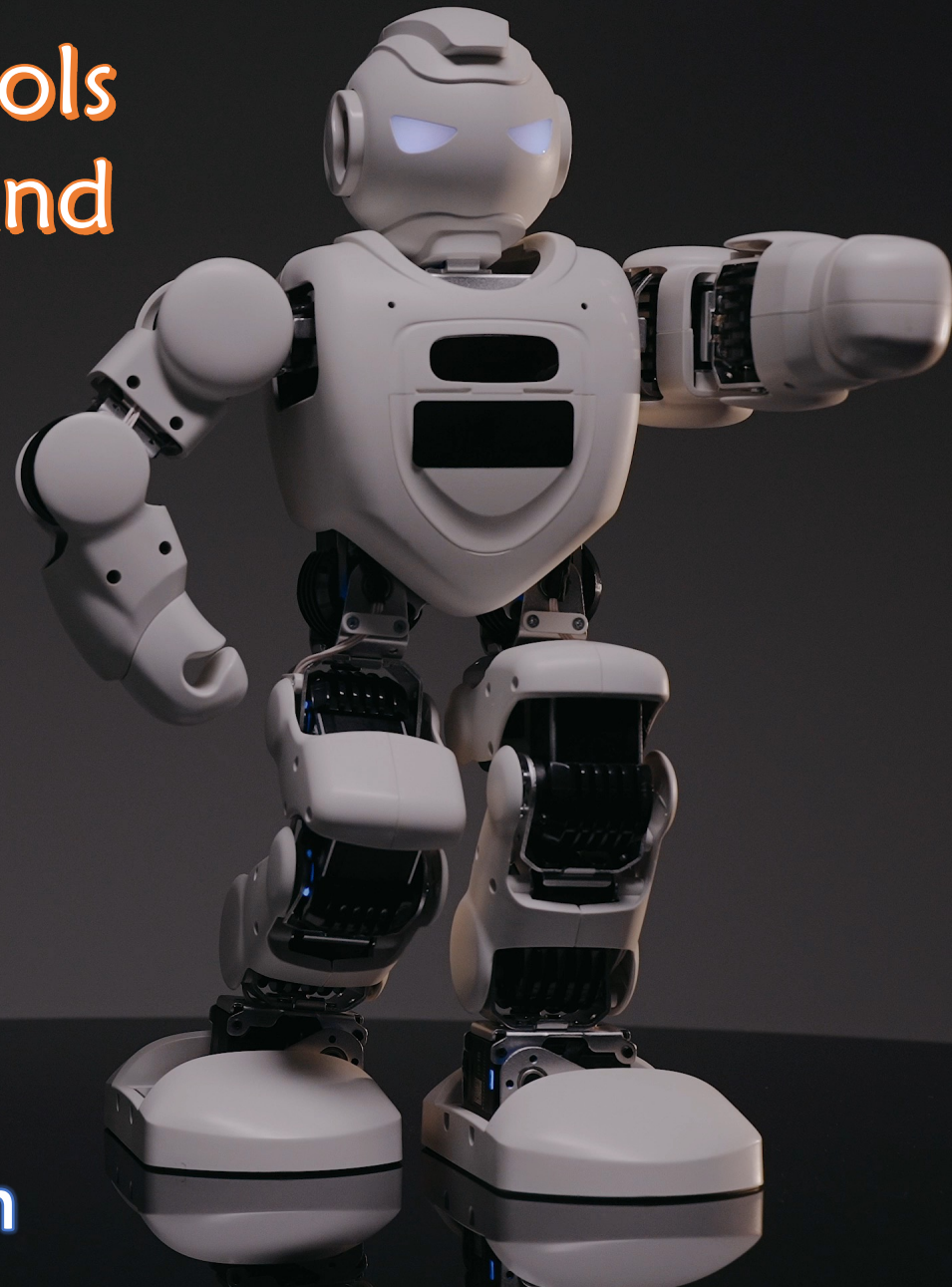


# Decoding the Future: AI Tools for Precision Periodontics and Research Excellence



Assistant Professor  
Hadeel Mazin Akram

# Objectives



## OBJECTIVE 01

**understanding of  
how AI can be  
seamlessly  
integrated into  
existing diagnostic  
protocols**



## OBJECTIVE 02

**Explore the unique  
features and  
applications of each  
AI tool in the research  
context**



# Periodontal Diagnosis

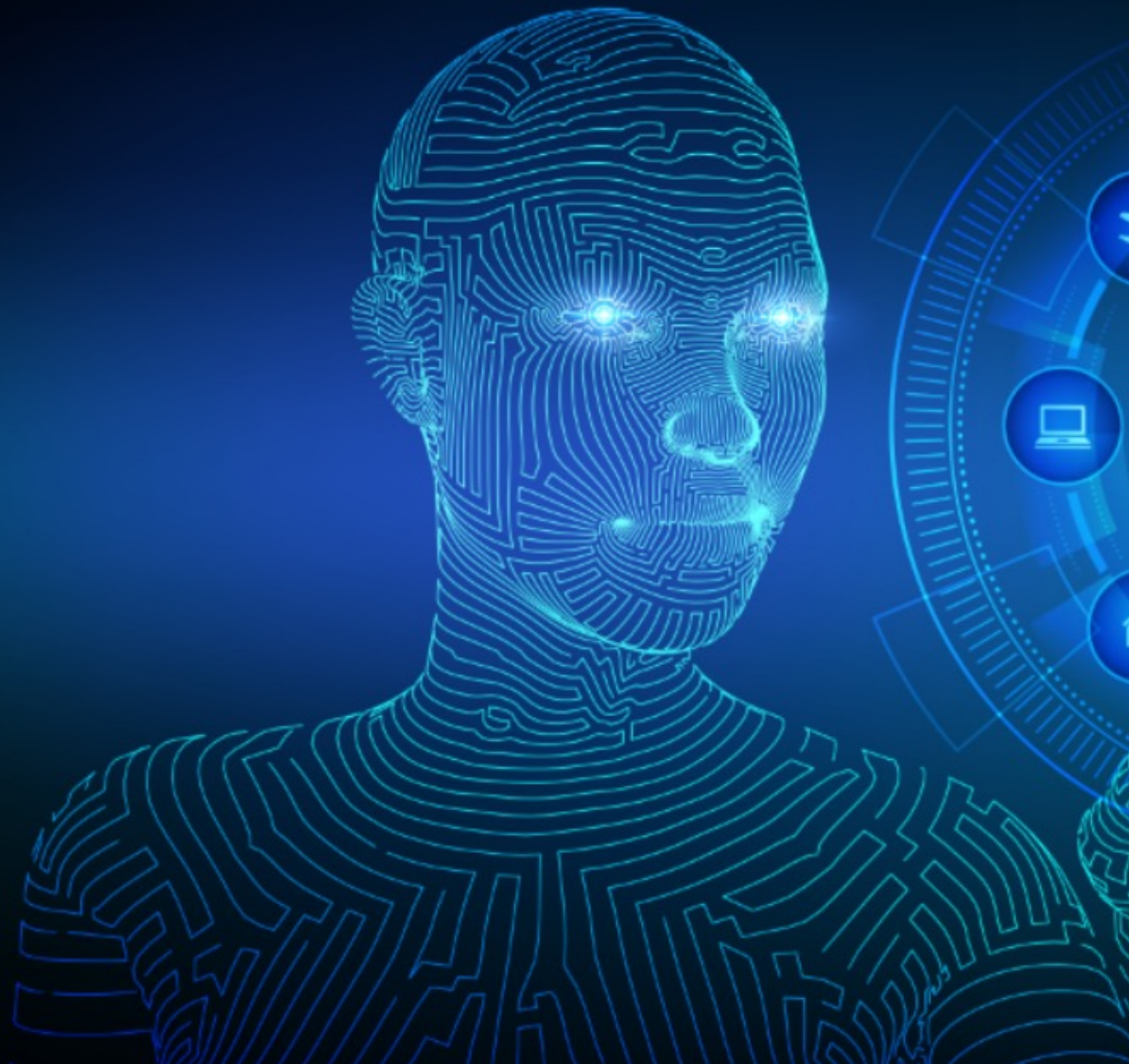




**Despite the latest advances in treatment modalities, there has not been a significant improvement in the methodology for detecting alveolar bone loss and assessing the severity of the bone loss in the compromised teeth.**

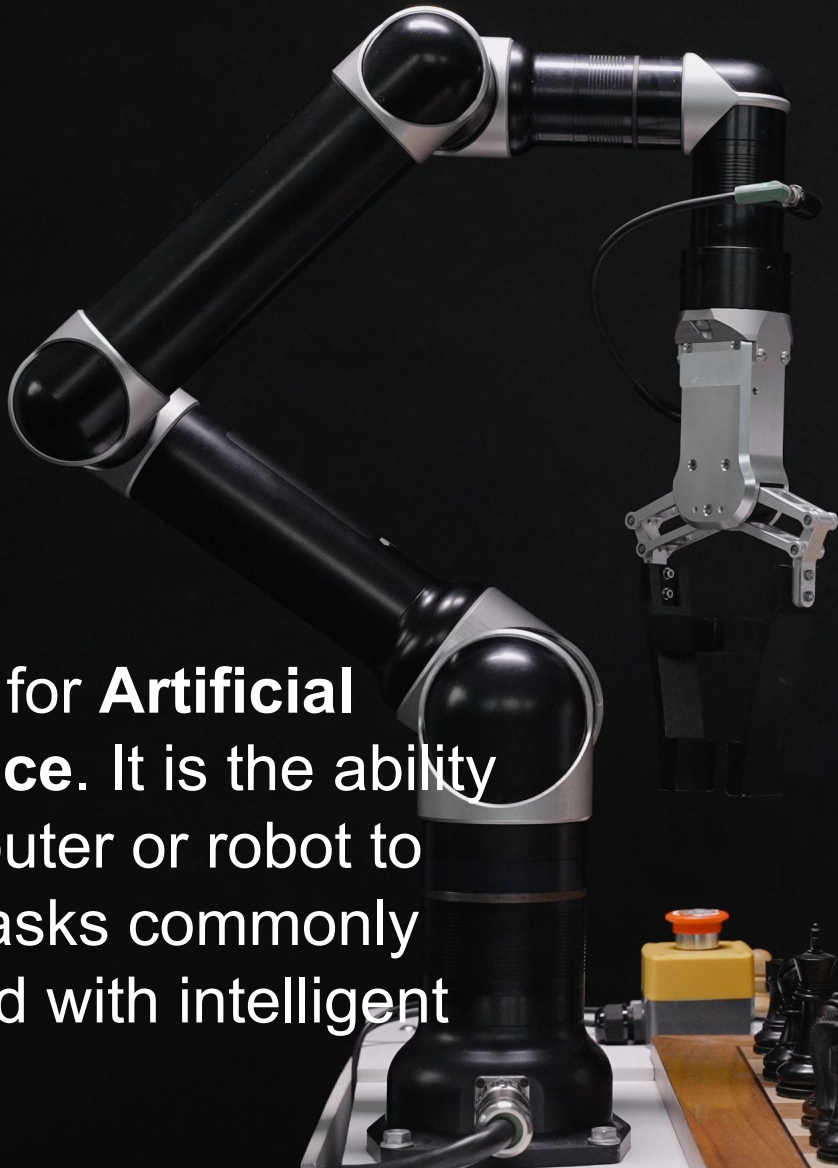
**There is a lack of standardization relating to periodontitis diagnosis and management, resulting in instances of undiagnosed and untreated oral disease**





Artificial  
Intelligence

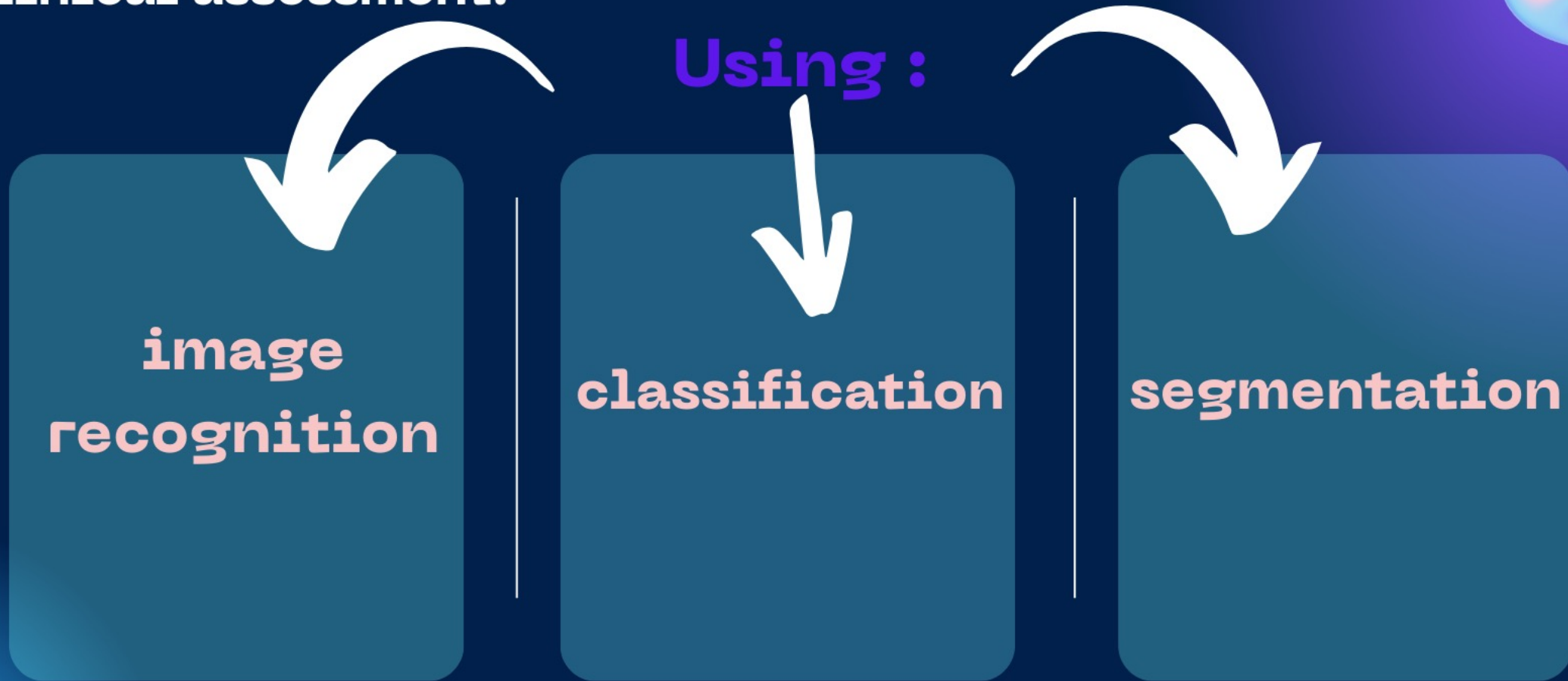
AI stands for **Artificial Intelligence**. It is the ability of a computer or robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings







**AI approaches may be beneficial because they provide a more effective diagnostic process when combined with clinical assessment.**



**AI may enhance dental efficiency**

## Image recognition

AI can be trained to recognize patterns in dental images that are indicative of periodontal disease. This includes things like the color and texture of the gums, the presence of bleeding, and the amount of bone loss

## Classification

AI can be used to classify dental images into different categories, such as healthy, gingivitis, and periodontitis

## Segmentation

AI can be used to segment dental images, which means that it can identify and isolate different parts of the image, such as the teeth, gums, and bone. This can help dentists to make more precise measurements of bone loss and other important features of the periodontal anatomy.



# Artificial intelligence (AI) diagnostic tools: utilizing a convolutional neural network (CNN) to assess periodontal bone level radiographically—a retrospective study

Ghala Alotaibi<sup>1,2</sup>, Mohammed Awawdeh<sup>1,2</sup>, Fathima Fazrina Farook<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Mohamed Aljohani<sup>4</sup>, Razan Mohamed Aldhafiri<sup>1,2</sup> and Mohamed Aldhoayan<sup>2,3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** The purpose of this investigation was to develop a computer-assisted detection system based on a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) algorithm and to evaluate the accuracy and usefulness of this system for the detection of alveolar bone loss in periapical radiographs in the anterior region of the dental arches. We also aimed to evaluate the usefulness of the system in categorizing the severity of bone loss due to periodontal disease.

**Method:** A data set of 1724 intraoral periapical images of upper and lower anterior teeth in 1610 adult patients were retrieved from the ROMEXIS software management system at King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences. Using a combination of pre-trained deep CNN architecture and a self-trained network, the radiographic images were used to determine the optimal CNN algorithm. The diagnostic and predictive accuracy, precision, confusion matrix, recall, F1-score, Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC), Cohen Kappa, were calculated using the deep CNN algorithm in Python.

**Results:** The periapical radiograph dataset was divided randomly into 70% training, 20% validation, and 10% testing datasets. With the deep learning algorithm, the diagnostic accuracy for classifying normal versus disease was 73.0%, and 59% for the classification of the levels of severity of the bone loss. The Model showed a significant difference in the confusion matrix, accuracy, precision, recall, f1-score, MCC and Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC), Cohen Kappa, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC), between both the binary and multi-classification models.

**Conclusion:** This study revealed that the deep CNN algorithm (VGG-16) was useful to detect alveolar bone loss in periapical radiographs, and has a satisfactory ability to detect the severity of bone loss in teeth. The results suggest that machines can perform better based on the level classification and the captured characteristics of the image diagnosis. With additional optimization of the periodontal dataset, it is expected that a computer-aided detection system can become an effective and efficient procedure for aiding in the detection and staging of periodontal disease.

**Keywords:** CNN, Artificial intelligence, Teeth, Bone level, Periodontitis, Learning machine, VGG-16

## Background

Periodontitis (PD), a multifactorial and complex inflammatory disease in tooth-supporting tissues, is categorized

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# Convolutional neural networks (CNNs)

- 1724 intraoral periapical images
- All periapical images were annotated and examined by three independent examiners
- The data set was divided randomly into 70% training dataset, 20% validation dataset, and 10% testing dataset
- The images were classified as in binary (healthy or disease) and multiclassification (normal, mild, moderate, severe).
- Accuracy was 73%

# Study shows the potential for AI to automatically identify periodontal pathologies

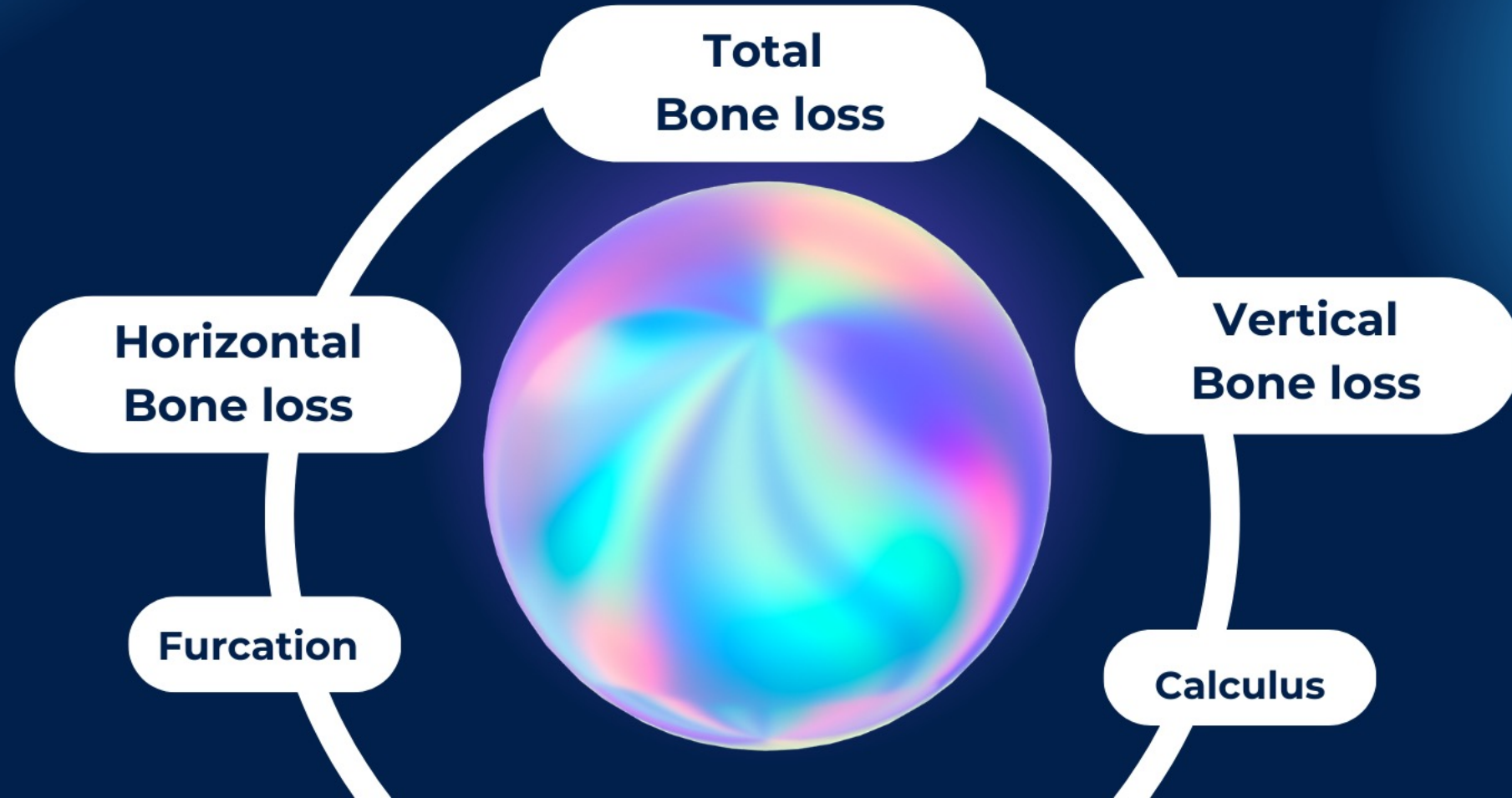
Reviewed by [Emily Henderson, B.Sc.](#)

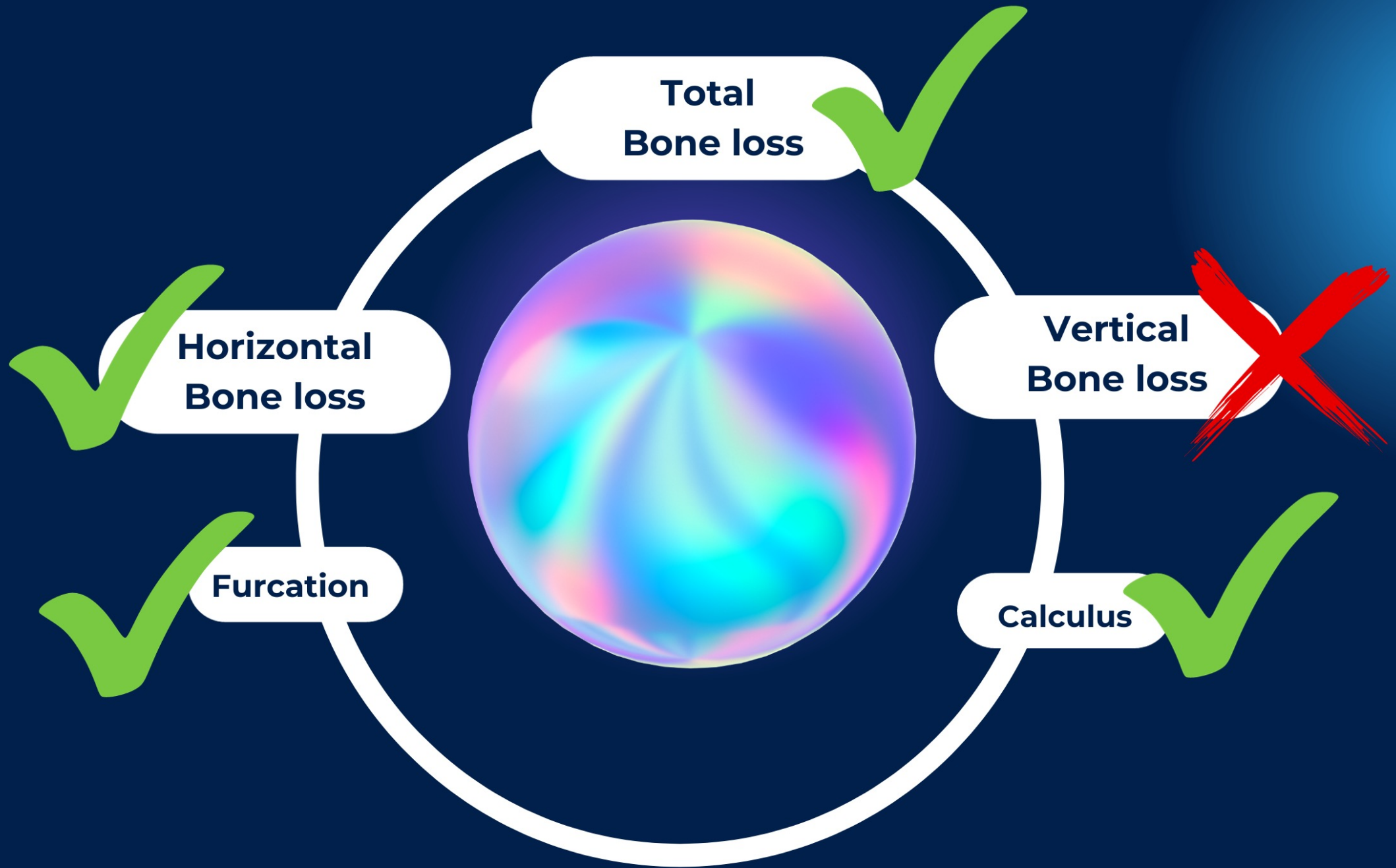
Jun 16 2022

A deep learning algorithm successfully detects periodontal disease from 2D bitewing radiographs, according to research presented at EuroPerio10, the world's leading congress in periodontology and implant dentistry organized by the European Federation of Periodontology (EFP).

“*Our study shows the potential for artificial intelligence (AI) to automatically identify periodontal pathologies that might otherwise be missed. This could reduce radiation exposure by avoiding repeat assessments, prevent the silent progression of periodontal disease, and enable earlier treatment.*”

**434 bitewing radiographs from patients with periodontitis. Image processing was performed with CNN to quickly and precisely segment images. An experienced specialist also evaluated the images using the segmentation method.**





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# Deep Learning Hybrid Method to Automatically Diagnose Periodontal Bone Loss and Stage Periodontitis

[Hyuk-Joon Chang](#), [Sang-Jeong Lee](#), [Tae-Hoon Yong](#), [Nan-Young Shin](#), [Bong-Geun Jang](#), [Jo-Eun Kim](#), [Kyung-Hoe Huh](#), [Sam-Sun Lee](#), [Min-Suk Heo](#), [Soon-Chul Choi](#), [Tae-Il Kim](#) & [Won-Jin Yi](#) 

[Scientific Reports](#) **10**, Article number: 7531 (2020) | [Cite this article](#)

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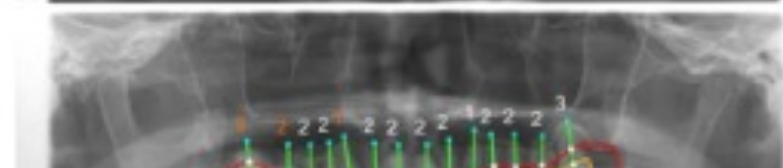
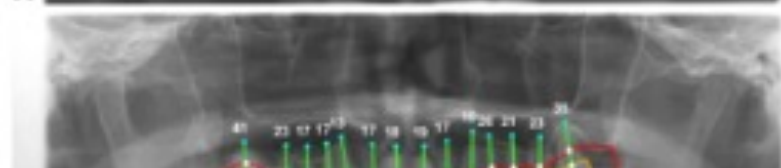
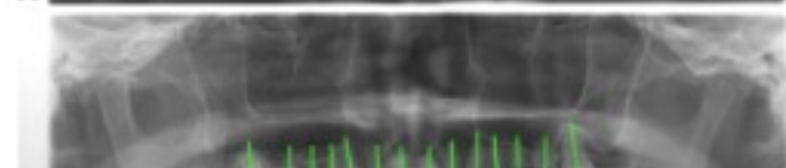
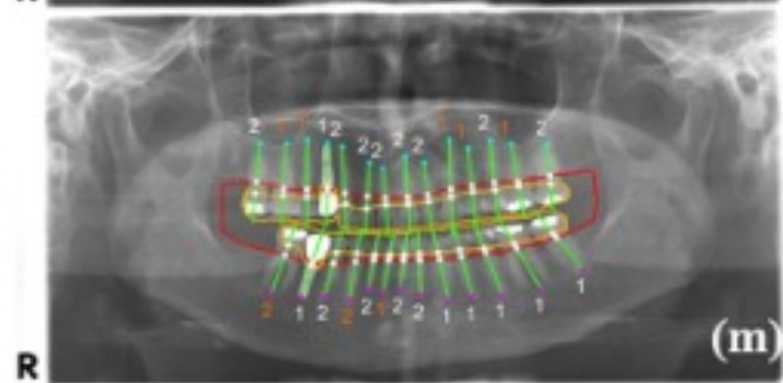
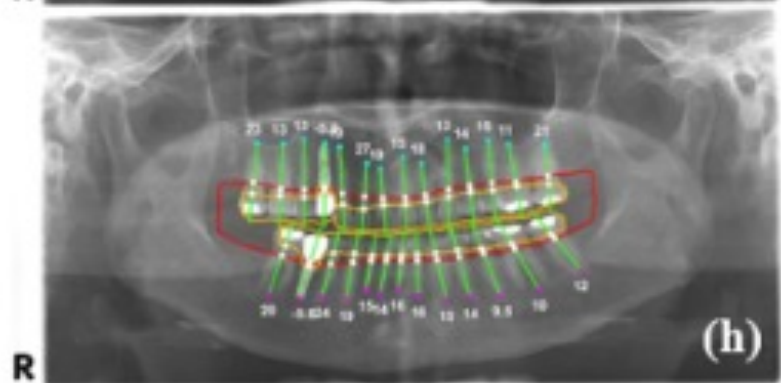
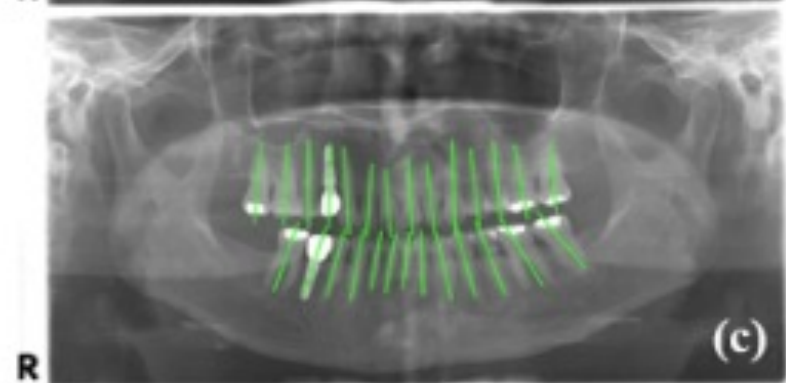
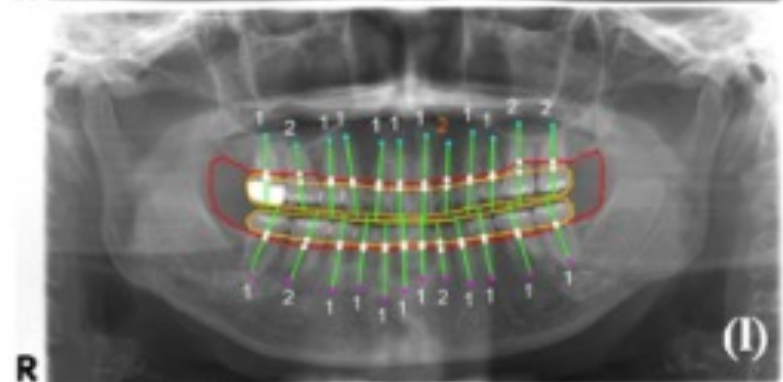
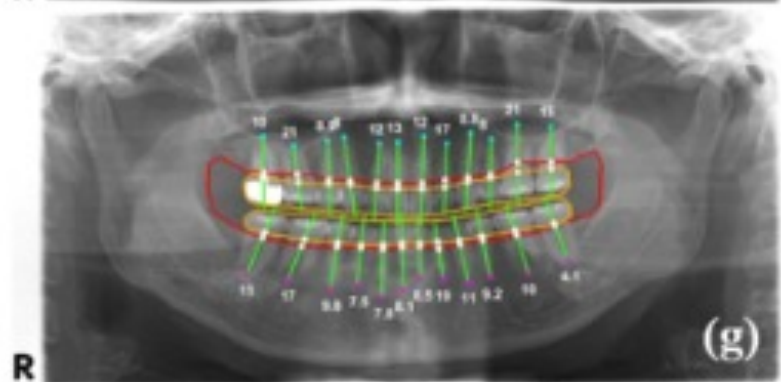
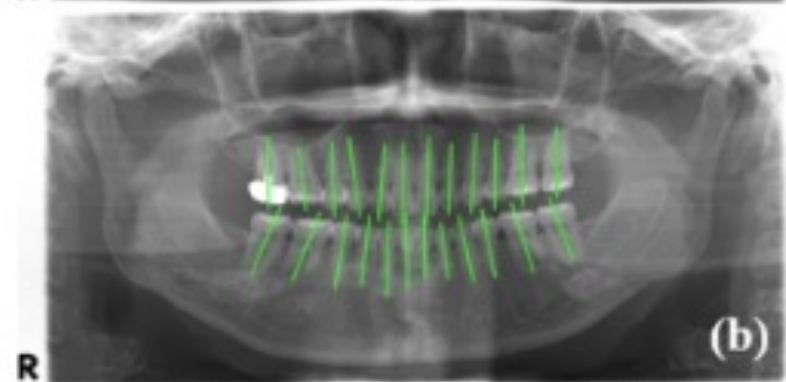
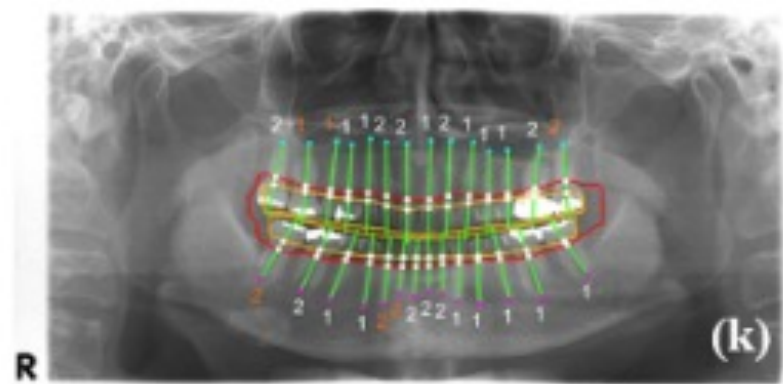
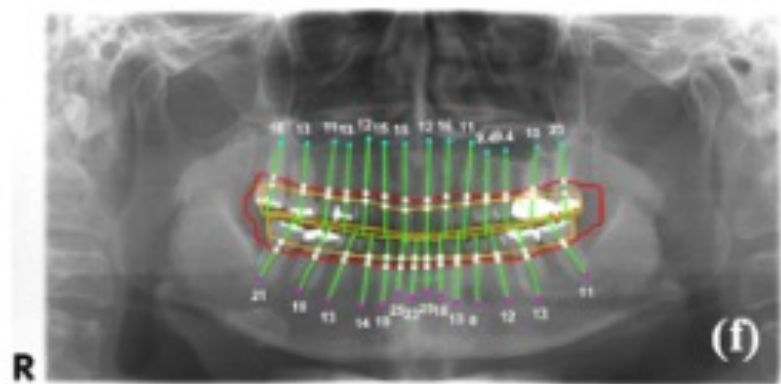
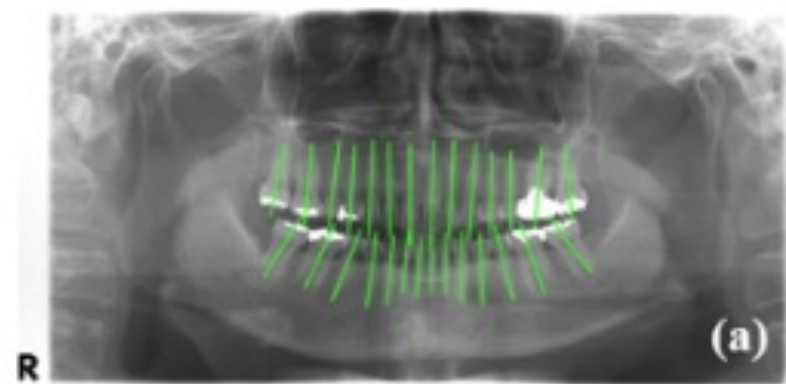
## Abstract

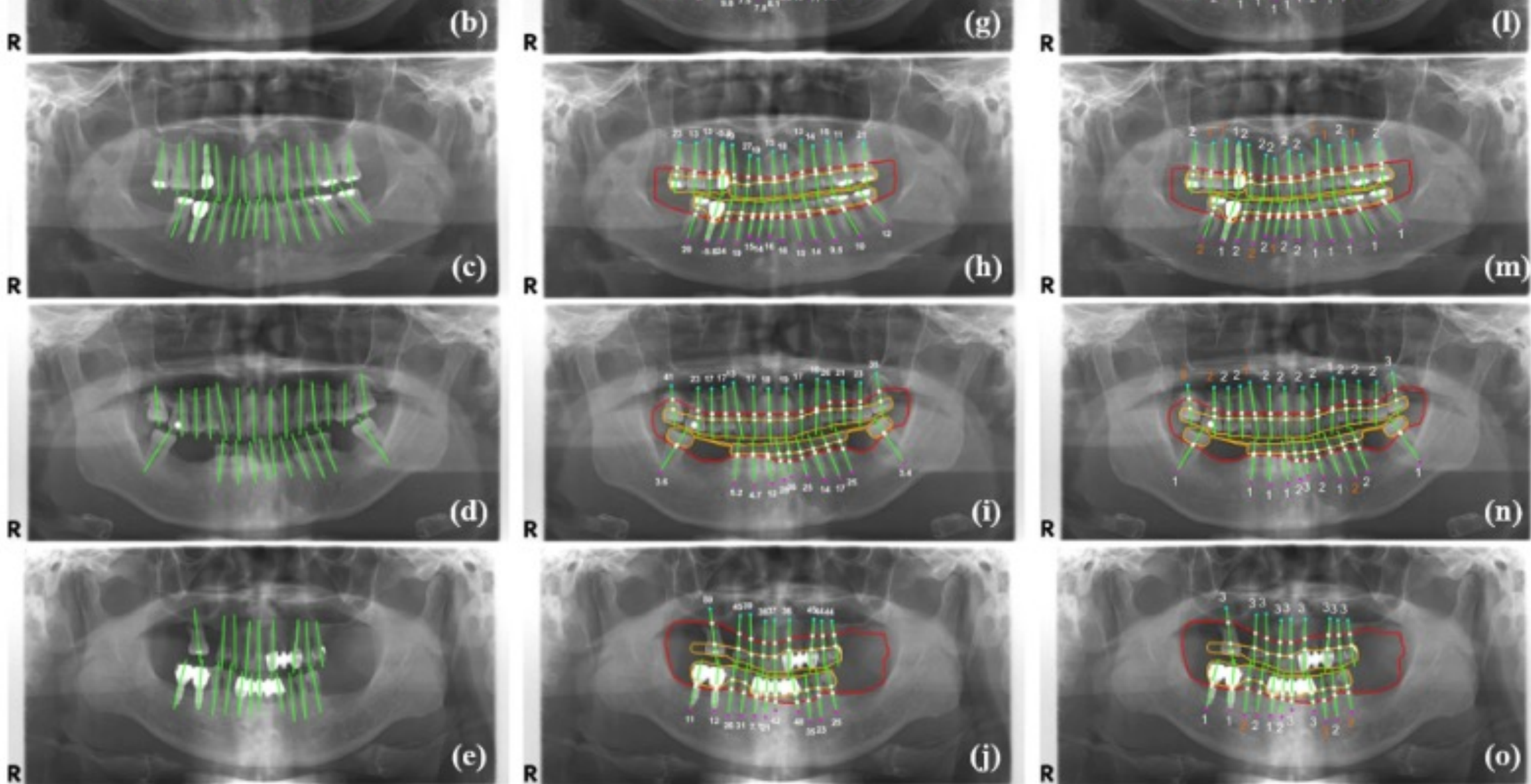
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We developed an automatic method for staging periodontitis on dental panoramic radiographs using the deep learning hybrid method. A novel hybrid framework was proposed to automatically detect and classify the periodontal bone loss of each individual tooth. The framework is a hybrid of deep learning architecture for detection and conventional CAD processing for classification. Deep learning was used to detect the radiographic bone level (or

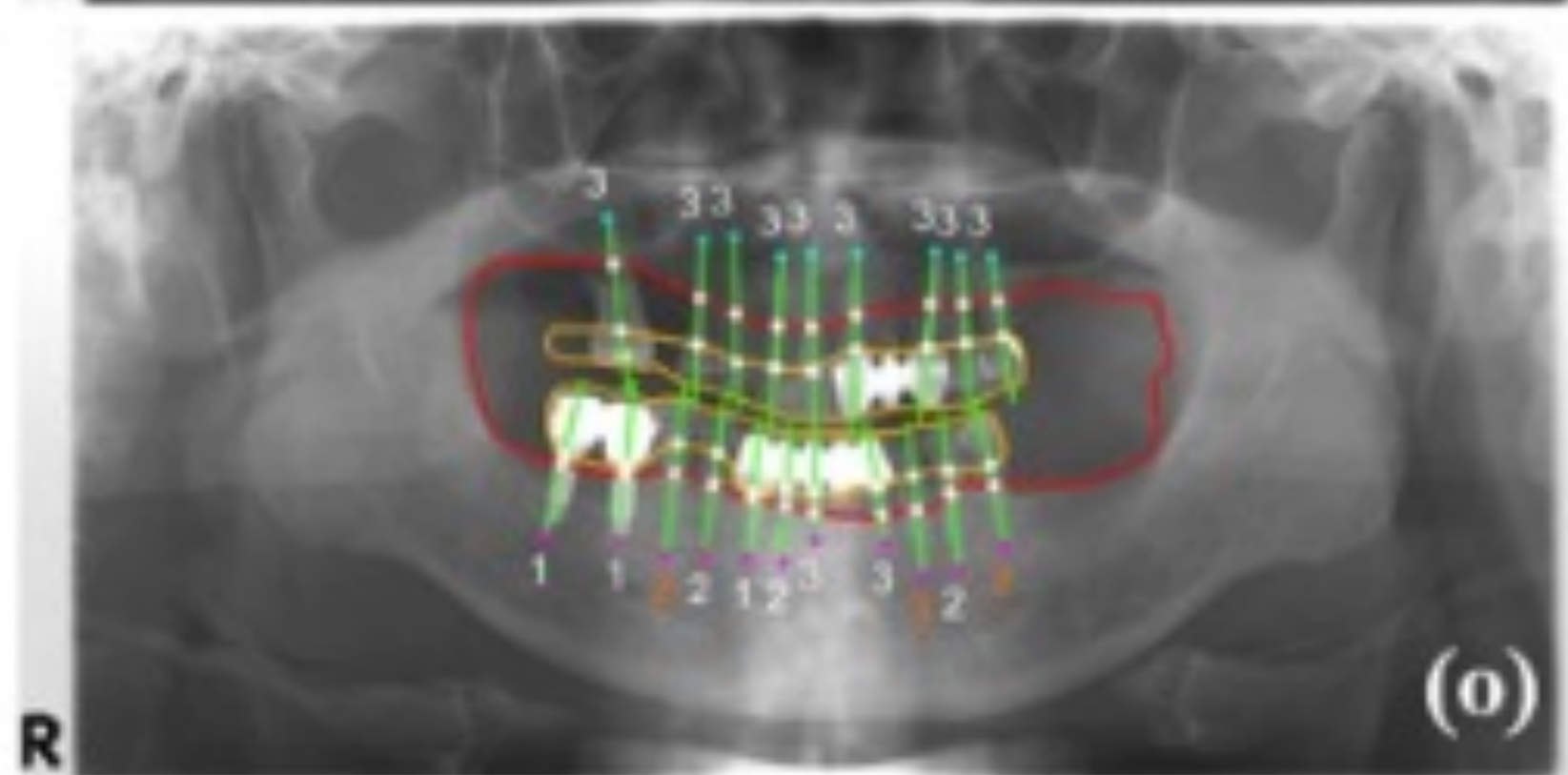
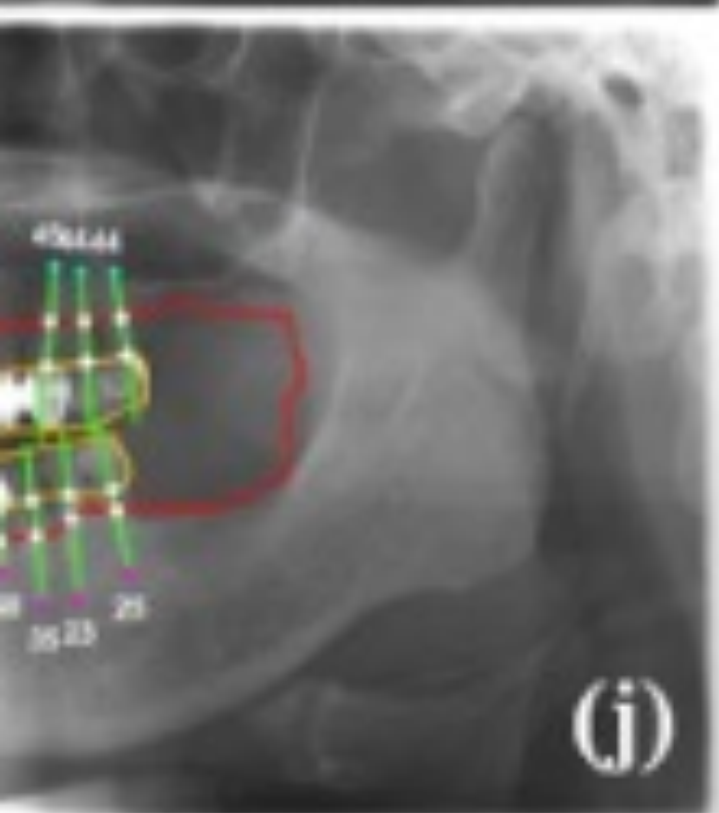
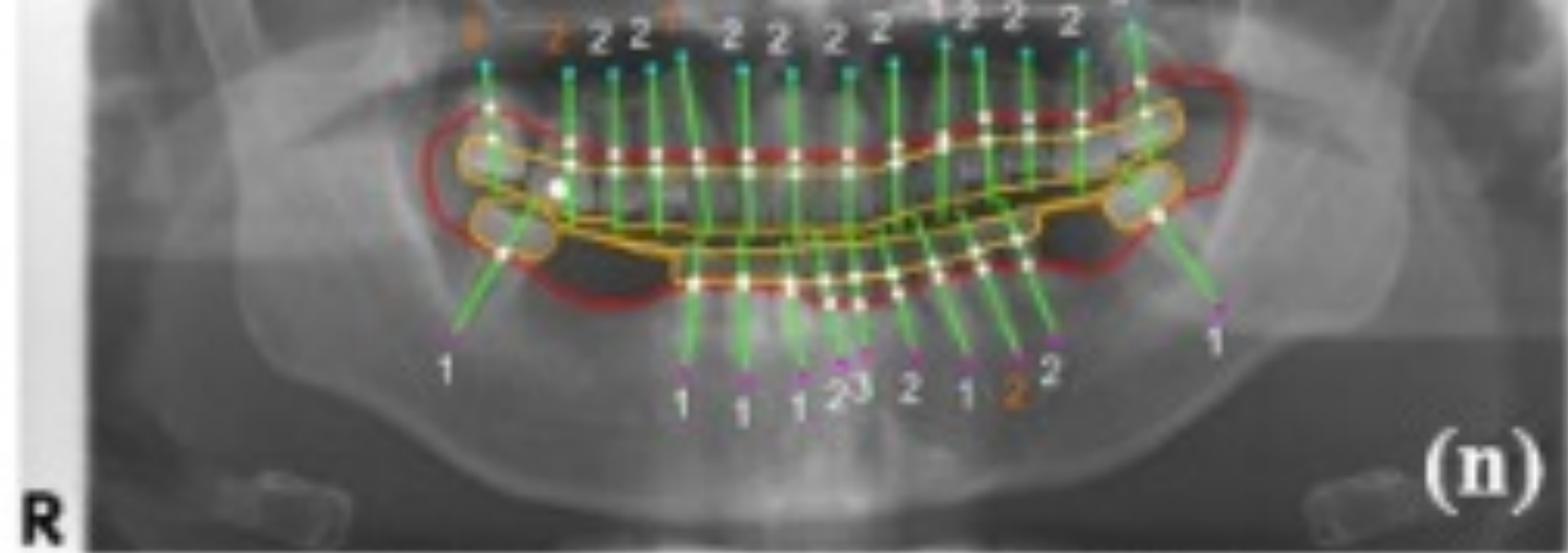
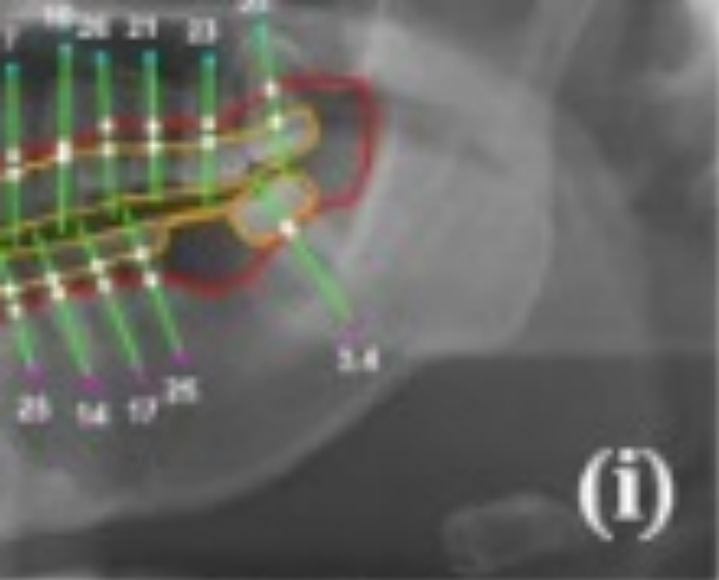
[com/articles/s41598-020-64509-z#Bib1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-64509-z#Bib1)







The long-axis orientations of the tooth and the implant (a–e), the intersection points of the tooth (implant) long-axis with the periodontal bone level and the CEJ level (fixture top level), the percentage rate of the radiographic bone loss (f–j), and the stages of the periodontitis for each tooth and implant (k–o) (correctly classified stages in white color, and incorrectly classified stages in orange color).



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> [Bioengineering \(Basel\)](#). 2023 Jul 4;10(7):802. doi: 10.3390/bioengineering10070802.

# Deep Learning for Dental Diagnosis: A Novel Approach to Furcation Involvement Detection on Periapical Radiographs

Yi-Cheng Mao <sup>1</sup>, Yen-Cheng Huang <sup>1</sup>, Tsung-Yi Chen <sup>2</sup>, Kuo-Chen Li <sup>3</sup>, Yuan-Jin Lin <sup>4</sup>, Yu-Lin Liu <sup>2</sup>, Hong-Rong Yan <sup>4</sup>, Yu-Jie Yang <sup>4</sup>, Chiung-An Chen <sup>5</sup>, Shih-Lun Chen <sup>2</sup>, Chun-Wei Li <sup>1</sup>, Mei-Ling Chan <sup>1 6</sup>, Yueh Chuo <sup>1</sup>, Patricia Angela R Abu <sup>7</sup>

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PMID: 37508829 PMID: PMC10376376 DOI: 10.3390/bioengineering10070802

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## Abstract

Furcation defects pose a significant challenge in the diagnosis and treatment planning of periodontal diseases. The accurate detection of furcation involvements (FI) on periapical radiographs (PAs) is crucial for the success of periodontal therapy. This research proposes a deep learning-based approach to furcation defect detection using convolutional neural networks (CNN) with an accuracy rate of 95%. This research has undergone a rigorous review by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) and has received accreditation under number 202002030B0C505. A dataset of 300 periapical radiographs of teeth with and without FI were collected and preprocessed to enhance the quality of the images. The

# convolutional neural networks (CNN) with an accuracy rate of 95%.

Compare the impact of various training sets on training results.

	Original Images	Gaussian High-Pass Filter	Gaussian High-Pass Filter + Mask
Validation Accuracy	84.16%	87.21%	94.97%
Validation Loss	0.7634	0.4578	0.1822
Model	GoogLeNet	GoogLeNet	GoogLeNet

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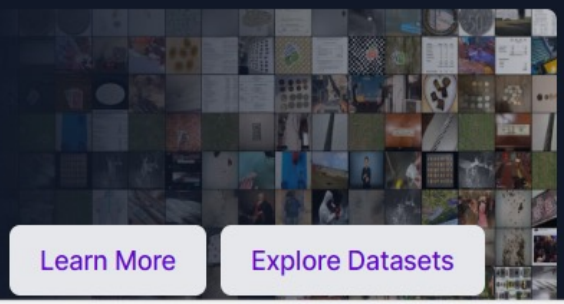
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AI in  
Periodontal  
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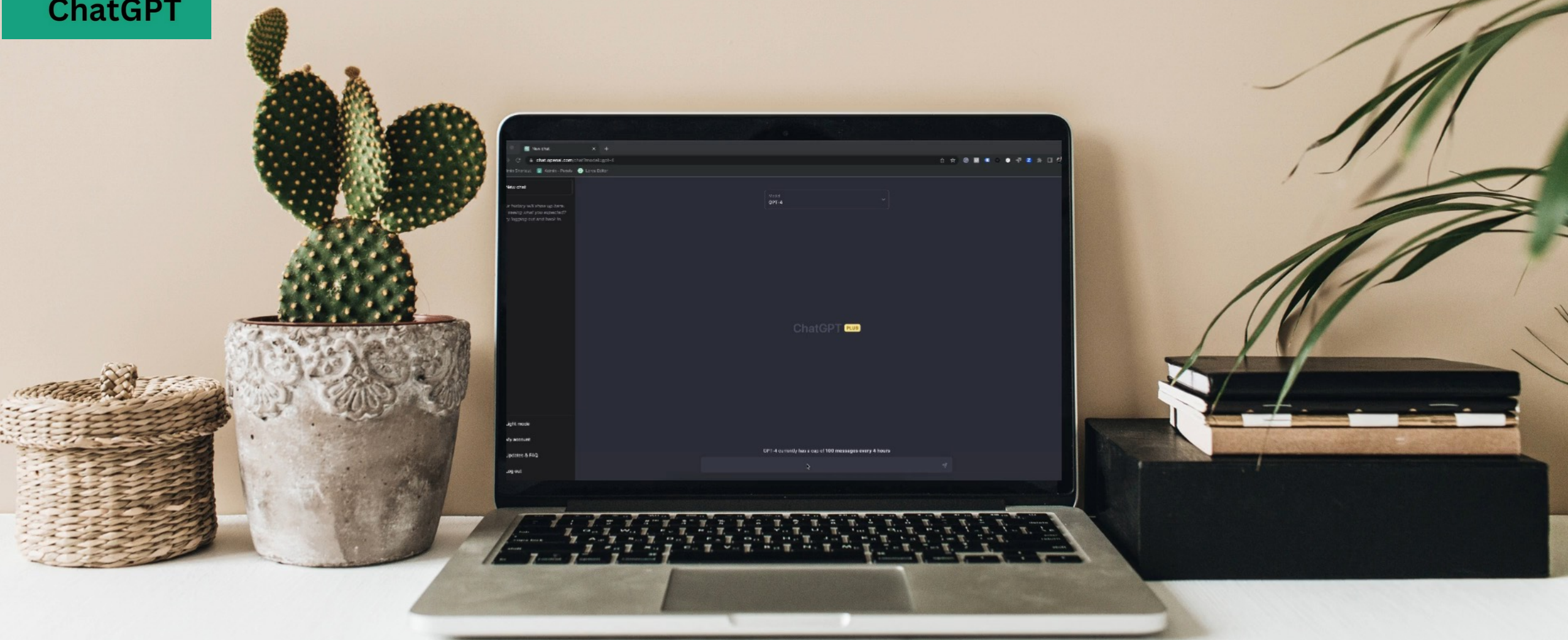


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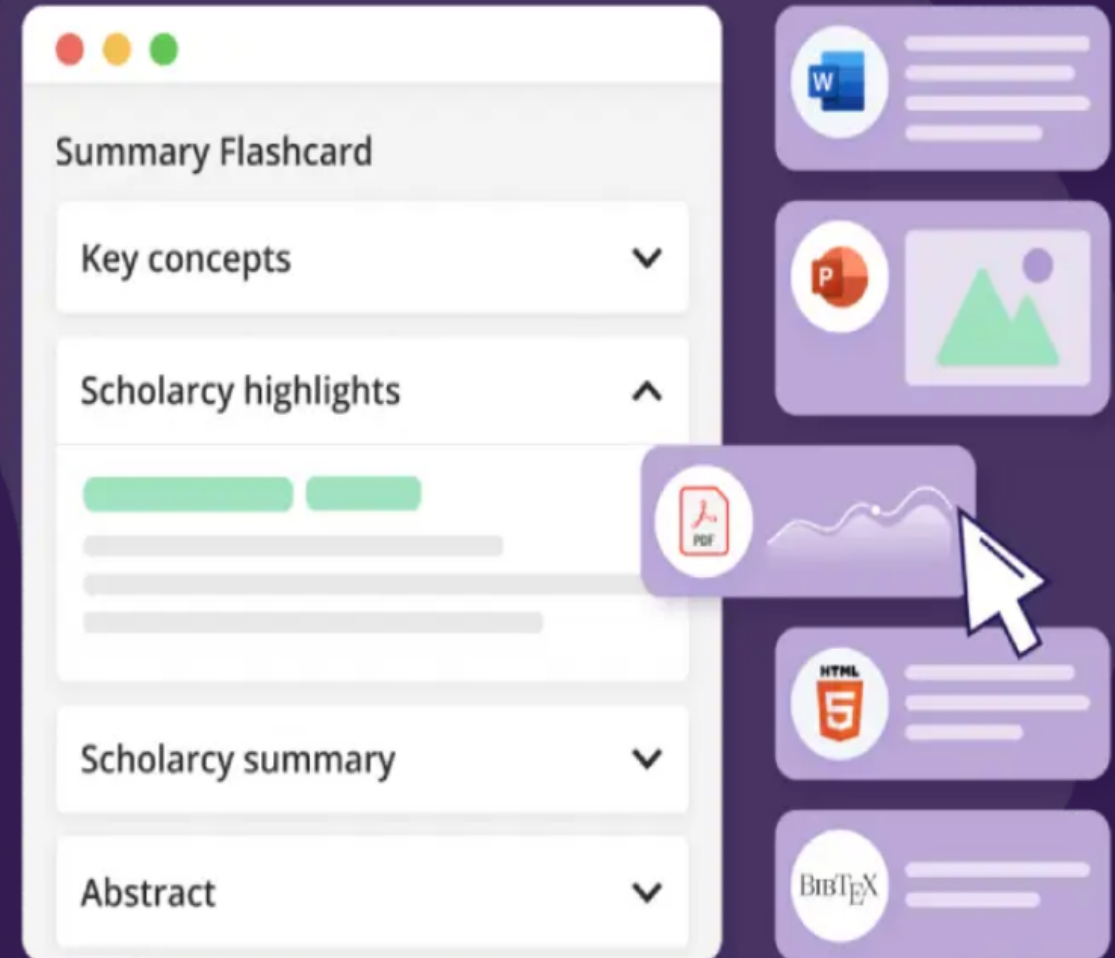
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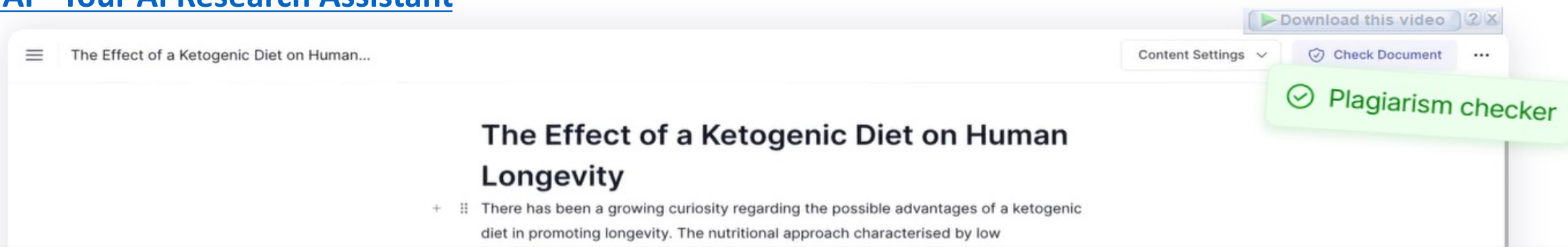
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What do you need help with?

### References

#### Reference #1

**Longer charged amino acids favor  $\beta$ -strand formation in hairpin peptides**

Jingyuan Chang<sup>1</sup>, Jing-Yuan Chang<sup>2</sup>, Nian-Zhi Li<sup>3</sup> et al. 2021J Pep Sci

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Interactions between charged amino acids significantly influence the structure and function of proteins. The encoded charged amino acids Asp, Glu, Arg, and Lys have different number of hydrophobic methylenes linking the backbone to the charged functionality...

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#### Reference #2

**Understanding protein non-folding**

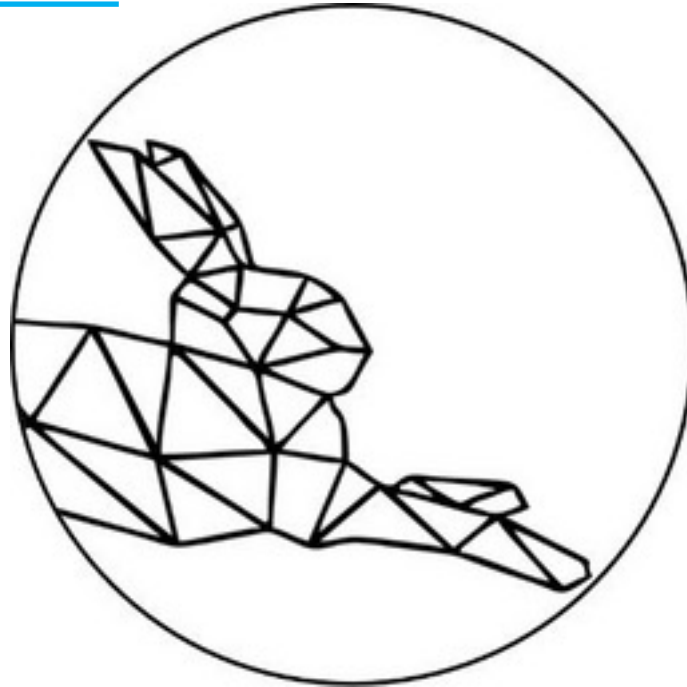
Vladimir N. Uversky<sup>1</sup>, A. Keith Dunker<sup>2</sup> 2010 *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Proteins and Proteomics*

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This review describes the family of intrinsically disordered proteins, members of which fail to form rigid 3-D structures under physiological conditions, either along their entire lengths or only in localized regions...

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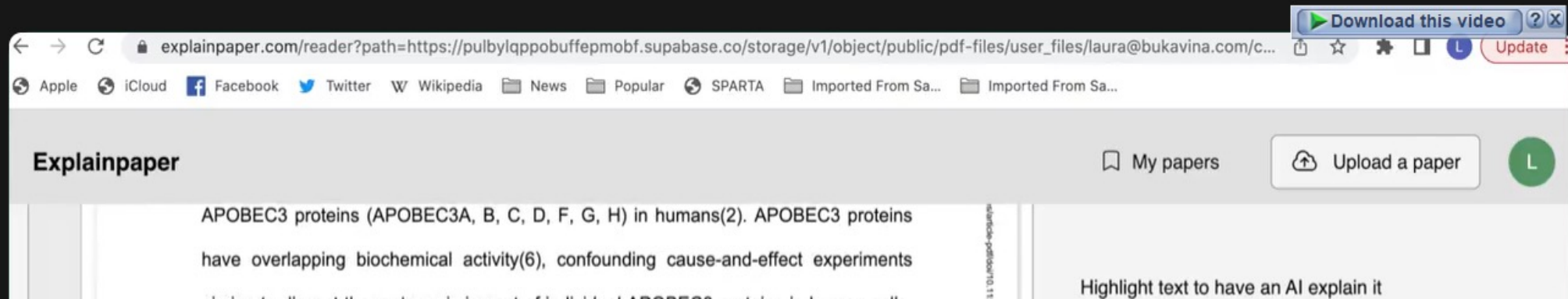
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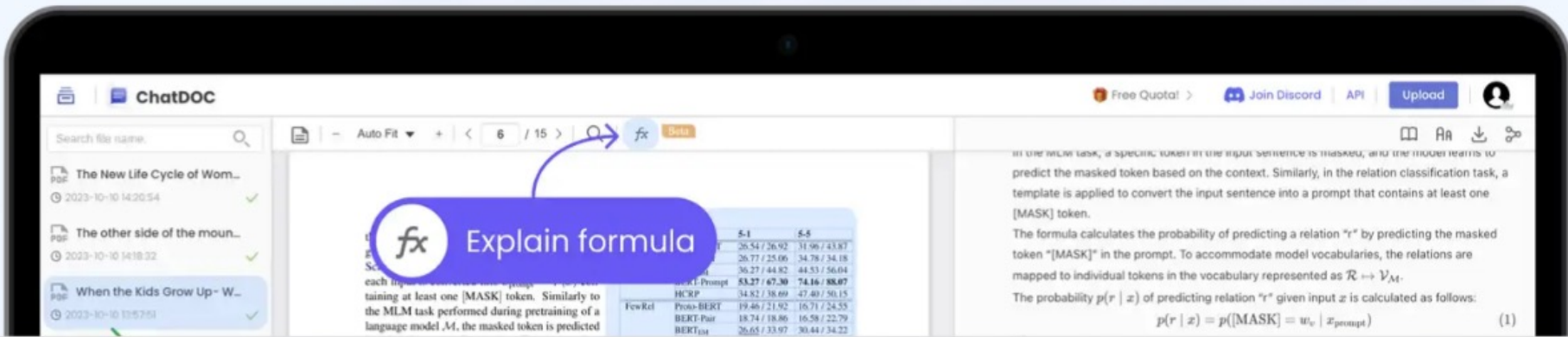
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