Review Article

Evaluation of Head Position in Static and Dynamic Three-Dimensional Imaging: a review of the Literature

Abstract

Background: The interest in three-dimensional imaging in orthognathic treatment planning has been growing, especially for evaluation of the natural head position. Several three-dimensional devices are available on the market. Three-dimensional evaluation of the patient will probably soon be a standard tool/method in orthognathic treatment planning.

Purpose: The purpose of the study was a clarification of the literature for studies regarding the natural head position in three-dimensional imaging.

Materials and methods: A systematic search of the literature was conducted through PubMed to identify studies that evaluate head positions in three-dimensional imaging. Following search syntax was used: “3d imaging”, “three-dimensional”, “natural head position”, and “imaging head position”.

Results: Only four studies have investigated the reproducibility and accuracy of head positions in three-dimensional imaging. The studies show that the natural head position is reproducible with the use of three-dimensional photography.

Conclusion: Three-dimensional imaging to register the natural head position in orthognathic treatment planning shows promising results. Only four studies have evaluated its reproducibility. Future studies regarding its accuracy and reproducibility are essential.

Abbreviations

OS: Orthognathic Surgery; NHP: Natural Head Position; 3D: Three-Dimensional

Introduction

The use of virtual planning and computer-aided surgery is increasing in orthognathic surgery (OS). One of the latest innovations in the virtual planning is three-dimensional (3D) imaging.

A full 3D virtual patient/model is composed of a 3D cone beam computer tomography (CBCT) of the maxillofacial skeleton, a 3D scan of the dental arch, and a 3D stereophotography of the soft tissue [1].

Natural head position is essential for proper planning of OS and may be regarded as the foundation of the clinical examination. Furthermore, head position has a huge influence on the analysis of the CBCT in orthognathic treatment planning [2]. The most standardized and reproducible relaxed head position is natural head position (NHP) [3], something long known by artists and anatomists. The concept of NHP was first introduced into the orthodontic literature in 1956 [4]. It has since become an important concept for head orientation in orthognathic treatment procedures. Studies show a remarkable reproducibility of NHP in two dimensions [5–7]. The registration of NHP has previously been carried out in standing or sitting subjects, through estimated NHP, and in combinations. Only minor differences are found when NHP is estimated using photographic registration [5]. Until recently, two-dimensional cephalometric analysis of the head has been the gold standard in orthognathic treatment planning [8]. Several different landmarks, lines, and angles have been used for analysis. The shift to virtual planning in 3D requires other, new methods/tools for analysis.

New methods in orthognathic treatment with use of new technology are being implemented, and these need to be evaluated in regard to their use in the treatment of orthognathic patients. The newest device in 3D imaging is dynamic recording, but to date, no studies have been published that have used this technique to investigate NHP.
The primary aim of this review was to systematically assess the existing literature regarding 3D photography in OS to identify methods that can be used to test the reproducibility and accuracy of NHP. A further aim was to clarify aspects that needed further investigation.

Material and Methods

A web-based search was conducted using the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) to search Medline (PubMed). The following search terms were used: “3d imaging”, “three-dimensional”, “natural head position”, and “imaging head position”. Inclusion criteria were following (1) language, English; and (2) use of 3D apparatus. Exclusion criteria were (1) 3D evaluation of patients with dentofacial deformities, trauma, cancer, syndromes, or cleft lip and palate; (2) in vitro studies. In addition, a thorough bibliographic hand search identified further publications. The hand search included retrieving important publications mentioned in the reference lists of identified articles. The screening was carried out according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The retrieved papers were screened based on a three-stage selection process. First, titles that did not refer to 3D imaging were excluded. Second, the abstracts were screened for exclusion and inclusion criteria. Finally, full-text articles were verified according to the criteria.

The data retrieved from the selected studies included author, country, year of publication, sample size, study design, methods/measurements, conclusion.

Results

The search created a database of 674 articles. Of these, 644 were found not to be relevant with regard to 3D imaging and orthognathic treatment and were excluded. The 31 abstracts of the remaining 31 articles were assessed, and 19 articles were excluded due to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Twelve articles were selected for full-text assessment. Only four articles met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. An additional hand search identified one additional article that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The four articles were published between 2011 and 2015. Figure 1, Tables 1,2.

In all included studies, the device used for 3D imaging was 3dMDface imaging system (3dMD, Atlanta, GA, USA). All four studies investigated different aspects of NHP in...
Table 1: Studies regarding the recording of natural head position during three-dimensional photography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Subjects</th>
<th>Setting and Year of Study</th>
<th>Equipment calibrated</th>
<th>Number of Assessors</th>
<th>Competent Assessor</th>
<th>Blind Assessment</th>
<th>Procedure Well Described</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>threedimensional device</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tian et al.</td>
<td>China, 2015</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weber et al.</td>
<td>USA, 2012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tian et al.</td>
<td>China, 2015</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>De Paula et al.</td>
<td>Brazil, 2011</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>20 (13 men/7 women)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
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Table 2: Objective parameters of the studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment calibrated</th>
<th>Number of Assessors</th>
<th>Blind Assessment</th>
<th>Competent Assessor</th>
<th>Procedure Well Described</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
<th>Not stated</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Two</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Not stated</td>
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De Paula et al. evaluated NHP with internal landmarks. Their result showed highly significant differences in the distances between the landmarks between four 3D imaging of patients in NHP. In two of their 3D images, they used a sensor to orient the head in NHP. Distances between the landmarks were smaller when sensors were used to orient patients in NHP compared to NHP without sensors. In conclusion, the use of sensors improved the reproducibility of the 3D imaging [12].

Discussion

Downs was the first to introduce NHP in orthodontics in 1956 [4]. Its reproducibility and influence in cephalometric analysis has been intensively investigated since. Various physiological, psychological, and pathological components determine NHP. NHP is established physiologically by internal mechanisms, which makes extracranial reference lines more reliable and stable as a base for cephalometric analysis than intracranial references [9,10]. The ideal method to determine NHP should avoid the use of any apparatus attached to the head. The shift from two dimensions to three dimensions in diagnostic and treatment planning in OS increases the importance of accuracy for a successful outcome. In addition, new methods for analysis need to be established/developed and investigated. Today, only four studies have evaluated different methods for recording NHP in 3D photography.

3D imaging offers many advantages including fast capture speeds and minimal invasiveness. With the use of 3D imaging and a laser to establish the NHP in orthognathic treatment procedures a number of benefits are provided: no radiation; no need for markers/sensors; easy set-up; few appliances which minimize the risk for bias; etc. Different electronic software give opportunities to use the 3D imaging as references for i.e. CT scans (3dMD vultus, 3dMD, United States).

Only a few studies have investigated the changes in NHP following OS. Whether the relationship between the head posture and morphology changes after OS is of interest. The changes in NHP can perhaps have an influence on post-operative stability. Phillips et al. investigated the relationship between the orthognathic surgical procedure and the head posture. Immediately after OS, maxillary intrusion resulted in the most extended head posture, while mandibular setback resulted in the most flexed head posture. Within the first year following OS the head posture changed toward the pre-operative position [7]. Previously published data have confirmed the same change in NHP during the first post-operative year [13,14].

Tian et al. showed that the 3dMDface System and a laser level method of recording head positions were accurate and reliable [9,10]. No studies have evaluated NHP in relation to dynamic 3D records. Regarding unconscious compensatory mechanism for NHP in patients with Class II and III malocclusion, dynamic records can probably be a helpful tool in the registration of true NHP. Future studies regarding static 3D photography and NHP are, however, still essential before future studies in dynamic records are done.

Conclusions

The ideal method for achieving NHP should avoid the use of any device attached to the head. Furthermore, the method should be easy, simple, reproducible, and accurate. The use of 3D photography shows promising results.

A search of the current literature showed that only four studies regarding the NHP in 3D photography have been published. These studies show that NHP is reproducible when it is recorded with external laser lines. The reproducibility is best for estimated NHP compared to the mirror position and the self-balanced position. The four studies reviewed do not agree regarding in which plane the NHP is most reproducible. Further studies regarding the planes and reproducibility are required.

Additional research on the use of 3D photography in recording head positions and evaluating NHP following OS are necessary to further improve outcomes in OS. Furthermore, the influence of NHP obtained with 3D photography on the treatment plan and outcome in OS still need to be more thoroughly investigated.

References


