Comparison of linear and angular changes assessed in digital dental models and cone-beam computed tomography

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Linear and angular changes in 3D images

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Dr. Massaro has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Losada has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Cevidanes has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Yatabe has nothing to disclose.

Dr.Garib has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Lauris has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Ioshida has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Rey has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Alvarez has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Benavides has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Rios has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Aristizabal has nothing to disclose.

Dr. Ruellas has nothing to disclose.

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ABSTRACT

Objective- To compare the three-dimensional (3D) linear displacements and the mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation changes after orthodontic treatment in digital dental models (DDMs) and 3D models derived from cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT).

Settings and Sample Population: DDM and CBCT scans were selected from 24 adults who had undergone orthodontic treatment for mandibular anterior crowding.

Material and Methods- 3D linear displacements and changes in angular

measurements (mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation) were assessed in pre- and post-treatment DDM and CBCT images using the software ITK-snap and 3D SlicerCMF. Intra and inter-rater agreement of measurements in DDM and CBCT were tested using the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). DDM and CBCT measurements were compared using the Wilcoxon test (p<0.05), ICC and Bland-Altman plots.

Results: Intra and inter-rater agreement varied from good (ICC>0.75) to excellent (ICC>0.90) for both DDM and CBCT measurements. Although no significant difference between DDM and CBCT methods was observed for linear measurements of tooth movement, the angular assessments were different for most measurements. The agreement between measurements from both assessments varied from poor to excellent.

Conclusions: Longitudinal assessments of tooth movements including 3D linear displacements and mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation are reproducible when using both DDM and CBCT. Changes in angular measurements due to orthodontic treatment are discordant when measured in the digital models (clinical crown) and in the CBCT images (whole tooth).

Keywords: Cone-Beam Computed Tomography, Dental Models, Orthodontic Tooth Movement, Reproducibility of results.

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INTRODUCTION

The study of tooth mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation is important to understand the occlusal changes with aging and/or orthodontic treatment. Assessment of mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation, needed to guide orthodontic biomechanics and treatment objectives, as proposed by Andrews,[1,2] continues to contribute to the literature until the present days.[3-11] Tooth displacement is ruled by the crown and root positions. A correct and accurate understanding of these changes can be extremely helpful in clinical practice, since the ideal treatment goal is to correctly position the whole tooth and not only the clinical crown.

Andrews assessed mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation using the long axis of the clinical crown in dental casts.[1,2] However, it was a time-consuming technique and the accuracy of these measurements could be questioned since the measurements' repeatability and reproducibility were not reported.[1,2] Moreover, the methodology was based on the buccal crown contour and anatomic variations could influence the tangent line used as a reference and, consequently, the final angular measurement.[12-14] Different methodologies have since then been proposed to assess the mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation in stone casts and, more recently, in digital dental models (DDMs).[6-8,12,13] The challenge is to develop an adequate and reproducible method to measure mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation, considering that the buccal crown contour is not a uniform curve and DDMs do not show the tooth root.[12-18]

Conventional radiographs have also been used to assess the changes in mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation. However, the craniofacial structures superimposition,

distortions and the head position can influence the results.[3-5] The mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation of the tooth can only be measured with a 3D assessment, as it was performed with conventional and digital dental models. With the advent of cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT), a more accurate three-dimensional (3D) assessment of the whole tooth, including the roots, became possible.[3,9,19,20] Previous studies suggested the assessment of tooth mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation in CBCT scans.[3,9-11,19] Although CBCT scans offer a reliable assessment of the roots during orthodontic treatment, the radiation dose demands more caution in prescribing of this exam.[19,21,22] Therefore, alternative options have been tested to combine CBCT and DDM information for the diagnosis and treatment plan. Recent studies have proposed a prediction of the 3D root position by merging CBCT scans with DDM.[11,23,24] While similar values for mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation were reported when posttreatment CBCTs were compared to the expected root position setup obtained from intraoral scanner models, it was recommended that practitioners use their best clinical judgement when performing this assessment because outliers were found.[11]

The clinical crown can estimate the spatial position (buccolingual, mesiodistal and occlusogingival positions) and the axial rotation of the tooth.[1,2] To assess the mesiodistal angulation and buccolingual inclination of the whole tooth, the root should be considered because of the variations in crown morphologies, inconsistencies in crown-root angulations and short crown length relative to root length.[12-18]

Precise orthodontic positioning of the tooth crown and root, and an accurate assessment of angular changes are challenging. Angular measurements can be different for the long axis of the clinical crown and for the whole tooth.[9] Therefore, two questions remain: Are the assessments of mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation changes reproducible using DDM and CBCT? Are the changes in mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation assessed in DDM and CBCT related to each other? The aim of this study was to compare the 3D linear displacement and the changes in the mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation with orthodontic treatment in DDMs and 3D models derived from CBCT.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This retrospective study was approved by the Institutional Review Board _____. The sample of the present study was secondary data analysis and no CBCT scan was taken specifically for this

research. CBCTs scans had been taken for diagnosis and clinical purposes for all subjects in T1 and T2, following the ALARA principles. The sample size calculation was based on preliminary statistics including the first 10 patients of the sample. For a standard deviation of 6.5° for canines buccolingual inclination and a minimal difference between the two methods of 4° to be detected, a sample of 23 patients was required to provide statistical power of 80% with α of 5%.

Twenty-four patients who had undergone orthodontic treatment were randomly selected. The mean age of the patients was 22 years, ranging from 17 to 35 years old. The data consisted of mandibular DDMs and CBCT scans at two different time points: pretreatment (T1) and post-treatment (T2), acquired after 48 weeks of orthodontic treatment. The mandibular CBCT scans were obtained using the Veraviewepocs 3D R100 (J Morita Corp., Tokyo, Japan) with the following acquisition protocol: FOV 100 x 80 mm; 0.16 mm^3 voxel size; 90 kVp; 3 to 5 mA and 9.3 seconds. DDM of the mandibular arch were acquired from intraoral scanning (IOS) with the TRIOS 3D intraoral scanner (3 Shape, Copenhagen, Denmark; software version: TRIOS 1.3.4.5). The TRIOS IOS utilizes "ultrafast optical sectioning" and confocal microscopy to generate 3D images from multiple 2-dimensional images with accuracy of 6.9 ± 0.9 μm. All scans were obtained, according to the manufacturer's instructions, by 1 trained operator. Two open-source software, ITK-snap, version 2.4.0 (www.itksnap.org)[25] and 3D SlicerCMF,[26] version 4.0 (https://sites.google.com/a/umich.edu/dentistry-image-computing/Download), were used to assess the data based on the following steps:

1. Segmentation of T1 mandibles: Construction of 3D volumetric label maps of the T1 mandibles from de-identified CBCT scans in ITK-Snap software;[25]

2. Surface models of T1 mandibles: From the T1 3D volumetric label maps, T1 3D surface models (CBCT models) were generated using the Model Maker tool in SlicerCMF;

3. Mandibular orientation: Using the *transforms* tool in SlicerCMF software, the mandible was oriented to a standardized fixed coordinate system using as reference the occlusal surface of the right and left first molars and central incisors parallel to the axial plane, and the medial surface of both molars parallel to the coronal plane, having as reference a standardized fixed coordinate system in SlicerCMF software. The matrix generated from the orientation was applied to the T1 scans and segmentations;

4. Approximation and registration of the T1 DDMs to the corresponding CBCT models on SlicerCMF. For the approximation step, mesiobuccal cusp of second molar, buccal cusp

of the second premolar and canine tip on the left and right sides were used.[27] The registration was performed using landmarks at the center of the buccal surface of all teeth in both CBCT and digital dental models at T1;[27]

5. Approximation of T1 and T2 CBCT scans having as a reference the best fit of the mandibular outlines in the 3D multiplanar cross-sections using the *transforms* tool in SlicerCMF software;[28]

6. Voxel-based CBCT registration[28] of T2 CBCT scans in relation to oriented T1 CBCT scan using a nongrowing registration module on SlicerCMF;[26]

7. Construction of the 3D volumetric label maps of the T2 mandible from the registered T2 scan in ITK-snap software;

8. Approximation and registration of the T2 DDMs in the corresponding T2 CBCT 3D models following the same steps used for the T1 files (step 4);

9. Pre-labeling: Ten 3D dots were placed on the oriented (T1) and registered (T2) segmentations by changing the color of the label without modifying the dental anatomy.[29] The dots were positioned at the mandibular central incisor that showed more displacement from T1 to T2 (center of the root at the apical third and central point of the incisal surface), right and left mandibular first molars (center of the mesial root at the apical third and central point of the mesiobuccal cusp) and canines (center of the root at the apical third and central point of the tip) as shown in Figure 1 (A, B and C). The center of the root at the apical third at T1 and T2 was selected instead of the apex, to avoid possible root´s dilacerations and/or resorptions. After pre-labeling, the T1 and T2 mandibular 3D surface models (.vtk file format) were constructed on SlicerCMF;[26]

10. Measurements were performed using the "Quantification of 3D Components" (Q3DC) tool in SlicerCMF.[26] Landmarks were placed on the CBCT models following the pre-labeled dots and also directly on the surface of the DDMs (Figure 1). For DDMs, the landmarks were placed at the center of the mesiobuccal cusp of the first molar, canine tip and incisal surface of the central incisor, following the 3D dots placed in the CBCT scan in the step 9 (Figure 1). The deepest point of the cervical level was used as a reference to place the second landmark of each tooth, following the long axis of the clinical crown (Figure 1). For the mandibular first molars, a projection of the mesial groove at the cervical level was chosen (Figure 1D).

Measurements were performed to reproduce the linear displacements and changes in mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation from T1 to T2. The two operators (C.L. and C.M.) were trained and calibrated before collecting the final measurements.

Statistical analysis

To evaluate the intra-rater agreement of DDM and CBCT methods, rater 1 (C.L.) repeated all the measurements within an interval of 2 weeks. It was tested by using the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) based on a single rater, using absolute agreement at a 95% confidence interval. To determine the inter-rater agreement, rater 2 (C.M.) measured the same sample and the comparison between rater 1 and rater 2 was performed by ICC, following the same specifications used for the intra-rater ICC.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests showed a non-normal distribution for most of the variables of the study and nonparametric tests were performed to compare DDM and CBCT methods.

Wilcoxon test ($p<0.05$) and ICC were used to compare the measurements from DDM and CBCT models ($p<0.05$). Bland-Altman plots were used to illustrate the comparison between DDM and CBCT assessment. All statistical analyses were performed by using IBM SPSS Statistics for Mac, version 24.0 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.).

RESULTS

All variables had a good to excellent intra and inter-rater agreement for measurements of both DDM and CBCT methods, with values slightly greater for the CBCT methods (Supplementary files 1 and 2). The intraclass correlation coefficients varied from 0.800 to 1.000 for intra-rater agreement (Supplementary file 1) and from 0.794 to 1.000 for inter-rater agreement (Supplementary file 2). The Wilcoxon test showed no difference when comparing left and right sides, so data were pooled together for subsequent analyses.

When comparing the 3D linear displacements of the molars, canines and incisors occlusal points obtained from DDM and CBCT, no difference was observed between the two methods (Table 1 and Figure 2). The agreement of 3D linear measurements in DDM and CBCT was excellent and ICC value varied from 0.976 to 0.993 (Table 1). The same was observed for the changes in the angle between right molar, left molar and incisor in the superior view (Table 1 and Figure 3).

Angular measurements showed differences between DDM and CBCT methods regarding the angle between first molar and incisor, right and left canines, molar mesiodistal angulation, canine mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation and incisor mesiodistal

angulation, as shown in Table 1. For measurements of molar-incisor angular change and canine mesiodistal angulation, CBCT changes were significantly larger (respectively, 2.5° and -2.8°). Whereas canine-canine angular change, molar and incisor mesiodistal angulation, and canine buccolingual inclination showed a significantly greater changes when measured in DDM (respectively 5.1°, 3.1°, 1.7°, 2.6°), as shown in Table 1 and Figures 4 and 5.

Table 1 also shows that the comparison between DDM and CBCT angular measurements assessed by ICC varied from 0.150 for molar mesiodistal angulation (poor) to 0.938 for incisor buccolingual angulation (excellent).

Figures 2 to 5 show the Bland-Altman plots for all variables assessed in this study.

DISCUSSION

The present study evaluated the reproducibility of dental linear and angular measurements performed in 3D models obtained from intraoral scanners compared to those created from CBCT. The development of new tools allowed users to assess three-dimensional measurements that were not possible with two-dimensional analysis or even stone casts. Considering that previous studies reported angular measurements as time-consuming,[1,2,9,11] and none of them focused in comparing the assessment performed, according to the clinical crown and the whole tooth, this study aimed to test the reproducibility of proposed measurements that could be easily used to evaluate clinical changes in mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation with orthodontic treatment. Both the DDM and CBCT proposed methods were reproducible, with intra and inter-rater agreement varying from good to excellent (Supplementary files 1 and 2).[30] The intra-rater repeatability had slightly better results as compared with the inter-rater agreement.

All measurements presented adequate reproducibility, that was greater for linear displacements when compared to angular measurements using both methods. Previous studies described an excellent reproducibility for digital measurements in DDM and CBCT.[10,20,27,31-34] The results from this present study confirm those findings for 3D dental linear displacements with similar values for DDM and CBCT methods, as measured at the mesiobuccal cusp of the first molars, canine tip and incisal surface of the incisors.

When comparing the reproducibility of angular measurements in both methods, CBCT assessment showed a greater inter-rater agreement (varied from 0.996 to 1.00) when compared with the DDM one (that was also adequate, varying from 0.794 to 0.972). A

possible explanation is the difficulty inherent in placing the landmarks directly on the DDM 3D surface in the crown cervical region, due to the axial rotation of some teeth at T1, combination of tooth movements and variations in the gingival level with the treatment. Although DDMs obtained by intraoral or indirect desktop scanners provide a clear contour of the gingival level, changes in the axial rotation during the orthodontic treatment and the initial malocclusion pattern may hamper landmarks placement. A previous CBCT study has even excluded teeth with severe rotations (>90°) when performing a buccolingual angulation assessment.[10] Therefore, although both methods are reproducible, the CBCT's pre-labeling[29,35] in multiplanar slices along with the landmark placement in the cervical region of the DDMs may contribute for a slightly stronger agreement in the CBCT measurements.

When considering the CBCT assessment, pre-labeling phase performed in a multiplanar view of the scan facilitated the placement of the CBCT landmarks probably decreasing errors. The pre-label step helped to standardize landmark placement at T1 and T2 3D models and a recent study showed an excellent reproducibility for CBCT landmarks.[29,35] In order to avoid the selection of a different level in T1 and T2 due to root resorptions after orthodontic treatment or anatomic dilaceration of the roots, landmark was placed at the apical third (Figure 1) instead of the root apex.[36-38] Additionally, it could allow the application of this method in teeth with incomplete root development.

Proper root position is one of the requirements for orthodontic treatment success. Although CBCT scans seem to be the gold standard to assess the root compared to conventional radiographs and DDMs, the radiation dose still limits its prescription in the clinical practice.[19,21,22] Therefore, methodologies that can offer an alternative for the CBCT exam started to be proposed. DDMs show an accurate 3D image of the clinical crown, are reliable for measuring tooth size, arch dimensions and irregularity index[31-34] and some recent works even suggested the prediction of root position from it.[11,23,24] However, when comparing the changes in mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation using the clinical crown (DDM) and the whole tooth (CBCT), the present study showed that the results were significantly different for most of the variables assessed (Table 1). Figure 6 shows a mandibular canine as an example that the changes in mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation with orthodontic treatment can be different for long axis of the tooth (6A and 6D) and long axis of the crown (6B and 6E). The possible explanation is the combination of movements during the orthodontic treatment associated with initial axial rotations and anatomical variations leading to different results for CBCT and DDM assessments. It is

possible to suggest that although both methods are reproducible, they show different variations that could be due to: 1) the apical third of the root (assessed on CBCT) and the cervical level of the crown (assessed on DDM) have different behaviors during the orthodontic treatment; 2) gingival cervical contour of the tooth can lead to landmark misplacement due to gingival recession and/or changes in the gingival contour due to correction of rotations, and 3) angulation between the long axis of the crown and long axis of the root resulting in two different assessments for CBCT (measures the long axis of the tooth) and DDM (measures the long axis of buccal surface of the crown).

The Bland-Altman method was used to overcome limitations of descriptive statistics and the comparison analysis when comparing the two methods.[39,40] The Bland-Altman was sensitive to small disagreements between DDM and CBCT methods interchangeable. For the linear measurements, the interchange was confirmed and minimal differences between both methods were seen (Figure 2). The same finding was observed for the occlusal angle between first molars cusps and the incisal surface of the central incisor (Figure 3) because this angular measurement was based only on landmarks placed on the crown. However, the angular measurements were statistically significantly different for most of the angles assessed in the study (Figures 4 and 5).

CBCT scans reproduce the skeletal components accurately and offer the advantage of showing the complete tooth, however, the gingival level and soft tissue information is only available with DDMs. Clinically, DDM acquisition is more accessible to the clinician and does not expose the patient to ionizing radiation. In addition, measurements in DDMs are relatively simpler because they do not require an accurate segmentation from the CBCT scan to construct the 3D model. However, the present results suggest that the angular changes assessed from the clinical crown should be carefully interpreted before extrapolating them to the tooth long axis. The agreement (ICC) between DDM and CBCT measurements was moderate for most of the angular measurements, and the incisor buccolingual angulation was the only measurement that showed an excellent result (ICC=0.938). Molar mesiodistal angulation was the only measurement with a poor agreement (0.150) between DDM and CBCT measurements (Table 1). It is possible that the axial rotation of the first molars during the orthodontic treatment made the mesiodistal position of the cervical point difficult, compromising the mesiodistal angulation assessment for this tooth. Molar mesiodistal angulation showed a good reproducibility in DDM assessment, but it also had the worst ICC value for the intra and inter-rater agreement (Table 1 and Supplementary files 1 and 2).

Changes in mesiodistal and buccolingual from T1 to T2 were small in the present study sample. For this reason, the most displaced central incisor from T1 to T2 was selected to perform the measurements. The angles between both molars and both canines and between molars and incisors were also selected to assess the relative changes between more than one tooth during orthodontic treatment. Future studies to assess patients with greater angular changes between two time points may further elucidate the combination of different directions and patterns of displacement comprised in orthodontic treatments.

CONCLUSIONS

Longitudinal assessments of tooth movements including 3D linear displacements and mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation are reproducible when using both DDM and CBCT. Changes in angular measurements due to orthodontic treatment are discordant when measured in the digital models (clinical crown) and in the CBCT images (whole tooth).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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FIGURE LEGENDS:

Figure 1- Landmarks placed at the 3D model from the CBCT (A, B and C) and on the surface of the DDM (D, E and F) for mandibular first molar (A and D), canine (B and E) and central incisor (C and F).

Figure 2- Bland Altman plot of the differences between CBCT and DDM measurements for linear displacements from T1 to T2 of the mesiobuccal cusp of the first molar (A), canine tip (B) and center of the incisal surface of the central incisors (C).

Figure 3- Bland Altman plot of the differences between CBCT (A) and DDM (B) measurements of the occlusal angle between right molar, left molar and central incisor. The same angle was measured at T1 (red) and T2 (blue) in CBCT and DDM and the difference between the two time points (T2-T1) was used to perform the graph.

Figure 4- Bland Altman plot of differences between CBCT (A, D and G) and DDM (B, E and H) measurements for the changes in the angle between molar and incisor, right and left molars and right and left canines. The same angle was measured at T1 (red) and T2 (blue) in CBCT and DDM models and the difference between the two time points (T2-T1) was used to perform the graph.

Figure 5- Bland Altman plot of differences between CBCT and DDM measurements for mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation changes of molars, canines and incisors.

Figure 6- Canine mesiodistal and buccolingual angulation assessed with CBCT (A and D), DDM (B and E) and an overlap of both methods (C and F). CBCT with white (T1) and black (T2) lines and DDM angle with yellow (T1) and green (T2) lines. Continuous lines show T1 and dotted lines the T2.

Table 1- Comparison and absolute agreement of CBCT and DDM measurements with Wilcoxon test and ICC (p<0.05).

| Variable		N	CBCT Mean (SD)	DDM Mean (SD)	P	ICC	95% CI Lower - Upper	Agreement
Linear (mm)	Molar 3D displacement	48	1.197 (0.633)	1.187 (0.634)	0.612	0.976	0.958 – 0.986	Excellent
	Canine 3D displacement	48	2.029 (1.119)	2.043 (1.117)	0.502	0.993	0.987 – 0.996	Excellent
	Incisor 3D displacement	48	2.144 (1.176)	2.082 (1.166)	0.511	0.985	0.966 – 0.994	Excellent
Angular (º)	Molar – Incisor – Molar	48	- 0.299 (2.121)	- 0.320 (2.148)	0.555	0.991	0.985 – 0.995	Excellent
	Molar-Incisor	48	-3.615 (6.782)	-1.115 (7.925)	0.016*	0.629	0.401 – 0.780	Moderate
	Molar-Molar	24	- 2.849 (6.987)	- 2.128 (5.926)	0.909	0.695	0.413 – 0.855	Moderate
	Canine-Canine	24	- 3.286 (7.541)	- 8.407 (15.534)	0.003*	0.626	0.282 – 0.823	Moderate
	Molar MD angulation	48	0.446 (2.619)	-2.678 (5.534)	<0.001*	0.150	-0.085 – 0.386	Poor
	Canine MD angulation	48	-5.524 (5.192)	-2.717 (7.096)	<0.001*	0.712	0.368 – 0.859	Moderate
	Incisor MD angulation	24	-0.748 (4.087)	-2.457 (4.581)	0.043*	0.602	0.265 – 0.807	Moderate
	Molar BL angulation	48	-1.42 (3.918)	-1.064 (3.531)	0.766	0.698	0.519 – 0.818	Moderate
	Canine BL angulation	48	-1.643 (4.361)	-4.203 (8.215)	<0.001*	0.568	0.317 – 0.739	Moderate
	Incisor BL angulation	24	-3.169 (5.228)	-3.791 (5.477)	0.123	0.938	0.861 – 0.973	Excellent

*CBCT: cone-beam computed tomography; DDM: digital dental model; SD: standard deviation; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; MD: mesiodistal angulation and BL: buccolingual inclination. Linear measurements in millimeters (mm) and angular in degrees (º). Positive values (distal and lingual angulation changes) and Negative values (mesial and buccal angulation changes).
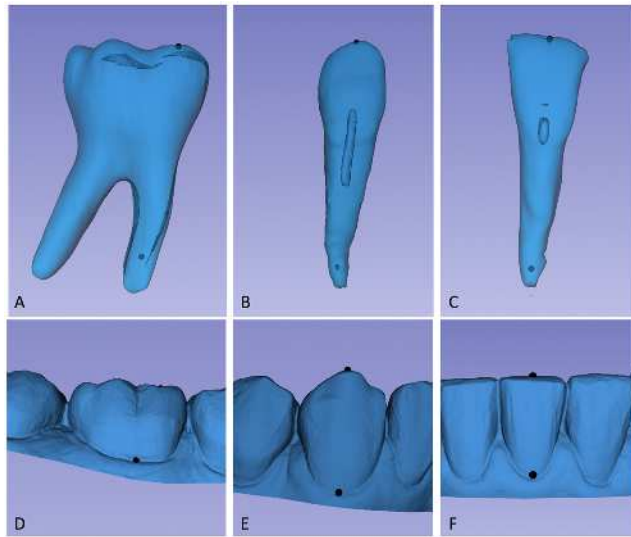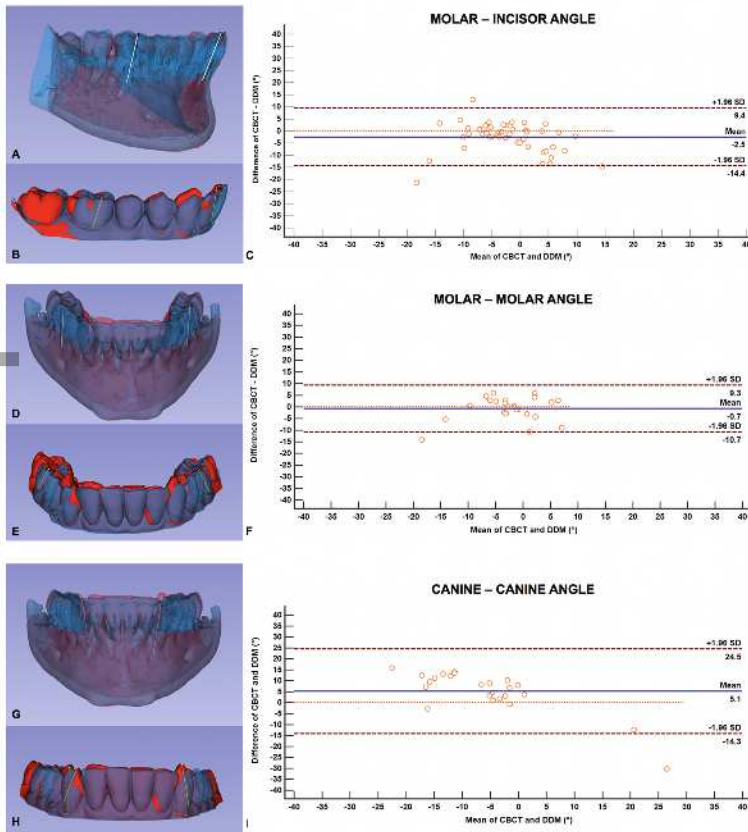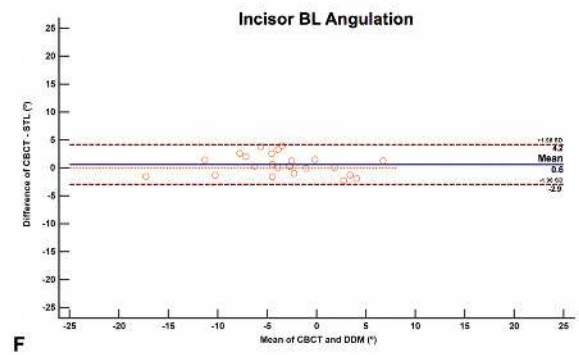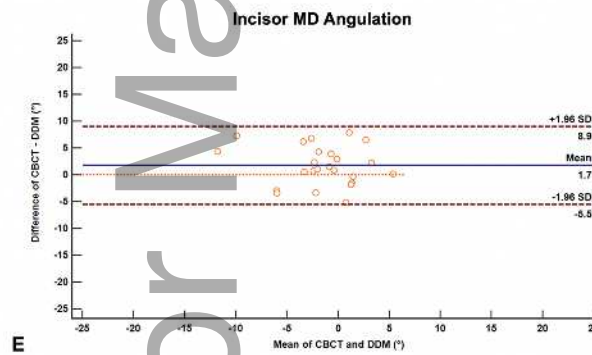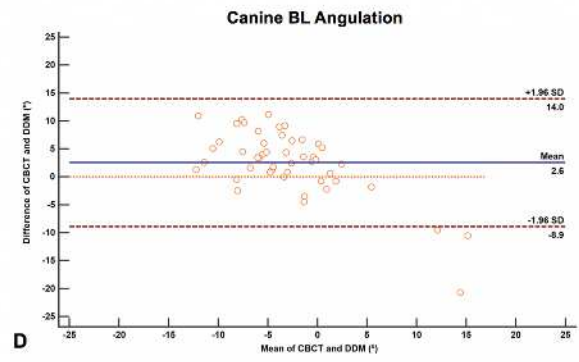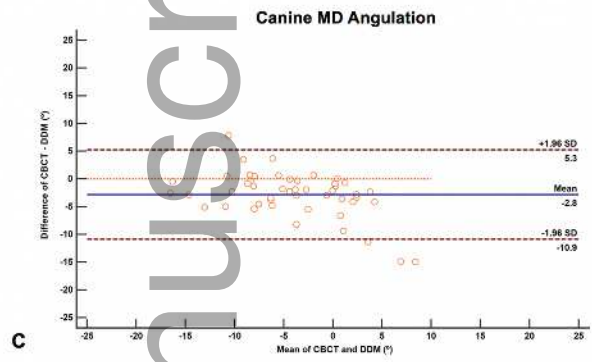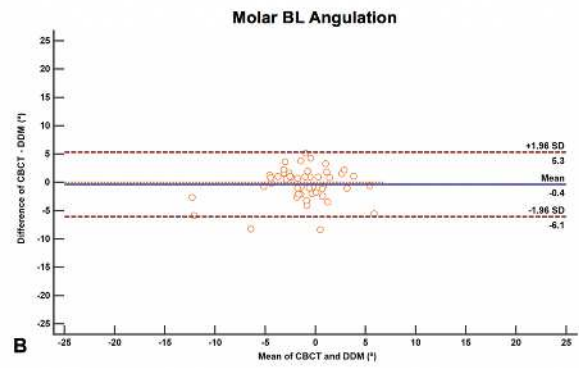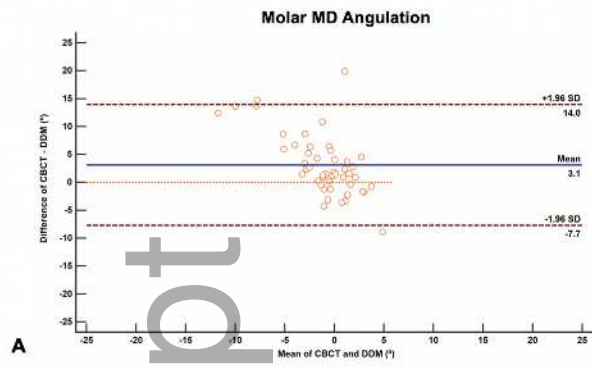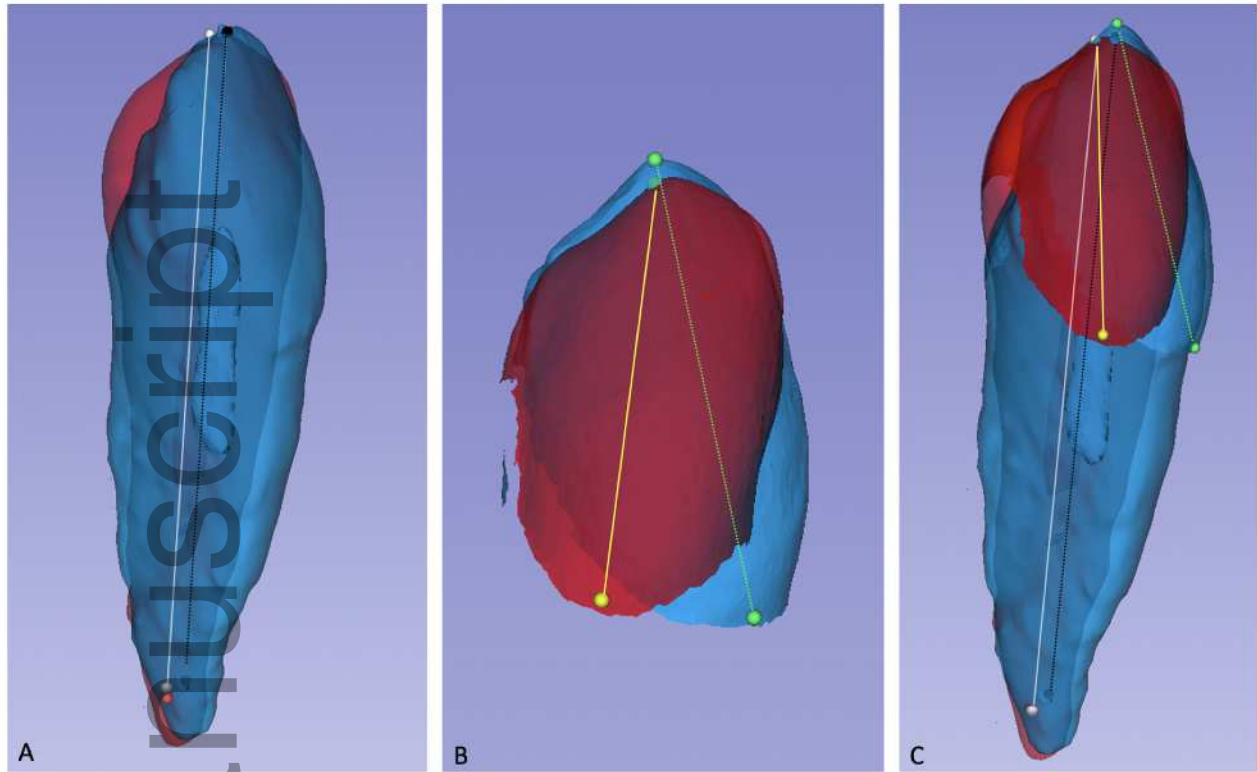
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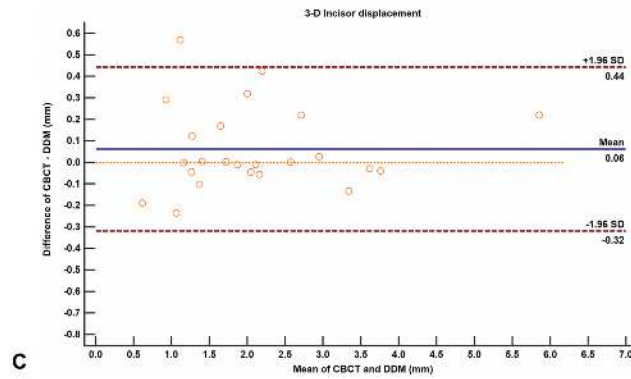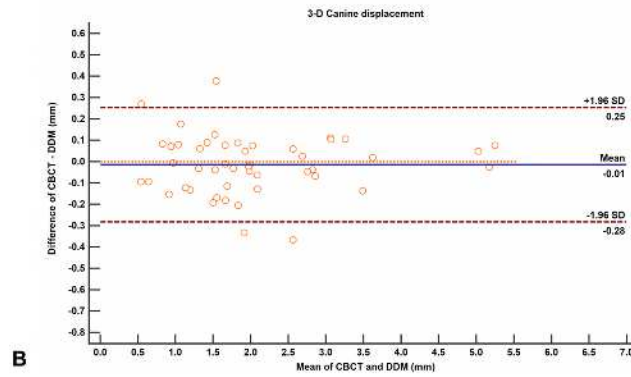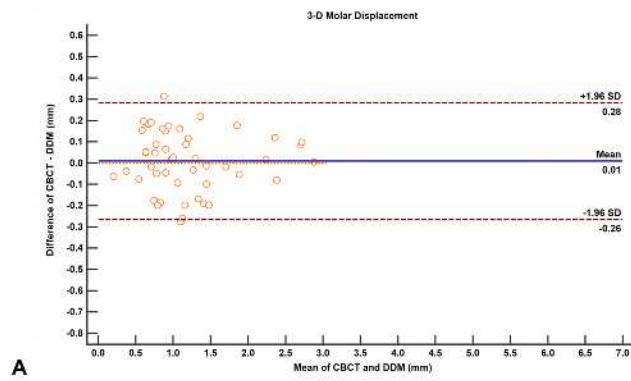
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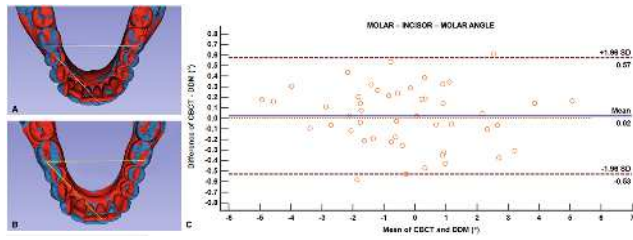
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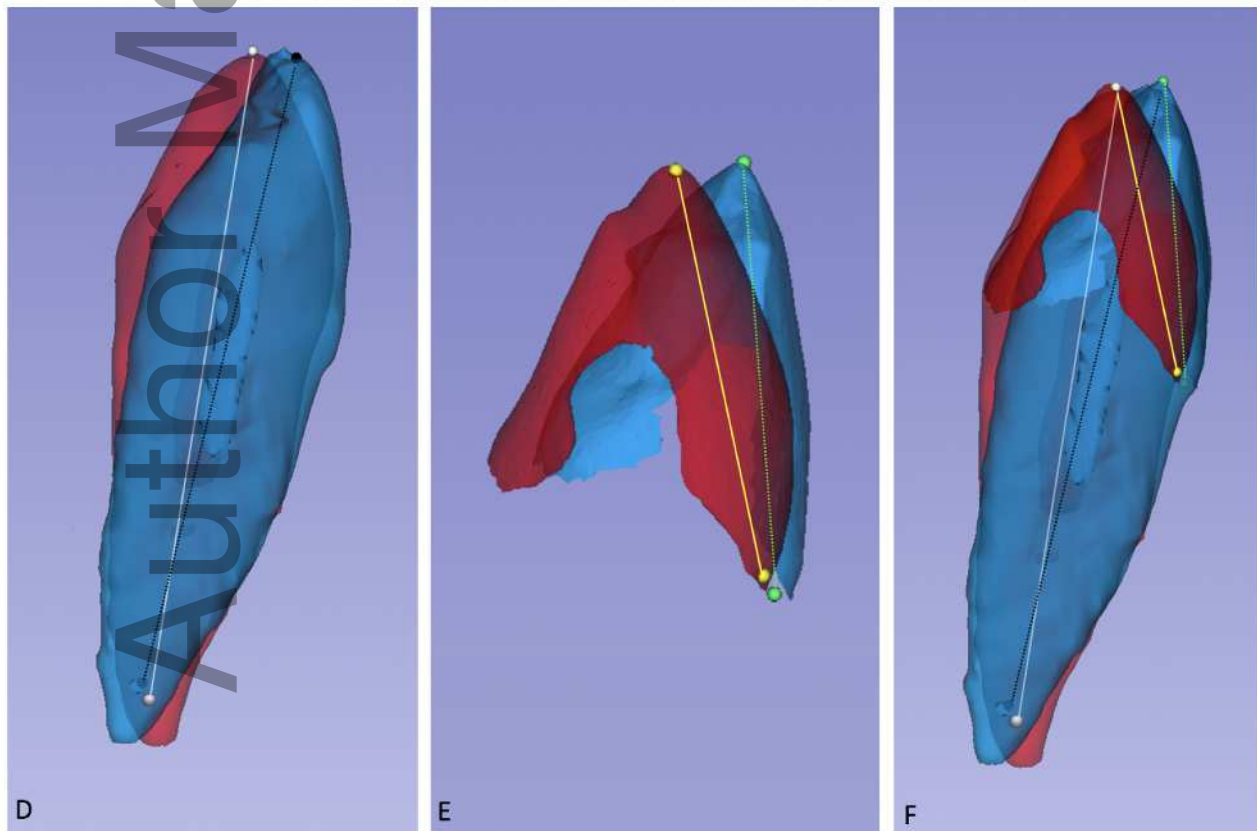# MESIODISTAL ANGULATION – MANDIBULAR RIGHT CANINE

A

B

C

BUCCOLINGUAL ANGULATION – MANDIBULAR RIGHT CANINE

D

E

F

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