were identified (disc displacement, initial stages of arthrosis, ankylosis, abnormal development of articular elements, active remodeling).

At the same time, screening for the presence of concomitant pathology of adjacent areas — ENT-organs and spine was conducted. In assessing airways volume, the causes of their obstruction were revealed. Six patients were diagnosed with ENT pathology (anomalies of the structure, deflection or disruption of the nasal septum integrity, cysts, inflammatory processes in the sinuses, adenoids). Abnormalities revealed at this stage were the basis for an appropriate referral of patients to a specialist consultation.

Conclusions

1. 3D CT scanning of the skull is the only imaging technique that allows obtaining a complete image of the jaws, teeth, TMJ, sinuses in one single examination, assessing the respiratory tract and chewing apparatus state as a whole, as well as carrying out cephalometric measurements of lateral and frontal TRG according to different authors.

2. This method is the most informative, as it provides the possibility to precisely diagnose dental anomalies and choose an optimal treatment plan. It also provides a multidisciplinary analysis of the entire craniofacial complex in each clinical case.

3. Therefore, computerized tomography of the skull should be a mandatory standard in planning treatment for dentofacial deformities. 3D CT of the skull is the “gold standard” for diagnosis in orthodontics.

Prospects for further research. It is advisable to continue the study on the role of 3D CT imaging of the skull in the diagnosis, treatment planning and result assessment.

Conflicts of interest: authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

Information about authors:

Kovach I. V., MD, PhD, DSc; Professor, Head of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Dnipropetrovsk State Medical University, Ukraine. ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5887-4136

Khaleiska V. M., MD, PhD; Assistant Professor, Head of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Dnipropetrovsk State Medical University, Ukraine. ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6579-2307

References


Оригинальные исследования


