

:

1 cm

3

2

. 20

2

87 (:49 , :38)

, , 50

Student t - test

(14.6 mm \pm 3.16,

(: 23.65 mm \pm 3.51, : 100.22%

(14.60 mm \pm

(23.55 mm \pm 3.66,

($p > 0.05$),

($p > 0.05$). ,

3 2 2 (:19.62
mm \pm 3.95, : 17.54 mm \pm 4.04)($p < 0.05$),

(가 :16.23 mm \pm 1.75,
가 : 18.81 mm \pm 3.33)($p < 0.05$). , 50

2 1 가 ($p > 0.05$).

:

가

가 가 (Fig. 1)

. 가 가 (1, 2). ,

(inferi -

or alveolar nerve)

가 .

가

1 (Fig. 2A)
1 cm ((

1 mm, 1 cm, 4 cm)
(body) (Fig. 2B), 40 kVp
10 mA (Fig. 2C).
2 mm
(Fig. 2D). Panoura 10
(Yoshida, Tokyo, Japan) SCT 5000 - T (Shimadzu, Kyoto,

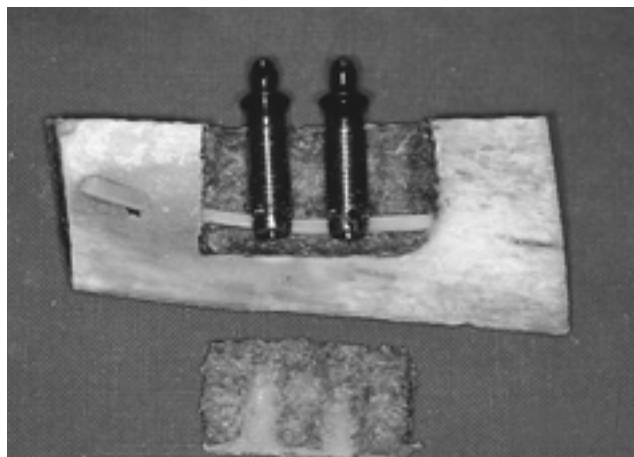
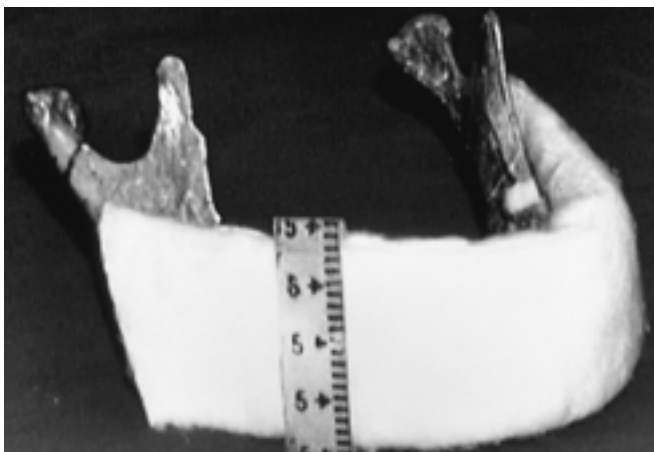


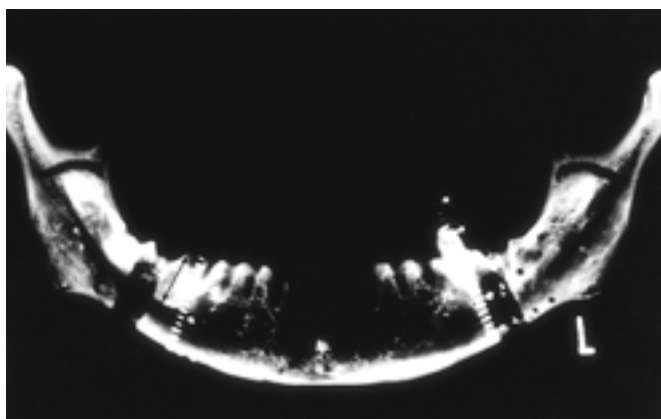
Fig. 1. Mechanism of the inferior alveolar nerve injury. This bony specimen with devices explains that long implants cause injuries to the inferior alveolar nerve (yellow line) in the mandibular canal.



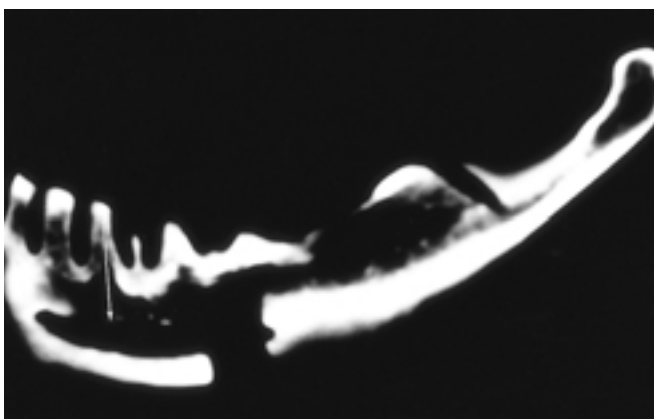
A



B



C



D

Fig. 2. Measurement of the dry mandible.

A. Photograph of the dry mandible (bone resected portion: mandibular canal).

B. Photograph of the dry mandible with sponge and a lead ruler attached to dry mandibular body portion to serve as reference.

C. Panoramic radiograph of the dry mandible. Using the lead ruler on the panoramic radiograph, the distance (arrow) between the alveolar crest and superior border of the mandibular canal was measured.

D. Sagittal computed tomograph of the dry mandible. The distance (arrow) between the alveolar crest and superior border of the mandibular canal was measured.

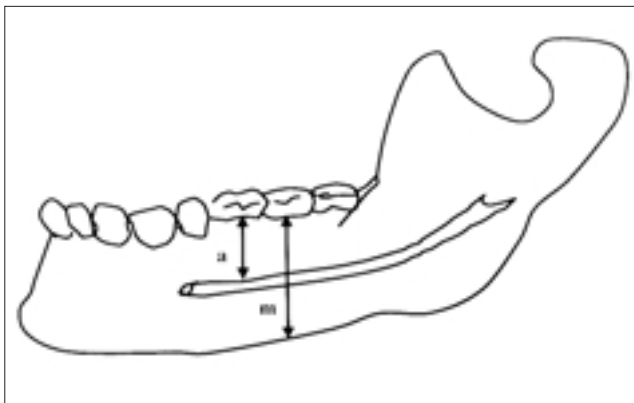


Fig. 3. Example of measurement. Diagram of the mandible shows the distance from the alveolar crest to the superior border of the mandibular canal (a) and the distance from the alveolar crest to the lowest border of the body of the mandible (m).

Table 1. The Distance between the Alveolar Crest and the Superior Border of the Mandibular Canal of the Dry Mandible: Comparison between the True Value, Computed Tomography, and Panoramic Radiography using a Lead Ruler

Teeth site	True value(mm)	CT(mm)	Panorama(mm)
17a*	10	10	10.6
18a	15.5	14.1	13
19a	17	15.5	16.5
20A	18	18.8	18.3
17m†	21.5	23.9	22.3
18m	23.5	23	23.3
19m	28.5	28.2	29
20m	30	30.3	30.1
29m	30	30.4	30.1
30m	27	28.4	29
31m	22	21.9	22
32m	23	23.2	23.6

The measured values from the panoramic radiograph using a lead ruler and computed tomograph were deviated less from the true value on the dry mandible. Teeth in the mandibular arch were numbered from 17 to 32, starting with the left third molar and continuing around the arch to right third molar.

a* : The distance between the alveolar crest and superior border of the mandibular canal.

m† : The distance between the alveolar crest and lower border of the mandible. (Student t-test, $p < 0.05$)

Table 2. The Mean Distance between the Alveolar Crest and Superior Border of the Mandibular Canal: Comparison According to Age

Teeth site	2 nd premoalr (mm)	1 st molar (mm)	2 nd molar (mm)	3 rd molar (mm)
Age/sex				
Female (n = 9)				
< 50 years old (n = 28)	19.8 ± 6.7	21.4 ± 8.8	18.1 ± 5.8	14.2 ± 7.9
> 50 years old (n = 21)	17.3 ± 9.3	19.2 ± 7.4	16.1 ± 9.8	13.4 ± 9.2
p value	< 0.05	< 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05
Male (n = 38)				
< 50 years old (n = 22)	20.7 ± 7.8	23.2 ± 9.3	19.1 ± 10.0	14.1 ± 6.8
> 50 years old (n = 16)	19.7 ± 8.6	21.5 ± 7.4	18.1 ± 10.5	14.6 ± 7.9
p value	> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05	> 0.05

3.66, : 100.32% ± 5.92),

(: 14.60 mm ± 3.16,

: 23.65 mm ± 3.51, :

100.22% ± 5.55)

($p > 0.05$)

(Table 1).

3

2

2

(: 19.62 mm ± 3.95, :

17.54 mm ± 4.04) ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 5),

3

2

2

가

(

Japan)

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2

(Fig. 3),

가 가

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, 1997 6

1997 7

20

2

87

(

48

37)

(Fig. 4A)

(Fig.

4B),

3

2

50

Student t - test

, p - value가 0.05

가

mm ± 2.99,

: 14.60

: 23.55 mm ±

가 :16.23 mm ± 1.75, 가 :18.81 mm ± 3.33) ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 6).

50 (50
: 19.30 mm ± 3.87, 50 : 18.47 mm ± 2.93,
50 : 18.37 mm ± 3.09, 50 : 16.52
mm ± 2.42) 50
2 1 2
3 ,
가 ($p > 0.05$) (Table 2).

(ramus) (body),
(symphysis)

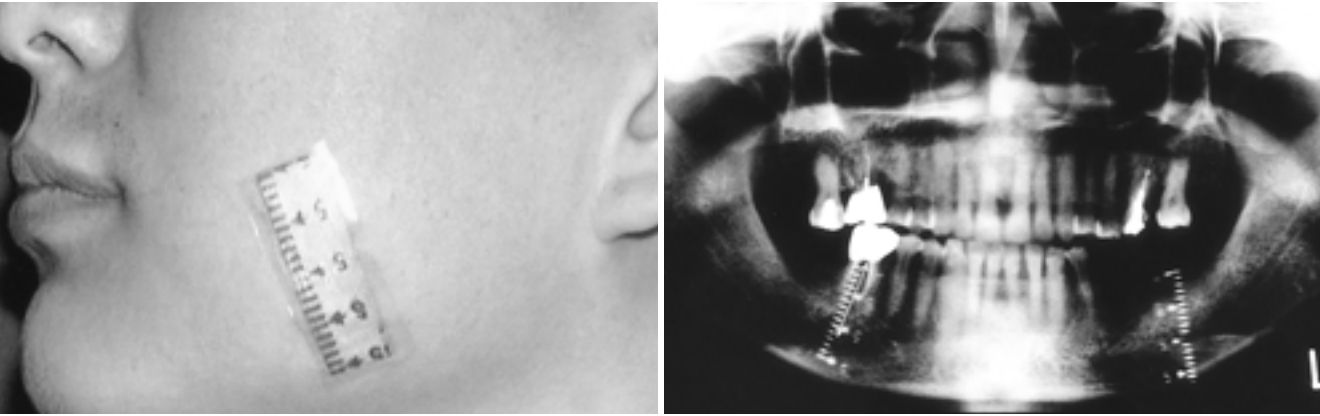


Fig. 4. Photograph and panoramic radiograph of measurement in the patient.
A. Photograph of measurement with a lead ruler attached at the side of both mandibular body portion.
B. Panoramic radiograph using the lead ruler. The distance from the alveolar crest to the superior border of the mandibular canal was measured (arrow).

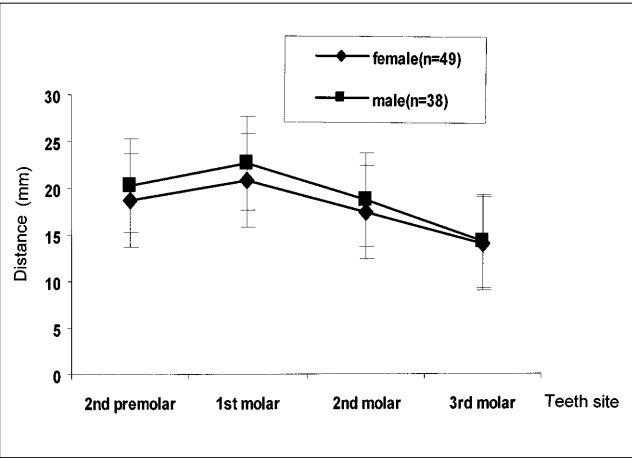


Fig. 5. Measurement of mean distance between the alveolar crest and superior border of the mandibular canal: Comparison between male and female. The distance from the 2nd premolar to the 2nd molar was wider in male than in female ($p < 0.05$)

(2).
가 ,
가
(2).
가 가
(3).
(4-6).
(mandibular foramen) 1
1 2
(mental foramen) (trigeminal nerve)

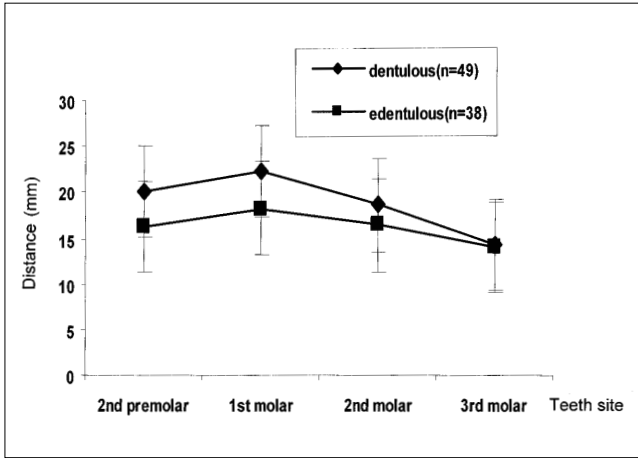


Fig. 6. Measurement of mean distance between the alveolar crest and superior border of the mandibular canal: Comparison between dentulous and edentulous patients. The distance from the 2nd premolar to the 2nd molar was wider in the edentulous patients than in the dentulous ($p < 0.05$).

가 가 (1, 2).
X- 가 , (2).
10 - 30% 가
가 가 (2, 9),
가 가
가 , 3
가
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2
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(1). , (pocket prob -
ing) (metal ball)
(7, 8). dental CT
dental CT
가 (2, 9).
(artifact)
가 (2, 8).
(radiation dose)
dental CT 가
1 mm 가 (8).
50

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The Usefulness of Panoramic Radiography using a Lead Ruler for Dental Implant Planning¹

Sang Hee Lee, M.D., Seong Geun Lee, D.D.S.², Sung Min Kim, M.D.,
Kyong Seung Oh, M.D., Jin Do Huh, M.D., Young Duk Joh, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kosin Medical College

²Department of Dentistry, Kosin Medical College

Purpose: If damage to the neurovascular bundle of the mandibular canal during dental implant surgery of the mandible is to be prevented, accurate measurement of the distance between the alveolar crest and the mandibular canal, as seen on panoramic radiographs, is important. The purpose of this study was to compare the accuracy of panoramic radiography using a lead ruler with that of computed tomography for the measurement of the distance between the alveolar crest and superior border of the mandibular canal and to evaluate the usefulness of panoramic radiography using a lead ruler.

Materials and Methods: For control study, panoramic radiography of the dry mandible was undertaken using a lead ruler, and computed tomography was added. The distances between the alveolar crest and the superior border of the mandibular canal and between the alveolar crest and the lowest border of the body of the mandible were measured at the level of the 2nd premolar to the 3rd molar. These measurements were compared with actual measurements of the dry mandible in the same areas. The cases of 87 patients[49 men, 38 women; age range, 20 - 84 (mean, 42) years] who had undergone panoramic radiography using a lead ruler were reviewed. They were categorized according to sex, the presence of teeth, and whether under or over 50 years of age. All measurements were compared and analyzed using the Student t-test.

Results: Measured values obtained from a panoramic radiograph using a lead ruler(magnification:100.32% \pm 5.92) and from a computed tomograph(magnification:100.22% \pm 5.55) deviated less from actual measurements on the dry mandible ($p > 0.05$). The distance from the 2nd premolar to the 3rd molar was greater in male adults (19.62 mm \pm 3.95) than in female (17.54 mm \pm 4.04) ($p < 0.05$), except the 3rd molar. In addition, the distance was greater in dentulous patients(18.81 mm \pm 3.33) than in edentulous (16.23 mm \pm 1.75)($p < 0.05$), except the 3rd molar. There was, however, no significant difference between patients under and over 50 years of age ($p > 0.05$), except 2nd pre molar and 1st molar in the female.

Conclusion: Panoramic radiography using a lead ruler is a simple and accurate modality for the presurgical planning of dental implant surgery. It is suggested that the successful long-term rate of dental implantation may be higher in dentulous male than in edentulous female molars.

Index words : Jaws, CT
Stents and prostheses

Address reprint requests to : Sang Hee Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kosin Medical College.
34, Am-man-dong, Seo-gu, Pusan 602-702, Korea.
Tel. 82-51-240-6341 Fax. 82-51-255-2764