

Comparison of intraoral digital radiography and cone-beam computed tomography in the measurement of periodontal bone defects

Porównanie radiografii cyfrowej i tomografii stożkowej w ocenie wielkości periodontologicznych ubytków kostnych

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Dental and Medical Problems, ISSN 1644-387X (print), ISSN 2300-9020 (online)

Dent Med Probl. 2020;57(3):269–273

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Funding sources

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Conflict of interest

None declared

Received on October 30, 2019

Reviewed on November 27, 2019

Accepted on March 4, 2020

Published online on September 30, 2020

Cite as

Abdinian M, Yaghini J, Jazi L. Comparison of intraoral digital radiography and cone-beam computed tomography in the measurement of periodontal bone defects. *Dent Med Probl.* 2020;57(3):269–273. doi:10.17219/dmp/118749

DOI

10.17219/dmp/118749

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Abstract

Background. Periodontal disease has a high prevalence in many countries. Thus, the early detection of periodontal disease is important in order to obtain the most appropriate treatment plan to prevent tooth loss, and subsequently, to maintain the patient's general health.

Objectives. The aim of this study was to compare the accuracy of cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) and intraoral parallel digital radiography in measuring the dimensions of periodontal bone defects.

Material and methods. In this in vitro study, 236 periodontal bone defects were artificially created in dry human mandibles using a burr. Defects included horizontal, one-, two-, and three-wall defects, craters, dehiscences, and fenestrations. Intraoral digital radiographs were obtained using the parallel technique with photostimulable phosphor plates (PSP) and CBCT scans were performed. Two calibrated observers evaluated the images and measured the dimensions of the defects. Clinical probing was performed and considered as the gold standard. The measurements of digital radiography and CBCT were compared to those achieved by probing to evaluate their accuracy.

Results. Cone-beam computed tomography had a significantly stronger correlation with the gold standard than intraoral parallel digital imaging. In the total assessment of the periodontal defects, the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was calculated at 0.93 for CBCT–probe and at 0.78 for PSP–probe ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions. The accuracy of CBCT was superior to that of intraoral digital radiography for measuring horizontal, one-, two-, and three-wall defects, craters, dehiscences, and fenestrations.

Key words: cone-beam computed tomography, radiography, alveolar bone loss, dental

Słowa kluczowe: tomografia stożkowa, radiografia, zanik wyrostka zębodołowego, dentystryczny

Introduction

Periodontal disease has a high prevalence in many countries.¹ The early detection of periodontal disease is important in preventing tooth loss, and subsequently, maintaining the patient's general health.² Conventional diagnostic methods for periodontal disease include probing gingival tissues and performing radiographs to evaluate bony support.³ Radiographs give us information about the amount and type of alveolar bone defect.⁴ Hence, they are valuable in the detection of bone defects, the estimation of their severity, the evaluation of the treatment outcome, and making prognosis.⁵

The digitalization of intraoral radiographs has eliminated the processing of chemical compounds and lead foils. It made digital subtraction radiography (DSR) useful for lesion follow-up.⁶ Also, digital radiography has a highly decreased radiation dose. It has some other advantages over conventional methods, including time efficiency and image enhancement.⁷

Using two-dimensional (2D) radiographic methods, we can only observe the interproximal surfaces, and as a result, bone loss may be underestimated due to having a 2D view of three-dimensional (3D) structures. Difficulty in finding a reliable reference point can be another outcome.⁸ Moreover, the superimposition of anatomical structures in 2D imaging may cause errors in measuring the distance between the buccal and lingual cortical plates.² However, the parallel projection technique of performing periapical radiographs results in a minimal geometric distortion.⁹ It also costs less than 3D imaging.

On the other hand, cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) provides high-quality images. Structures can be assessed in 3 dimensions at different planes and at any angle, with no overlapping, making it possible to carry out an analysis without distortions and to measure bone defects even of the buccal and lingual plates.¹⁰

Measuring precisely the dimensions of a vertical periodontal defect is pivotal when planning an appropriate therapeutic intervention, such as regenerative therapy.^{11–13}

Considering the high prevalence of periodontal disease and rapid advances in new imaging techniques, we need to compare their accuracy in measuring the dimensions of periodontal defects. A few studies with small sample sizes and limited types of periodontal defects have been done regarding this aspect, and more investigations are needed to show whether CBCT is a suitable modality for periodontal tissues.^{14,15} The aim of this study was to compare the accuracy of CBCT and parallel periapical digital radiography in measuring simulated periodontal defects.

Material and methods

For this descriptive-analytic study, 11 mandibles of dry human skulls were used in 2017. A total of 236 artificial defects, including horizontal, one-, two-, and three-wall defects, craters, dehiscences, and fenestrations, were created with a No. 1/2 round burr and a No. 1 fissure burr. In all, 86 horizontal defects, 30 one-wall defects, 20 two-wall defects, 22 three-wall defects, 22 craters, 32 dehiscences, and 24 fenestrations were prepared in this study.

The cemento-enamel junction (CEJ) was considered as the reference point. For one-, two- and three-wall defects as well as for dehiscences, the dimensional measurement of the maximum depth (from CEJ to the bottom of the defect) was done by a periodontist using the WHO (World Health Organization) periodontal probe. For craters, the maximum distance from the CEJ of the tooth, mesial to the crater, to the deepest point of the crater was measured. The mesiodistal width of fenestrations was recorded and the maximum distance from CEJ to the alveolar bone crest was measured in order to evaluate bone loss in horizontal defects. The dimensions were marked on the probe, and then measured by a digital caliper (Guilin Guanglu Measuring Instrument Co. Ltd, Guilin, China).

Before applying imaging modalities, the soft tissue was simulated by putting the mandibles into a plexiglass box full of water. The holder was anchored to the box and the teeth with tape.

Intraoral digital radiographs were taken with the parallel technique, using a size 2 photostimulable phosphor plate (PSP) (VistaScan[®]; Dürr Dental SE, Bietigheim-Bissingen, Germany), the XCP[®] sensor holder (Dentsply Rinn, Charlotte, USA), and an intraoral X-ray unit (Planmeca, Helsinki, Finland) at a focal spot–object distance (FOD) of 30 cm. The exposure was set up at 60 kVp with 0.8 mA. The dimensions were measured with the Scanora[®] 4.3.1.1 software (Soredex, Tuusula, Finland) (Fig. 1).

Then, CBCT scanning was carried out with a CBCT unit (Dentsply Sirona, Helsinki, Finland). The exposure setting was 89 kVp and 6 mA at a 12 × 8-centimeter field of view (FOV). The isotropic voxel size was 0.25 mm. Cone-beam computed tomography images were evaluated with the

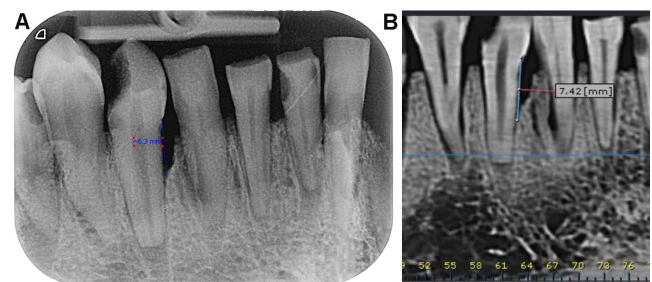


Fig. 1. Three-wall defect at the mesial side of a canine

A – intraoral digital radiograph; B – panoramic reconstruction view of the cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) scan.

OnDemand3D® software (Cybermed Inc., Seoul, South Korea). They were reconstructed into 3D models to measure dehiscences and fenestrations whereas panoramic views (a slice thickness of 2 mm) were used for measuring the dimensions of other defects. The reason for this was that scrolling the panoramic reconstructions to find the deepest point of dehiscences and the maximum width of fenestrations was problematic, and could provide inaccurate measurements (Fig. 1,2).

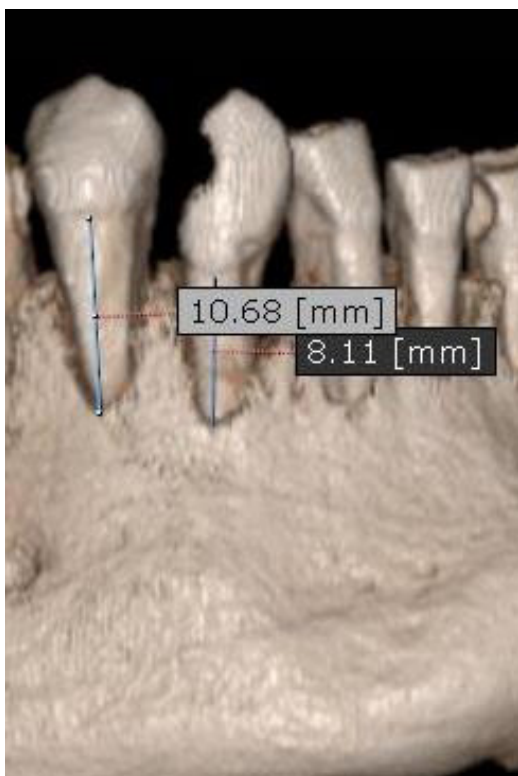


Fig. 2. Three-dimensional (3D) view of the cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) scan illustrating dehiscences on a canine and on a first premolar

Measuring on radiographs followed the same protocol as measuring with a probe, considered here as the gold standard. Two calibrated observers (1 radiologist and 1 periodontist), who did not know where the defects were located, carried out the measurements. They assessed image sets at a 1-week interval and the assessment was repeated 1 week after first viewing. Inter- and intra-observer agreement was calculated with the intraclass correlation coefficient (*ICC*). It was also applied for CBCT–probe and PSP–probe to figure out which method had a higher correlation with the gold standard (according to the defect type and in total).

Results

According to *ICC*, the agreement degree between the observers who evaluated image sets was 0.93. Intra-observer agreement was calculated at 0.95 for the 1st observer and at 0.88 for the 2nd observer.

Based on the defect type, *ICC* was calculated for CBCT–probe, PSP–probe and CBCT–PSP. Table 1 shows that for all defect types, CBCT performed better in measuring the dimensions of the defects and had a higher correlation with the gold standard method (probe). Digital imaging was unable to detect dehiscences and fenestrations.

Based on the overall analysis of the data, CBCT showed a higher agreement degree and correlation with the probe than with digital imaging (Table 2).

Table 2. Intraclass correlation coefficient (*ICC*) in the evaluation of cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) and photostimulable phosphor plates (PSP)

Image modality	<i>ICC</i>	<i>p</i> -value
CBCT–probe	0.93	0.00
PSP–probe	0.78	0.00
CBCT–PSP	0.77	0.00

Table 1. Intraclass correlation coefficient (*ICC*) and the mean defect dimensions [mm] calculated for each method according to the defect type

Defect type <i>N</i> = 236	<i>ICC</i>			Mean defect dimensions [mm]		
	CBCT–probe	PSP–probe	CBCT–PSP	probe	CBCT	PSP
Horizontal <i>n</i> = 86	0.92 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.73 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.66 <i>p</i> = 0.00	5.45 ±2.58	5.93 ±2.94	5.46 ±2.31
One-wall <i>n</i> = 30	0.94 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.64 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.62 <i>p</i> = 0.00	8.91 ±4.66	8.74 ±4.02	8.88 ±3.51
Two-wall <i>n</i> = 20	0.73 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.62 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.87 <i>p</i> = 0.00	10.52 ±2.88	10.25 ±2.13	10.81 ±2.12
Three-wall <i>n</i> = 22	0.82 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.77 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.78 <i>p</i> = 0.00	8.31 ±2.37	9.00 ±2.79	9.39 ±2.89
Crater <i>n</i> = 22	0.94 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.71 <i>p</i> = 0.00	0.81 <i>p</i> = 0.00	7.63 ±2.73	7.15 ±2.97	8.01 ±2.70
Dehiscence <i>n</i> = 32	0.92 <i>p</i> = 0.00	–	–	8.09 ±1.83	8.93 ±1.78	–
Fenestration <i>n</i> = 24	0.81 <i>p</i> = 0.00	–	–	1.72 ±0.31	2.15 ±0.33	–

Data presented as mean (*M*) ± standard deviation (*SD*).

CBCT – cone-beam computed tomography; PSP – photostimulable phosphor plates.

Discussion

Many studies have confirmed that CBCT is advantageous in several fields, such as implant site imaging, orthodontics or craniofacial surgery.¹⁵ Evaluating CBCT in the periodontal field, some studies have assessed the ability of CBCT just to detect periodontal defects^{16–19} and some have evaluated the diagnostic accuracy of CBCT in measuring the dimensions of periodontal defects.^{20,21}

Comparing the diagnostic accuracy of a charge-coupled device (CCD) and CBCT, Vandenberghe et al. examined both the panoramic reconstruction view and 0.4-millimeter cross-sectional slices of CBCT.² They reported no significant differences in linear measurements between the panoramic reconstruction view of CBCT and CCD; however, CBCT with 0.4-millimeter-thick cross-sections demonstrated values closer to the gold standard, indicating a more accurate assessment of periodontal bone loss.² Haghgoo et al. showed that CBCT was more accurate than CCD in evaluating the vertical dimensions of periodontal bone defects, but they reported no statistically significant differences.²⁰ Silveira-Neto et al. assessed detail registration in the peri-implant region with CBCT and CCD for periapical digital radiography.²² They better detected buccal bone defects with CBCT and peri-implant bone defects with periapical digital radiography.²²

Suphanantachat et al. compared conventional intraoral radiography and CBCT in assessing periodontal conditions and infrabony defects.¹⁹ They stated that CBCT was superior to intraoral radiography in evaluating infrabony defect morphology and providing treatment.¹⁹

The present study compared intraoral digital imaging (using PSP) and CBCT. A major advantage of the PSP image receptor is that it is cordless. This subsequently impacts the ease of receptor placement. According to the results, CBCT performed better than PSP, with a statistically significant difference in detecting and measuring periodontal defects.

Particularly, in measuring the horizontal pattern of bone loss, there was a higher correlation between CBCT and the gold standard than between PSP and the gold standard. In another study, CBCT also accurately reproduced the clinical measurement of the horizontal periodontal bone defect²³; however, Haghgoo et al. found no significant difference in horizontal bone loss patterns between CCD and CBCT.²⁰

Vandenberghe et al. demonstrated that crater defects are depicted more accurately with CBCT than with intraoral digital imaging,² which is in agreement with our results.

Cone-beam computed tomography and intraoral digital imaging were compared with a direct surgical measurement in a study by Grimard et al.²⁴; their conclusion is in agreement with ours, which is that CBCT shows a higher correlation with the gold standard.

Bayat et al. created defects in sheep mandibles and compared CBCT with PSP.¹⁷ They reported that CBCT was

significantly superior in detecting grade I furcation involvements, three-wall defects, fenestrations, and dehiscences ($p < 0.05$). No significant difference was found in the detection of grades II and III furcation involvements, one-wall, two-wall, and trough-like defects¹⁷; however, in our study, CBCT was substantially more accurate in detecting and measuring all the examined periodontal defects. Ruetters et al. investigated the accuracy of CBCT and periapical digital radiography in comparison with clinical measurements for the vertical dimensions of periodontal bone defects, and showed that CBCT had a higher agreement with the clinical results and fewer deviations than periapical images.²⁵

The detection of lingual or buccal defects, such as fenestrations and dehiscences, is difficult if not impossible, using 2D radiographs because of the superimposition of the root image. In these cases, CBCT is significantly superior to intraoral digital radiography, as mentioned by Mish et al.³ Similar to our study, in the results provided by Vandenberghe et al., 100% detectability of periodontal defects with CBCT was confirmed, while intraoral digital imaging was not able to identify all defects.² Fleiner et al.²⁶ and Fuhrmann et al.²⁷ also reported 100% detectability of periodontal defects. These findings differed from those of Braun et al.²⁸ and Bagis et al.¹⁶ The percentage of the correct diagnoses of fenestration and dehiscence using 3D projections was very high, but not 100%; however, they reported a superior diagnostic accuracy of CBCT over PSP.^{16,23} Mengel et al. also concluded that CBCT was closer to the histopathologic investigation.²⁹

Noujeim et al. reported an excellent diagnostic accuracy of CBCT as compared to the 2D modality in the detection of inter-radicular bony defects.¹² Mol and Balasundaram¹⁰ and Bagis et al.¹⁶ also reported a better diagnostic and quantity accuracy of CBCT in comparison with PSP. Overall, the outcomes of this study revealed similar results to those of previous studies, indicating that CBCT exhibited a more accurate diagnostic ability than intraoral digital imaging with PSP sensors for detecting periodontal defects.

A substantial strength of this study was its comprehensiveness resulting from a large sample size (236 defects) and the evaluation of various types of periodontal defects. Using human mandibles was another advantage of the present study, while some other studies have used animal skulls, such as from pigs and sheep, whose anatomical differences may have affected diagnostic accuracy.


The in vitro design of the study can be considered a limitation, since there are differences between clinical conditions and in-vitro settings; however, Rost reported difficulty in measuring in vivo because of such factors as the patient's discomfort upon probing, inaccuracies in probing, probe angulation, and the impaired visualization due to the presence of subgingival calculus and inflamed gingivae.³⁰ Artificially created periodontal defects are another limitation of this study, since burrs usually make distinctive borders, which may facilitate detection in imaging.


Cone-beam computed tomography provided more diagnostic and quantity accuracy with regard to periodontal defects. It can be used as an additional tool for diagnosing and offering treatment plans for patients with periodontal bone defects. Even though the radiation dose of CBCT is higher in comparison to other modalities, nowadays the effective dosage of radiation can be decreased to 34 μ S by choosing smaller FOVs.³¹ If such progress continues and the radiation dose can be reduced to that of a panoramic view, the use of CBCT may be developed in the future. Further investigations are needed to examine other CBCT units and protocols with such factors as cost and conformance taken under consideration. Also, more studies should be conducted to assess and compare different resembling methods for soft tissue simulation.


Conclusions

CBCT is superior to digital intraoral radiography in detecting and measuring horizontal, one-, two- and three-wall defects, craters, dehiscences, and fenestrations.

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