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Review Article

Artificial Intelligence-Enabled CBCT Analysis: A Game-Changer for Dental Implant Optimization

Shreya Kothari[1]*, Veenadevi Thonthula[2], Valliammai Rajendran[3], Aishwarya Dham[4] and Hridya Jayaprakash[5]

[1]*BDS, MPH, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA*

[2]*BDS, General Dentist (India), Orchards Blvd SW, Edmonton, Alberta T6X1Y9*

[3]*MDS, Periodontist, Sri Karpaga Vinaayak Dental Clinic, Trichy, Tamil Nadu, India*

[4]*MDS, Senior Lecturer, Department of Periodontology, Hazaribagh College of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Demotand, Hazaribagh, India*

[5]*MDS, Periodontist, Clove Dental, Sholinganallur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India*

***Corresponding Author:** Shreya Kothari, BDS, MPH, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.

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Abstract

AI-enhanced Cone-Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) analysis is transforming dental 1study examines the revolutionary influence of AI algorithms combined with CBCT imaging, highlighting its capacity to automate anatomical landmark identification, assess bone quality and volume, forecast implant success, and tailor treatment strategies. AI-driven CBCT analysis enhances implant placement by diminishing operator reliance and eliminating diagnostic inaccuracies, resulting in a more efficient, objective, and tailored methodology. The review highlights that this technological convergence not only optimizes clinical workflows but also enhances patient safety and happiness, establishing AI as a crucial instrument in the future of implant dentistry.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, CBCT Analysis, Dental Implant

Background

The placement of dental implants has seen substantial development as a result of advancements in digital technology, which have led to gains in regards to precision, efficiency, and success rates over the long term. Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) is an important imaging technique that allows for the observation of anatomical structures in three dimensions [1]. This allows for improved diagnosis, therapy planning, and surgical execution in the field of implantology. CBCT analysis has been altered as a result of recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), which have enabled the automation of diagnosis procedures, the improvement of accuracy, and the creation of individualized treatment programs. Artificial intelligence-driven computed tomography (CBCT) analysis is revolutionizing implant dentistry by enhancing implant placement, predicting results, and reducing the likelihood of human error [2]. This review investigates the role that artificial intelligence plays in CBCT analysis, as well as the impact that it has on the process of implanting dental implants.

Artificial intelligence in CBCT image processing

The clinical computed tomography (CBCT) imaging technique generates high-resolution three-dimensional scans that enable medical professionals to evaluate bone density, structural abnormalities, and significant structures such as the maxillary sinus and the inferior alveolar nerve. CBCT analysis that is considered traditional is characterized by manual interpretation, which is both labor-intensive and susceptible to interobserver variability. Artificial intelligence-driven algorithms, such as machine learning (ML)

and deep learning (DL) models, improve CBCT picture processing by segmenting anatomical characteristics, identifying diseases, and providing a very exact assessment of bone quality [3]. Artificial intelligence-driven computed tomography (CBCT) analysis makes extensive use of artificial neural networks (ANNs) and convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which enables the automatic recognition of significant landmarks that are necessary for implant planning.

Comparison of bone density and quality assessment enhanced by artificial intelligence

The success of dental implants is dependent on osseointegration, which itself varies depending on the quality and density of the bone. With the use of computed tomography (CBCT) data, artificial intelligence algorithms are able to categorize bone quality by evaluating cortical thickness and Hounsfield unit (HU) values [4]. This allows for the selection of optimum implant size and surfaces. Artificial intelligence-driven systems generate reliable and objective evaluations of bone density, hence lowering the probability of implant failure brought on by insufficient osseointegration. Additionally, artificial intelligence has the potential to forecast expected patterns of bone resorption, which enables medical professionals to adapt their treatment regimens in order to ensure patient stability throughout time.

AI- supported surgical planning and implant positioning

Accurate implant placement is essential for achieving many prosthetic outcomes, including cosmetic results, biomechanical stability, and performance. Artificial intelligence-driven computed tomography (CBCT) analysis helps to guarantee that implants are placed correctly by evaluating a number of parameters, such as bone volume, occlusal stresses, and proximity to critical structures [5]. The application of predictive analytics by virtual surgical planning systems that are powered by artificial intelligence allows for the replication of several implant locations, which in turn assists medical professionals in selecting the most appropriate choice. Personalized surgical guides are generated by the integration of computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) technology with artificial intelligence [6]. This results in an increase in precision and a reduction in the risk associated with surgical procedures.

The projection of adversarial events and the effectiveness of implants

The success rate of implants can be estimated using artificial intelligence models that have been trained on large CBCT datasets. These models analyze parameters such as patient-specific bone properties, systemic disorders, and implant design. The possibility of problems such as peri-implantitis, marginal bone loss, and implant failure is evaluated by these prediction systems. These methods do this by recognizing trends and correlations that may be overlooked by traditional analysis [7]. The use of risk assessment systems that are powered by artificial intelligence enables medical professionals to make decisions that are supported by evidence, which ultimately leads to improved patient satisfaction and treatment outcomes.

The application of artificial intelligence to real-time surgical navigation

For the purpose of improving intraoperative accuracy, artificial intelligence-enhanced real-time surgical navigation systems provide dynamic guidance during implant placement by utilizing computed tomography (CBCT) analysis. In order to account for anatomical variances and surgical errors, the placement of implants is altered in real time through the continuous review of CBCT data by artificial intelligence algorithms. Augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) interfaces, which are connected to artificial intelligence, make it possible to have extraordinary vision, which in turn improves the precision of freehand implant insertion [8]. The utilization of these advancements results in a decreased reliance on traditional static surgical guides by providing enhanced flexibility and adaptability during the execution of surgical procedures.

Artificial intelligence for prognosis and postoperative monitoring

For the purpose of postoperative surveillance, it is vital to do CBCT analysis after implant placement that is driven by artificial intelligence. This analysis can uncover early indicators of problems such as osseous resorption, implant instability, or peri-implant infections. In order to produce quantitative data for long-term prognosis, photo comparison algorithms that are based on artificial in-

telligence examine the process of healing over time. Additionally, artificial intelligence has the capability to notify medical professionals of impending failures before to their clinical manifestation, which enables prompt interventions and improves the survival rates of implants [9].

The obstacles and possible pathways to take

Despite the many advantages it offers, artificial intelligence-driven computed tomography (CBCT) analysis in dental implantology confronts a number of problems. These challenges include the requirement for large training datasets, ethical considerations regarding data protection, and integration with existing clinical procedures. As a prerequisite for widespread clinical application, the standardization of artificial intelligence algorithms and the attainment of regulatory licenses are both essential. Among the potential developments that may occur in the future are the creation of prostheses that are enhanced by artificial intelligence, the incorporation of other digital dentistry technologies such as 3D printing and intraoral scanners, as well as robotic-assisted implant surgery, and the enhancement of AI-driven design.[10,11] In the field of implant dentistry, the capacity for clinical decision-making, as well as accuracy and efficiency, will be increased through the ongoing improvement of AI models.

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence-driven computed tomography (CBCT) analysis is bringing about changes in dental implant implantation by enhancing the accuracy of diagnostic, surgical planning, and treatment result prediction. When combined with CBCT, artificial intelligence helps to reduce the number of mistakes made by humans, boosts productivity, and makes it feasible to adopt individualized treatment strategies. Artificial intelligence will become increasingly important in implant dentistry procedures, despite the fact that there are currently constraints on its use. This will be accomplished through continued study and technological improvement. As it continues to advance, artificial intelligence has the potential to significantly enhance general dental implantology procedures, treatment efficacy, and patient care.

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