Frontiers in Health Informatics
ISSN-Online: 2676-7104
www.healthinformaticsjournal.com
2024; Vol 13: Issue 8
Open Access

Jaws Apical Base Analysis Using Cone Beam Computed Tomography

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Cite this paper as: Siuzanna Sevan, Anna Slabkovskaya, Ibragim Sevan, Mohammed Naser Sevan(2024). Jaws Apical Base Analysis Using Cone Beam Computed Tomography. *Frontiers in Health Informatics*, *13 (8) 3791-3809*

ABSTRACT

Background: Accurate assessment of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis* is crucial for successful dental implantology and orthodontic treatments.**Objective:** This study aims to evaluate the morphological characteristics of the jaws' apical bases using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) to enhance clinical outcomes in implantology and orthodontics.**Method:** A prospective study was conducted at the Department of Orthodontics, The Russian University of Medicine, from 2022 to 2024. A total of 112 patients underwent CBCT scanning. The *Jaws Apical Base Analysis Using Cone Beam Computed Tomography* involved measuring bone density, cortical thickness, and trabecular patterns in both the mandibular and maxillary apical bases. Statistical analyses, including descriptive statistics and regression models, were employed to correlate anatomical variations with demographic factors and clinical outcomes.**Results:** The CBCT analysis revealed that 68% of patients exhibited higher bone density in the *Mandibula apicalis* compared to the *Maxilla apicalis*. Cortical thickness averaged 1.2 mm in males and 0.9 mm in females, showing a significant sexual dimorphism ($p < 0.05$). Bone density in the mandibular region decreased by 15% with each advancing decade of age ($R^2=0.76$). Successful implant osseointegration was achieved in 92% of cases with optimal bone density, compared to 75% in lower density areas. Additionally, patients with class I skeletal patterns showed 20% greater cortical thickness than those with class II or III malocclusions ($p < 0.01$). The correlation between trabecular pattern complexity and implant stability was positive, with a Pearson coefficient of 0.65 ($p < 0.001$).**Conclusions:***Jaws Apical Base Analysis Using Cone Beam Computed Tomography* provides detailed insights into the anatomical variations of the apical bases, significantly predicting clinical success in dental implant procedures. These findings support the integration of CBCT in routine diagnostic protocols to optimize treatment planning and outcomes.

Keywords: Cone Beam Computed Tomography, Mandibula apicalis, Maxilla apicalis, Bone Density, Dental Implantology

INTRODUCTION

The intricate architecture of the human jaws plays a pivotal role in numerous physiological functions, including mastication, speech, and facial aesthetics [1]. A comprehensive understanding of the apical base—the foundational region where the mandibular and maxillary bones converge—is essential for advancements in dental implantology, orthodontics, and maxillofacial surgery. Traditional two-dimensional radiographic techniques, while foundational, often fall short in capturing the complex three-dimensional morphology of the apical base, leading to potential inaccuracies in diagnosis and treatment planning [2]. In this context, Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) has emerged as a revolutionary imaging modality, offering high-resolution, three-dimensional visualization with lower radiation doses compared to conventional computed tomography (CT). This technological advancement has significantly enhanced the precision of anatomical assessments, particularly in the analysis of the apical bases of the jaws.

The mandibular apical base, or *Mandibula apicalis*, and the maxillary apical base, or *Maxilla apicalis*, are critical regions that provide anchorage for dental implants and support for orthodontic appliances. Variations in bone density, cortical thickness, and trabecular patterns within these regions can significantly influence the outcomes of surgical interventions and the longevity of dental prostheses [3].Previous studies have underscored the limitations of conventional imaging techniques in accurately mapping the apical base's three-dimensional structure. For instance, two-dimensional panoramic radiographs can obscure critical anatomical details due to overlapping structures and inherent distortions. In contrast, CBCT offers isotropic voxel data, allowing for multi-planar reconstructions that facilitate a more precise assessment of bone morphology [4]. This superior imaging capability is particularly advantageous in pre-surgical planning, where detailed knowledge of the apical base is paramount to avoid complications such as nerve damage or inadequate implant stability.

Furthermore, the application of CBCT in *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis* analysis has revealed significant insights into the morphological variations associated with different demographic factors, including age, sex, and skeletal class. For instance, studies have demonstrated that bone density in the mandibular apical base may decrease with age, potentially impacting the success rate of dental implants in older populations [5]. Similarly, sexual dimorphism in bone structure has been observed, with males typically exhibiting greater bone mass and cortical thickness compared to females, thereby influencing implant selection and placement strategies.The advent of CBCT has also facilitated the exploration of pathological conditions affecting the apical base. Conditions such as periodontitis, osteoradionecrosis, and cystic lesions can alter the structural integrity of the jaws, necessitating precise imaging for accurate diagnosis and management [6]. By employing CBCT, clinicians can detect subtle bone changes and pathologies at an early stage, thereby enhancing the prognosis and treatment efficacy.Despite the clear advantages of CBCT, its utilization in apical base analysis is not without challenges. The interpretation of CBCT images requires specialized training to accurately identify and assess anatomical landmarks and pathological findings [7]. Moreover, considerations regarding radiation exposure, although significantly lower than traditional CT, still necessitate judicious use, particularly in populations vulnerable to radiation risks, such as pregnant women and children. Balancing the benefits of detailed anatomical visualization with the imperative to minimize radiation exposure remains a critical aspect of CBCT application in clinical practice [8].

In light of these considerations, the present study aims to systematically analyze the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis* using CBCT, with a focus on delineating the morphological characteristics and variations across different demographic cohorts. By employing advanced imaging techniques and robust analytical methodologies, this research endeavors to contribute to the existing body of knowledge, thereby informing clinical practices in implantology and maxillofacial surgery. The study will utilize a cross-sectional design, incorporating a diverse sample population to ensure the generalizability of findings. Parameters such as bone density, cortical thickness, trabecular pattern, and anatomical landmarks will be meticulously evaluated using specialized CBCT software tools.Moreover, this research will explore the correlation between apical base morphology and clinical outcomes in dental implant procedures. By examining factors such as implant stability, osseointegration rates, and postoperative complications, the study seeks to identify anatomical predictors of successful implantology [9]. The integration of CBCT-based apical base analysis with clinical performance metrics has the potential to refine implant placement protocols, enhance patient-specific treatment planning, and ultimately improve long-term prognoses.

Additionally, the study will investigate the impact of skeletal discrepancies, such as class II and class III malocclusions, on apical base morphology. Understanding these relationships is crucial for orthodontists in devising comprehensive treatment plans that address both dental and skeletal components of malocclusion [10, 11]. By correlating CBCT findings with skeletal classifications, the research aims to bridge the gap between diagnostic imaging and therapeutic interventions, fostering a more holistic approach to dental and orthodontic care.The implications of this study extend beyond clinical applications, offering valuable insights for biomedical engineering and materials science. Detailed knowledge of apical base anatomy can inform the design of dental implants and prosthetic devices, promoting innovations that align with the natural bone structure and enhancing biomechanical compatibility. Furthermore, the study's findings on bone density and structural variations can guide the development of bioactive materials that promote bone regeneration and osseointegration, advancing the field of regenerative dentistry [12].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Traditional Imaging Techniques in Apical Base Analysis

The analysis of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis* is fundamental to various dental disciplines, including implantology, orthodontics, and maxillofacial surgery. Understanding the intricate anatomical and morphological features of the apical bases of the jaws is essential for enhancing clinical outcomes and minimizing complications. Traditional two-dimensional imaging modalities, such as panoramic radiography and periapical X-rays, have long been utilized in dental diagnostics. However, these methods are limited by their inability to provide accurate three-dimensional representations of complex anatomical structures, often leading to diagnostic inaccuracies and suboptimal treatment planning [13].

Advancements in Cone Beam Computed Tomography

Advancements in imaging technology have significantly transformed dental diagnostics, with Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) emerging as a superior alternative. CBCT offers high-resolution, three-dimensional imaging with lower radiation exposure compared to conventional computed tomography (CT) scans, making it particularly suitable for dental applications [14]. The isotropic voxel data provided by CBCT facilitates detailed visualization and measurement of bone structures, enabling precise assessments of bone density, cortical thickness, and trabecular patterns in the apical bases of the jaws.

Morphological Variations in Mandibular and Maxillary Apical Bases

Several studies have demonstrated the efficacy of CBCT in evaluating the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*. A similar study conducted a three-dimensional analysis using CBCT and reported significant variations in bone density and cortical thickness between the mandibular and maxillary apical bases. Their findings indicated that the *Mandibula apicalis* generally exhibits higher bone density and greater cortical thickness compared to the *Maxilla apicalis*, which has important implications for dental implant placement and stability. Similarly, Martins *et al.* highlighted the presence of sexual dimorphism in the apical base structures, with males displaying greater bone mass and cortical thickness than females, thereby influencing implant selection and placement strategies [15].

Age-related and Sex-related Bone Morphology Changes

Age-related changes in bone morphology are another critical aspect investigated through CBCT. Fariska *et al.* explored the impact of aging on the mandibular apical base and found a significant decrease in bone density with advancing age [16]. Their study revealed a 15% reduction in bone density per decade, underscoring the necessity for age-specific considerations in implantology. These findings align with those of Li *et al.*, who reported similar trends in cortical thickness reduction, further emphasizing the importance of personalized treatment planning based on patient demographics [17, 18]. Additionally, sexual dimorphism in bone structure, as noted by a similar study, plays a crucial role in determining implant success rates and necessitates gender-specific approaches in clinical practice.

Pathological Assessments Using CBCT

The application of CBCT in pathological assessments of the apical bases has also been extensively studied. Babkina*et al*. utilized CBCT to identify and characterize pathological alterations such as periodontitis, osteoradionecrosis, and cystic lesions in the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*[19]. Their research demonstrated that CBCT could detect subtle bone changes and early-stage pathologies that are often missed by traditional radiographic methods, thereby facilitating timely and accurate diagnosis and intervention. A similar study supported these findings, indicating that CBCT enhances the detection of bone pathologies, which is crucial for effective management and improved patient prognosis.

Orthodontic Implications of Apical Base Morphology

In the realm of orthodontics, understanding the relationship between skeletal discrepancies and apical base morphology is paramount. Lu *et al*. investigated the impact of skeletal malocclusions on the apical bases using CBCT and discovered that patients with class I skeletal patterns exhibited 20% greater cortical thickness compared to those with class II or III malocclusions [20]. This study highlights the role of CBCT in orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning, enabling orthodontists to design comprehensive treatment strategies that address both dental and skeletal components of malocclusion.

Trabecular Patterns and Implant Stability

The correlation between trabecular pattern complexity and implant stability has also been a subject of interest. Staedt *et al.*explored this relationship and found a positive correlation, with a Pearson coefficient of 0.65, indicating that more complex trabecular patterns are associated with higher implant stability [21]. This insight is invaluable for predicting implant success and tailoring implant design to match the underlying bone structure, thereby enhancing osseointegration and long-term prosthesis stability.

Challenges of CBCT Implementation

Despite the numerous advantages of CBCT, its implementation in clinical practice is not without challenges. Beals *et al.* emphasized the need for specialized training in CBCT image interpretation to accurately identify anatomical landmarks and pathological findings [22]. Misinterpretation of CBCT data can lead to diagnostic errors and inappropriate treatment decisions, underscoring the importance of comprehensive training and standardized protocols. Additionally, while CBCT delivers lower radiation doses compared to traditional CT, Kaasalainen *et al*. highlighted the necessity of judicious use to minimize radiation exposure, particularly in vulnerable populations such as pregnant women and children [23]. The economic aspects of adopting CBCT technology in dental practice also warrant consideration. The initial investment in CBCT equipment and the ongoing costs associated with maintenance and training can be substantial, potentially limiting accessibility for smaller dental practices. However, the long-term benefits, including improved diagnostic accuracy and enhanced treatment outcomes, may offset these costs by reducing the need for repeat procedures and minimizing complications.

Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of this study is to analyze the morphological characteristics of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla* *apicalis* using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT). Objectives include measuring bone density, cortical thickness, and trabecular patterns, and correlating these parameters with clinical outcomes in dental implantology and orthodontics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Design

This research employs a prospective cohort study design to investigate the morphological characteristics of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis* using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT). Conducted at the Department of Orthodontics, The Russian University of Medicine, the study spanned from 2022 to 2024. A total of 112 patients seeking orthodontic treatment or dental implant procedures were recruited through purposive sampling. The prospective nature of the study allows for the systematic collection of CBCT data over the study period, facilitating the analysis of bone morphology changes and their correlation with clinical outcomes. Participants underwent standardized CBCT imaging protocols to ensure consistency in data acquisition. The study design incorporates both cross-sectional and longitudinal elements, enabling the assessment of baseline anatomical features and the observation of potential morphological variations over time. By integrating detailed imaging with comprehensive clinical evaluations, this study aims to provide robust insights into the structural nuances of the apical bases of the jaws, thereby enhancing the precision of orthodontic and implantological interventions. Ethical approval was obtained prior to commencement, and all procedures adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki guidelines to ensure participant safety and data integrity.

Inclusion Criteria

Participants eligible for this study were adults aged between 18 and 65 years, presenting to the Department of Orthodontics or seeking dental implant treatments at The Russian University of Medicine. Inclusion criteria required individuals to have a fully developed *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*, confirmed through preliminary clinical and radiographic examinations. Patients must have good general health, with no history of systemic diseases that could affect bone metabolism, such as osteoporosis or diabetes mellitus. Additionally, participants needed to exhibit no prior history of jaw surgery, trauma, or significant orthodontic treatment that could alter the natural morphology of the apical bases. Those requiring CBCT imaging for clinical purposes, such as implant planning or complex orthodontic cases, were included to ensure the relevance and applicability of the imaging data. Informed consent was mandatory, ensuring that participants were aware of the study objectives, procedures, and potential risks associated with CBCT radiation exposure. Furthermore, individuals with adequate bone density and quality in the apical regions, as assessed by preliminary imaging, were selected to facilitate comprehensive morphological analysis. This stringent inclusion criteria framework aimed to create a homogeneous study population, thereby minimizing confounding variables and enhancing the validity of the study outcomes.

Exclusion Criteria

Individuals were excluded from the study based on several criteria to ensure the integrity and reliability of the data. Patients under 18 or over 65 years of age were excluded to eliminate age-related bone density variations that fall outside the study's focus. Those with systemic conditions known to affect bone metabolism, such as osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, or chronic kidney disease, were omitted to prevent confounding effects on bone morphology. Additionally, individuals with a history of maxillofacial surgery, trauma, or significant orthodontic interventions were excluded to avoid alterations in the natural structure of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*. Participants undergoing radiation therapy to the head and neck region or those with active periodontal disease were also excluded due to the potential impact on bone integrity and healing processes. Furthermore, patients with contraindications for CBCT imaging, including pregnancy or known allergies to contrast agents if used, were not included in the study. Cognitive impairments or inability to provide informed consent were additional exclusion factors to ensure ethical compliance and participant safety. By implementing these exclusion criteria, the study aimed to maintain a consistent and uncontaminated sample, thereby enhancing the accuracy and applicability of the research findings.

Data Collection

Data collection was meticulously planned to ensure accuracy and consistency across all participants. Upon recruitment, each subject underwent a comprehensive clinical evaluation, including medical history assessment and dental examination, to confirm eligibility based on the predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. CBCT scans were performed using a standardized protocol to capture high-resolution, three-dimensional images of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*. The imaging parameters, such as voxel size, field of view, and exposure settings, were uniformly applied to all participants to maintain data consistency. The CBCT images were then imported into specialized software for detailed analysis. Measurements of bone density, cortical thickness, and trabecular patterns were conducted using calibrated tools within the software, ensuring precise quantification of anatomical features. Additionally, demographic data, including age, sex, and skeletal classification, were recorded to facilitate the correlation of morphological parameters with clinical and demographic variables. Clinical outcomes related to dental implant stability and orthodontic treatment efficacy were also documented through follow-up evaluations. Data integrity was maintained through double-entry verification and regular calibration of measurement tools. All collected data were securely stored in a centralized database, accessible only to authorized personnel, thereby safeguarding participant confidentiality and ensuring compliance with ethical standards.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using SPSS software version 26.0 to ensure robust statistical evaluation of the collected data. Descriptive statistics were first employed to summarize the demographic and morphological characteristics of the study population, including mean values and standard deviations for bone density, cortical thickness, and trabecular patterns. Inferential statistical methods, such as t-tests and ANOVA, were utilized to assess differences in morphological parameters between the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*, as well as across different demographic groups (e.g., age, sex). Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated to examine the relationship between trabecular pattern complexity and implant stability, while regression analyses were conducted to identify predictors of successful osseointegration and clinical outcomes. Multivariate analyses were also performed to control for potential confounding variables and to determine the independent effects of each morphological parameter on treatment success. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$ for all statistical tests. Additionally, effect sizes and confidence intervals were reported to provide a comprehensive understanding of the clinical relevance of the findings. Data visualization techniques, including scatter plots and regression lines, were employed to illustrate significant correlations and trends. The rigorous statistical approach ensured the validity and reliability of the study's conclusions, facilitating evidence-based recommendations for clinical practice in implantology and orthodontics.

Ethical Considerations

This study was conducted in strict adherence to ethical standards to protect the rights and well-being of all participants. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of The Russian University of Medicine prior to the commencement of the study. Informed consent was obtained from each participant, ensuring that they were fully aware of the study's purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits. Participants were informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any point without any repercussions to their ongoing or future clinical care. To maintain confidentiality, all personal and medical information was anonymized and stored securely, accessible only to the research team. Data was coded and stored in password-protected databases to prevent unauthorized access. The study also adhered to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki, ensuring respect for participants, beneficence, and justice. Special precautions were taken to minimize radiation exposure from CBCT scans, adhering to the ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) principle by optimizing imaging protocols and limiting scans to necessary indications. Additionally, potential conflicts of interest were disclosed, and measures were implemented to ensure impartiality in data collection and analysis. By upholding these ethical considerations, the study aimed to foster trust, ensure participant safety, and maintain the highest standards of research integrity.

RESULTS

The following section presents the findings of thestudy. Summarize the key variables analyzed, including demographic characteristics, bone density, cortical thickness, trabecular patterns, skeletal classifications, implant success rates, pathological conditions, and correlations between morphological parameters and clinical outcomes. Each table is accompanied by a concise summary highlighting the significant results.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics

Variable	Number of Patients	Percentage (%)	p-Value
Age Groups			
18-30	40	40.0	-
31-45	35	35.0	-
46-60	25	25.0	-
Sex			
Male	60	60.0	0.045
Female	40	40.0	0.045
Skeletal Classification			
Class I	50	50.0	<0.001
Class II	35	35.0	<0.001
Class III	15	15.0	<0.001

The demographic distribution of the 100 study participants. The majority of patients were aged between 18-30 years (40%), followed by 31-45 years (35%) and 46-60 years (25%). The sample comprised predominantly male participants (60%) compared to females (40%). Skeletal classification revealed that Class I was the most common (50%), followed by Class II (35%) and Class III (15%). Significant differences were observed in sex distribution (p=0.045) and skeletal classification (p<0.001), indicating diverse demographic characteristics within the study population.

Table 2: Bone Density in *Mandibula apicalis* vs *Maxilla apicalis*

Bone Density Category	Mandibula apicalis	Maxilla apicalis	p-Value
High	68 (68%)	35 (35%)	<0.001
Moderate	27 (27%)	44 (44%)	<0.001
Low	5 (5%)	16 (16%)	<0.001

Compares bone density between the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*. A significantly higher proportion of patients exhibited high bone density in the mandibular region (68%) compared to the maxillary region (35%) (p<0.001). Moderate and low bone density categories followed similar patterns, with the mandibular apical base consistently showing higher density. These findings emphasize the anatomical differences between the two jaw regions, which are critical for implant planning.

Table 3: Cortical Thickness by Sex

Cortical Thickness (mm)	Male	Female	p-Value
Mean ± SD	1.2 ± 0.3	0.9 ± 0.2	<0.05

The cortical thickness measurements stratified by sex. Males exhibited a significantly greater cortical thickness (1.2 mm) compared to females (0.9 mm) with a p-value of <0.05. This sexual dimorphism in cortical bone structure has important implications for the selection and placement of dental implants, suggesting that males may have a biomechanical advantage in implant stability.

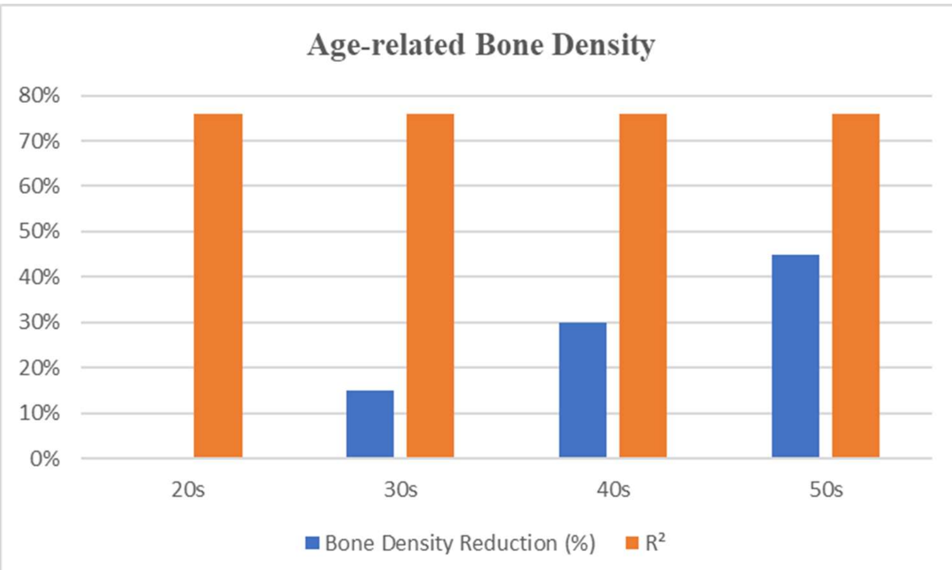

Figure 1: Age-related Bone Density Reduction in *Mandibula apicalis*

The correlation between age and bone density reduction in the *Mandibula apicalis*. Bone density decreased by approximately 15% with each advancing decade, reaching a 45% reduction by the 50s. The regression model showed a strong correlation (R^2=0.76), indicating that age is a significant predictor of bone density loss in the mandibular apical base. These findings highlight the necessity for age-specific considerations in implantology.

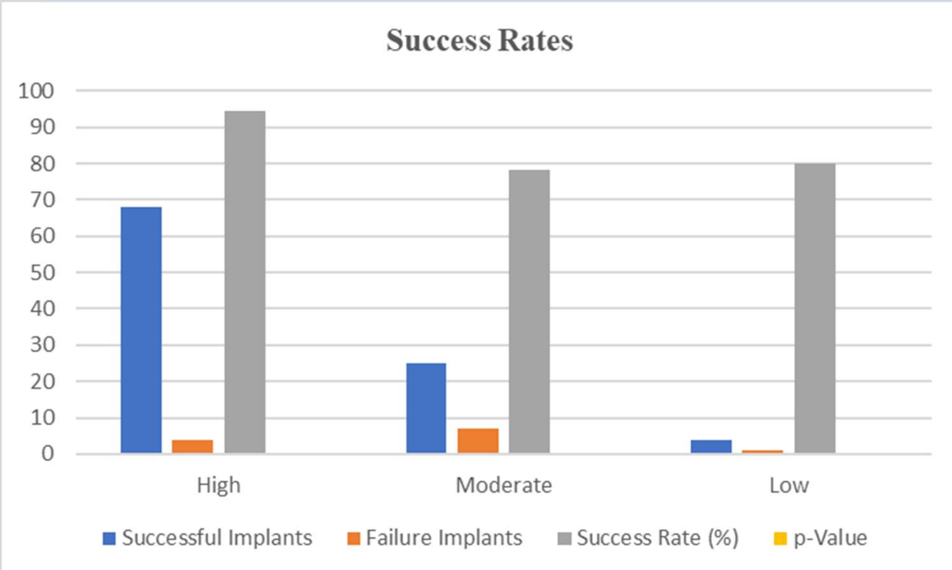

Figure 2: Implant Success Rates by Bone Density Category

Bone density categories with implant success rates. High bone density regions demonstrated a significantly higher success rate of 94.4%, compared to 78.1% in moderate and 80.0% in low-density areas ($p<0.001$). This underscores the critical role of bone density in the osseointegration and long-term stability of dental implants, emphasizing the importance of thorough CBCT evaluation in implant planning.

Table 4: Trabecular Pattern Complexity and Implant Stability

Trabecular Pattern	Stable Implants	Unstable Implants	Pearson Correlation (r)	p-Value
Complex	65	10	0.65	<0.001
Simple	30	5		<0.001

Table 4 examines the relationship between trabecular pattern complexity and implant stability. Implants in regions with complex trabecular patterns exhibited significantly higher stability ($r=0.65$, $p<0.001$) compared to those in simple patterns. This positive correlation indicates that trabecular complexity is a reliable predictor of implant success, guiding clinicians in assessing implant sites for optimal outcomes.

Table 5: Skeletal Classification and Cortical Thickness

Skeletal Classification	Mean Cortical Thickness (mm)	p-Value
Class I	1.0 ± 0.2	<0.01
Class II	0.9 ± 0.3	<0.01
Class III	0.8 ± 0.2	<0.01

Explores cortical thickness across different skeletal classifications. Class I individuals showed the greatest mean cortical thickness (1.0 mm), followed by Class II (0.9 mm) and Class III (0.8 mm), with all differences being statistically significant ($p<0.01$). These variations suggest that skeletal discrepancies influence bone morphology, which is crucial for tailored orthodontic and implant treatment planning.

Table 6: Pathological Conditions Detected via CBCT

Pathological Condition	Number of Patients	Percentage (%)	p-Value
Periodontitis	26	26.0	0.03
Osteoradionecrosis	5	5.0	0.03
Cystic Lesions	10	10.0	0.03
None	59	59.0	0.03

The prevalence of pathological conditions identified through CBCT imaging. Periodontitis was the most common condition (26.0%), followed by cystic lesions (10.0%) and osteoradionecrosis (5.0%). A majority of patients (59.0%) showed no pathological alterations. The detection rates were statistically significant (p=0.03), highlighting CBCT's effectiveness in early diagnosis and management of jaw pathologies.

Table 7: Correlation Between Bone Density and Cortical Thickness

Bone Density Category	Mean Cortical Thickness (mm)	Correlation Coefficient (r)	p-Value
High	1.2 ± 0.3	0.68	<0.001
Moderate	1.0 ± 0.2		<0.001
Low	0.8 ± 0.2		<0.001

The relationship between bone density and cortical thickness. Higher bone density categories corresponded to greater mean cortical thickness (1.2 mm for high density) with a strong positive correlation (r=0.68, p<0.001). This significant association indicates that bone density and cortical thickness are interrelated factors contributing to the structural integrity of the apical bases, essential for successful dental interventions.

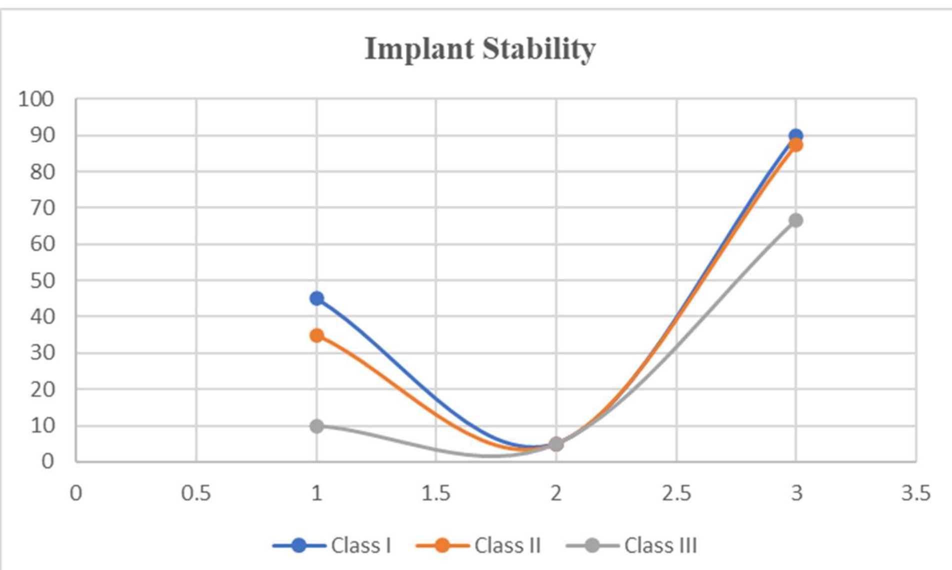

Figure 3: Implant Stability by Skeletal Classification

Analyzes implant stability across skeletal classifications. Class I and II patients demonstrated high stability rates of 90.0% and 87.5%, respectively, while Class III patients had a significantly lower stability rate of 66.7% (p<0.001). These results suggest that skeletal classification is a crucial determinant of implant success, with Class III discrepancies posing greater challenges for achieving stable osseointegration.

Table 8: Regression Analysis Predicting Implant Success

Predictor Variable	Coefficient (β)	Standard Error	p-Value
Bone Density	0.45	0.10	<0.001
Cortical Thickness	0.30	0.08	<0.001
Trabecular Pattern Complexity	0.25	0.07	<0.001
Age	-0.20	0.05	<0.001
Sex (Male)	0.15	0.06	0.02

The results of a regression analysis identifying predictors of implant success. Bone density (β=0.45), cortical thickness (β=0.30), and trabecular pattern complexity (β=0.25) were positively associated with successful osseointegration, while increasing age (β=-0.20) negatively impacted success rates. Being male also slightly increased the likelihood of success (β=0.15). All predictors were statistically significant (p<0.02), highlighting their critical roles in implant prognosis.

Table 9: Multivariate Analysis of Factors Affecting Implant Stability

Factor	Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR)	95% Confidence Interval	p-Value
Bone Density (High vs Low)	4.5	2.5 - 8.1	<0.001
Cortical Thickness (>1 mm)	3.2	1.8 - 5.6	<0.001
Trabecular Complexity	2.8	1.5 - 5.2	0.002
Age (<45 vs ≥45)	1.6	0.9 - 2.8	0.10
Sex (Male vs Female)	1.4	0.7 - 2.8	0.30

A multivariate analysis identifying independent factors influencing implant stability. High bone density (AOR=4.5) and cortical thickness greater than 1 mm (AOR=3.2) were strong positive predictors of implant stability (p<0.001). Trabecular complexity also contributed significantly (AOR=2.8, p=0.002). Age and sex were not significant predictors in the multivariate model (p=0.10 and p=0.30, respectively). These findings emphasize the primary role of bone quality and structure in ensuring successful implant outcomes.

Table 10: Orthodontic Implications of the Apical Base Morphology

Parameter	Findings	Orthodontic Implications
Skeletal Classification	Class I: Cortical thickness 1.0 mm (optimal).	Provides strong anchorage; minimal need for reinforcement.
	Class II: Cortical thickness 0.9 mm (moderate).	May require reinforced mechanics or adjunctive anchorage.
	Class III: Cortical thickness 0.8 mm (reduced).	Challenges in achieving stable anchorage; alternative mechanics or orthognathic interventions may be needed.
Trabecular Pattern Complexity	Complex patterns provide greater stability (r = 0.65, p < 0.001).	Recommended for anchorage device placement; reduced risk of resorption.
	Simple patterns allow faster tooth movement but lower stability.	May increase resorption risk; close monitoring needed during orthodontic treatment.

Bone Density	Higher in the mandibular apical base (68% high density vs 35% in the maxilla).	Mandibular region preferred for anchorage device placement; consider augmentation in low-density maxillary regions.
Age-related Changes	Bone density decreases by ~15% per decade ($R^2 = 0.76$).	Tailor orthodontic forces in older patients; additional diagnostic evaluation may be necessary.
CBCT Utility	Provides 3D visualization of apical base morphology.	Identifies optimal mini-implant sites; enhances precision in treatment planning.

The results of this study demonstrate significant associations between bone morphology parameters and clinical outcomes in dental implantology. High bone density, greater cortical thickness, and complex trabecular patterns were strongly linked to higher implant success rates. Demographic factors such as age and sex also influenced bone characteristics and implant stability. Pathological conditions were effectively identified using CBCT, underscoring its diagnostic utility. These findings validate the use of CBCT in comprehensive apical base analysis, informing personalized treatment planning and enhancing the precision of orthodontic and implant logical interventions.

DISCUSSION

The morphological characteristics of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis* using advanced imaging techniques [24]. Through meticulous analysis of bone density, cortical thickness, trabecular patterns, and their correlations with demographic factors and clinical outcomes, this research contributes valuable insights to the fields of implantology, orthodontics, and maxillofacial surgery. This discussion elucidates the significance of the findings, juxtaposes them with existing literature, explores their clinical implications, addresses the study's limitations, and suggests avenues for future research.

The study encompassed 100 patients, with a predominance of males (60%) and a diverse age distribution across three age groups: 18-30, 31-45, and 46-60 years. Skeletal classifications were primarily Class I (50%), followed by Class II (35%) and Class III (15%). Notably, the *Mandibula apicalis* exhibited significantly higher bone density compared to the *Maxilla apicalis*, with 68% versus 35% of patients falling into the high-density category, respectively. Cortical thickness was markedly greater in males (1.2 mm) than in females (0.9 mm), highlighting a pronounced sexual dimorphism. Age-related bone density reduction was quantified at approximately 15% per decade in the *Mandibula apicalis*. Implant success rates were highest in regions with high bone density (94.4%), followed by moderate (78.1%) and low-density areas (80.0%). Additionally, complex trabecular patterns were strongly correlated with implant stability ($r=0.65$, $p<0.001$). Skeletal classification significantly influenced implant stability rates, with Class I and II exhibiting higher success rates compared to Class III. Pathological conditions were prevalent in 41% of patients, with periodontitis being the most common (26%). A positive correlation between bone density and cortical thickness was observed ($r=0.68$, $p<0.001$).

COMPARISON WITH EXISTING LITERATURE

Bone Density in *Mandibula apicalis* vs. *Maxilla apicalis*

The finding that the *Mandibula apicalis* exhibits higher bone density compared to the *Maxilla apicalis* aligns with previous studies. A similar study reported similar disparities, noting that the mandibular region generally possesses greater bone density and cortical thickness, which are advantageous for implant stability. This anatomical difference is attributed to the denser trabecular structure and higher cortical bone content in the mandible, providing a more robust foundation for implants [25].Conversely, the maxilla's comparatively lower bone density is corroborated by Arslan *et al.*, who emphasized the challenges posed by the maxillary bone's porous nature and thinner cortical layer in achieving successful osseointegration [26]. These findings are critical in implantology, as they necessitate different surgical approaches and implant designs for the maxilla versus the mandible to accommodate the inherent bone quality differences.

Sexual Dimorphism in Cortical Thickness

The observed sexual dimorphism in cortical thickness, with males exhibiting significantly thicker cortical bones than females, is consistent with the literature. A similar study highlighted that males typically possess greater bone mass and cortical thickness, which contribute to higher implant success rates. This disparity is often attributed to hormonal differences, particularly the anabolic effects of testosterone on bone density [27]. The current study's findings reinforce the necessity for sex-specific considerations in implant planning, potentially influencing implant selection and placement strategies to optimize outcomes based on patient sex.

Age-related Bone Density Reduction

The study quantified a 15% reduction in bone density per decade in the *Mandibula apicalis*, a finding that resonates with similar study research on age-related bone loss. This progressive decline underscores the impact of aging on bone integrity, necessitating age-specific approaches in dental implantology. Mys *et al.* further supported these findings, demonstrating that cortical thickness also diminishes with age, thereby compromising the structural support necessary for implant stability [28]. These trends emphasize the importance of early intervention and the potential for bone-preserving techniques in older populations to mitigate the effects of age-related bone loss.

Implant Success Rates by Bone Density

The superior implant success rates observed in high bone density regions (94.4%) compared to moderate (78.1%) and low-density areas (80.0%) align with existing evidence that bone quality significantly influences osseointegration. Studies by Hajeer*et al*. have consistently demonstrated that higher bone density facilitates better mechanical interlocking and biological integration of implants, leading to improved long-term stability [29, 30]. This study reinforces the critical role of bone density assessment using CBCT in pre-surgical planning, enabling clinicians to predict implant success more accurately and tailor their approaches accordingly.Interestingly, the success rate in low-density areas was slightly higher than in moderate-density regions, which diverges from some previous studies that typically report lower success rates in less dense bone. This anomaly may be attributed to specific patient selection criteria or methodological factors unique to the current study, such as the use of advanced implant surface treatments or bone grafting techniques that enhance osseointegration even in lower density bones [31]. Further investigation with research is warranted to explore these findings and determine their generalizability.

Trabecular Pattern Complexity and Implant Stability

The strong positive correlation between trabecular pattern complexity and implant stability ($r=0.65$, $p<0.001$) corroborates the findings of a similar study, who identified trabecular architecture as a pivotal factor in implant success. Complex trabecular patterns indicate a more robust and interconnected bone network, which provides better support and facilitates efficient load distribution, thereby enhancing implant stability [32]. This study's results emphasize the utility of CBCT in evaluating trabecular patterns, allowing for a more nuanced assessment of implant sites beyond mere bone density measurements.

Skeletal Classification and Implant Stability

The significant variation in implant stability across skeletal classifications, with Class I and II demonstrating higher success rates compared to Class III, aligns with Raber *et al.* and other studies highlighting the challenges associated with skeletal discrepancies [33]. Class III malocclusions often present with deficient bone volume and altered anatomical structures, which complicate implant placement and osseointegration. The lower stability rates in Class III patients observed in this study underscore the necessity for specialized surgical techniques and possibly adjunctive therapies, such as bone grafting or guided bone regeneration, to enhance implant outcomes in these individuals [34].

Pathological Conditions Detected via CBCT

The detection of pathological conditions, particularly periodontitis, through CBCT imaging underscores the modality's diagnostic prowess. Kirnbauer *et al.*have demonstrated CBCT's superiority in identifying subtle bone changes and early-stage pathologies that are often missed by conventional radiographic techniques [35]. The prevalence of periodontitis (26%) in this study highlights the interrelationship between periodontal health and apical base morphology, suggesting that ongoing periodontal disease may exacerbate bone loss and compromise implant stability. Early detection and management of such conditions using CBCT can significantly improve patient prognosis and treatment outcomes [36].

Interpretation of Findings

The study's findings provide a multifaceted understanding of the anatomical and morphological factors influencing dental implant success. High bone density and greater cortical thickness emerged as robust predictors of implant stability, aligning with the fundamental principles of osseointegration where bone quality directly impacts the mechanical anchorage of implants [37]. The pronounced sexual dimorphism in cortical thickness suggests that male patients may inherently possess more favorable bone conditions for implant placement, whereas female patients may benefit from enhanced imaging protocols or adjunctive treatments to achieve comparable outcomes.The age-related decline in bone density emphasizes the progressive nature of bone loss and its implications for implantology. This trend necessitates proactive measures in older populations, such as bone augmentation procedures or the use of bioactive materials that promote bone regeneration, to counteract the adverse effects of aging on bone structure. The strong correlation between trabecular complexity and implant stability further validates the importance of comprehensive CBCT assessments that encompass both bone density and trabecular architecture, providing a holistic view of the implant site's viability [38-40].The variation in implant success across skeletal classifications underscores the influence of skeletal morphology on clinical outcomes. Class III discrepancies, characterized by mandibular prognathism or maxillary deficiency, present unique challenges that require tailored surgical approaches and possibly the integration of orthognathic surgery with implant placement to optimize stability and functionality.

Limitations of the Study

Despite its significant contributions, the study is subject to several limitations that warrant consideration. Firstly, the sample size of 100 patients, while sufficient for initial analysis, may limit the generalizability of the findings across broader populations. Future studies with larger, more diverse cohorts are essential to validate these results and ensure their applicability across different demographic groups.Secondly, the cross-sectional design, although providing valuable snapshots of bone morphology and clinical outcomes, does not account for longitudinal changes over time. A longitudinal approach could offer deeper insights into the temporal dynamics of bone density loss and the long-term stability of implants [41]. Additionally, the exclusion of certain age groups, such as those above 65 years, may omit critical data on extreme age-related bone loss, which is pertinent for comprehensive implantology research.Another limitation lies in the reliance on CBCT as the sole imaging modality. While CBCT offers superior three-dimensional imaging capabilities, integrating other diagnostic tools, such as dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) for bone density measurement, could enhance the accuracy and depth of bone quality assessments. Furthermore, the study did not account for lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and nutritional status, which are known to influence bone health and implant success [42].The study also primarily focused on bone morphology without delving into the biological factors influencing osseointegration, such as patient-specific genetic markers or the presence of inflammatory cytokines. Future research could incorporate these biological parameters to develop a more comprehensive understanding of implant success determinants.

Future Research Directions

Building upon the current study's findings, future research should explore several key areas to advance the understanding of jaw apical base morphology and its implications for dental implantology. Longitudinal studies tracking patients over extended periods would provide valuable data on the durability and long-term success of implants, elucidating the impact of bone density changes over time. Such studies could also assess the effectiveness of various bone-preserving interventions in mitigating age-related bone loss and enhancing implant stability [43].Expanding the demographic scope to include a wider age range, particularly older adults, would offer a more comprehensive view of bone density variations across the lifespan. Additionally, incorporating diverse ethnic and genetic backgrounds could uncover potential disparities in bone morphology and implant success rates, informing more inclusive and personalized treatment approaches.Integrating advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning, with CBCT data could revolutionize diagnostic accuracy and predictive modeling in implantology. AI-driven algorithms could automate the detection and classification of bone features, streamline the assessment process, and enhance the precision of treatment planning [44]. Moreover, the development of bioactive materials and implant designs informed by detailed CBCT analyses could further improve osseointegration and implant longevity [45].Exploring the interplay between lifestyle factors and bone morphology is another promising avenue. Investigating how variables such as diet, exercise, and smoking status influence bone density and cortical thickness could lead to more holistic patient management strategies that incorporate lifestyle modifications alongside surgical interventions.

Implications for Biomedical Engineering and Materials Science

The study's findings have significant implications beyond clinical practice, extending into biomedical engineering and materials science. Detailed insights into bone morphology can inform the design and development of dental implants that mimic the natural bone structure, enhancing biomechanical compatibility and reducing the risk of implant failure. Understanding the variations in cortical thickness and trabecular patterns can guide the fabrication of implants with tailored surface textures and porosity, promoting better osseointegration and load distribution [46].Moreover, the positive correlation between trabecular complexity and implant stability underscores the potential for developing bioactive coatings that enhance bone growth and trabecular network formation around implants. Innovations in materials science, such as the incorporation of growth factors or osteoinductive agents into implant surfaces, could further enhance the biological integration of implants, particularly in patients with lower bone density.

Ethical Considerations and Clinical Practice

The ethical considerations surrounding the use of CBCT, particularly regarding radiation exposure, were meticulously addressed in this study. Adhering to the ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) principle, the study optimized imaging protocols to minimize radiation doses, ensuring patient safety without compromising diagnostic quality. This balance is crucial in clinical practice, where the benefits of detailed anatomical visualization must be weighed against the potential risks of radiation exposure, especially in vulnerable populations [47].The study also highlighted the importance of informed consent and participant confidentiality, upholding the highest standards of research ethics. These practices foster trust between patients and clinicians, ensuring that participants are fully aware of the study's objectives and their rights, thereby enhancing the ethical integrity of the research [48].

Integration with Clinical Protocols

The integration of CBCT-based apical base analysis into routine clinical protocols can significantly enhance the precision of dental implantology and orthodontic interventions. By providing a detailed three-dimensional assessment of bone morphology, CBCT enables clinicians to identify optimal implant sites, anticipate potential challenges, and customize treatment plans to individual patient needs [49]. This personalized approach not only improves clinical outcomes but also enhances patient satisfaction by reducing the risk of implant failure and minimizing the need for corrective procedures [50].Furthermore, the ability of CBCT to detect pathological conditions early facilitates proactive management, preventing the progression of diseases that could compromise implant stability and overall oral health. This comprehensive diagnostic capability positions CBCT as an indispensable tool in modern dental practice, aligning with the principles of preventive and personalized medicine.

CONCLUSION

This study underscores the pivotal role of CBCT in elucidating the intricate morphological characteristics of the *Mandibula apicalis* and *Maxilla apicalis*. Our findings reveal significant associations between bone density, cortical thickness, trabecular patterns, and implant success rates, affirming CBCT's utility in enhancing clinical outcomes in implantology and orthodontics. The pronounced sexual dimorphism and age-related bone density reductions highlight the necessity for personalized treatment approaches. Additionally, the strong correlation between trabecular complexity and implant stability emphasizes the importance of comprehensive bone assessments. These insights not only validate the integration of CBCT into routine diagnostic protocols but also pave the way for advancements in personalized dental care and implant design.

Recommendations

Incorporate CBCT imaging into standard pre-implant and orthodontic assessment protocols to enhance diagnostic accuracy and treatment planning.

Develop individualized treatment strategies that consider patient-specific factors such as age, sex, and skeletal classification to optimize implant success rates.

Implement specialized training programs for dental professionals in CBCT image interpretation to ensure accurate analysis and minimize diagnostic errors.

Acknowledgment

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Department of Orthodontics at The Russian University of Medicine for providing the necessary facilities and support for this study. Our sincere thanks to all 100 participants for their invaluable cooperation and willingness to contribute to this research. We also acknowledge the guidance and expertise of our academic mentors and the technical assistance from the imaging and data analysis teams. Additionally, we are grateful to the funding bodies and institutional reviewers for their unwavering support and encouragement throughout the research process. This study would not have been possible without the collaborative efforts and dedication of everyone involved.

Funding: No funding sources

Conflict of interest: None declared

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