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The Validity, Reliability and Time Requirement of Study Model Analysis using Cone-Beam Computed Tomography generated Virtual Study Models

by

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To mom and dad,

I am truly grateful for the tireless efforts and magnanimous sacrifices made to ensure every opportunity for success in my life. Your unfaltering love and guidance has enriched my upbringing while your impressive work ethic has inspired and encouraged me to persevere through decades of schooling. As the work herein is symbolic of my highest academic achievement thus far, it represents a mere portion of the fruits of my labor in life as yet. I pledge to never forget where I have come from, continue to make the best of everything I'm given, and I patiently look forward to the day when I can finally give back.

Your son,

劉超毅

Abstract

Objectives

To investigate the validity, reliability and time spent on performing a full orthodontic study model analysis (SMA) on Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT)-generated dental models (Anatomodels) compared with conventional Plaster models and a subset of Extracted Premolars.

Methods

Timed SMA was performed on thirty retrospectively selected patient records. Five evaluators participated in the interrater reliability study and one evaluator for the intrarater reliability and validity studies. Agreement was assessed by ICC and crosstabulations while mean differences were investigated using paired-sample *t*-tests and repeated measures ANOVA.

Results

For all three modalities studied—Anatomodels, Plaster and Extracted Premolars—intrarater reliability was excellent, interrater reliability was moderate to excellent, validity was poor to moderate, and performing SMA on Anatomodels took twice as long as on Plaster.

Conclusions

SMA using CBCT-generated study models was reliable but not always valid and required more time to perform when compared with Plaster models.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Study model analysis (SMA) is important for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning in dentistry. In performing a SMA, common diagnostic parameters are measured on dental models. Conventionally, dental study models are obtained by taking impressions of a patient's upper and lower dentition, which is often an uncomfortable intraoral procedure. A novel method involving Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) scans and the InVivoDental software (Anatomage, San Jose, CA) offers an alternative to obtaining study models, as illustrated in Figure 1-1, from which SMA can be performed without taking impressions. A full SMA using CBCT scans has not yet been reported in the literature.

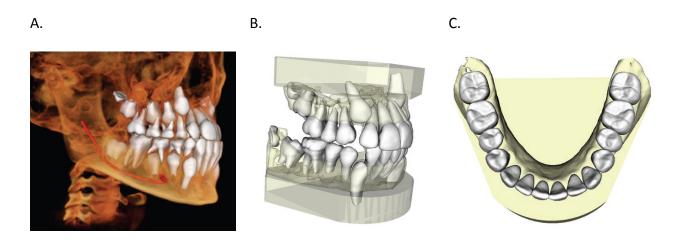


Figure 1-1. Images from InVivoDental software: (A) A patient's CBCT volumetric scan, (B) Study models permitting visualization of roots and unerupted teeth, (C) Occlusal view of mandibular dental arch.

1.2 Literature Review

Much research has been conducted on select parameters of a SMA on virtual models compared with the gold standard, plaster models. Virtual models can be generated in several ways, more recently through CBCT scans, and their utility in clinical practice should be explored. High quality research methodologies involving investigations of both quantitative (i.e. linear) and qualitative (i.e. categorical) parameters of a SMA should include assessments of reliability, validity and time. Specifically, reliability refers to the consistency with which a measurement can be made, validity refers to the ability to truly measure what is intended, and time refers to how long it takes to perform such measurements. Such inquiries are important among the many considerations prior to making decisions to implement new techniques in clinical practice.

1.2.1 Study Model Analysis

Study model analysis traditionally utilizes measurement calipers to evaluate linear distances between certain landmarks on dental study models. Commonly reported quantitative parameters include overjet, overbite, intermolar width, intercanine width, mesiodistal tooth widths and arch perimeter¹. But, a full study model analysis also includes qualitative parameters which can be assessed by visual inspection, such as molar and canine Angle classification, arch symmetry, size and shape. Since SMA has customarily been performed on

conventional dental study models, measurements obtained from plaster dental casts can be considered the gold standard.

1.2.2 Virtual Study Models

Virtual study models have many advantages² and a number of studies³⁻⁶ that compared them with plaster concluded that the differences in diagnostic measurements are not clinically significant. Virtual study models can be generated by various approaches including laser scanning, holographic scanning, stereophotogammetry capture, or CBCT scanning. A systematic review on the reliability and validity of virtual models compared to plaster will be presented in Chapter 2. A similar systematic review by Fleming *et al.* (2011)⁷ reported that virtual study models offer a high degree of validity when compared to direct measurement on plaster models with differences likely to be clinically acceptable; however, they did not consider reliability measures. On the other hand, CBCT-generated study models, though virtual, have not been fully investigated for the reliability, validity and time requirements for diagnostic measurements in a full SMA; this will be reported in Chapter 3.

1.2.3 Cone Beam Computed Tomography-generated virtual study models

CBCT is an increasingly popular radiographic technique able to produce theoretically undistorted 3D images⁸ of the dentofacial complex from which exact measurements may be

performed. Among its many applications, CBCT is particularly useful in oral surgery, implantology and orthodontics⁹.

A novel method¹⁰ utilizing CBCT scans of the oral region and the InVivoDental software

(Anatomage, San Jose, CA) offers an alternative to obtaining study models from which SMA can be performed without taking impressions. After uploading a CBCT dataset, Anatomage will return a new CBCT dataset with teeth digitally segmented. Subsequently, SMA can be performed on the CBCT-generated virtual study models, Anatomodels (Anatomage, San Jose, CA), using the InVivoDental software.

In early investigations, Lagravere et *al.* (2008)¹¹ compared measurements on CBCT images to a coordinate measuring machine and found that the accuracy of linear and angular measurements from titanium markers on a synthetic mandible were within 1 mm and 1 degree, respectively. Agreement as measured by Intraclass Correlation Coefficient was near perfect when assessed across each of the three dimensions (x, y and z axes).

Linear measurements based on cephalometric landmarks of CBCT reconstructions were found by Periago et al. $(2010)^{12}$ to be $1.13 \pm 1.47\%$ smaller than anatomic landmarks on human skulls and these differences were found to be statistically significant but clinically acceptable. Mean percentage measurement error on CBCT was $2.31 \pm 2.11\%$ which was higher than repeated measurements on skulls of $0.63 \pm 0.51\%$. However, the study used dry skulls and the authors were unable to simulate soft tissue effects of attenuation on image quality and admitted that

"the dimensional accuracy of 3D measurements would be somewhat less on patient derived data." Distances such as Sella-Nasion or Gonion-Menton were investigated but differences in measurements involving the teeth, as would be performed in a model analysis, were not assessed.

Later, Ganguly et al. (2011)¹³ confirmed that linear measurements of bone height on CBCT in the presence of soft tissue was underestimated by on average 0.31 ± 0.61 mm compared to direct measurements on the same six cadaver heads. There were no statistically significant differences between repeated measurements. Although the sample size was small, these authors concluded that CBCT-based linear measurements were sufficiently accurate for clinical use. Still, measurements involving teeth were not assessed.

Today, virtual models with digitally segmented teeth are available and, thus far, have been validated in two studies 14,15 using select linear parameters of a full SMA. Kau *et al.* $(2010)^{14}$ compared Anatomodels to virtual study models (OrthoCAD, Cadent, Fairview, NJ) and found no statistical significance for the mean differences of 0.79 ± 2.33 mm for maxillary Little's Index, 0.14 ± 1.39 mm for mandibular Little's Index, 0.03 ± 1.31 mm for overjet, and -0.20 ± 1.67 mm for overbite. Furthermore, these differences might not be considered clinically important.

Tarazona *et al.* (2011)¹⁵ conducted a broader study of linear parameters on Anatomodels compared to two dimensional scans from the occlusal perspectives of plaster models. They found no clinical differences based on mean differences of no more than 1% for mesiodistal

tooth sizes, maxillary and mandibular intercanine and intermolar widths, as well as arch lengths (i.e. maxillary and mandibular arch perimeter). No justification was provided for their chosen level of clinical significance.

1.2.4 Timed Study Model Analysis

In deciding whether to implement a new technology in clinical practice, it is worthwhile to consider how much time and resources are required to utilize the technology. At this point, however, it is unclear if the process of obtaining measurements using the InVivoDental software is time consuming compared with conventional plaster models. To our knowledge, no study has compared the time efficiency of a full SMA on plaster casts to virtual models. There were a few reports of time required to perform what could be considered as only portions of a full SMA.

Tomassetti *et al.* (2001)¹⁶ studied a sample of 22 patients and reported average times performing Bolton analyses of 8 minutes and 4 seconds using plaster and 5 minutes and 16 seconds using OrthoCAD virtual models. These Bolton calculations imply the measurement of all mesiodistal tooth widths from first molar to first molar in both arches.

In agreement with these findings, Mullen *et al.* (2007)¹⁷ found that Bolton analyses, which is commonly assessed in SMA, when performed on 30 plaster models was on average 1 minute and 4 seconds slower than corresponding virtual models (eModels, GeoDigm, Chanhassen,

MN). They explained that the longer times using plaster models could be due to the extra steps of having to write down the measurements for each tooth, whereas with eModels, the measurements were automatically calculated at the click of a button.

Reporting the opposite trend, however, in a study of 32 plaster study models and corresponding eModels, Horton *et al.* (2010)¹⁸ compared mesiodistal dimensions from maxillary and mandibular first molar to first molar. The average time to measure the plaster study models was 4 minutes and 15 seconds while measurements that involved freely rotating the digital models on-screen took on average 7 minutes and 1 second.

On the other hand, Tarazona *et al.* (2011)¹⁵ found in their study of 27 patients that the average time to perform linear measurements on both arches using Anatomodels was 3 minutes 8 seconds compared with static scans of plaster models which took 4 minutes 56 seconds. It is unclear how measurements on virtual models were performed so quickly compared with previously mentioned studies.

1.3 Statement of the Problem and Rationale for Inquiry

Dental study models, whether virtual or made of conventional plaster, are typically obtained by taking alginate impressions of the maxillary and mandibular teeth. This is frequently an uncomfortable intraoral procedure that demands effective behavioral management¹⁹.

Furthermore, impression-taking is a resource intensive process, requiring chair time, staff time, lab time and associated costs.

On the other hand, at a current list price of about \$70 USD, Anatomage will electronically produce a set of Anatomodels which is a new CBCT dataset with teeth segmented by their proprietary process. If the measurements from the CBCT study models are found to be valid, reliable, and time-efficient, it may represent an acceptable alternative for the purposes of model analyses.

1.4 Research Objectives

The main research objectives of this thesis are studies on reliability, validity and time of study model analysis on Anatomodels compared with matched samples of plaster models and a matched subset of extracted premolars.

1.4.1 Reliability

The first objective was to assess the reliability of study model analysis performed using Anatomodels compared to matched samples of conventional plaster dental study models, as well as to selected matched samples of extracted premolars.

1.4.2 Validity

The next objective was to assess the validity of study model analysis performed using

Anatomodels compared to matched samples of conventional plaster dental study models, as
well as to selected matched samples of extracted premolars.

1.4.3 **Time**

The final objective was to assess the time efficiency of study model analysis performed using Anatomodels compared with conventional plaster dental study models.

1.5 **Hypotheses**

The following research hypotheses regarding measures of mean differences will be investigated for the studies on reliability, validity and time. Similar hypotheses can be stated regarding measures of agreement for the studies on reliability and validity.

1.5.1 Reliability

Intra-rater reliability was investigated through one evaluator on the basis of the null hypotheses for each parameter of a SMA across the following three modalities:

H_o: Using Anatomodels, there is no difference between the mean measurements among the five repeated trials.

H_o: Using plaster study models, there is no difference between the mean measurements among the five repeated trials.

H_o: Using extracted premolars, there is no difference between the mean measurements among the five repeated trials.

Inter-rater reliability was investigated through five evaluators on the basis of the null hypothesis for each parameter of a SMA across the following three modalities:

H_o: Using Anatomodels, there is no difference between the mean measurements among the individual trials of five evaluators.

H_o: Using plaster study models, there is no difference between the mean measurements among the individual trials of five evaluators.

H_o: Using extracted premolars, there is no difference between the mean measurements among the individual trials of five evaluators.

1.5.2 Validity

The validity of measurements was investigated through one evaluator with the null hypotheses across the following matched pairs of groups:

H_o: There is no difference between the mean measurements on Anatomodels and corresponding plaster study models.

H_o: There is no difference between the mesiodistal dimensions of premolars on Anatomodels and corresponding extracted premolars.

H_o: There is no difference between the mesiodistal dimensions of premolars on plaster study models and corresponding extracted premolars.

1.5.3 **Time**

The speed of a full study model analysis was investigated with the following null hypothesis:

H_o: Within a single evaluator, there is no difference between the time required to perform measurements on Anatomodels and corresponding plaster study models.

H_o: Within a single evaluator, there is no difference between the times of repeated measurements on Anatomodels.

H_o: Within a single evaluator, there is no difference between the times of repeated measurements on plaster study models.

H_o: Between multiple evaluators, there is no difference between the times of repeated measurements on Anatomodels.

H_o: Between multiple evaluators, there is no difference between the times of repeated measurements on plaster study models.

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Chapter 2. Linear Measurements using Virtual Study Models: A Systematic Review

2.1 Introduction

A key process in diagnosis and treatment planning in dentistry is the study model analysis (SMA). In performing a SMA, common diagnostic parameters¹ are measured on dental models, such as overjet, intermolar width, and arch perimeter. Such linear measurements might further be classified as those that involve two landmarks (2-landmark measures), and those that involve more than two landmarks (>2-landmark measures).

Conventionally, SMA is performed on plaster dental casts using measurement calipers. As such, measurements from plaster study models can be considered the gold standard.

In recent decades, three-dimensional (3D) virtual study models have made headway into dentistry, spearheaded by proposed advantages² such as no physical storage space requirements, simple measuring and storing of data, storage and integration into digital records, chairside retrieval and viewing, and transferability.

The available literature on three-dimensional virtual dental study models has largely focused on those acquired by laser³⁻¹⁷ (Laser-acquired), while others have investigated holographic

scanning¹⁸, stereophotogammetry capture¹⁹ and more recently, by cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) ²⁰⁻²² (CBCT-acquired).

Both validity and reliability are important measures. Reliability refers to the consistency with which a measurement can be made and validity refers to the ability to truly measure what is intended. It is our opinion that demonstrated reliability in repeated measurements within virtual models and plaster separately are necessary before interpreting validity between the two modalities.

Numerous studies have investigated the validity and reliability of linear measurements made on plaster versus virtual study models, but a systematic review has not been performed to collectively summarize their conclusions. To our knowledge, the only systematic review on virtual study models by Fleming *et al.* (2011)²³ summarized assessments of validity but not reliability.

The aims of this study were to perform a systematic review of the literature to assess the validity and reliability of linear measurements using virtual versus plaster dental study models, grouping our analysis by virtual model acquisition type and the number of landmarks used in a given measurement.

2.2 Methods

The following research methodology was employed for this systematic review.

2.2.1 Search strategy

The PICO²⁴ search strategy (Appendix 2-1) was adopted for this study and the resulting search string was tailored for PubMed (from 1966 to May 16, 2010) and adapted with no limits for the following online databases: OVID Medline, OVID – All EBM Reviews, and Lilacs (Appendix 2-2).

2.2.2 Selection of articles

Eligibility of selected articles was determined in four phases. Selection of articles at each stage was performed by three researchers. Discrepancies were discussed and final selections were agreed upon by majority vote. All non-English papers selected at each stage were appropriately translated.

2.2.2.1 Screening of articles from electronic databases

In Phase I of the selection process, from the electronic database results, the titles and abstracts were screened with the following selection criteria:

 Main focus was on the assessment of linear measurements in 3D virtual models of the human dentition.

2.2.2.2 Assessment of entire articles from electronic databases

In Phase II of the selection process, the whole article from those selected in Phase I were retrieved where possible and the following selection criteria were applied:

- Validity and reliability measures provided
- Gold standard measurements taken from plaster casts
- Minimum sample size of 10

2.2.2.3 Screening of selected references from hand searches

In Phase III of the selection process, the reference lists from the selected articles in Phase II were screened with the same selection criteria as Phase I:

 Main focus was on the assessment of linear measurements in 3D virtual models of the human dentition.

2.2.2.4 Assessment of entire articles from hand searches

In Phase IV of the selection process, the retrievable articles from Phase III were assessed with the same selection criteria as Phase II:

- Validity and reliability measures provided
- Gold standard measurements taken from plaster casts
- Minimum sample size of 10

2.2.3 Data Analysis

In this systematic review, the important measures were reliability and validity. Reliability refers to the consistency with which a measurement can be made and this was assessed by reports of mean difference, agreement (Intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC) and correlation (Pearson's correlation coefficient, PCC) of repeated measures using virtual and plaster models. Validity refers to the ability to truly measure what is intended and this was also assessed using measures of mean difference, agreement (ICC) and correlation (PCC) between virtual and plaster models.

Relevant data was tabulated in a spreadsheet using Excel 2007 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA). For both validity and reliability, the data was weighted by sample size and analyzed by descriptive statistics. An example of a calculation for weighted mean difference is provided in Appendix 2-

3. A minimum sample size of 10 ensured that studies with good methodology—ones that measured both reliability and validity—were not excluded. Furthermore, weighted means allowed us to pool the results from studies that had relatively lower sample sizes. Conversely, weighted means allowed those studies with higher sample sizes to contribute more to the findings of this systematic review. In the calculation of weighted mean differences, as an example, individual mean differences multiplied by their respective sample sizes, as reported in the study, were added together and then divided by the total sum of the associated sample sizes. Weighted ICC and weighted PCC were calculated in a similar manner.

Of the selected articles, inter-rater reliability 3,10,17,21 was uncommonly reported, so only intrarater reliability 4,5,7,10,11,15,19-22 in terms of mean differences, ICC and PCC were tabulated. Other reported measures of reliability 6,8,9,12-14,16,18 such as standard deviations, random error, or statements confirming tests of repeated measurements, were also accepted but not summarized. Furthermore, because reliability is always within a single modality (i.e. within plaster models or virtual models alone), weighted mean differences were calculated by first converting reported differences into absolute values.

The parameters summarized in this systematic review were, by inspection, the most commonly reported of the selected articles. The parameters that could not be categorized under one of the commonly reported linear parameters, but were nonetheless reported in the literature, were noted but not summarized in this paper.

In this systematic review, we set clinically relevant thresholds for mean differences for 2-landmark linear measurements at 0.5 mm and for >2-landmark linear measurements at 2.0 mm. Although largely unsubstantiated by the literature, three 4,7,10 of the selected articles specified clinically significant mean differences and their thresholds were in line with ours. Asquith *et al.* $(2007)^4$ suggested clinically significant differences of 0.5 mm for tooth width measurements or 5% for larger measurements. Goonewardene *et al.* $(2008)^7$ argued that variations of 1-2 mm in crowding measurements could influence extraction versus non-extraction treatment plans. Mullen *et al.* $(2007)^{10}$ proposed that less than 1.5 mm of tooth structure discrepancy per arch could be clinically insignificant.

2.2.3.1 Grouping by virtual study model acquisition type

Data for all virtual study models were grouped to investigate any differences between virtual model acquisition types.

2.2.3.2 Grouping by 2-landmark and >2-landmark measurement approaches

The collected data was also grouped to investigate differences between 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear measurements.

2.3 Results

A flow chart of the selection process is illustrated in Figure 2-1. The search strategy (Appendix 2-2) revealed 278 potential articles from electronic databases after duplicates were removed. From the list of 278 potential articles, three reviewers identified 59 retrievable articles by majority vote based on the titles and abstracts, and subsequently selected 20 after reading the entire articles. From these 20 articles, 238 unique references were identified from which 62 retrievable articles were screened, but ultimately, no additional articles were selected from the hand-searches. After specifically excluding three of the originally included articles, a final total of 17 articles were selected for this review. The data collected from the selected articles is compiled in Appendix 2-4.

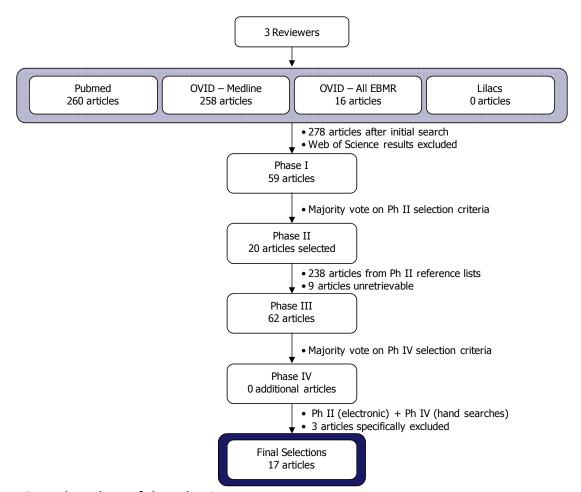


Figure 2-1. Flow chart of the selection process.

Three articles that were ultimately excluded ^{11,18,19} had initially satisfied the selection criteria at each phase. However, since our intention was to pool relevant data, the information reported in the three excluded articles was unsuitable in the context of this systematic review and needed support by further independent studies. One study assessed virtual models of neonatal cleft palate¹¹ patients without any erupted teeth. Another study investigated virtual models acquired by holographic scanning¹⁸, but the paper was published two decades ago. Similarly, the study on models acquired by sterophotogammetry¹⁹ has not been revisited for almost a decade.

2.3.1 Reliability of repeated measures for commonly reported linear measurements

The intra-rater reliability of repeated measures for plaster study models and laser-acquired virtual study models are presented in Table 2-1 and Table 2-2, respectively. Although the intra-rater reliability data for CBCT-acquired models will not be presented in a table due to insufficient comparative data, ICC values from two studies^{21,22} were above 0.80 and PCC values from the third study²⁰ were well above 0.90 which suggested good agreement and excellent correlation of repeated measures.

Intra-rater reliability for both plaster (Table 2-1) and laser-acquired (Table 2-2) study models were reported for all of the common 2-landmark and >2-landmark measurements. All weighted mean differences were under 0.5 for the 2-landmark parameters and under 1.5 mm for the >2-landmark parameters. For repeated measurements in plaster, ICC values were around 0.85 for all 2-landmark parameters and above 0.98 for crowding; similarly PCC values were above 0.91 for 2-landmark parameters and above 0.96 for arch perimeter. For repeated measurements in laser-acquired models, ICC values were near 0.99.

Table 2-1. Intra-rater, plaster study models: mean difference, agreement and correlation values weighted by sample size shown for most commonly reported parameters, grouped by 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear measurements.

	Absol	ute Difference	Ag	Agreement		Correlation	
Parameter	N	Mean (mm)	N	ICC	N	PCC	
Plaster, Linear med	surement						
Overjet	114	0.18	15	0.852	-	-	
Overbite	104	0.15	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 1-1	90	0.02	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 1-2	80	0.03	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 1-3	80	0.02	15	0.852	34	0.933	
Tooth 1-4	80	0.04	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 1-5	80	0.04	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 1-6	80	0.05	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 2-1	80	0.02	15	0.852	34	0.944	
Tooth 2-2	80	0.07	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 2-3	80	0.01	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 2-4	80	0.01	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 2-5	80	0.04	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 2-6	90	0.00	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 3-1	80	0.03	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 3-2	80	0.04	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 3-3	80	0.03	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 3-4	90	0.04	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 3-5	80	0.05	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 3-6	80	0.07	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 4-1	80	0.01	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 4-2	80	0.00	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 4-3	80	0.03	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 4-4	80	0.00	15	0.852	-	-	
Tooth 4-5	80	0.05	15	0.852	34	0.913	
Tooth 4-6	80	0.06	15	0.852	34	0.999	
Mx_IMW	90	0.18	15	0.852	-	-	
Mx_ICW	80	0.19	15	0.852	-	-	
Mn_IMW	80	0.13	15	0.852	-	-	
Mn_ICW	90	0.04	15	0.852	-	_	
Plaster, Linear med	surement	ts, >2 landmarks					
Mx_Perim	24	0.51	-	-	34	0.999	
Mx_Crowd	80	0.67	50	0.991	-	-	
Mn_Perim	24	0.48	-	-	34	0.961	
Mn_Crowd	80	0.19	50	0.979	-	-	
Bolton6	24	0.32	-	-	-	-	
Bolton12	24	0.58	-	-	-	-	

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; PCC, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient,

Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width; ICW, Intercanine Width;

Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative;

Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

Table 2-2. Intra-rater, Laser-acquired virtual models: mean difference, agreement and correlation values weighted by sample size shown for most commonly reported parameters, grouped by 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear measurements.

	Absolu	Absolute Difference Agreement		greement	Correlation		
Parameter	N	Mean (mm)	N	ICC	N	PCC	
Laser-acquired, Linear measurements, 2 landmarks							
Overjet	114	0.13	-	-	-	-	
Overbite	104	0.09	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 1-1	90	0.07	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 1-2	80	0.06	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 1-3	80	0.00	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 1-4	80	0.04	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 1-5	80	0.00	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 1-6	80	0.08	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 2-1	80	0.08	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 2-2	80	0.07	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 2-3	80	0.03	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 2-4	80	0.02	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 2-5	80	0.02	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 2-6	90	0.07	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 3-1	80	0.07	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 3-2	80	0.03	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 3-3	80	0.06	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 3-4	90	0.03	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 3-5	80	0.02	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 3-6	80	0.04	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 4-1	80	0.04	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 4-2	80	0.11	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 4-3	80	0.04	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 4-4	80	0.01	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 4-5	80	0.10	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 4-6	80	0.07	-	-	-	-	
Mx_IMW	90	0.13	-	-	-	-	
Mx_ICW	80	0.07	-	-	-	-	
Mn_IMW	80	0.36	-	-	-	-	
Mn_ICW	90	0.03	-	-	-	-	
Laser-acquired, Lin	ear measi	ırements, >2 land	marks				
Mx_Perim	24	1.13	-	-	-	-	
Mx_Crowd	80	0.13	50	0.987	-	-	
Mn_Perim	24	1.07	-	-	-	-	
Mn_Crowd	80	0.06	50	0.986	-	-	
Bolton6	24	0.69	-	-	-	-	
Bolton12	24	1.08	-	-	-	-	

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; PCC, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient,

Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width; ICW, Intercanine Width;

Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative;

Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

2.3.2 Validity grouped by acquisition type and measurement approaches

The validity of commonly reported linear parameters subgrouped by 2-landmark and >2-landmark measurements between plaster and specific acquisition types, Laser-acquired or CBCT-acquired, are presented in Table 2-3 and Table 2-4, respectively.

For laser-acquired study models (Table 2-3), the mean differences compared with plaster study models were well below 0.5 mm for 2-landmark measures, and less than 1 mm for >2-landmark measures. The majority of parameters were reported in terms of ICC with weighted values that tended to be above 0.90.

The virtual study models acquired by CBCT scanning (Table 2-4) had mean differences compared with plaster study models of below 0.5 mm for 2-landmark measures. None of the articles included in this systematic review reported mean differences for >2-landmark measures. Although none of the articles reported ICC values, weighted PCC values from one study²⁰ ranged from 0.62 to 0.99.

Table 2-3. Validity, Laser-acquired vs plaster: mean difference, agreement and correlation values weighted by sample size shown for most commonly reported parameters, grouped by 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear measurements.

	D	ifference ¹	Agı	Agreement		Correlation		
Parameter	N	Mean (mm)	N	ICC	N	PCC		
Laser-acquired vs.	Plaster, Lii	near measuremen	its, 2 landma	rks				
Overjet	204	-0.06	80	0.967	-	-		
Overbite	194	-0.19	80	0.913	-	-		
Tooth 1-1	140	-0.02	80	0.911	-	-		
Tooth 1-2	130	-0.04	80	0.968	-	-		
Tooth 1-3	130	0.00	80	0.900	-	-		
Tooth 1-4	130	-0.02	80	0.908	-	-		
Tooth 1-5	130	-0.02	80	0.882	-	-		
Tooth 1-6	130	-0.01	80	0.942	-	-		
Tooth 2-1	130	-0.04	80	0.945	-	-		
Tooth 2-2	130	-0.05	80	0.963	-	-		
Tooth 2-3	130	0.00	80	0.984	-	-		
Tooth 2-4	130	-0.01	80	0.948	-	-		
Tooth 2-5	130	-0.02	80	0.966	-	-		
Tooth 2-6	140	-0.05	80	0.896	-	-		
Tooth 3-1	100	-0.07	80	0.907	-	-		
Tooth 3-2	100	-0.05	80	0.891	-	-		
Tooth 3-3	100	-0.03	80	0.914	-	-		
Tooth 3-4	110	-0.05	80	0.918	-	-		
Tooth 3-5	100	-0.03	80	0.939	-	-		
Tooth 3-6	100	-0.11	80	0.917	-	-		
Tooth 4-1	100	-0.08	80	0.901	-	-		
Tooth 4-2	100	-0.05	80	0.908	-	-		
Tooth 4-3	100	-0.06	80	0.906	-	-		
Tooth 4-4	100	-0.05	80	0.972	-	-		
Tooth 4-5	100	-0.02	80	0.963	-	-		
Tooth 4-6	100	-0.07	80	0.918	-	-		
Mx_IMW	160	0.13	101	0.943	-	-		
Mx_ICW	130	0.07	101	0.927	-	-		
Mn_IMW	150	0.18	80	0.988	-	-		
Mn_ICW	140	0.08	80	0.983	-	-		
Laser-acquired vs.	Plaster, Lii	near measuremen	its, >2 landm	arks				
Mx_Perim	74	0.58	-	-	-	-		
Mx_Crowd	155	-0.09	80	0.984	-	-		
Mn_Perim	94	0.83	-	-	-	-		
Mn_Crowd	155	0.43	80	0.966	-	-		
Bolton6	24	-0.04	-	-	-	-		
Bolton12	24	-0.38	-	-	-	-		

¹ Negative mean difference when measurements from Plaster are larger Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; PCC, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width; ICW, Intercanine Width; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

Table 2-4. Validity, CBCT-acquired vs plaster: mean difference, agreement and correlation values weighted by sample size shown for most commonly reported parameters, grouped by 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear measurements.

	[Difference Agreement		reement	Correlation		
Parameter	N	Mean (mm)	N	ICC	N	PCC	
CBCT-acquired vs	. Plaster, L	inear measuremei	nts, 2 landm	arks			
Overjet	15	-0.31	-	-	-	-	
Overbite	15	-0.21	-	-	-	-	
Tooth 1-1	40	-0.10	-	-	34	0.878	
Tooth 1-2	40	-0.16	-	-	34	0.898	
Tooth 1-3	40	-0.10	-	-	34	0.846	
Tooth 1-4	40	-0.06	-	-	34	0.773	
Tooth 1-5	40	-0.09	-	-	34	0.699	
Tooth 1-6	40	-0.17	-	-	34	0.746	
Tooth 2-1	40	-0.13	-	-	34	0.828	
Tooth 2-2	40	-0.10	-	-	34	0.812	
Tooth 2-3	40	-0.10	-	-	34	0.822	
Tooth 2-4	40	-0.10	-	-	34	0.806	
Tooth 2-5	40	-0.12	-	-	34	0.712	
Tooth 2-6	40	-0.18	-	-	34	0.882	
Tooth 3-1	40	-0.12	-	-	34	0.704	
Tooth 3-2	40	-0.14	-	-	34	0.854	
Tooth 3-3	40	-0.12	-	-	34	0.786	
Tooth 3-4	40	-0.08	-	-	34	0.725	
Tooth 3-5	40	-0.08	-	-	34	0.836	
Tooth 3-6	40	-0.09	-	-	34	0.838	
Tooth 4-1	40	-0.15	-	-	34	0.617	
Tooth 4-2	40	-0.15	-	-	34	0.827	
Tooth 4-3	40	-0.12	-	-	34	0.723	
Tooth 4-4	40	-0.15	-	-	34	0.894	
Tooth 4-5	40	-0.09	-	-	34	0.885	
Tooth 4-6	40	-0.12	-	-	34	0.850	
Mx_IMW	15	-0.16	-	-	34	0.995	
Mx_ICW	15	-0.12	-	-	34	0.987	
Mn_IMW	15	-0.12	-	-	34	0.988	
Mn_ICW	15	-0.14	-	-	34	0.980	
CBCT-acquired vs	. Plaster, L	inear measuremei	nts, >2 landn	narks			
Mx_Perim	-	-	-	-	34	0.996	
Mx_Crowd	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mn_Perim	-	-	-	-	34	0.979	
Mn_Crowd	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bolton6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bolton12	-	-	-	_	-		

¹ Negative mean difference when measurements from Plaster are larger Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; PCC, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient, Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width; ICW, Intercanine Width; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

2.4 **Discussion**

The systematic review sought to investigate the validity and reliability of virtual study models compared with plaster, grouping our analysis by acquisition type and the number of landmarks used in a given measurement. The compiled data demonstrated the high validity and reliability of a number of 2-landmark and >2-landmark measurements, particularly from laser-acquired virtual study models.

This systematic review and the one by Fleming *et al.* (2011)²³ selected 17 articles each.

However, slight differences in our selection criteria resulted in our studies selecting only nine articles^{7-10,12,13,15,17,22} in common. We chose to focus on quantitative linear measurements only; therefore, of the articles that Fleming chose to include, we had rejected because they focused on PAR²⁵, ABO²⁶⁻²⁸ or ICON²⁹ scores, which are qualitative ordinal measures. We also rejected an article³⁰ that Fleming accepted because we found no reports on reliability of repeated measurements. Of the articles that Fleming chose to exclude, we chose to accept two studies that used artificial occlusal set-ups^{3,16} since they are assessments of linear measurements nonetheless, and another study that placed marking points on the casts in black pen⁴ since those points did not affect the parameters that we chose to summarize. Finally, our search strategy selected an additional five relevant articles^{5,6,14,20,21} as of May 2010 that were not mentioned by Fleming's systematic review—three^{6,14,21} of which were published by the time their search was conducted in January of 2010.

Virtual study models acquired by laser scanning represented 14 out of the 17 selected articles, while those acquired by CBCT scanning were reported in the remaining 3. The number of good quality studies on laser-acquired study models is remarkable but emerging approaches using CBCT show promise. However, two^{21,22} of the selected studies using CBCT still required impressions, so errors may be replicated³ as the process goes from the mouth to alginate impressions and finally to virtual models.

The reliability and validity of newer approaches that generate virtual study models from direct CBCT scans of the patient's mouth³¹ compared with the gold standard plaster models have yet to be reported. Given the high reliability and validity of virtual models acquired by laser scanning, one might consider laser-acquired models as clinically acceptable substitutes for plaster models. Based on this premise, the differences in Little's Index, overjet and overbite were shown by Kau *et al.* (2010)³² to be both statistically and clinically insignificant.

By inspection, the most commonly reported 2-landmark linear parameters were overjet, overbite, maxillary and mandibular mesiodistal tooth sizes from first molar to first molars, inclusive, as well as maxillary and mandibular intermolar and intercanine widths. The commonly reported >2-landmark linear parameters were maxillary and mandibular arch perimeter and crowding, as well as Bolton anterior and Bolton overall discrepancies. This list highlights the linear parameters most comparable with existing literature; therefore, future studies on study model analyses should consider investigating these parameters.

A full study model analysis should also involve categorical parameters, such as Angle's classification, but good quality studies incorporating these were infrequently reported. It would be worthwhile, then, for future studies to investigate the reliability and validity of the linear parameters listed above in addition to categorical parameters.

2.4.1 Reliability

Intra-rater reliability of repeated measures on plaster study models as well as virtual study models for 2-landmark measures showed clinically insignificant mean differences at the 0.5 mm threshold while both agreement and correlation were good to excellent for the parameters that were reported. For >2-landmark measures, mean differences were below the 2 mm threshold indicating clinically insignificant differences in repeated measures as well as excellent agreement and correlation. Intra-rater reliability, then, was good to excellent for virtual study models and the same can be said for plaster as the differences in repeated measurements of both 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear parameters were judged to be clinically insignificant.

2.4.2 Validity

The validity of virtual compared to plaster study models for all 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear parameters showed clinically insignificant mean differences. This agrees with the findings of Fleming *et al.* (2011)²³ who reported that virtual models offer a high degree of validity when compared to direct measurement on plaster models. Compared to plaster, for 2-

landmark parameters, there was excellent agreement using laser-acquired models, while correlation using CBCT-acquired models ranged from poor to excellent. In contrast, Fleming did not summarize agreement in terms of ICC or PCC values.

Overjet, overbite, and all tooth width measurements from first molar to first molar using laser-acquired study models were clinically insignificant compared with plaster, but the negative weighted mean differences suggested a tendency towards larger measurements on plaster models. Intermolar and intercanine distances on laser-acquired models, however, had a tendency towards smaller measurements on plaster, but again, the weighted mean differences were clinically insignificant. Similarly, differences in arch perimeter, crowding and Bolton measurements were clinically insignificant. Agreement for all 2-landmark measures and arch crowding were excellent.

Compared with the compiled data from articles on laser-acquired study models, which had combined sample sizes that ranged from 100 to 204 per parameter, the data on CBCT-acquired study models had relatively smaller sample sizes that ranged from 15 to 40. As observed with laser-acquired study models, the weighted mean differences were all negative indicating a tendency towards larger measurements on plaster, but this finding had no clinical relevance. Correlation of CBCT-acquired study models compared with plaster was poor for mesiodistal measurements of teeth 1-5 and 4-1, moderate for teeth 1-4, 1-6, 2-5, 3-1, 3-3, 3-4, 4-3, and good or better for all remaining 2-landmark and arch perimeter measures. There was no obvious explanation for this variation in correlation.

2.4.3 Influence of acquisition type on reliability and validity

There were no perceived differences in intra-rater reliability and validity across the various acquisition types. The variation in correlation for 2-landmark measures from CBCT-acquired models was the only inconsistent finding, but further independent studies are required to confirm this. Aside from this possibly anomalous finding, overall, the mean differences were clinically insignificant and the correlation and agreement were good to excellent. These findings were consistent across laser-acquired and CBCT-acquired virtual models compared with plaster.

2.4.4 Influence of the number of landmarks in a measurement on validity and reliability

In magnitude, there was a tendency for the reliability and validity of 2-landmark measures to have smaller mean differences than >2-landmark measures, regardless of acquisition type. For example, for the 2-landmark parameters, repeated tooth width measurements in plaster showed less than 0.1 mm absolute difference while overjet, overbite, intermolar and intercanine distances had double the absolute differences but less than 0.2 mm. For >2-landmark parameters, differences in arch perimeter, crowding and Bolton discrepancies ranged higher than 0.2 mm, up to 0.7 mm. Although these findings were not clinically significant, this pattern for increasing absolute difference relative to the number of landmarks could be detected by inspection for repeated measurements in laser-acquired models as well.

2.5 **Conclusion**

- The intra-rater reliability was high for 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear
 measurements performed on laser-acquired models or CBCT-acquired models and
 similar to measurements on plaster models.
- The validity was high for 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear measurements comparing laser-acquired models or CBCT-acquired models to plaster study models and the weighted mean differences were clinically insignificant.
- 3. Agreement of measurements was excellent with less variability than correlation.
- 4. Acquisition type had no perceived influences on reliability and validity.
- >2-landmark measures tended to have higher mean differences than 2-landmark measures.
- 6. Virtual study models are clinically acceptable compared with plaster study models in regards to intra-rater reliability and validity of selected linear measurements.

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Chapter 3. Study Model Analysis using CBCT-generated Virtual Study Models

3.1 Introduction

Study model analysis (SMA) is an important process for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning in dentistry. In performing a SMA, common diagnostic parameters are measured on dental study models¹. Conventionally this is done using plaster models, but the current trend is moving toward using virtual models.

In evaluating SMA on new modalities, the important considerations are reliability and validity. Reliability refers to the consistency with which a measurement can be made and validity refers to the ability to truly measure what is intended. Both can be assessed using mean difference and agreement (Intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC) between virtual models and plaster models.

Quantitative parameters, usually linear distances, are an important component of a full SMA, but qualitative (categorical) parameters can also be assessed, such as molar and canine Angle's classification, arch symmetry, size and shape. Since SMA has customarily been performed on plaster models, such measurements can be considered the gold standard. The true gold standard, however, exists inside the patient's mouth (direct teeth and/or dental arch measurements), but due to access, it may not be possible to obtain accurate measurements on

live teeth. In certain circumstances, however, when treatment plans call for extractions, those teeth can be kept thereafter for direct measurement.

Conventionally, dental study models are obtained by taking impressions of a patient's upper and lower dentition, which is often an uncomfortable intraoral procedure. Furthermore, impression-taking can be a resource-intensive process requiring chair time, staff time, lab time and material costs. From the impressions, it is then possible to produce physical plaster study models as well as three-dimensional (3D) virtual study models. Although these study models can be diagnostic representations of crowns, occlusal anatomy and their interrelationships²⁻⁵, they cannot show the relationship of the roots and other anatomic structures.⁶

One of the current diagnostic trends in dentistry is Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT), which is a theoretically undistorted radiographic approach to visualizing anatomy in 3D. From such scans, it was recognized that one could manually segment the teeth individually, including the roots, digitally using computer software. In a less painstaking process that does not require manual segmentation by the end user, Anatomage (San Jose, CA) can create Anatomodels, virtual models generated from CBCT scans with teeth already segmented by their proprietary process which can later be individually manipulated and measured in 3D on a computer screen. The approach of using CBCT offers an intriguing alternative to obtaining study models from which SMA can be performed without taking impressions.

Lagravere *et al.* (2008)⁸ compared measurements on CBCT images to a coordinate measuring machine, and found that the accuracy of linear and angular measurements from titanium markers on a synthetic mandible were within 1 mm and 1 degree, respectively, and agreement as measured by ICC was near perfect when assessed across each of the three dimensional axes (x, y and z).

Linear measurements based on cephalometric landmarks of CBCT reconstructions were found by Periago $et\ al.\ (2010)^9$ to be $1.13\pm1.47\%$ smaller than anatomic landmarks human skulls and these differences were found to be statistically significant but clinically acceptable. However, the study used dry skulls and the authors were unable to simulate soft tissue effects of attenuation on image quality and admitted that "the dimensional accuracy of 3D measurements would be somewhat less on patient derived data." Distances such as Sella-Nasion or Gonion-Menton were investigated but differences in measurements involving the teeth, as would be performed in a model analysis, were not assessed.

Later, Ganguly $et\ al.\ (2011)^{10}$ confirmed that linear measurements of bone height on CBCT in the presence of soft tissue was on average 0.31 ± 0.61 mm smaller compared to direct measurements on the same six cadaver heads. Although the sample size was small, these authors concluded that CBCT-based linear measurements were sufficiently accurate for clinical use. Still, measurements involving teeth were not assessed.

The use of CBCT serial slices to perform linear measurements of tooth length was investigated in a thesis study by Rosenblatt (2010)¹¹. A total sample of 26 subjects previously treatment planned for premolar extractions had CBCT scans taken with an iCAT (Imaging Sciences International, Hatfield, PA) set to a voxel resolution of 0.25 mm. From these patients, 48 extracted premolars were collected. Measurements of tooth lengths on the CBCT slices underestimated on average 1.6 mm (p-value < 0.001) and 95% CI (1.1,2.0) the true length as measured directly on extracted premolars.

A full SMA using CBCT-generated virtual study models has not yet been reported in the literature, but a few parameters have been previously validated against laser-acquired study models ¹². In their study, Kau *et al.* (2010)¹² took a sample of 30 subjects and used virtual study models (OrthoCAD, Cadent, Fairview, NJ) as their gold standard to compare with Anatomodels generated from CBCT scans taken with a Galileos (Sirona, Charlotte, NC) cone beam scanner at a voxel resolution of 0.125 mm. In OrthoCAD models and Anatomodels, the mean maxillary Little's Index scores, a relative measure of crowding, were found to be 9.65 mm and 8.87 mm, respectively; similarly, for the mandibular teeth, the mean scores were 6.41 mm and 6.27 mm, respectively. Again, comparing OrthoCAD models to Anatomodels, the mean overjet measurements were 2.29 mm and 2.26 mm, respectively, while mean overbite measurements were 2.29 and 2.26 mm. By way of paired t-test, no statistical significance could be demonstrated for all comparable measurements.

Tarazona *et al.* (2011)¹³ conducted a related study comparing Anatomodels to static two dimensional images of the occlusal perspective of plaster models. The following linear parameters were investigated on 27 subjects: mesiodistal tooth sizes, maxillary and mandibular intercanine and intermolar widths, as well as arch perimeters. Statistically significant differences at a 0.05 alpha level were found for mean dimensions of teeth 1-4, 2-6, 3-4, 4-5, mandibular intercanine width and arch perimeter. However, with mean differences less than 0.5 mm or up to 1%, no clinical significance could be stated. Pearson's correlation for parameters grouped by mesiodistal tooth sizes, or intercanine widths, intermolar widths and arch perimeters were above 0.99. Intra-rater reliability over three trials was found to be acceptable but inter-rater reliability was not assessed.

Despite the opportunity to utilize study models acquired via CBCT, a practical consideration before implementing this in practice is the time required to perform a full SMA. Tomassetti *et al.* (2001)¹⁴ reported average times performing Bolton analyses of 8 minutes and 4 seconds using plaster and 5 minutes and 16 seconds using virtual models. In agreement with these findings, Mullen *et al.* (2007)¹⁵ found that Bolton analyses on average 1 minute and 4 seconds slower on plaster than corresponding virtual models. Similarly, Tarazona *et al.* (2011)¹³ found that the average time to perform linear measurements on both arches using static scans of plaster models took 4 minutes 56 seconds compared with Anatomodels which took 3 minutes 8 seconds. On the other hand, Horton *et al.* (2010)¹⁶ found that average time to measure the plaster study models was 4 minutes and 15 seconds while measurements that involved freely rotating the virtual models on-screen took on average 7 minutes and 1 second.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the reliability, validity and time requirements of quantitative and qualitative measurements in a full SMA using Anatomodels compared with plaster dental study models as well as a subset of extracted premolars.

3.2 Methods and Materials

Approval for this study was granted by the University of Alberta, Health Research Ethics Board, Biomedical panel under the study ID Pro00010202. The subset of patients from this study who had extracted premolars originated from another study¹¹ that was granted approval under the ID Pro00002248.

In this study, we could not expect to identify differences of less than 0.5 mm since the resolution of some of the reconstructed CBCT scans were at $0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.3$ mm voxels while the subset of patients with extracted premolars that were a part of the other study¹¹ was scanned at $0.25 \times 0.25 \times 0.25$ mm voxels. This is because any linear measurement involves the identification of two points; thus, the smallest measurable distance is between the centers of two adjacent voxels. At worst, the neighboring voxels will not be bordering one another such that a common side is shared, but rather, diagonally adjacent to each other such that a vertex on each voxel touch. The distance from the center of one voxel to the vertex and then to the center of the adjacent voxel is equivalent to the length of the diagonal of a voxel. For a cube of side x, the length of the diagonal is equal to $x\sqrt{3}$. In this study, we would expect the poorest

resolution to come from the voxels with 0.3 mm sides because it is larger than the voxels with 0.25 mm sides. Therefore, the precision of measurements with voxels of 0.3 mm sides is $0.3\sqrt{3}$ or 0.52 mm (Figure 3-1). Measurements smaller than 0.5 mm, then, should be interpreted with caution. With larger measurements such as arch perimeter, larger variability can be expected, and from a clinical standpoint, if the mean differences were greater than 2.0 mm, then the measurement would have little diagnostic value. For these reasons, we assumed thresholds for clinically relevant mean differences for 2-landmark linear measurements of 0.5 mm and for >2-landmark linear measurements of 2.0 mm.

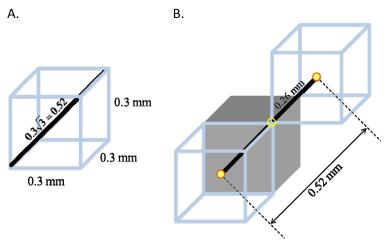


Figure 3-1. Precision using voxels: A, The dimensions of a voxel showing the length of the diagonal; B, The precision of measuring the distance between two adjacent voxels may, at worst, be 0.52 mm, so values lower than this amount should be interpreted with caution.

Differences of 0.5 mm for tooth widths and 5% for larger measurements were determined to be clinically significant by Asquith *et al.* (2007)¹⁷. Furthermore, Goonewardene *et al.* (2008)¹⁸ argued that extraction versus non-extraction treatment plans could be influenced by variations of 1-2 mm in crowding measurements. But at less than 1.5 mm of tooth structure discrepancy

in an arch, Mullen *et al.* (2007)¹⁵ decided that this could be clinically insignificant. Our proposed thresholds for clinical relevance of 0.5 mm for 2-landmark linear measurements and 2.0 mm for >2-landmark linear measurements, then, would be in line with these authors.

3.2.1 Sample size calculation and selection

Based on the data from a previous study comparing virtual models to plaster⁵ we took a standard deviation, σ , of 0.58 and set a statistical power, 1- β , of 0.9 to detect a difference, δ , between Anatomodels and plaster of 0.5 mm at a significance level, α , of 0.05. The sample size was calculated applying 0.5 mm as the mean difference using the following equation specified by Rosner (2010)¹⁹:

$$n = \frac{\sigma^2 (z_{1-\beta} + z_{1-\alpha/2})^2}{\delta^2}$$
 (1)

Mathematically, one can note from equation 1 that the sample size requirement would be increased as a function of the following: greater sample variance (increased σ^2), reduction in significance level (decreased α), larger power (increased 1- β), or smaller desired detectable difference (decreased δ).

The relevant scenarios and their effect on the sample size calculation for detectable differences of 0.5 mm as well as 2.0 mm are compared in Table 3-1. When only one variable is considered

at the α = 0.05 level, the minimum sample size would be 15. However, we originally sought to investigate 13 variables in a split mouth study approach, so a Bonferroni-corrected alpha, α = 0.05/13, was applied from which a minimum sample size of 24 was derived. When multiple t tests are performed over 13 variables, the Bonferroni correction was necessary to minimize the possibility of falsely declaring statistical differences by chance alone. It was ultimately decided that many more variables need to be considered for a full SMA, so a larger sample size requirement was expected. The Bonferroni-corrected alpha for a total of 36 linear variables was calculated as α = 0.05/36, but this only mildly increased the minimum sample size to 27. A target sample of around 30 patients was decided as this size was consistent with similar studies α = 0.05/36 investigating the validity and reliability of three-dimensional study models.

Table 3-1. Sample size calculations to detect differences of 0.5 mm or 2.0 mm, comparing projected sample sizes for 1 variable, and Bonferroni adjustments for 13 variables as well as 36 variables.

				Minimum Sample Size				
	σ	α	$Z_{1-\alpha/2}$	β	Z _{1-β}	δ = 0.5 mm	δ = 2.0 mm	
No adjustments, 1 variable	0.58	0.05	1.9600	0.1	1.2816	15	1	
Bonferroni-adjusted, 13 variables	0.58	0.004	2.8905	0.1	1.2816	24	2	
Bonferroni-adjusted, 36 variables	0.58	0.001	3.1970	0.1	1.2816	27	2	

This study ultimately investigated a retrospective sample of 30 consecutive patients chosen from the University of Alberta graduate orthodontic clinic between February 2007 to November 2009. The inclusion criteria were patients with fully erupted permanent dentition whose diagnostic records included good quality plaster study models and CBCT scans. Patients were excluded if the plaster models contained obvious chips or bubbles or the CBCT scans showed evidence of movement artifacts.

As this was a retrospective study, orthodontic treatment planning was independently completed and 11 patients were prescribed premolar extraction therapy. A total of twenty-two extracted premolars used in a separate study¹¹ were available for direct assessment of mesiodistal widths in this study. The teeth were inspected to ensure no obvious cracks or chips and then preserved in ethanol.

3.2.2 Parameters used in a Study Model Analysis (SMA)

Commonly used qualitative and quantitative parameters were included in the full SMA used for this study. The qualitative parameters were assessed by viewing perpendicular to the buccal surfaces of the teeth in question for Angle classifications, and from the occlusal view for arch form assessments. Bolton ratios were converted to millimeter differences with positive amounts corresponding to mandibular tooth mass excess (or maxillary deficiency) and negative amounts corresponding to maxillary tooth mass excess (or mandibular deficiency). The quantitative parameters were all linear measurements, which were further grouped by those requiring only two landmarks (2-landmarks), and those requiring more than two landmarks (>2-landmarks). Note that the only parameters that apply to the extracted premolar group were the mesiodistal widths of teeth 14, 15, 24 and 25.

The following ten qualitative (categorical) parameters and their levels were used:

- i. Right molar Angle classification (I, II, or III)
- ii. Right canine Angle classification (I, II, or III)
- iii. Left molar Angle classification (I, II, or III)
- iv. Left canine Angle classification (I, II, or III)
- v. Maxillary Arch Symmetry (symmetric or asymmetric)
- vi. Maxillary Arch Size (narrow, average, or expanded)
- vii. Maxillary Arch Shape (U-shaped, V-shaped, tapered, or squared)
- viii. Mandibular Arch Symmetry (symmetric or asymmetric)
- ix. Mandibular Arch Size (narrow, average, or expanded)
- x. Mandibular Arch Shape (U-shaped, V-shaped, tapered, or squared)

Thirty quantitative 2-landmark parameters included:

- i. Overjet
- ii. Overbite
- iii. Maxillary Intermolar Width
- iv. Maxillary Intercanine Width
- v. Mandibular Intermolar Width
- vi. Mandibular Intercanine Width
- vii. Twelve (12) Maxillary mesiodistal tooth sizes
 - 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
- viii. Twelve (12) Mandibular mesiodistal tooth sizes
 - 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36

Six quantitative >2-landmark parameters included:

- i. Maxillary arch perimeter (four segments, mesial to first molars)
- ii. Maxillary arch crowding (mesial to first molars)
- iii. Mandibular arch perimeter (four segments, mesial to first molars)
- iv. Mandibular arch crowding (mesial to first molars)
- v. Bolton 6 anterior ratio
- vi. Bolton 12 overall ratio

Additionally, the time at the start of the SMA and the time at the end were recorded so that the actual time used to perform the full SMA could be calculated.

3.2.3 Modalities of assessment

Three modalities were compared in this study: Plaster dental study models, CBCT-generated study models, and matched samples of extracted premolars.

3.2.3.1 Conventional plaster study models

During the records-taking process, each patient received alginate impressions and immediately afterwards, the models were poured up and trimmed by an in-house lab technician at the University of Alberta as per the manufacturer's instruction. By inspection, the plaster models

must have been of good quality with no obvious chips or bubbles, otherwise, the patient was excluded from the study.

3.2.3.2 Virtual models generated from Cone Beam Computed Tomography scans

CBCT scans for the subjects with extracted premolars were taken with the 12-bit iCAT (Imaging Sciences International, Hatfield, PA) set to a 40 second scan, 120 kVp, 47 mAs, to allow image reconstruction into DICOM format at 0.25x0.25x0.25 mm voxels. The rest of the CBCT scans using the same iCAT machine were prescribed at 120 kVp, 24 mAs and voxel sizes of 0.30x0.30x0.30 mm. The DICOM datasets were uploaded to Anatomage (San Jose, CA) and processed into Anatomodels, the company's product name for CBCT-generated study models. Aside from the customary initial orthodontic records fee, patients were not assessed additional fees for the CBCT scan or the Anatomodels.

3.2.3.3 Extracted premolars from matched samples

A subset of 11 patients from the total 30 in this study underwent premolar extractions as a part of their orthodontic treatment. Consequently, matched samples of twenty-two extracted premolars were available from which direct mesiodistal width measurements were made.

3.2.4 Experimental Design

A flowchart for the research plan is illustrated in Figure 3-2. The gold standard for SMA was using plaster study model, but for a subset of the sample, we had extracted premolars from which to compare true mesiodistal width dimensions. Extracted teeth, if measured correctly, represent an ideal gold standard as distortion from impression taking and pouring is avoided. Our experimental comparison was the CBCT-generated study model, or in other words, the Anatomodel. Our experimental design had three arms of study across all three modalities: intra-rater reliability, inter-rater reliability, and validity. In addition, the time spent to perform each SMA on plaster and Anatomodels was tracked.

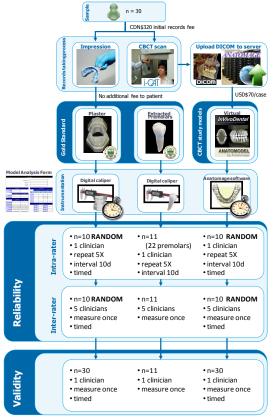


Figure 3-2. Study Flow Chart.

Intra-rater reliability was assessed over five trials as performed by one senior orthodontic resident. Ten subjects were randomly chosen from the subset of eleven subjects who had extracted premolars so that useful comparisons across the three modalities could be made. For both plaster and Anatomodels, timed SMA was repeated for 10 subjects five times at intervals of ten days apart, with assessments limited to five unique cases per day in random order to minimize bias due to fatigue. Similarly, twenty-two extracted premolars were measured in random order from the subset of 11 subjects, repeated five times at ten day intervals.

Inter-rater reliability was assessed across five evaluators: one senior orthodontic resident, and orthodontists of 0.5, 1, 16, and 23 years of clinical experience. Data collected from the last trial in the intra-rater reliability study was used since the most efficient ways to use the software, learned from the preceding four trials, where then taught to the participants of the inter-rater reliability study. Timed SMA was performed for both plaster and Anatomodels from the 10 subjects used in the intra-rater reliability study in random order, and then twenty-two extracted premolars were measured in random order from the subset of 11 subjects.

For the validity studies, the same senior orthodontic resident performed timed SMA on 30 subjects in random order on Anatomodels and then plaster, limited to only five cases per day. Twenty-two extracted premolars were measured in random order from the subset of 11 subjects.

The time to perform the full SMA in each trial of the studies on intra-rater reliability, inter-rater reliability and validity was recorded by the principle investigator.

3.2.5 Data Collection

The recording of data from the SMA was manually written into copies of the form shown in Figure 3-3, and then tabulated in a spreadsheet using Excel 2007 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA). Categorical measures were coded into numbers and arch perimeter in plaster was entered as the sum of four separate segments.

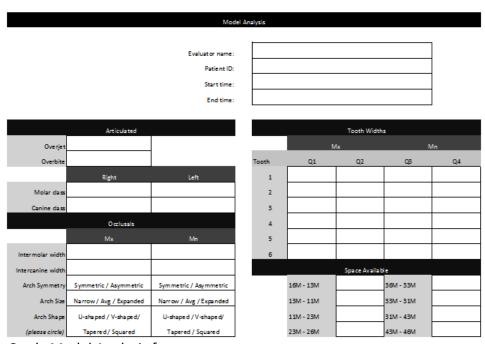


Figure 3-3. Study Model Analysis form.

3.2.5.1 Measurements on conventional plaster study models

Linear measurements on plaster study models were performed using the same digital caliper (Model IP67, Mitutoyo Canada, Mississauga, ON) for all evaluators. The tips were ground to a fine point and each time the caliper was used, it was calibrated by approximating the tips and pressing the "origin" button. The product specifications stated a resolution of 0.01 mm and an accuracy of ±0.02 mm. Measurements of overbite and overjet were taken with a periodontal probe to the nearest 0.5 mm. The desired landmarks that correspond to each parameter of the SMA were reviewed with evaluators before they performed their measurements. For example, overjet was measured from the incisal edge of the most prominent upper incisor to the labial surface of the corresponding lower incisors.

3.2.5.2 Digital caliper measurements on matched-sample of extracted premolars

Linear measurements on extracted premolars were performed using the same digital caliper as that used for the plaster study models. After each use, the tips were disinfected using Caviwipes (Metrex, Orange, CA). Desired landmarks for mesiodistal widths of premolars were at the expected contact points at the height of contours on the mesial and distal surfaces of the premolars. This was reviewed before each evaluator performed their measurements. Though not a timed process, the extracted premolars were quickly measured and all returned to their vials of ethanol within three to five minutes.

3.2.5.3 Software measurements from CBCT-generated study models

Anatomodels were viewed using the software InVivo 5.0 build 229 (Anatomage, San Jose, CA) and linear measurements were shown onscreen to the nearest 0.01 mm. Arch perimeter measurements were conducted using the multiple-points measurement tool which automatically calculated the sum of the four segments and returned a single value.

All evaluators were given a five-minute tutorial on how to perform the measurements using the software and had a chance to practice on a sample Anatomodel not included in this study.

Figure 3-4 illustrates the procedure used to measure the mesiodistal tooth dimension for one tooth in Anatomodels.

Like with the plaster models, the desired landmarks for each parameter of the SMA on

Anatomodels were reviewed before evaluators performed their measurements. During the

study, the primary investigator sat nearby to answer software-related questions as they arose.

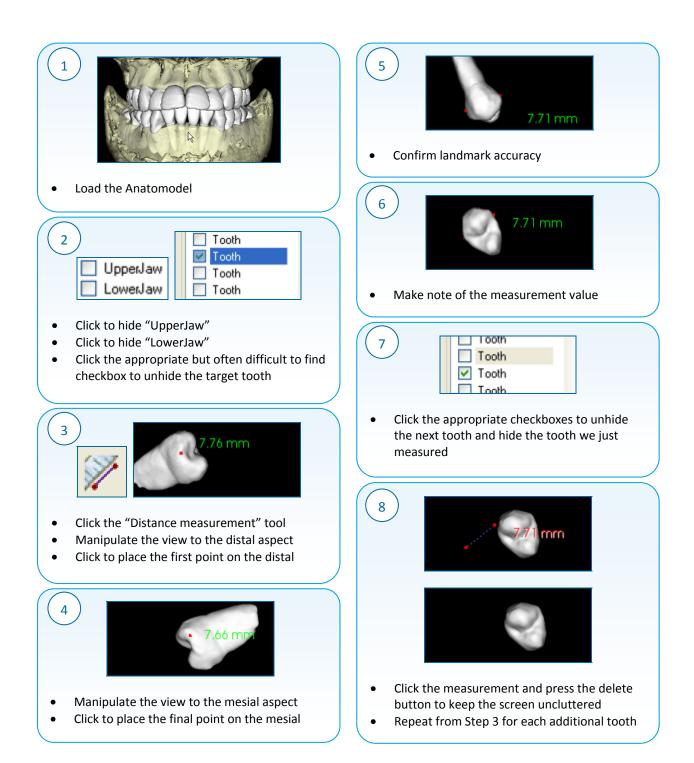


Figure 3-4. Step-by-step pictorial instructions for performing a single tooth width measurement with Anatomodels in the software InVivo 5.0 build 229.

3.2.5.4 Timed measurements using computer operating system time clock

The time required, in minutes, to perform all of the intended measurements in a SMA was calculated by recording the start and finish times and then taking the difference. The times were read and announced by the primary investigator from the time clock of a computer operating system (Windows 7, Microsoft, Redmond, WA) and subsequently recorded by the evaluator.

3.2.6 Statistical Analyses

All of the tabulated data was transferred to a statistical software package (SPSS version 16, IBM, Armonk, NY) for analysis. The data in both reliability and validity studies was examined from different perspectives: 1) in terms of the pattern of responses, as in agreement; 2) in terms of the magnitude of measures, as in the mean differences, and 3) in terms of the extent of evidence for that difference, as in statistical significance. For the reliability and validity studies, agreement of measurements was assessed by way of intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) and cross tabulations. Mean difference of measurements was investigated by way of paired t tests in the validity studies and repeated measures ANOVA in the reliability studies. Statistical significance was interpreted from the p-values; this is contrasted by clinical significance as defined in Section 3.2, which is a subjective assessment of both the degree of agreement and the magnitude of mean differences.

The agreement among multiple groups of raters or measurements is best estimated with ICC. Because ICC evaluates the true variance in multiple groups of ratings among all sources of variance, it is better than measures such as Pearson's correlation which can only measure the strength of the linear relationship between two variables. ICC values can range between 0, corresponding to no agreement, to 1, corresponding to perfect agreement. In this study, we will consider all ICC values above 0.8 as excellent, above 0.7 to be good, above 0.6 to be moderate, and below 0.6 to be poor. Because we had set high diagnostic expectations for our study, the proposed ICC scale is more demanding than the ranges suggested by Rosner (2010)¹⁹ who considered ICC values above 0.75 as excellent, between 0.4 to 0.75 as fair to good, and below 0.4 to be poor agreement.

In a complete assessment of clinical relevance, both high agreement and low mean differences are desirable; any other combination should be accepted with caution. Hypothetically, the validity of a given parameter on Anatomodels compared with plaster may be unacceptable despite the mean difference being close to zero (i.e. a magnitude judged to be clinically insignificant) because the ICC could also be close to zero (i.e. interpreted as poor agreement). The low mean difference could be explained by the fact that the average of the measurements across all subjects on Anatomodels for a given parameter is about the same as the average on plaster; but when the recorded values are inspected sequentially, poor agreement results from the fact that the measurements for each subject from Anatomodels do not match well with the corresponding values recorded from plaster. Such a combination of low mean difference but poor agreement may render the measurement untrustworthy from a clinical stand point.

Alternatively, the reliability across five trials of measurements for a given parameter may be unacceptable because it shows a high mean difference between one pair of trials (i.e. a magnitude judged to be clinically significant), despite a high ICC (i.e. interpreted as high agreement). This is because repeated measures ANOVA tests are used to screen for the presence of differences between at least two means; where this difference comes from can only be determined from pairwise comparisons of two trials at a time. If, for instance, the mean of the first trial is much lower than the remaining four, then the worst difference from all of the pairwise comparisons can cross the clinically significant threshold. On the other hand, ICC can be calculated across all five trials simultaneously, so four of the five trials may have excellent agreement, offsetting the moderate agreement from the first trial. Indeed, if such a scenario occurred and the first trial was eliminated from the analysis, the reliability could become acceptable.

In assessments of statistical significance, the p-value measures to what extent the data is consistent with the null hypothesis. A scientific statement can then be made without any consideration for the magnitude of the difference (i.e. clinical significance) for which it corresponds to. A p-value below the statistical significance level, in this case, α = 0.05, is evidence against the null hypothesis and larger p-values represents insufficient evidence against the null hypothesis. In the paired-sample t tests, interpretation of the p-value translates to the extent the data demonstrates that a difference, regardless of how much difference, exists between the two groups compared. Alternatively, in the repeated measures

ANOVA, interpretation of the p-value tells us the strength of evidence that the means for at least one pair of within-subject factors differ, regardless of how much difference exists.

Statistical significance is an objective uniform decision-making criterion in hypothesis testing¹⁹ and should not be dismissed in lieu of clinical significance, which tends to rely on subjective impressions. Without evidence for a statistical difference, the mean difference, which is used to determine clinical significance, may be misleading since the 95% confidence interval may include zero (interpreted as no difference).

For repeated measures ANOVA tests, when the p-value is less than 0.05, this should be interpreted as evidence that a mean difference exists for one or more pairs out of the 10 possible two-group combinations. The p-value for repeated measures ANOVA relates to the tests on all five trials or evaluators simultaneously and should not be interpreted as between any two groups specifically. On the other hand, the p-value for validity and time within one evaluator should be interpreted as between the two groups specified in the tables.

To recapitulate, the results for the reliability studies will be presented in tables with ICC values and their 95% confidence intervals (CI) as well as the repeated measures ANOVA tests showing the worst and best differences for two groups chosen from five and then p-values for the ANOVA test result overall for each parameter. The results of the validity studies are presented in tables with ICC values and 95% CI, mean differences and 95% CI for paired-sample *t* tests and the p-values for the differences in each parameter.

As a note regarding the cross tabulations, it is statistically desirable to have at least 5 counts in any given cell; otherwise, as in this study, we could only report tendencies for the nominal parameters.

3.2.6.1 Intra-rater Reliability within each modality of assessment

Intra-rater reliability was assessed in terms of agreement and mean difference for 10 patients with one evaluator over five trials for the three modalities of interest separately: Anatomodels, plaster and extracted premolars.

Agreement for quantitative parameters was assessed by way of ICC. A two-way mixed model was used since the evaluator was not randomly selected, but fixed. We were interested in seeing if there were identical patterns of scores as opposed to similar patterns of scores, so we further set the test to absolute agreement. Individual ratings were the analysis of interest, so we read the ICC values from the results of single measure reliability.

Agreement of qualitative parameters was assessed by way of concordances in the cross tabulation of two trials randomly chosen from five. A concordant pair is when a pair of observations from two different trials is the same; if the observations were different from one trial to another, then this pair of observations is said to be discordant. The combination of comparisons of groups of two from five trials can be calculated as 5 choose 2, which equates to 10 combinations for each of the ten nominal parameters. In order to simplify the analysis,

cross-tabulations were performed on two trials randomly chosen out of five for each parameter. Agreement was reported as a percentage of the number of observed concordant pairs over the total number of possible concordant pairs across all ten nominal parameters.

To quantify the mean difference between the repeated measurements, a repeated measures ANOVA was performed using Trial (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) as the within-subjects factor and the output organized by groups based on the parameter. Bonferroni comparisons were applied to the main effects and the pairwise mean difference for each parameter was summarized in terms of the best and worst mean differences. The reported p-values were read from the tests of within-subjects effects taking into account Mauchley's Test of Sphericity.

3.2.6.2 Inter-rater Reliability within each modality of assessment

Inter-rater reliability was assessed similarly in terms of agreement and mean difference with five evaluators for 10 patients using Anatomodels, plaster and extracted premolars, separately. The fifth trial from the intra-rater reliability data was reused as the data for one of the evaluators in this inter-rater reliability analysis.

Agreement for quantitative parameters was assessed by way of ICC set at two-way mixed model and absolute agreement. The ICC values were read from the results of single measure reliability.

Agreement of qualitative parameters was assessed by way of concordances in the cross tabulation of two evaluators randomly chosen from five. Agreement was reported as a percentage of the number of observed concordant pairs over the total number of possible concordant pairs across all ten nominal parameters.

To quantify the mean difference between the repeated measurements, a repeated measures ANOVA was performed using Evaluator (NL, MM, CF, ML, TE) as the within-subjects factor and the output organized by groups based on the Parameter. Bonferroni comparisons were applied to the main effects and the pairwise mean difference for each parameter was summarized in terms of the best and worst mean differences. The reported p-values were read from the tests of within-subjects effects taking into account Mauchley's Test of Sphericity.

3.2.6.3 Validity between each modality of assessment

Validity was assessed in terms of agreement and mean difference for all 30 patients between pairwise combinations of Anatomodels, plaster and extracted premolars, separately.

Agreement for quantitative parameters was assessed by way of ICC set at two-way mixed model and absolute agreement. The ICC values were read from the results of single measure reliability.

Agreement of qualitative parameters was assessed by way of concordances in the cross tabulation of Anatomodels and plaster. Agreement was reported as a percentage of the number of observed concordant pairs over the total number of possible concordant pairs across all ten nominal parameters.

To quantify the mean difference between pairwise combinations of the three modalities, paired samples *t* tests were employed.

3.2.6.4 Timed study model analysis for each modality of assessment

The time to measure all of the parameters in a SMA was calculated for the Anatomodel and plaster groups during the intra-rater reliability, inter-rater reliability and validity studies. During the validity study, when comparing Anatomodels and plaster over all 30 cases, the mean difference was derived from a paired-samples T-test. During the reliability studies over 10 cases, repeated measures ANOVA was used separately for Anatomodels and plaster to expose the worst and best differences between the means of two time measurements out of five trials or evaluators.

3.3 **Results**

The raw data used in the statistical analyses are in Appendix 3-1. Histograms demonstrating normal distribution of differences in measurements for Anatomodels compared with Plaster, Anatomodels compared with extracted premolars, and plaster compared with extracted premolars, are presented in Appendix 3-2, Appendix 3-3, and Appendix 3-4, respectively. Model assumptions were checked and satisfied prior to performing the statistical tests. The following are the findings from this study.

3.3.1 Sample characteristics

The sample characteristics are summarized in Appendix 3-5 showing Gender and Mean Age for orthodontic records across the three modalities. Moreover, fifteen CBCT scans were taken with incompletely occluded arches, so it was not possible to assess Angle classification, overjet and overbite for these patients.

3.3.2 Intra-rater Reliability

A summary of the results from ICC and repeated measures ANOVA tests are presented for Anatomodels in Table 3-2, plaster in Table 3-3 and extracted premolars in Table 3-4.

Intra-rater reliability for 10 Anatomodels was excellent for most parameters across all five trials of measurements (Table 3-2). All parameters had ICC values above 0.8, so there was excellent agreement across the five trials; in support of this finding were the short 95% confidence intervals and this indicates low variability in agreement for all parameters. At the 0.05 significance level, there was strong statistical evidence (p-value <0.05) to show differences in the means of at least one pair of trials for overbite, tooth 1-6 and maxillary intermolar width; however, at worst, the differences were around 0.5 mm or less. For >2-landmark linear measures, statistically, there was strong evidence (p-value <0.05) for a difference in the means of at least one pair of trials in maxillary arch perimeter and maxillary crowding, but the worst mean differences were less than 2 mm. When comparing the best mean differences between pairs of trials, no parameter exceeded 0.13 mm, while the worst mean differences between repeated measures were around 0.5 mm or less for 2-landmark measures and less than 2 mm for >2 landmark measures.

Intra-rater reliability for 10 plaster models was also excellent for most parameters across five trials of measurements (Table 3-3). The majority of parameters had ICC values well above 0.8, so there was excellent agreement across the five trials; in support of this finding were the tight 95% confidence intervals which indicate low variability in agreement for all parameters.

Although the 95% confidence intervals varied from poor to excellent across five trials for tooth 2-6, maxillary arch perimeter and maxillary crowding, the ICC values were above 0.7 and, therefore, agreement was acceptably moderate. There was evidence (p-value <0.05) to show differences in the means of at least one pair of trials for repeated measurements of teeth 1-1,

1-5, 2-2 and 3-2, but none of these parameters had mean differences greater than 0.5 mm. All >2-landmark parameters had mean differences that were less than 1.5 mm.

Intra-rater reliability for extracted premolars was excellent (Table 3-4). The sample size for each group of premolars was low but they were particularly low for teeth 1-5 and 2-5, so interpretations will only be attempted for teeth 1-4 and 2-4. All ICC values were close to 1.0 and worst mean differences were 0.02 mm with p-values greater than 0.05.

Cross tabulations for intra-rater reliability are presented for Anatomodels in Appendix 3-6 and plaster in Appendix 3-7. Based on the 96% concordant pairs in the cross tabulations (Appendix 3-6) of selected trial comparisons, there tended to be good intra-rater agreement for the qualitative parameters using Anatomodels. In other words, out of all trials chosen for comparison, paired observations were the same 96% of the time. Two instances of discordant pairs in Anatomodels arose from assessments of maxillary symmetry, and one instance from assessments of mandibular symmetry as well as maxillary arch shape. Furthermore, 96% concordant pairs suggest excellent intra-rater agreement among the qualitative parameters using plaster (Appendix 3-7). One instance each of discordant pairs arose from assessments of left canine classification, maxillary shape, maxillary size, and mandibular symmetry.

Table 3-2. Intra-rater, Anatomodels: ICC and repeated measures ANOVA mean differences shown for each parameter, grouped by linear measurements requiring 2 landmarks, and those requiring more than 2 landmarks.

Intra-rater Reliability Mean Differences (mn						s (mm)	
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI	Worst	Best	p-value	
Anatomodels, Lin	ear meas	urements, 2	landmarks				
Overjet	10	0.905	(0.788,0.971)	0.43	0.02	0.113	
Overbite	10	0.947	(0.871,0.985)	0.53	0.01	0.016	*
Tooth 1-1	10	0.871	(0.723,0.960)	0.10	0.01	0.728	
Tooth 1-2	10	0.975	(0.940, 0.993)	0.03	0.00	0.987	
Tooth 1-3	10	0.916	(0.813,0.975)	0.10	0.01	0.412	
Tooth 1-4	10	0.919	(0.818,0.976)	0.06	0.00	0.869	
Tooth 1-5	10	0.927	(0.835,0.978)	0.09	0.00	0.432	
Tooth 1-6	10	0.913	(0.799,0.974)	0.28	0.05	0.015	*
Tooth 2-1	10	0.962	(0.911,0.989)	0.12	0.00	0.337	
Tooth 2-2	10	0.965	(0.917,0.990)	0.12	0.00	0.334	
Tooth 2-3	10	0.920	(0.820,0.976)	0.09	0.00	0.288	
Tooth 2-4	10	0.915	(0.809,0.975)	0.06	0.00	0.614	
Tooth 2-5	10	0.898	(0.777,0.969)	0.10	0.00	0.344	
Tooth 2-6	10	0.863	(0.711,0.958)	0.19	0.01	0.310	
Tooth 3-1	10	0.962	(0.909,0.989)	0.04	0.00	0.957	
Tooth 3-2	10	0.905	(0.790,0.972)	0.06	0.01	0.647	
Tooth 3-3	10	0.876	(0.734,0.962)	0.12	0.01	0.568	
Tooth 3-4	10	0.813	(0.623,0.940)	0.13	0.01	0.213	
Tooth 3-5	10	0.894	(0.767,0.968)	0.09	0.01	0.563	
Tooth 3-6	10	0.919	(0.819,0.976)	0.08	0.00	0.726	
Tooth 4-1	10	0.945	(0.873,0.984)	0.07	0.01	0.569	
Tooth 4-2	10	0.957	(0.900,0.987)	0.06	0.00	0.618	
Tooth 4-2a	1 ^a	-	-	0.56	0.01	-	
Tooth 4-3	10	0.866	(0.716,0.959)	0.11	0.00	0.482	
Tooth 4-4	10	0.867	(0.717,0.959)	0.17	0.00	0.136	
Tooth 4-5	10	0.977	(0.944,0.993)	0.07	0.01	0.212	
Tooth 4-6	10	0.902	(0.784,0.970)	0.15	0.00	0.335	
Mx_IMW	10	0.984	(0.959,0.995)	0.52	0.09	0.010	*
Mx_ICW	10	0.934	(0.849,0.980)	0.31	0.03	0.482	
Mn_IMW	10	0.965	(0.918,0.990)	0.27	0.00	0.639	
Mn_ICW	10	0.968	(0.924,0.991)	0.32	0.02	0.198	
Anatomodels, Lin			2 landmarks				
Mx_Perim	10	0.929	(0.802,0.980)	1.71	0.04	< 0.001	*
Mx_Crowd	10	0.889	(0.746,0.967)	1.47	0.03	0.029	*
Mn_Perim	10	0.934	(0.850,0.981)	0.82	0.09	0.193	
Mn_Crowd	10	0.920	(0.820,0.976)	1.10	0.01	0.093	
Bolton6	10	0.936	(0.853,0.981)	0.30	0.01	0.575	
Bolton12	10	0.887	(0.775,0.966)	0.78	0.13	0.165	_

^a Cannot be computed because the sum of caseweights is less than or equal 1. Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval;

^{*,} p-value <0.05; Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width;

ICW, Intercanine Width; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

Table 3-3. Intra-rater, Plaster: ICC and repeated measures ANOVA mean differences shown for each parameter, grouped by linear measurements requiring 2 landmarks, and those requiring more than 2 landmarks.

		Intra-ra	Mean Differences (mm)				
Parameter	<u>N</u>	ICC	95% CI	Worst	Best	p-value	_
Plaster models, L	inear mea	surements,	2 landmarks				
Overjet	10	0.926	(0.832,0.978)	0.20	0.05	0.420	
Overbite	10	0.935	(0.852,0.981)	0.20	0.00	0.723	
Tooth 1-1	10	0.980	(0.946,0.995)	0.13	0.01	0.001	*
Tooth 1-2	10	0.989	(0.973,0.997)	0.07	0.00	0.358	
Tooth 1-3	10	0.940	(0.862,0.982)	0.08	0.00	0.203	
Tooth 1-4	10	0.946	(0.875,0.984)	0.05	0.01	0.688	
Tooth 1-5	10	0.949	(0.878,0.985)	0.12	0.02	0.028	*
Tooth 1-6	10	0.931	(0.841,0.980)	0.13	0.01	0.054	
Tooth 2-1	10	0.990	(0.976,0.997)	0.05	0.00	0.459	
Tooth 2-2	10	0.980	(0.949,0.994)	0.14	0.03	0.027	*
Tooth 2-3	10	0.936	(0.855,0.981)	0.08	0.00	0.224	
Tooth 2-4	10	0.830	(0.651,0.946)	0.15	0.01	0.274	
Tooth 2-5	10	0.960	(0.906,0.988)	0.09	0.00	0.252	
Tooth 2-6	10	0.784	(0.573,0.930)	0.08	0.00	0.860	
Tooth 3-1	10	0.971	(0.932,0.992)	0.05	0.00	0.503	
Tooth 3-2	10	0.970	(0.925,0.991)	0.09	0.01	0.012	*
Tooth 3-3	10	0.942	(0.867,0.983)	0.10	0.00	0.120	
Tooth 3-4	10	0.901	(0.781,0.970)	0.04	0.00	0.889	
Tooth 3-5	10	0.847	(0.677,0.952)	0.05	0.00	0.813	
Tooth 3-6	10	0.937	(0.852,0.982)	0.21	0.02	0.089	
Tooth 4-1	10	0.902	(0.782,0.970)	0.07	0.00	0.600	
Tooth 4-2	10	0.941	(0.864,0.982)	0.06	0.00	0.420	
Tooth 4-2a	1 ^a	-	-	0.09	0.01	-	
Tooth 4-3	10	0.952	(0.887,0.986)	0.12	0.01	0.062	
Tooth 4-4	10	0.945	(0.873,0.984)	0.05	0.00	0.689	
Tooth 4-5	10	0.901	(0.782,0.970)	0.14	0.00	0.118	
Tooth 4-6	10	0.964	(0.916,0.990)	0.10	0.01	0.274	
Mx_IMW	10	0.992	(0.981,0.998)	0.18	0.04	0.648	
Mx_ICW	10	0.985	(0.963,0.996)	0.11	0.01	0.843	
Mn_IMW	10	0.977	(0.945,0.993)	0.13	0.00	0.886	
Mn_ICW	10	0.978	(0.947,0.994)	0.15	0.01	0.750	
Plaster models, Li							
Mx_Perim	10	0.794	(0.593,0.934)	1.33	0.04	0.358	
Mx_Crowd	10	0.735	(0.502,0.934)	1.31	0.16	0.394	
Mn_Perim	10	0.927	(0.833,0.978)	0.76	0.02	0.095	
Mn_Crowd	10	0.915	(0.799,0.975)	1.27	0.16	0.006	*
Bolton6	10	0.934	(0.848,0.980)	0.18	0.01	0.700	
Bolton12	10	0.899	(0.779,0.970)	0.36	0.04	0.623	_

a. Cannot be computed because the sum of caseweights is less than or equal 1.

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval;

^{*,} p-value <0.05; Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width;

ICW, Intercanine Width; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

Table 3-4. Intra-rater, Extracted Premolars: ICC and repeated measures ANOVA mean differences shown for mesiodistal width measurements of each extracted premolar.

		Intra-rater Reliability		Mean Differences (mm)		s (mm)
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI	Worst	Best	p-value
Extracted Premo	olars					
Tooth 14	8	0.998	(0.995,1.000)	0.02	0.00	0.532
Tooth 15	3 ^a					
Tooth 24	9	0.999	(0.997,1.000)	0.02	0.00	0.177
Tooth 25	2 ^a					

a. Test values not reported due to low sample size.

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval

3.3.3 Inter-rater Reliability

A summary of the results from ICC and repeated measures ANOVA tests are presented for Anatomodels in Table 3-5, plaster in Table 3-6 and extracted premolars in Table 3-7.

Inter-rater reliability for 10 Anatomodels was moderate to excellent for most parameters as measured among five evaluators (Table 3-5). The ICC values for most parameters varied around 0.8, suggesting good to excellent agreement. The measurements of tooth 3-4 and maxillary crowding had ICC values that were below 0.6 with wide 95% confidence intervals, suggesting that these parameters had unacceptably poor and highly variable agreement. There was statistical evidence (p-value < 0.05) to show that differences existed between the means of at least two evaluators for measurements of overbite, teeth 2-3, 2-5, 3-1, 4-1, maxillary intermolar width, mandibular intercanine width, maxillary and mandibular perimeter and crowding, and the mean differences were above the clinical thresholds except for measurements of teeth widths.

Inter-rater reliability for 10 plaster models was moderate to excellent for most parameters as measured among five evaluators (Table 3-6). The ICC values for most parameters varied around 0.8, suggesting predominantly good agreement. The ICC values were below 0.6 and 95% confidence intervals wide for measurements of overjet, tooth 2-3, and mandibular perimeter, suggesting that these parameters had unacceptably poor and highly variable agreement. There was statistical evidence (p-value < 0.05) to show that differences existed between the means of at least two evaluators for measurements of overbite, overjet, tooth 1-6, 2-4, 3-4, 4-4, 4-6, maxillary and mandibular intercanine widths, arch perimeter and crowding; the mean differences exceed clinically relevant thresholds for all of these parameters except for the teeth width measurements and maxillary crowding.

Inter-rater reliability for the extract teeth was high (Table 3-7). Similar to intra-rater reliability, interpretations will only be attempted for teeth 1-4 and 2-4. All ICC values were above 0.9 and worst mean differences were less than 0.2 mm with p-values greater than 0.05.

Cross tabulations for inter-rater reliability are presented for Anatomodels in Appendix 3-8 and plaster in Appendix 3-9. With 81% overall concordant pairs (Appendix 3-8) of selected trial comparisons, there tended to be good inter-rater agreement for the qualitative parameters using Anatomodels. Discordant pairs in Anatomodels arose from assessments of left molar and canine classifications, right canine classification, maxillary arch shape, size and symmetry, as well as mandibular size and symmetry. Of these parameters, only maxillary shape had a potentially excessive number of discordances for five out of a possible ten pairs. Furthermore, 73% overall concordant pairs suggest good inter-rater agreement among the qualitative parameters using plaster (Appendix 3-9). Discordant pairs in plaster were much more frequent than with Anatomodels, affecting all parameters but right molar classification and mandibular symmetry. The parameters that had potentially excessive number of discordances of four or more out of ten pairs included maxillary shape, size and symmetry, as well as mandibular shape and size.

Table 3-5. Inter-rater, Anatomodels: ICC and repeated measures ANOVA mean differences shown for each parameter, grouped by linear measurements requiring 2 landmarks, and those requiring more than 2 landmarks.

		Inter-ra	Mean D	Differences	s (mm)		
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI	Worst	Best	p-value	
Anatomodels, Lin	ear meas	urements, 2	landmarks				
Overjet	10	0.864	(0.710,0.958)	0.21	0.02	0.808	
Overbite	10	0.906	(0.785,0.972)	0.69	0.04	0.021	*
Tooth 1-1	10	0.909	(0.797,0.973)	0.09	0.01	0.765	
Tooth 1-2	10	0.939	(0.857,0.982)	0.24	0.02	0.050	
Tooth 1-3	10	0.771	(0.556,0.925)	0.19	0.01	0.445	
Tooth 1-4	10	0.795	(0.592,0.934)	0.23	0.01	0.145	
Tooth 1-5	10	0.818	(0.631,0.942)	0.21	0.02	0.138	
Tooth 1-6	10	0.867	(0.718,0.959)	0.16	0.01	0.615	
Tooth 2-1	10	0.904	(0.787,0.971)	0.17	0.02	0.356	
Tooth 2-2	10	0.619	(0.351,0.862)	0.38	0.01	0.438	
Tooth 2-3	10	0.771	(0.505,0.928)	0.34	0.03	0.001	*
Tooth 2-4	10	0.734	(0.500,0.910)	0.17	0.01	0.564	
Tooth 2-5	10	0.691	(0.431, 0.894)	0.32	0.01	0.005	*
Tooth 2-6	10	0.735	(0.497,0.912)	0.11	0.00	0.964	
Tooth 3-1	10	0.942	(0.866,0.983)	0.15	0.01	0.129	
Tooth 3-2	10	0.684	(0.412,0.892)	0.31	0.01	0.013	*
Tooth 3-3	10	0.850	(0.684,0.954)	0.07	0.01	0.927	
Tooth 3-4	10	0.559	(0.289,0.830)	0.32	0.00	0.080	
Tooth 3-5	10	0.771	(0.556,0.925)	0.21	0.00	0.313	
Tooth 3-6	10	0.815	(0.627,0.941)	0.23	0.01	0.186	
Tooth 4-1	10	0.808	(0.610,0.939)	0.23	0.00	0.035	*
Tooth 4-2	10	0.827	(0.647,0.945)	0.18	0.01	0.309	
Tooth 4-2a	1 ^a	-	-	0.41	0.00	-	
Tooth 4-3	10	0.799	(0.600,0.935)	0.13	0.03	0.610	
Tooth 4-4	10	0.739	(0.508,0.913)	0.17	0.01	0.511	
Tooth 4-5	10	0.818	(0.631,0.942)	0.21	0.03	0.362	
Tooth 4-6	10	0.729	(0.495,0.908)	0.28	0.04	0.215	
Mx_IMW	10	0.837	(0.663,0.949)	0.75	0.05	0.021	*
Mx_ICW	10	0.749	(0.524,0.916)	1.11	0.07	0.178	
Mn_IMW	10	0.860	(0.701,0.957)	1.17	0.02	0.120	
Mn_ICW	10	0.934	(0.832,0.981)	0.72	0.02	0.001	*
Anatomodels, Lin							
Mx_Perim	10	0.679	(0.268,0.902)	5.72	0.13	<0.001	*
Mx_Crowd	10	0.566	(0.188,0.849)	5.51	0.87	< 0.001	*
Mn_Perim	10	0.776	(0.495,0.931)	3.03	0.08	<0.001	*
Mn_Crowd	10	0.742	(0.481,0.916)	3.00	0.11	< 0.001	*
Bolton6	10	0.884	(0.749,0.964)	0.39	0.06	0.437	
Bolton12	10	0.833	(0.654,0.947)	0.54	0.01	0.815	_

a. Cannot be computed because the sum of caseweights is less than or equal 1.

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval;

^{*,} p-value <0.05; Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width;

ICW, Intercanine Width; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

Table 3-6. Inter-rater, Plaster: ICC and repeated measures ANOVA mean differences shown for each parameter, grouped by linear measurements requiring 2 landmarks, and those requiring more than 2 landmarks.

Inter-rater Reliability Mean Differences (mm)								
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI	Worst	Best	p-value	-	
Plaster models, Li	inear med	asurements,	2 landmarks					
Overjet	10	0.550	(0.249,0.829)	1.35	0.05	< 0.001	*	
Overbite	10	0.771	(0.460,0.931)	1.65	0.05	< 0.001	*	
Tooth 1-1	10	0.923	(0.826,0.977)	0.15	0.01	0.195		
Tooth 1-2	10	0.639	(0.377,0.870)	0.39	0.01	0.330		
Tooth 1-3	10	0.712	(0.470,0.902)	0.13	0.02	0.451		
Tooth 1-4	10	0.830	(0.649,0.946)	0.22	0.03	0.078		
Tooth 1-5	10	0.856	(0.697,0.955)	0.18	0.00	0.189		
Tooth 1-6	10	0.823	(0.624,0.945)	0.34	0.01	0.030	*	
Tooth 2-1	10	0.949	(0.883,0.985)	0.11	0.01	0.401		
Tooth 2-2	10	0.965	(0.917,0.990)	0.07	0.00	0.837		
Tooth 2-3	10	0.587	(0.318,0.845)	0.25	0.00	0.168		
Tooth 2-4	10	0.841	(0.657,0.951)	0.22	0.01	0.032	*	
Tooth 2-5	10	0.866	(0.715,0.959)	0.14	0.01	0.183		
Tooth 2-6	10	0.702	(0.458,0.897)	0.31	0.06	0.125		
Tooth 3-1	10	0.842	(0.669,0.951)	0.06	0.00	0.847		
Tooth 3-2	10	0.900	(0.780,0.970)	0.13	0.00	0.280		
Tooth 3-3	10	0.890	(0.760,0.967)	0.07	0.01	0.762		
Tooth 3-4	10	0.874	(0.704,0.963)	0.23	0.02	0.001	*	
Tooth 3-5	10	0.843	(0.672,0.951)	0.20	0.00	0.077		
Tooth 3-6	10	0.810	(0.597,0.941)	0.45	0.06	0.002	*	
Tooth 4-1	10	0.935	(0.851,0.981)	0.10	0.02	0.129		
Tooth 4-2	10	0.855	(0.693,0.955)	0.06	0.00	0.764		
Tooth 4-2a	1 ^a	-	-	0.54	0.00	-		
Tooth 4-3	10	0.888	(0.753,0.966)	0.19	0.03	0.055		
Tooth 4-4	10	0.875	(0.719,0.962)	0.22	0.01	0.027	*	
Tooth 4-5	10	0.834	(0.659,0.948)	0.18	0.01	0.203		
Tooth 4-6	10	0.826	(0.613,0.947)	0.36	0.01	0.001	*	
Mx_IMW	10	0.854	(0.683,0.955)	1.93	0.05	0.081		
Mx_ICW	10	0.957	(0.893,0.988)	0.52	0.09	0.013	*	
Mn_IMW	10	0.939	(0.859,0.982)	0.45	0.04	0.131		
Mn_ICW	10	0.905	(0.775,0.972)	0.92	0.06	0.027	*	
Plaster models, Li	inear med	asurements,	>2 landmarks					
Mx_Perim	10	0.838	(0.551,0.955)	3.07	0.01	< 0.001	*	
Mx_Crowd	10	0.787	(0.548,0.933)	1.94	0.01	< 0.001	*	
Mn_Perim	10	0.522	(0.195,0.819)	4.66	0.32	< 0.001	*	
Mn_Crowd	10	0.655	(0.345,0.882)	3.66	0.15	< 0.001	*	
Bolton6	10	0.721	(0.476,0.906)	0.10	0.01	0.994		
Bolton12	10	0.811	(0.620,0.939)	0.75	0.02	0.274	_	

a. Cannot be computed because the sum of caseweights is less than or equal 1.

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval;

^{*,} p-value <0.05; Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width;

ICW, Intercanine Width; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

Table 3-7. Inter-rater, Extracted Premolars: ICC and repeated measures ANOVA mean differences shown for mesiodistal width measurements of each extracted premolar.

		Inter-rater Reliability		Mean Differences (mm)		
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI	Worst	Best	p-value
Extracted Premo	olars					
Tooth 14	8	0.938	(0.845, 0.985)	0.17	0.03	0.275
Tooth 15	3 ^a					
Tooth 24	9	0.913	(0.799,0.976)	0.15	0.02	0.372
Tooth 25	2 ^a					

a. Test values not reported due to low sample size.

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval

3.3.4 **Validity**

A summary of the ICC and paired-sample *t* tests are presented for Anatomodels versus plaster in Table 3-8, Anatomodels vs extracted premolars in Table 3-9 and plaster vs extracted premolars in Table 3-10.

The validity of measurements on 30 Anatomodels compared with plaster (Table 3-8) was mostly poor to moderate in terms of agreement but with low mean differences. A number of parameters had ICC values below 0.6 and wide 95% confidence intervals including teeth 1-1, 1-3, 2-3, 2-5, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-5, and 4-6, maxillary arch perimeter, and Bolton anterior and Bolton overall measurements. There was, however, statistical evidence (p-value <0.05) to show that differences existed between Anatomodels and plaster for the mean measurements of teeth 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-5, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, mandibular intermolar width, maxillary and mandibular arch perimeter and crowding, and Bolton anterior and overall measurements; however, only

maxillary arch perimeter had a magnitude of mean difference, 3.38 mm and 95% CI (2.48, 4.28), that exceeded the clinically significant threshold.

Crosstabulations for Anatomodels vs. plaster are presented in Appendix 3-10. Out of a total possible two hundred and fifty two categorical comparisons, 92% were concordant pairs, suggesting excellent agreement across all categorical parameters. Nineteen out of two hundred and fifty two discordant pairs were observed across all ten nominal parameters except right molar and right canine classification, but no single parameter had more than four discordant pairs out of a possible thirty pairs.

Compared to extracted premolars (Table 3-9), Anatomodels had ICC values well above 0.9 and measurements on average up to 0.08 mm larger, while plaster (Table 3-10) had ICC values only slightly above 0.7 with measurements on average up to 0.17 mm smaller. All of the p-values were above 0.05. Again, analysis was only attempted for teeth 1-4 and 2-4 because the sample sizes for these teeth were not too small.

Table 3-8. Validity, Anatomodels vs Plaster: ICC and paired-sample mean differences shown for each parameter, grouped by linear measurements requiring 2 landmarks, and those requiring more than 2 landmarks.

Agreement Difference (mm) ^a							
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	p-value	
Anatomodels vs. F	Plaster, Line	ar measure	ments, 2 landmarks				
Overjet	18	0.927	(0.815,0.972)	0.02	(-0.31,0.35)	0.905	
Overbite	18	0.925	(0.808, 0.971)	0.27	(-0.17,0.70)	0.219	
Tooth 1-1	30	0.558	(0.159,0.781)	0.35	(0.16,0.54)	0.001	*
Tooth 1-2	29	0.772	(0.552,0.889)	0.19	(0.02,0.37)	0.031	*
Tooth 1-3	30	0.532	(0.196,0.752)	0.29	(0.09, 0.49)	0.007	*
Tooth 1-4	30	0.749	(0.540,0.872)	0.09	(-0.04,0.22)	0.166	
Tooth 1-5	30	0.611	(0.319,0.796)	0.18	(0.02,0.33)	0.026	*
Tooth 1-6	30	0.724	(0.499,0.858)	0.07	(-0.12,0.27)	0.454	
Tooth 2-1	30	0.630	(0.108, 0.844)	0.47	(0.27,0.67)	< 0.001	*
Tooth 2-2	30	0.863	(0.654,0.941)	0.21	(0.08,0.34)	0.003	*
Tooth 2-3	30	0.549	(0.214,0.763)	0.23	(0.07,0.39)	0.007	*
Tooth 2-4	30	0.773	(0.540,0.890)	0.16	(0.03, 0.28)	0.014	*
Tooth 2-5	30	0.569	(0.271,0.768)	0.17	(0.00, 0.34)	0.046	*
Tooth 2-6	30	0.714	(0.478,0.853)	-0.01	(-0.21,0.19)	0.908	
Tooth 3-1	30	0.648	(0.385,0.815)	-0.08	(-0.23,0.07)	0.269	
Tooth 3-2	30	0.727	(0.501,0.860)	-0.04	(-0.16,0.09)	0.559	
Tooth 3-3	30	0.718	(0.485,0.855)	-0.02	(-0.18,0.14)	0.796	
Tooth 3-4	30	0.595	(0.312,0.783)	-0.12	(-0.28,0.03)	0.120	
Tooth 3-5	30	0.429	(0.099,0.677)	0.14	(-0.05,0.34)	0.143	
Tooth 3-6	30	0.560	(0.251,0.764)	0.04	(-0.22,0.30)	0.772	
Tooth 4-1	30	0.682	(0.437,0.834)	-0.08	(-0.20,0.03)	0.159	
Tooth 4-2	30	0.704	(0.466,0.847)	-0.05	(-0.18,0.09)	0.500	
Tooth 4-2a	1 ^b	-	-				
Tooth 4-3	30	0.612	(0.325,0.795)	0.03	(-0.14,0.20)	0.733	
Tooth 4-4	30	0.660	(0.397,0.823)	0.03	(-0.14,0.21)	0.694	
Tooth 4-5	30	0.367	(0.027,0.635)	0.14	(-0.05,0.33)	0.147	
Tooth 4-6	30	0.518	(0.209, 0.736)	0.23	(-0.00, 0.47)	0.051	
Mx_IMW	30	0.953	(0.900,0.978)	0.17	(-0.19,0.54)	0.339	
Mx_ICW	30	0.873	(0.750,0.937)	0.14	(-0.42,0.71)	0.607	
Mn_IMW	30	0.949	(0.885,0.976)	0.39	(0.05,0.73)	0.026	*
Mn_ICW	30	0.954	(0.907,0.978)	0.29	(-0.01,0.59)	0.061	
Anatomodels vs. F	Plaster, Line	ar measure	ments, >2 landmarks	s			
Mx_Perim	30	0.536	(-0.092,0.824)	3.38	(2.48, 4.28)	< 0.001	*
Mx_Crowd	30	0.864	(0.710,0.936)	1.06	(0.18, 1.94)	0.020	*
Mn_Perim	30	0.777	(0.371,0.909)	1.71	(0.88,2.54)	< 0.001	*
Mn_Crowd	30	0.718	(0.205,0.888)	1.75	(1.00, 2.49)	< 0.001	*
Bolton6	30	0.506	(-0.097,0.807)	-1.57	(-1.99,-1.16)	< 0.001	*
Bolton12	30	0.504	(0.006,0.770)	-1.95	(-2.73,-1.17)	<0.001	*

a. Positive mean difference when measurements from Anatomodel are larger

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval; *, p-value <0.05; Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width; ICW, Intercanine Width; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, crowding if negative; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter, positive when Mandibular Excess

b. Cannot be computed because the sum of caseweights is less than or equal 1.

Table 3-9. Validity, Anatomodels vs Extracted Premolar: ICC and paired-sample mean differences for each premolar.

		Ag	Agreement		Difference (mm) ^a		
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	p-value	
Anatomodels vs. Extracted Premolars							
Tooth 14	8	0.963	(0.842,0.992)	0.08	(-0.07,0.22)	0.245	
Tooth 15	3 ^b						
Tooth 24	9	0.957	(0.835,0.990)	0.05	(-0.09,0.20)	0.400	
Tooth 25	2 ^b						

a. Positive mean difference when measurements from Anatomodels are larger

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval

Table 3-10. Validity, Plaster vs Extracted Premolar: ICC and paired-sample mean differences for each premolar.

		A	Agreement		Difference (mm) ^a		
Parameter	N	ICC	95% CI		Mean	95% CI	p-value
Plaster vs. Extracted Premolars							
Tooth 14	8	0.731	(0.185,0.938)		-0.17	(-0.51,0.17)	0.286
Tooth 15	3 ^b						
Tooth 24	9	0.755	(0.243,0.939)		-0.08	(-0.36,0.20)	0.531
Tooth 25	2 ^b						

a. Positive mean difference when measurements from Plaster are larger

Abbreviations: ICC, Intraclass Correlation Coefficient; CI, Confidence Interval

3.3.5 **Time**

The average time, in minutes, required to perform measurements for all parameters in a SMA during the validity and reliability studies are presented in Table 3-11.

Within one evaluator over 10 subjects during the intra-rater reliability study (Table 3-11A), at worst, it took on average an additional 5.91 minutes longer than the best trial to perform a SMA on Anatomodels. The same comparison in plaster revealed on average only 2.34 additional minutes over the best trial. Between 5 evaluators over 10 subjects during the inter-

b. Test values not reported due to low sample size.

b. Test values not reported due to low sample size.

rater reliability study, at worst, the slowest evaluator may take 8.15 minutes and 2.33 minutes longer than the fastest evaluator for Anatomodels and plaster, respectively.

Across all 30 subjects during the validity study (Table 3-11B), the average time to perform all of the component measurements in the SMA was about 10 minutes using Anatomodels and 6 minutes using plaster. There was convincing evidence to show a statistical difference in the mean time to perform the same SMA in Anatomodels of 3.96 minutes and 95% CI (3.44, 4.48) longer than with plaster.

Table 3-11. Time required measuring all parameters in a study model analysis during: A. Reliability studies within one evaluator for Anatomodels and Plaster separately, and between five evaluators for Anatomodels and Plaster separately; B. Validity study comparing Anatomodels to Plaster.

A.

		_	Time	(minutes)	Mean Dif	ferences (m	inutes)	
Мо	dality	N	Mean	95% CI	Worst	Best	p-value	_
Wit	hin one evaluato	or						
	Anatomodels	10	10.67	(10.35,11.00)	5.91	0.64	< 0.001	*
	Plaster	10	6.49	(6.19,6.78)	2.34	0.18	< 0.001	*
Bet	ween five evalua	ators						
	Anatomodels	10	12.52	(11.42,13.62)	8.15	0.08	< 0.001	*
	Plaster	10	6.22	(5.92,6.51)	2.33	0.09	<0.001	*

Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; *, p-value < 0.05

В.

		Mean Time	(minutes)	Diffe	erence (minute:	s) ^a	_
Parameter	N	Anatomodels	Plaster	Mean	95% CI	P-value	•
Anatomodels vs. Plaster							
Time	30	9.91	5.96	3.96	(3.44,4.48)	<0.001	_

a. Positive mean difference when time using Anatomodels was longer Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; *, p-value < 0.05

3.4 **Discussion**

This study sought to investigate the performance of SMA using Anatomodels compared with plaster study models. A comprehensive analysis of validity, intra-rater reliability and inter-rater reliability using ten nominal (categorical) parameters, thirty scale (linear) 2-landmark parameters and six scale (linear) >2-landmark parameters over three modalities was performed.

In our methodology, we defined clinically relevant thresholds of 0.5 mm for 2-landmark linear measurements and 2.0 mm for >2-landmark linear measurements and then applied them to the interpretation of our results. In contrast, very few publications state a level of clinical significance as there is only mild support from the literature 15,17,18.

Notably, even though all thirty datasets were uploaded to Anatomage on the same day, only four cases were sent back 1.5 months later. After contacting the company, the majority of the cases were processed by the 2 month mark, four remaining cases by the 4 month mark, and the last case finally arrived 5 months after it was initially submitted. A representative from Anatomage cited busy production lines and miscommunications as reasons for the almost half-year delay. The unfortunate turnaround time is unacceptable in the context of providing timely diagnosis and treatment for patients.

3.4.1 Influence of the number of landmarks in a measurement on validity and reliability

The act of performing measurements has an element of uncertainty and is subject to error.²⁷ Uncertainty can be the result of random or systematic effects. Random effects can influence repeated measures in irregular ways whereas systematic effects influence the results in the same way for each repeated measurement. Error can arise from problems with the measuring instrument, instability of the item being measured, difficulties in the measurement process, improper calibration, lack of operator skill, sampling biases, and environmental factors.²⁷ In using an instrument to perform a single measurement, all of the aforementioned factors come into play, and by extension, summing multiple such measurements can multiply uncertainty and error.

In this study, we found that parameters utilizing only 2 landmarks (i.e. those involving a single measurement) had much lower and often clinically insignificant mean differences compared with parameters requiring more than 2 landmarks (i.e. those involving the calculation of multiple measurements). This finding is consistent with the findings from a systematic review of the literature on linear measurements using virtual study models (Chapter 2).

Interestingly, within the >2-landmark parameters for both the reliability and validity studies, the mean differences in arch crowding, Bolton anterior, and Bolton overall, which use upwards to twenty-four component measurements, were paradoxically better than arch perimeter

which use only four component measurements. When calculating multiple measurements, it is possible that errors from component measurements do not compound in the same direction such that the net effect is similar to a phenomenon known as regression towards the mean²⁸. Essentially, with greater number of components in a given calculation come greater opportunities for variation but also for errors to cancel each other out.

3.4.2 Reliability

The excellent intra-rater reliability for Anatomodels was due to the excellent agreement and clinically insignificant mean differences for linear parameters (Table 3-2), even for those that showed statistical significance. The ICC values were above 0.8 and the pairwise mean differences ranged from 0.00 to 0.56 mm across all 2-landmark parameters and 0.01 to 1.71 mm across all >2-landmark parameters. The moderate to excellent intra-rater reliability for plaster models was due to the excellent agreement and clinically insignificant mean differences for linear parameters (Table 3-3). The ICC values were above 0.7 and mean differences ranged from 0.00 to 0.21 mm across all 2-landmark parameters, and 0.01 to 1.33 mm across all >2-landmark parameters. The near perfect intra-rater reliability for extracted premolars was due to the excellent agreement and clinically insignificant mean differences for mesiodistal width measurements (Table 3-4). The ICC values were almost 1.0 and mean differences ranged from 0.00 to 0.02 mm. In summary, repeated measurements of linear parameters performed by a single evaluator using Anatomodels, plaster models or extracted teeth were consistent over multiple trials. Categorical parameters had excellent agreement in Anatomodels (Appendix 3-6)

as well as in plaster models (Appendix 3-7) owing to 96% concordance of measures. This suggests that repeated assessments of categorical parameters by a single evaluator using either Anatomodels or plaster models were also consistent over multiple trials.

For most linear parameters, inter-rater reliability using Anatomodels (Table 3-5), plaster models (Table 3-6), and extracted premolars (Table 3-7) had moderate to excellent agreement and clinically insignificant mean differences. This suggests that for most parameters, the mean measurements were consistent and acceptable among the individual trials of five evaluators.

Using Anatomodels (Table 3-5), the problematic parameters with low agreement and/or high mean differences were overbite, tooth 3-4, maxillary intermolar width, mandibular intercanine width, maxillary and mandibular arch perimeter, as well as maxillary and mandibular crowding. The parameters with mean differences that crossed the clinically significant thresholds, but also showed no statistically significant differences, while still exhibiting moderate agreement or better, were maxillary intercanine and mandibular intermolar widths. The discrepancy in maxillary intercanine width, for example, can be explained by measurements from one evaluator (NL) being different enough—but not so much that it could be deemed an outlier—from the remaining four evaluators (MM, CF, ML, TE) that it crossed the clinically relevant threshold of greater than 0.5 mm, but the poor agreement from the one evaluator (NL) was offset by the excellent agreement between the remaining four evaluators (MM, CF, ML, TE), giving an overall good agreement rating. Indeed, if the one evaluator (NL) is excluded from the analysis, the worst mean difference drops below 0.5 mm and agreement improves to excellent.

Using plaster (Table 3-6), the problematic parameters were overjet, overbite, tooth 2-3, maxillary and mandibular intercanine widths and perimeter, as well as mandibular crowding. Maxillary intermolar width had mean differences as high as 1.93 mm between two evaluators, but there was no statistical significance because the 95% confidence interval for the difference included zero (we cannot rule out the possibility that there is no difference). Suspect discordances affected maxillary shape in Anatomodels and maxillary shape, size and symmetry, as well as mandibular shape and size in plaster. In a practical sense, these parameters may still be useful for a single clinician, as evidenced by the high intra-rater reliability using either Anatomodels or plaster, but communication of these parameters between different clinicians may be meaningless.

Overall, intra-rater reliability was better than inter-rater reliability: mean differences were smaller, agreement and concordances were higher. Intra-rater reliability for all three modalities had no clinically significant findings. For extracted premolars, the worst mean differences were 0.02 mm and this happens to be the stated accuracy of the instrument used to perform those measurements. Interestingly, although intra-rater reliability is commonly reported in the literature on the linear accuracy of virtual models, it was not reported in the study¹² comparing Anatomodels to OrthoCAD while inter-rater reliability between two observers was merely reported as being adequate by paired t-tests.

Inter-rater reliability for all three modalities had a few parameters that were possibly clinically significant, particularly maxillary arch perimeter and maxillary crowding. It is possible that systematic error due to improper calibration could account for the lower and more variable agreement between five evaluators compared to a single evaluator. The same can be argued for the greater number of parameters with discordances as well as clinically significant mean differences. Moreover, discordances were observed more often in plaster despite the unfamiliar Anatomodels. It is possible that biases related to the extra experience using plaster led to variation between evaluators since this discrepancy was not observed in the intra-rater reliability study.

It should be noted that the discussion of worst mean differences should be kept in the context of the best mean differences which rarely exceeded 0.2 mm and never more than 1 mm for either intra-rater or inter-rater reliability. In other words, although clinically significant differences may be noted in the inter-rater reliability studies, the potential exists for practically no differences in reliability at all perhaps through more practice or training.

3.4.3 **Validity**

The experimental workflow started with studies of intra-rater reliability and then inter-rater reliability, and based on the encouraging results from the reliability studies, we finally went on to study validity. Ironically, based on the ICC values of the worst case parameters, agreement was worse in the validity studies compared with the reliability studies. If a bias due to fatigue

was present, this might be addressed by increasing the interval between measurements to greater than 10 days or reducing the number of models assessed per day.

There was questionable validity for linear parameters in Anatomodels compared with plaster (Table 3-8) due to mostly poor to moderate agreements despite a majority of low mean differences. In this study, twelve out of thirty-six linear parameters used in a full study model analysis had unacceptable validity based on either poor agreement or clinically significant mean differences. Taken altogether, the parameters in Anatomodels that had unacceptable validity compared with plaster, based on poor agreement or clinically significant mean differences, were: teeth 1-1, 1-3, 2-3, 2-5, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-5, 4-6, maxillary arch perimeter, Bolton anterior and Bolton overall measurements.

This is in contrast with Tarazona *et al.* (2011)¹³ who found that the mean measurements of teeth 1-4, 2-6, 3-4, 4-5, mandibular intercanine widths, and mandibular arch perimeter had statistical but not clinically significant differences of within 0.5 mm compared with 2D images of plaster models. Our finding is perhaps due to inconsistent landmark identification between conventional plaster and the unfamiliar digital counterpart in Anatomodels. Most of the nominal parameters had evidence of at least one pair of discordance and this might be explained by the lack of standardized definitions before the study began.

Similar to the findings by Kau *et al.* (2010)¹² who reported no statistical significance for the respective mean differences in overbite and overjet of 0.03 mm and -0.20 mm larger in

Anatomodels, this study found no evidence for a statistical difference in the mean overbite and overjet measurements of 0.27 mm and 0.02 mm larger in Anatomodels, respectively.

No discordances in the ten nominal parameters for all 30 subjects (Appendix 3-10) were cause for concern. Furthermore, there was higher validity of Anatomodels to extracted premolars (Table 3-9) than plaster models to extracted premolars (Table 3-10), but both comparisons showed moderate to excellent agreement and clinically insignificant mean differences. Validity with respect to the extracted premolars needs to be interpreted with caution due to the small sample size, but is arguable that agreement with extracted premolars using plaster was inferior to Anatomodels. If this is true, it is likely because the anatomical contact points are accessible in both the extracted premolars and Anatomodels, but not usually on plaster. Based on the trend of high agreement and low mean differences, it is probable that compared with the true gold standard of extracted premolars, measurements on both Anatomodels and plaster were valid.

3.4.4 **Time**

The time data in Table 3-11 suggested that the validity study had faster times than the intrarater reliability study which showed faster times than the inter-rater reliability study. It is likely that five trials for Anatomodels and plaster in the intra-rater reliability study afforded more practice to become more efficient in the subsequent validity study. However, for the evaluators who participated in the inter-rater reliability study, none had previous experience using Anatomodels, so the slower times to perform SMA was not surprising.

Comparing modalities, SMA using plaster had faster times than with Anatomodels by about four minutes. The extra four minutes to use Anatomodels may also be considered clinically significant to some clinicians. In plaster, the mean differences in time spent performing SMA were just slightly faster between different evaluators than within one person. Operator skill could have contribute to this finding since all of the evaluators were more experienced at performing measurements on the traditional modality of plaster than the principal investigator.

The length of time to use Anatomodels was prolonged by the tedious process of performing a single tooth width measurement with the software, as outlined in the Materials and Methods section. In plaster, the process is to simply place one tip of the digital caliper on the distal aspect, the other tip on the mesial aspect, make note of the measurement value, and then move on to the next tooth.

In the end, this study found that performing SMA on Anatomodels can take about four minutes longer than using plaster. This performance is similar to a study by Horton *et al.* (2009)¹⁶ who reported that mesiodistal measurements on virtual models took about three minutes longer than using plaster. In contrast, earlier studies reported an opposite trend of about one to three minutes faster using virtual models^{14,15} compared with plaster. Whereas our study showed mean times as fast as about 10 minutes using Anatomodels, Tarazona *et al.* (2011)¹³ were able

to perform most of their linear measurements on both arches in about 3 minutes. It is not likely that assessments of ten categorical parameters and a few more linear parameters in our study took up the extra 7 to 10 minutes. Our study performed the measurements by dynamically rotating the models, showing and hiding teeth to reveal the interproximal contact areas; it is not clear if Tarazona *et al.* (2011)¹³ approached the measurements in the same way.

A discussion of the extra time for SMA on Anatomodels should be considered in the context of the total time and costs involved compared with plaster. A thorough analysis on the resources, time, and related costs involved is beyond the scope of this paper but an unofficial comparison might be as presented in Table 3-12. The resources that need to be considered for traditional in-house records include both time and costs for panoramic and cephalometric radiographs, clinic chair time, lab time, sterilization, materials and overhead, and finally the time to perform SMA on plaster models. The comparable resources for CBCT-generated digital models, assuming they are out-sourced, involve practically no time from the practice but possibly only the related costs for the referral to the imaging center, which may or may not have the cost included for a radiologist report and for the Anatomodels, and then there is the time spent to perform SMA on Anatomodels.

Table 3-12. Comparison of estimated resources, time, and related costs for Plaster in-house versus Anatomodels via CBCT scan in-house or outsourced.

Resource	Estimated time	Related costs [*]
Traditional records with impressions in-house		
Radiographs: Pan + Ceph	10 min	\$ 170.00
Clinic	30 min	240.00
Lab	60 min	100.00
Sterilization	50 min	30.00
Study model analysis on Plaster	11 min	5.00
	2 hr 41 min	\$ 546.00
CBCT scan in-house, models outsourced		
Radiographs: CBCT imaging in-house	10 min	\$ 200.00
Radiologist report: screening for pathology	Outsourced	125.00
Anatomodels	Outsourced	70.00
Study model analysis on Anatomodels	11 min	6.00
	21 min	\$ 401.00
CBCT scan and models outsourced		
CBCT imaging center referral	Outsourced	\$ 450.00
Radiologist report (may be included)	Outsourced	-
Anatomodels (may be included)	Outsourced	-
Study model analysis on Anatomodels	11 min	6.00
	11 min	\$ 456.00
-		

^{*} Estimated Assistant/Technician salary, Materials and Overhead costs

3.4.5 Limitations and possible sources of error

Although Anatomodels may appear more cost effective overall, it should be noted that CBCT-generated study models alone should not justify taking the imaging. However, if the imaging is being acquired for other diagnostic purposes, then secondary model analysis does not expose the patient to any additional radiation.

Since Anatomodels are produced via a proprietary process, there is an underlying assumption that when teeth are segmented from CBCT scans, it is done correctly along true anatomic

contours. Any differences arising from this segmentation process, then, will contribute to systematic error. The process of segmentation to define the boundary of an object involves complicated schemes that apply transfer functions to take into account the values of neighboring voxels. Such processes can select the voxels that lie on the surface between two different materials, such as tooth and bone. For adjacent teeth, however, segmenting the contact area that consists of two of the same materials, enamel and enamel, likely requires volume cut outs, slicing or peeling. The error of this process as it relates to segmenting human teeth has not been fully studied.

One should be cautioned not to attempt to extend the findings from this study to other potential measurements with Anatomodels not investigated, such as root length or angular measurements. The measurements in this study involved landmarks on enamel only. Further studies are required for measurements that rely on the segmentation of other materials in the body that have different expected densities, such as dentin, bone, cartilage, and soft tissues.

In the absence of complicating factors³⁰ such as partial volume average, noise, artifacts and threshold settings, it is theoretically possible to define a single point by selecting only one voxel. Additional voxels may help to identify the single voxel of interest but they are not necessary in the act of selecting a single voxel. When defining the true boundary of an object, at best, the line for this boundary will cross directly through the center of a voxel. But when attempting to select a boundary that truly goes between voxels, one is forced to select the center of one of the surrounding voxels. At worst, then, the accuracy for the selection of a single voxel of 0.3

mm sides will be unavoidably off by the equivalent of half the diagonal of the voxel, or 0.26 mm. Given that a 2-landmark measurement will require the selection of two voxels, then, we would expect errors in accuracy to be as much as two half-diagonal distances, or around 0.5 mm, as illustrated in Figure 3-5.

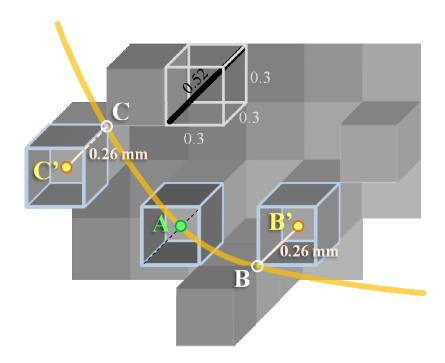


Figure 3-5. The accuracy of selecting voxels, outlined in blue, for the boundary of an object which follows a path (orange line) through points A, B and C. Selecting point A (green circle) is perfectly accurate since the orange line goes through the center of the voxel. But, in attempting to select points B and C, we are forced to select a neighboring voxel which centers at point B' and C' (yellow circles), respectively. Since the diagonal of a voxel with 0.3 mm sides is 0.52 mm, Point B' has as much as 0.26 mm error from the true Point B. Taking into account the error for point C', one can note that the accuracy of selecting two voxels can have a total error of much as about 0.5 mm.

The accuracy of different segmentation protocols on CBCT-acquired surface models of mandibles in cadaver heads with intact soft tissue was recently reported by Fourie *et al* (2011)³¹. In their study, CBCT scans of seven fresh-frozen cadaver heads using a KaVo 3D machine (KaVo Dental GmbH, Bismarckring, Germany) were segmented for the mandibles

commercially by an experienced technician and in-house by a clinician in oral maxillofacial surgery, and then compared with subsequently macerated mandibles acquired by laser scanning. Compared with the laser-acquired mandibles, the mean differences in linear measurements were 0.33 ± 0.43 mm larger by commercial segmentation, which was more accurate than 0.76 ± 0.39 mm larger by doctor segmentation.

The tendency toward positive mean differences of Anatomodels compared with extracted premolars suggests that conservative segmentation of voxel datasets in CBCT-generated virtual models occurred resulting in larger than expected measurements on Anatomodels. On the other hand, the negative differences in average mesiodistal measurements of plaster compared with extracted premolars suggest dimensional changes in plaster such that measurements were systematically smaller than in reality. This may be the result of imbibition of water³² causing the alginate impression material to expand, thus resulting in a slightly smaller than expected stone cast. Again, these statements should be interpreted with caution due to the relatively small sample of extracted premolars.

A few Anatomodels had defects due to possible patient movement or streak artifacts.

Radiographically, dental fillings are strongly attenuating objects which cause metal streak artifacts that are seen in reconstructed images as dark streaks in the direction of highest attenuation³³ (Figure 3-6A). The result on Anatomodels is an incomplete reconstruction of a segmented tooth and such missing surfaces will challenge the veracity of measurements.

Oftentimes, though, there is still enough reconstructed tooth structure to make an approximate measurement.

Sporadically, parts of the tooth would disappear upon manipulation onscreen and this behavior can be reproduced on other computers. Since the measurement points are placed only on the volume that is visible, sometimes they end up being placed inside the pulp or on the inner surface of the tooth (Figure 3-6A). "Shaking" the tooth usually causes the surfaces to reappear, but it is an annoying occurrence nonetheless.

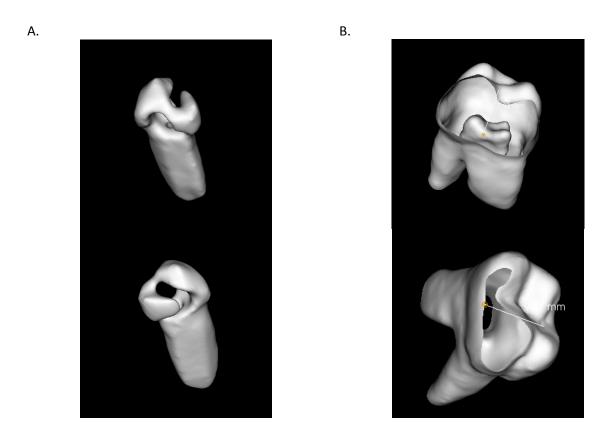


Figure 3-6. Artifacts in Anatomodels: A, due to metal streak artifacts; B, demonstrating disappearing surfaces.

It has been recognized that standardized definitions for the intended parameters on study models can improve reliability and validity.³⁴ Although much care was taken to train all evaluators, it is possible that the personal biases due to what the evaluators are normally accustomed to diagnosing occasionally may have overrode attempts to utilize common landmarks for this study. Couple this problem with an unfamiliar and sometimes finicky modality and it comes as little surprise that agreement between Anatomodels and plaster was poor to moderate for many parameters. Fortunately, the mean differences in measurements were generally clinically insignificant.

The InVivo5 software has room for improvement. The numerous steps to gather data for a full SMA using Anatomodels certainly is a hindrance and perhaps keyboard shortcuts could speed up the process. The segmented teeth could be identified by Anatomage according to Fédération Dentaire Internationale (FDI) notation³⁵, Universal number system³⁶, or Zsigmondy/Palmer notations^{37,38} to permit easier identification from the list of available objects in the Anatomodel. It would be worthwhile to have the ability to store, show and hide measurements presented in a table format in future builds of the software. When placing points for a measurement, there was no undo option, and when multiple points were placed within close proximity of one another, an option to open a sub-menu to select a specific point from a list would be helpful. It would be useful to have cross-sectional views from the models, not the radiographic slices, to easily measure overbite and overjet as well as evaluate interdigitation.

3.4.6 Transfer of knowledge to clinical practice

A summary of the interpretations from this study are presented in Table 3-13 and Table 3-14.

Table 3-13. Caution is advised for the identified 2-landmark Linear parameters due to agreement that was poor (ICC<0.600), or mean differences that were both statistically significant (p-value<0.05) and clinically large (>0.5 mm).

	Intrarater I	Reliability	_	Interrater	Reliability	_	Validity
Variables Investigated	Anatomodels	Plaster		Anatomodels	Plaster		Anatomodels vs Plaster
Linear Measurements, 2	landmarks						
Overjet Overbite	Overbite			Overbite	Overjet Overbite		
Tooth 1-1							Tooth 1-1
Tooth 1-2							
Tooth 1-3							Tooth 1-3
Tooth 1-4							
Tooth 1-5							
Tooth 1-6							
Tooth 2-1							
Tooth 2-2							
Tooth 2-3					Tooth 2-3		Tooth 2-3
Tooth 2-4							
Tooth 2-5							Tooth 2-5
Tooth 2-6							
Tooth 3-1							
Tooth 3-2							
Tooth 3-3							
Tooth 3-4				Tooth 3-4			Tooth 3-4
Tooth 3-5							Tooth 3-5
Tooth 3-6							Tooth 3-6
Tooth 4-1							
Tooth 4-2							
Tooth 4-2a							
Tooth 4-3							
Tooth 4-4							
Tooth 4-5							Tooth 4-5
Tooth 4-6							Tooth 4-6
Mx_IMW	Mx_IMW			Mx_IMW			
Mx_ICW					Mx_ICW		
Mn_IMW							
Mn_ICW				Mn_ICW	Mn_ICW		

Abbreviations: Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; IMW, Intermolar Width; ICW, Intercanine Width

Table 3-14. Caution is advised for the identified >2-landmark linear parameters due to poor agreement (ICC<0.600), or mean differences that were both statistically significant (p-value<0.05) and clinically large (>2.0mm), and for the identified categorical parameters due to potentially high discordances. A summary from the time studies is also provided.

	Intrarater	Reliability	Interrater	Reliability	Validity
Variables Investigated	Anatomodels	Plaster	Anatomodels	Plaster	Anatomodels vs Plaster
Linear Measurements, >2	2 landmarks			14 D :	14 D :
Mx_Perim			Mx_Perim	Mx_Perim	Mx_Perim
Mx_Crowd			Mx_Crowd	Ma Davina	
Mn_Perim Mn Crowd			Mn_Perim Mn_Crowd	Mn_Perim Mn Crowd	
Bolton6			wiii_crowu	wiii_Crowa	Bolton6
Bolton12					Bolton12
Categorical parameters					DOICONIZ
R_Molar					
R Canine					
L Molar					
L Canine					
 Mx_Shape			Mx_Shape	Mx_Shape	
Mx_Size				Mx_Size	
Mx_Symm				Mx_Symm	
Mn_Shape				Mn_Shape	
Mn_Size				Mn_Size	
Mn_Symm					
Time					
Mean (minutes)	10.67	6.49	12.52	6.22	9.91, 5.96
Mean Difference	5.91	2.34	8.15	2.33	3.96

Abbreviations: Mx_, Maxillary; Mn_, Mandibular; Perim, Arch Perimeter; Crowd, Crowding; Bolton6/Bolton12, Bolton millimeter; R_, Right; L_, Left; Symm, Symmetry

Linear and categorical measurements on Anatomodels were just as reliable as on plaster when performed by one clinician.

Between different clinicians, most linear and categorical measurements were reliable. But due to poor agreement and/or unacceptable mean differences, a number of parameters may have different relevance when communicated between different clinicians. In Anatomodels, the

parameters that should be communicated with caution between clinicians were overbite, tooth 3-4, maxillary intermolar width, mandibular intercanine width, maxillary and mandibular arch perimeter, maxillary and mandibular crowding, as well as maxillary shape; using plaster, the problematic parameters were overjet, overbite, tooth 2-3, maxillary and mandibular intercanine widths and perimeter, mandibular crowding, maxillary shape, size and symmetry, as well as mandibular shape and size.

The validity of Anatomodels compared with plaster was unacceptably poor to moderate for many parameters, including teeth 1-1, 1-3, 2-3, 2-5, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-5, 4-6, maxillary arch perimeter, Bolton anterior and Bolton overall measurements. The validity of Anatomodels or plaster for the mesiodistal measurements of teeth 1-4 and 2-4 were high.

Finally, performing a study model analysis on Anatomodels will take, on average, four minutes longer than on plaster.

The turnaround time to process Anatomodels can be unpredictable and improvements to the interface could be made to allow more efficient measuring before this could be considered a viable option in the workflow of a typical private practice.

Future research will be required to elucidate if other potential uses of CBCT-generated study models, such as tooth set ups and the possibility to fabricate intraoral appliances, can be utilized in practice.

3.5 **Conclusion**

In performing study model analysis for all three modalities investigated—Anatomodels, plaster and extracted premolars— the following conclusions could be made:

- 1. Intra-rater reliability was excellent.
 - a. Repeated measurements of 2-landmark and >2-landmark parameters as performed by a single evaluator using Anatomodels, plaster models, or extracted premolars, were consistent over multiple repeated trials owing to the moderate to excellent agreement and clinically insignificant mean differences.
 - b. There was excellent agreement of nominal (categorical) parameters.
- 2. Inter-rater reliability was moderate to excellent for most parameters.
 - a. Measurements of most linear parameters using Anatomodels, plaster, or extracted premolars were consistent and acceptable between the individual trials of five evaluators owing to moderate to good agreement and clinically insignificant mean differences.
 - Suspect discordances affected only one out of ten nominal parameters in Anatomodels, whereas discordances in plaster affected half of the nominal parameters.

- 3. Validity was poor to moderate for many parameters.
 - a. Between Anatomodels and corresponding plaster study models, unacceptable differences in agreement or mean measurements could be demonstrated for 13 out of 36 linear parameters.
 - b. Compared with extracted premolars, the validity of mesiodistal measurements
 on Anatomodels or plaster were high.
 - c. High concordances for the ten nominal parameters were present.
- 4. Time spent on Anatomodels can be almost twice as long as that on plaster.
 - a. Across all subjects, study model analyses on Anatomodels took, on average, 10
 minutes while plaster took 6 minutes.

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Chapter 4. General Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Synthesis

The act of obtaining diagnostic measurements from dental study models is a process referred to as study model analysis (SMA). Traditionally, SMA is performed using calipers on dental study models made of plaster stone but technological advances have made possible the virtualization of this process. Further advances have created opportunities to extract virtual study models from volumetric radiographic scans via Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) of the oral region, in addition to providing the anatomical information necessary for adequate diagnosis and treatment planning.

The first objective of this thesis (Chapter 2) was to perform a systematic review of the literature on virtual study models. From this review, commonly reported linear parameters were identified for inclusion in a full SMA, and a distinction was made between 2-landmark and >2-landmark linear parameters. Though not commonly reported, we acknowledged that a full SMA should also include qualitative parameters, and investigations should include tests of inter-rater and intra-rater reliability, validity, as well as comparisons of the time used to perform such measurements.

The second part of the thesis (Chapter 3) tested the reliability, validity and time efficiency of performing a full SMA on CBCT-generated virtual models (Anatomodels) compared with plaster

study models. The investigation had an inimitable opportunity to further confirm measurements with the *true* gold standard, extracted premolars for a subset of the sample. We were also fortunate to have multiple clinicians—well-trained in the use of traditional plaster study models but minimally trained in the use of Anatomodels—participate in the inter-rater reliability study to substantiate the findings from the principal investigator.

4.2 **Limitations**

Despite the encouraging findings from the systematic review (Chapter 2), there was paucity of scientific information on qualitative diagnostic parameters which is an essential component of a full SMA. Although intra-rater reliability was often reported, inter-rater reliability was not. The time required to perform a full SMA, whether in plaster or virtual study models, was almost never reported. At best, most virtual study models in use today, from a visible tooth structure point of view, reveal only half the relevant information that a CBCT-generated study can potentially provide, such as the relationship of the roots and other anatomic structures. The linear accuracy of CBCT-generated study models has been investigated for a few parameters but other important parameters, in addition to the time efficiency of performing such measurements, remain to be reported.

In conducting the study on Anatomodels (Chapter 3), a number of limitations were already discussed. Graphical artifacts and software interface issues hindered the performance of a full SMA. There was an unacceptable—almost half-year—turnaround time to have Anatomodels

processed by Anatomage. By far the greatest limitation was the poor to moderate validity for many parameters on Anatomodels compared with plaster. These limitations need to be considered before Anatomodels can be deemed a viable option in the workflow of a typical private orthodontic practice.

4.3 Findings and Conclusions

In the systematic review of the literature on virtual models (Chapter 2), four types of acquisition were identified: holographic scanning, stereophotogammetry capture, laser scanning or Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) scanning. Only articles on laser-acquired and CBCT -acquired were ultimately included. Neither reliability nor validity had perceivable influences by acquisition type. >2-landmark measures tended to have higher mean differences than 2-landmark measures. Agreement, as measured by ICC, was just as high with less variability than correlation, as measured by PCC. Overall, it could be said that the validity and reliability of linear measurements performed on virtual dental study models were high and comparable to similar measurements on plaster. Therefore, virtual study models could be considered clinically acceptable compared with plaster study models in regards to the intrarater reliability and validity of linear measurements.

Based on the findings of this study (Chapter 3), linear and categorical measurements on

Anatomodels were just as reliable as on plaster when performed by one clinician. Between

different clinicians, most linear and categorical measurements were reliable. But due to poor

agreement and/or unacceptable mean differences, a number of parameters may have different relevance when communicated between different clinicians. In Anatomodels, the parameters that should be communicated with caution between clinicians were overbite, tooth 3-4, maxillary intermolar width, mandibular intercanine width, maxillary and mandibular arch perimeter, maxillary and mandibular crowding, as well as maxillary shape; using plaster, the problematic parameters were overjet, overbite, tooth 2-3, maxillary and mandibular intercanine widths and perimeter, mandibular crowding, maxillary shape, size and symmetry, as well as mandibular shape and size. The validity of Anatomodels compared with plaster was unacceptably poor to moderate for many parameters, including teeth 1-1, 1-3, 2-3, 2-5, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-5, 4-6, maxillary arch perimeter, Bolton anterior and Bolton overall measurements. The validity of Anatomodels or plaster for the mesiodistal measurements of teeth 1-4 and 2-4 were high. Finally, performing a study model analysis on Anatomodels will take, on average, four minutes longer than on plaster.

4.4 Future Research

Much opportunity exists to extend the findings from this thesis to future research. It is possible that alternative software exist to perform SMA on CBCT-generated study models. For example, the SureSmile system (OraMetrix, Richardson, TX) also has a proprietary process in which teeth are individually segmented from CBCT scans with certain landmarks placed by their technicians and subsequent linear measurements already provided. Qualitative measurements, however, are not provided, so a full SMA is still not possible without some extra work. It should be noted

that the SureSmile system is meant to be used as a finishing technique, so CBCT scans are generally taken during orthodontic treatment, not necessarily before treatment.

One of the unique software features of InVivo5 (Anatomage, San Jose, CA) not investigated in this study is the ability to freely move and rotate teeth onscreen and therefore simulate and preview tooth set ups. The focus of a future study could be on tooth set ups in Anatomodels. At the moment, however, segmented teeth can be approximated so close that they will overlap without warning. An option to prevent such "collisions" would be useful. In cases of missing teeth, it would be practical to have tooth templates with customizable buccolingual and mesiodistal dimensions.

The occlusal anatomy in Anatomodels lacked the level of detail that plaster can provide.

Furthermore, it is unclear if the curvatures of the buccal and lingual surfaces are accurate enough to allow fabrication of intraoral appliances. Further research is needed to determine if well-fitting lab appliances can be fabricated from Anatomodels.

Depending on how the dental assistant was trained at the University clinic, some patients had CBCT scans that allowed reconstruction at 0.30x0.30x0.30 voxels while other scans offered higher resolution at 0.25x0.25x0.25 mm voxels. The influence of the voxel size on validity and reliability was not investigated.

Finally, one should not attempt to extend the findings from this study to other potential measurements with Anatomodels not investigated, such as root length or angular measurements. The measurements in this study involved landmarks on enamel only. Further studies are required for measurements that rely on the segmentation of other materials in the body that have different expected densities, such as dentin, bone, cartilage, and soft tissues.

Appendices

Appendix 2-1. Search strategy and related search terms.

PICO	<u>P</u> atient	<u>I</u> ntervention	<u>C</u> omparison	<u>O</u> utcome
Question	For dental patients	are linear measurements	using digital study models compared with conventional plaster study models	valid and reliable?
Search terms	orthod* dental dentistry	caliper calliper measur* assess*	"study models" "study casts" "plaster models" "plaster casts "digital models" "virtual models" orthocad emodel geodigm digimodel orthoproof	reproduc* reliab* valid* accur*

Appendix 2-2. Summary of results from electronic databases, as of May 16, 2010, after adapted search strings were applied.

Database	Search string	Results
Pubmed	(orthod* OR dental OR dentistry) AND (caliper OR calliper OR measur* OR assess*)	260
	AND ("study models" OR "study casts" OR "plaster models" OR "plaster casts" OR	
	"digital models" OR "virtual models" OR orthocad OR emodel OR geodigm OR	
	digimodel OR orthoproof) AND (reproduc* OR reliab* OR valid* OR accur*)	
OVID	((orthod* or dental or dentistry) and (caliper or calliper or measur* or assess*) and	258
Medline	("study models" or "study casts" or "plaster models" or "plaster casts" or "digital	
	models" or "virtual models" or orthocad or emodel or geodigm or digimodel or	
	orthoproof) and (reproduc* or reliab* or valid* or accur*)).af.	
OVID All	((orthod* or dental or dentistry) and (caliper or calliper or measur* or assess*) and	16
EBMR	("study models" or "study casts" or "plaster models" or "plaster casts" or "digital	
	models" or "virtual models" or orthocad or emodel or geodigm or digimodel or	
	orthoproof) and (reproduc* or reliab* or valid* or accur*)).af.	
LILACS	(orthod? OR dental OR dentistry) AND (caliper OR calliper OR measure? OR	0
	assess?) AND ("study models" OR "study casts" OR "plaster models" OR "plaster	
	casts" OR "digital models" OR "virtual models" OR orthocad OR emodel OR	
	geodigm OR digimodel OR orthoproof) AND (reproduce? OR reliab? OR valid? OR	
	accur?)	

Appendix 2-3. Sample calculation using A) pooled data from systematic review, for B) weighted mean difference for the parameter OB in laser-acquired models.

A.

								Vallui	ιy
Study	Year	Title	Company	Acquisition	n	Parameter	Value	Units	Туре
Watanabe-Kanno GA,	2009	Reproducibility, reliability and	Bibliocast	CBCT	15	ОВ	-0.21	mm	Mean difference
Bootvong K, Liu Z,	2010	Virtual model analysis as an	Cadent	Laser	80	OB	0.16	mm	Mean difference
Quimby ML, Vig KWL,	2004	The accuracy and reliability of	Cadent	Laser	50	ОВ	-0.66	mm	Mean difference
Santoro M, Galkin S,	2003	Comparison of measurements made	Cadent	Laser	20	ОВ	-0.4901	mm	Mean difference
Sjogren AP, Lindgren JE,	2009	Orthodontic Study Cast Analysis-	Ortolab	Laser	20	ОВ	0	mm	Mean difference
Stevens DR, Flores-Mir C,	2006	Validity, reliability, and	GeoDigm	Laser	24	ОВ	-0.3	mm	Mean difference

В.

Weighted mean for Laser-acquired parameter "OB":

$$= \frac{80(0.16) + 50(-0.66) + 20(-0.49) + 20(0) + 24(-0.3)}{80 + 50 + 20 + 20 + 24}$$
$$= \frac{-37.2}{194}$$
$$= -0.19 \text{ mm}$$

Appendix 2-4. Raw data from selected articles of the systematic review.

									Relia	bility					V	alidity	
													Corre	lation			
							Pla	aster m	odels		3D mod	del	Coeffic	ient (R)	N	1ean dif	ference (mm)
Study	Year	Title	Company	Acquisition type	n	Parameter	Absolute	Units	Type	Absolute	Units	Type	Value	Units	Value	Units	Туре
Alcan T, Ceylanoglu C, Baysal B	2009	The relationship between digital	3Shape	Laser	21	Mx IMW	0.773	ICC	Inter-rater	0.74	ICC	Inter-rater	0.786	ICC	0.381	mm	Absolute difference
		model accuracy and time-		Laser	21	Mx ICW	0.721	ICC	Inter-rater	0.786	ICC	Inter-rater	0.774	ICC	0.123	mm	Absolute difference
		dependent deformation of alginate		Laser	21	16 CH	0.82	ICC	Inter-rater	0.847	ICC	Inter-rater	0.75	ICC	0.097	mm	Absolute difference
		impressions		Laser	21	13 CH	0.815	ICC	Inter-rater	0.752	ICC	Inter-rater	0.744	ICC	0.055	mm	Absolute difference
				Laser	21	Linear 26MB to 24	0.73	ICC	Inter-rater	0.845	ICC	Inter-rater	0.809	ICC	0.336	mm	Absolute difference
Asquith J, Gillgrass T, Mossey P	2007	Three-dimensional imaging of	Arius3D	Laser	10	11 MDW	0.11	mm	Intra-rater	0.27	mm	Intra-rater			0.16	mm	Mean difference
		orthodontic models: a pilot study		Laser	10	34 MDW	0.01	mm	Intra-rater	0.15	mm	Intra-rater			-0.19	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	26 MDW	0.01	mm	Intra-rater	0.11	mm	Intra-rater			-0.38	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	11 CH	0.12	mm	Intra-rater	0.08	mm	Intra-rater			0.1	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	31 CH	0.12	mm	Intra-rater	0.11	mm	Intra-rater			-0.11	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	Mn ICW	0.09	mm	Intra-rater	0.02	mm	Intra-rater			-0.05	mm	Mean difference
				Laser		Mx IMW	0.06	mm	Intra-rater	0.59	mm	Intra-rater			-0.62	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	Mx arch length	0.11	mm	Intra-rater	1.4	mm	Intra-rater			-4.78	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	OI	0.5	mm	Intra-rater	0.37	mm	Intra-rater			-0.07	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	Linear 26 to prominent Mx central	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.32	mm	Intra-rater			-0.37	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	10	Linear 46 to prominent Mn central	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.14	mm	Intra-rater			-0.39	mm	Mean difference
Bootvong K, Liu Z, McGrath C,	2010	Virtual model analysis as an	Cadent	Laser	80	16 MDW	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.08	mm	Intra-rater	0.942	ICC	0.02	mm	Mean difference
Hagg U, Wong RW, Bendeus M		alternative approach to plaster		Laser	80	15 MDW	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0	mm	Intra-rater	0.882	ICC	0.01	mm	Mean difference
et al		model analysis: reliability and		Laser	80	14 MDW	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.908	ICC	0.02	mm	Mean difference
		validity		Laser	80	13 MDW	0.02	mm	Intra-rater	0	mm	Intra-rater	0.9	ICC	0.05	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	12 MDW	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.06	mm	Intra-rater	0.968	ICC	0.01	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	11 MDW	0.01	mm	Intra-rater	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.911	ICC	-0.02	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	21 MDW	0.02	mm	Intra-rater	0.08	mm	Intra-rater	0.945	ICC	-0.01	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	22 MDW	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.963	ICC	-0.01	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	23 MDW	0.01	mm	Intra-rater	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.984	ICC	0.02	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	24 MDW	0.01	mm	Intra-rater	0.02	mm	Intra-rater	0.948	ICC	0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	25 MDW	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.02	mm	Intra-rater	0.966	ICC	0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	26 MDW	0	mm	Intra-rater	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.896	ICC	-0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	36 MDW	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.917	ICC	-0.05	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	35 MDW	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.02	mm	Intra-rater	0.939	ICC	0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	34 MDW	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.02	mm	Intra-rater	0.918	ICC	0.04	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	33 MDW	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.06	mm	Intra-rater	0.914	ICC	0.02	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	32 MDW	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.891	ICC	0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	31 MDW	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.907	ICC	-0.02	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	41 MDW	0.01	mm	Intra-rater	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.901	ICC	-0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	42 MDW	0	mm	Intra-rater	0.11	mm	Intra-rater	0.908	ICC	0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	43 MDW	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.04	mm	Intra-rater	0.906	ICC	0	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	44 MDW	0	mm	Intra-rater	0.01	mm	Intra-rater	0.972	ICC	0.02	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	45 MDW	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.1	mm	Intra-rater	0.963	ICC	0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	46 MDW	0.06	mm	Intra-rater	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.918	ICC	-0.01	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	Mx ICW	0.19	mm	Intra-rater	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.967	ICC	-0.03	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	Mn ICW	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.03	mm	Intra-rater	0.983	ICC	0.05	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	MxIMW	0.2	mm	Intra-rater	0.07	mm	Intra-rater	0.984	ICC	-0.01	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	Mn IMW	0.13	mm	Intra-rater	0.36	mm	Intra-rater	0.988	ICC	-0.1	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	80	OI	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.06	mm	Intra-rater	0.967	ICC	0.19	mm	Mean difference
		ĺ		Laser	80	ОВ	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.06	mm	Intra-rater	0.913	ICC	0.16	mm	Mean difference
		ĺ		Laser	80	Mx crowding	0.67	mm	Intra-rater	0.13	mm	Intra-rater	0.984	ICC	0.07	mm	Mean difference
		ĺ		Laser		Mn crowding	0.19	mm	Intra-rater	0.06	mm	Intra-rater	0.966	ICC	0.15	mm	Mean difference
	1	ĺ	1	Laser		Midline discrepancy	0.2	mm	Intra-rater	0.05	mm	Intra-rater	0.903	ICC	0.12	mm	Mean difference
Cha BK, Choi JI, Jost-Brinkmann	2007	Applications of three-dimensionally	INUS	Laser		17 MDW	0.1	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.11	mm	Mean difference
PG, Jeong YM	1	scanned models in orthodontics	1	Laser	30		0.1	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.03	mm	Mean difference
. •				Laser	30		0	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.04	mm	Mean difference
	1	ĺ	1	Laser		14 MDW	0.1	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.04	mm	Mean difference
	•																

									Relia	bility					V	/alidity	
							T							lation			
			I	Acquisition	Г		Pl	aster m	odels		3D mo	del	Coeffic	ient (R)	N	∕lean dif	ference (mm)
Study	Year	Title	Company	type	n	Parameter	Absolute	Units	Type	Absolute	Units	Туре	Value	Units	Value	Units	Туре
				Laser Laser		13 MDW 12 MDW	0.1	mm	SD SD	0.1	mm mm	SD SD			0.03	mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference
				Laser	30	11 MDW	0	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.09	mm	Mean difference
				Laser Laser		21 MDW 22 MDW	0.1	mm	SD SD	0.1	mm mm	SD SD			0.01	mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference
				Laser		23 MDW	0.1	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.01	mm	Mean difference
				Laser		24 MDW	0.1	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.08	mm	Mean difference
				Laser Laser		25 MDW 26 MDW	0.1	mm	SD SD	0.1	mm mm	SD SD			0.01	mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference
				Laser		27 MDW	0.1	mm	SD	0.1	mm	SD			0.03	mm	Mean difference
El-Zanaty HM, El-Beialy AR, Abou El-Ezz AM, Attia KH, El-	2010	Three-dimensional dental measurements: An alternative to	Biodent	CBCT		Mx ILW	0.922	PCC	Intra-rater	0.992	PCC	Intra-rater	0.985	PCC			
Bialy AR, Mostafa YA		plaster models		CBCT		Mx ICW Mx IMW							0.987	PCC		 	
				CBCT	34	Mn ILW	0.993	PCC	Intra-rater	0.994	PCC	Intra-rater	0.973	PCC			
				CBCT		Mn ICW Mn IMW							0.98	PCC		-	
				CBCT		Mx arch length, anterior	0.979	PCC	Intra-rater	0.971	PCC	Intra-rater	0.973	PCC		\vdash	
				CBCT		Mx arch length, posterior							0.981	PCC			
				CBCT		Mn arch length, anterior Mn arch length, posterior	0.998	PCC	Intra-rater	0.979	PCC	Intra-rater	0.979	PCC		 	
				CBCT		Mx arch perimeter	0.999	PCC	Intra-rater	0.998	PCC	Intra-rater	0.996	PCC			
				CBCT		Mn arch perimeter	0.961	PCC	Intra-rater	0.999	PCC	Intra-rater	0.979	PCC		-	
				CBCT		Mx palatal depth 16 MDW							0.746	PCC		1	
				CBCT		15 MDW							0.699	PCC			
				CBCT		14 MDW 13 MDW	0.933	PCC	Intra-rater	0.959	PCC	Intra-rater	0.773	PCC		-	
	l			CBCT		12 MDW	2.233		a.a.ei			u ratel	0.898	PCC			
	ĺ			CBCT		11 MDW	00	000	Intr :	0.000	000	Intr :	0.878	PCC		ҥ	
				CBCT		21 MDW 22 MDW	0.944	PCC	Intra-rater	0.963	PCC	Intra-rater	0.828	PCC	-	\vdash	
	ĺ			CBCT	34	23 MDW							0.822	PCC			
	ĺ			CBCT		24 MDW	<u> </u>						0.806	PCC		igspace	
				CBCT		25 MDW 26 MDW	†		 				0.712	PCC		┢	
				CBCT	34	36 MDW							0.838	PCC			
				CBCT		35 MDW 34 MDW							0.836	PCC		-	
				CBCT		33 MDW							0.723	PCC		1	
				CBCT		32 MDW							0.854	PCC			
				CBCT		31 MDW 41 MDW							0.704	PCC		-	
				CBCT		42 MDW							0.827	PCC		\vdash	
				CBCT		43 MDW							0.723	PCC			
				CBCT		44 MDW 45 MDW	0.913	PCC	Intra-rater	0.962	PCC	Intra-rater	0.894	PCC		-	
				CBCT		46 MDW	0.999	PCC	Intra-rater	0.954	PCC	Intra-rater	0.85	PCC			
Goonewardene RW, Goonewardene MS, Razza JM,	2008	Accuracy and validity of space analysis and irregularity index	Cadent	Laser		Mx arch perimeter, 4 segments	4.24	mm	SD	4.32	mm	SD			0.95	mm	Mean difference
Murray K		measurements using digital models		Laser Laser		Mx arch perimeter, 6 segments Mn arch perimeter, 4 segments	4.49 2.82	mm	SD SD	4.27 3.11	mm	SD SD			1.29	mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference
				Laser	50	Mn arch perimeter, 6 segments	3.28	mm	SD	3	mm	SD			2.36	mm	Mean difference
				Laser Laser		Mx crowding, 4 segments	0.9905	ICC	Intra-rater Intra-rater	0.9865	ICC	Intra-rater Intra-rater			-0.19 0.17	mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference
				Laser		Mx crowding, 6 segments Mn crowding, 4 segments	0.9788	ICC	Intra-rater	0.986	ICC	Intra-rater			1.19	mm	Mean difference
				Laser	50	Mn crowding, 6 segments	0.9788	ICC	Intra-rater	0.986	ICC	Intra-rater			0.26	mm	Mean difference
Horton HM, Miller JR, Gaillard PR, Larson BE	2009	Technique comparison for efficient orthodontic tooth measurements	Geodigm	Laser Laser		MDW Arch perimeter	0.67	mm	Std dev Std dev	0.115 1.163	mm	Std dev Std dev	0.9851 0.9898	PCC		 	
		using digital models															
Keating AP, Knox J, Bibb R, Zhurov Al	2008	A comparison of plaster, digital and reconstructed study model accuracy		Laser Laser		Transverse Anteroposterior	0.15	mm	Intra-rater Intra-rater	0.15	mm	Intra-rater Intra-rater			0.19	mm	Mean difference Mean difference
Endrov / W		reconstructed study model decuracy	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Laser	50				IIIti a-i atei							mm	
				Laser	30	Vertical	0.16 0.11	mm	Intra-rater	0.14	mm	Intra-rater			0.14	mm mm	Mean difference
Leifert MF, Leifert MM,				Laser	30	All three planes	0.11	mm mm	Intra-rater	0.14	mm	Intra-rater			0.1 0.14	mm mm	Mean difference
	2009	Comparison of space analysis evaluations with digital models and	Cadent	Laser Laser	30 25	All three planes Mx crowding	0.11 0.14 0.016	mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater	0.14	mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424	mm mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ		evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts		Laser Laser Laser	30 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056	mm mm mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056	mm mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212	mm mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ	2009	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with	Cadent Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser	30 25 25 30	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056	mm mm mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056	mm mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5	mm mm mm mm	Mean difference Mean difference Mean difference Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P,	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and		Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT	30 25 25 30 30 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length 16 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94	mm mm mm mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15	mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT	30 25 25 30 30 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length Ms arch Supply Mn Mx by M	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm ICC	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03	mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length 16 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94	mm mm mm mm mm icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length IS MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 14 MDW 13 MDW 13 MDW 13 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length IS MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 11 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 21 MDW 22 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc ic	Intra-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.11 -0.05	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length IS MDW IS MDW IA MDW IA MDW IA MDW IA MDW IA MDW IZ MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc i	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.11 -0.05 -0.05	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 11 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 21 MDW 22 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc ic	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.11 -0.05	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length IS MDW I	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc i	intra-rater inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm lcc lcc lcc lcc lcc lcc lcc	intra-rater inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.01 -0.11 -0.05 -0.05 -0.05 -0.05 -0.06	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length Is MDW I	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.96	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc icc	intra-rater inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc icc	intra-rater inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.11 -0.05 -0.05 -0.08 -0.05 -0.08	mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length Mx arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 14 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 23 MDW 25 MDW 25 MDW 26 MDW 26 MDW 26 MDW 27 MDW 28 MDW 28 MDW 28 MDW 28 MDW 29 MDW 30 MDW 30 MDW 30 MDW 30 MDW 31 MDW 32 MDW 33 MDW 34 MDW 35 MDW 36 MDW 36 MDW 36 MDW 36 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc	intra-rater inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc icc icc	intra-rater inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.11 -0.05 -0.05 -0.05 -0.06 0.06 -0.06 -0.09	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mx crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length I6 MDW I5 MDW I4 MDW I2 MDW I2 MDW I2 MDW I2 MDW I2 MDW I3 MDW I4 MDW I4 MDW I5 MDW I5 MDW I5 MDW I5 MDW I6 MDW I	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc	intra-rater inter-rater inter-rater intra-rater intra-rater intra-rater inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Intra-rater Inter-rater			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.11 -0.05 -0.08 -0.09	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length IS MDW I	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc ic	intra-rater inter-rater inter-rater intra-rater intra-rater inter-rater	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc icc	intra-rater inter-rater intra-rater intra-rater intra-rater inter-rater inter-			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.05 -0.05 -0.08 -0.17 -0.06 0 0 -0.09	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length Mx arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 13 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 22 MDW 23 MDW 24 MDW 25 MDW 26 MDW 36 MDW 37 MDW 38 MDW 38 MDW 39 MDW 30 MDW 30 MDW 31 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc ic	intra-rater inter-rater inter-	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc i	intra-rater inter-rater inter-			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.05 -0.08 -0.1 -0.10 -0.09	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mx crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length Mx arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 14 MDW 14 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 15 MDW 15 MDW 16 MDW 17 MDW 18 MDW 18 MDW 19 MDW 19 MDW 19 MDW 10 MDW 11 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 15 MDW 16 MDW 17 MDW 18 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc ic	intra-rater inter-rater inter-	0.14 0.408 0.056 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-			0.1 0.14 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.17 -0.06 -0.09 -0.17 -0.00 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01 -0.01	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for	Cadent	Laser CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBCT CBC	30 25 25 30 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mn crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length Mx arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 13 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 22 MDW 23 MDW 24 MDW 25 MDW 26 MDW 36 MDW 37 MDW 38 MDW 38 MDW 39 MDW 30 MDW 30 MDW 31 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc ic	intra-rater inter-rater inter-	0.14 0.408 0.056 1.9 3.2 0.98	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm lcc lcc lcc lcc lcc	intra-rater inter-rater inter-			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.08 -0.1 -0.05 -0.08 -0.1 -0.10 -0.09	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Cangialosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Gladwin M Naidu D, Scott J, Ong D, Ho CT	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for bolton analyses	Cadent OrthoProof	Laser	300 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 2	All three planes Mix crowding Mix arch length Mix arch length Mix arch length Mix arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 15 MDW 11 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 15 MDW 15 MDW 16 MDW 17 MDW 18 MDW 19 MDW 19 MDW 10 MDW 11 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 15 MDW 15 MDW 16 MDW 17 MDW 18 MDW 19 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc i	intra-rater inter-rater inter-	0.14 0.408 1.9 0.95 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.99 0.99	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm m	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.03 -0.16 -0.16 -0.16 -0.10 -0.17 -0.05 -0.08 -0.09 -0.01 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.15 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.03	mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Canglalosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Sladwin M Naidu D, Scott JJ, Ong D, Ho CT	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for bolton analyses The accuracy and reliability of three methods used to measure tooth widths for bolton analyses	Cadent	Laser	30 25 25 30 30 30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mx crowding Mx crowding Mn arch length Mx arch length IS MDW I	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.96	mm	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-	0.14 0.408 1.9 0.95 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.99 0.98 0.99 0.98 0.98	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc i	intra-rater inter-rater inter-			0.1 0.14 0.0424 0.0224 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.1 -0.16 -0.16 -0.16 -0.16 -0.17 -0.05 -0.05 -0.05 -0.05 -0.17 -0.06 -0.02 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.10 -0.02	mm	Mean difference
Efstratiadis SS, Canglalosi TJ Mullen SR, Martin CA, Ngan P, Sladwin M Naidu D, Scott JJ, Ong D, Ho CT	2007	evaluations with digital models and plaster dental casts Accuracy of space analysis with emodels and plaster models Validity, reliability and reproducibility of three methods used to measure tooth widths for bolton analyses	Cadent OrthoProof	Laser	30 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	All three planes Mix crowding Mix arch length Mix arch length Mix arch length Mix arch length 15 MDW 15 MDW 15 MDW 11 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 15 MDW 15 MDW 16 MDW 17 MDW 18 MDW 19 MDW 19 MDW 10 MDW 11 MDW 12 MDW 13 MDW 14 MDW 15 MDW 15 MDW 16 MDW 17 MDW 18 MDW 19 MDW	0.11 0.14 0.016 0.056 1.4 0.94 0.94 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96	mm mm mm mm mm icc icc icc icc icc icc i	intra-rater inter-rater inter-	0.14 0.408 1.9 0.95 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.99 0.99	mm mm mm mm mm mm mm m	Intra-rater Inter-rater Inter-			0.1 0.14 -0.424 -0.212 -1.5 -1.47 -0.15 -0.03 -0.03 -0.03 -0.16 -0.16 -0.16 -0.10 -0.17 -0.05 -0.08 -0.09 -0.01 -0.11 -0.11 -0.11 -0.15 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.02 -0.03	mm	Mean difference
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Error Error]	1	Laser	20	Molars	0.0783	mm		0.1173	mm		0.849	PCC			
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		1	1	1	Laser	20	Arch widths	0.1815	mm	Random	0.2031	mm	Random	0.998	PCC			
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Appendix 3-1. Raw data from this study used for statistical analysis in the software SPSS.

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2 Bolton12 3 6 0.20 0.80 3 T_diff 0 1 8.48 5.93 3 5 G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	2 Mn_Crowd 3 4 2 Bolton6 3 5	+ -1 -1	.25						\vdash													 											\vdash	$\overline{}$	\vdash
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		Validit	у		An	atomo	dels			ntra-ra	iter Rel Plaster	ability			Extrac	ted Pre	molars			Ana	tomod	els			Inter-rat	ter Keil Plaster	ability			Extract	ed Pren	nolars	
Pt Param Val 3 L canine 1	# /	AO_NL EO_N	PO_NL 2	A1_NL	A2_NL	A3_NL	A4_NL	A5_NL	P1_NL	P2_NL	P3_NL	P4_NL	P5_NL	E1_NL	E2_NL	E3_NL	E4_NL	E5_NL	A6_NL	A6_MM	A6_CF	A6_ML	A6_TE	P6_NL	P6_MM	P6_CF	P6_ML	P6_TE	E6_NL	E6_MM	E6_CF	E6_ML	E6_TE
3 Mx_Symm 1	5	1	1																														
3 Mx_Size 1	6	2	2																														
3 Mx_Shape 1 3 Mn_Symm 1	7 8	1	1																														
3 Mn_Size 1	9	2	2																														
3 Mn_Shape 1 1	10	1	1																														
3 OJ 2 3 OB 2	2		2.50 -1.00																														
3 t11 2	3	8.51	8.53																														
3 t12 2	4	7.18	7.09																														
3 t13 2 3 t14 2	5	7.52	7.90																														
3 t15 2	7	7.75 7.38	7.54											7.43	7.44	7.47	7.44	7.44											7.44	7.23	7.27	7.32	7.29
3 t16 2		11.61	11.33																														
3 t21 2 3 t22 2 1	10	9.33 7.15	8.58 7.22																														
3 t23 2 1	11	8.30	8.04																														
3 t24 2 1	12	8.68	8.11	-	-	-								7.64		7.00	200												200	7.64	7.60	7.70	7.00
3 t25 2 1 3 t26 2 1	14	7.66 7.64 11.66	7.67											7.61	7.47	7.65	7.66	7.64											7.64	7.61	7.62	7.73	7.60
3 t31 2 1	_	6.03	5.88																														
3 t32 2 1	16	6.47	6.50																														
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3 t35 2	19	8.43	7.77																														
3 t36 2 2 3 t41 2 2	20	11.47 5.73	11.23 5.95	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	1	<u> </u>																							<u> </u>
3 t41 2 2 3 t42 2 2	22	6.49	6.45	1	1	1								†			1									1				 			
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3 t44 2 2 3 t45 2 2	24 25	7.75 8.27	7.81	1	1	1	-	-	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>			-			 						-	<u> </u>	 	\vdash		<u> </u>
3 t45 2 2	26	11.62	11.35	 	1	1																								l -			
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3 Mx_IMW 2 2 3 Mx_ICW 2 2	_	41.31 35.70	41.40 35.89	₩	1	1	-	-	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					<u> </u>			-			 						-	<u> </u>	 	\vdash		<u> </u>
3 Mn_IMW 2 3		41.87	41.25	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	E	E	L	H	L	L	H			H		E			L	E	L	L		Н		L
3 Mn_ICW 2	31	28.93	28.88																														
3 Mx_Perim 3 3 Mn_Perim 3	1	80.03 66.47	74.32 66.67	1	├	├	—	—	—											-										 	$\vdash\vdash$	\vdash	
3 Mx_Crowd 3	2	-0.39	-4.45				L	L	L																			L			H		
3 Mn_Crowd 3	4	-4.70	-3.56																														
3 Bolton6 3 3 Bolton12 3	5	1.33 -0.41	0.30	_	_	_																										\vdash	
4 T_diff 0	1	10.25	5.68	16.88	11.42	8.83	9.90	8.53	6.35	5.98	5.27	6.27	5.53						8.53	13.57	23.83	8.67	14.85	5.53	6.47	4.63	5.28	7.63					
4 R_molar 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
4 R_canine 1 4 L_molar 1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
4 L_canine 1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
4 Mx_Symm 1 4 Mx_Size 1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2					
4 Mx_Shape 1	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4						1	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	4					
4 Mn_Symm 1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2					
4 Mn_Size 1 4 Mn_Shape 1	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4						4	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	4					
4 OJ 2	1	2.06	2.00		2.18	1.88	2.09	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00						1.97	2.06	2.32	1.11	2.18	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00					
4 OB 2	2	2.70	2.50	2.78	2.11	2.49	2.72	3.24	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.00						3.24	2.26	3.62	1.75	2.32	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.50					
4 t11 2 4 t12 2	4	9.36 7.42	9.75 7.25	9.49 7.50	9.62 7.13	9.48 7.23	9.43 7.20	9.49 7.16	9.80 7.01	9.60 7.01	9.61 7.00	9.67 7.25	9.64 6.97						9.49 7.16	9.32 7.24	9.39 7.43	9.40 7.49	9.59 7.50	9.64 6.97	9.99 7.00	9.73 6.99	9.74 7.20	9.79 6.91				\vdash	
4 t13 2	5	7.54	8.07	7.63	7.39	7.64	7.65	7.62	8.07	8.15	8.14	7.98	7.94						7.62	7.73	7.83	7.79	7.63	7.94	7.80	8.03	7.02	7.99					
4 t14 2	6	6.97	7.19	6.92	6.92	7.07	7.08	6.93	7.18	7.24	7.20	7.13	7.11						6.93	6.22	6.78	6.22	6.95	7.11	7.21	7.10	7.01	7.04					
4 t15 2 4 t16 2	8	7.16 9.53	7.00	6.80 9.77	6.89 9.59	6.89 9.54	6.97 9.33	6.73 9.49	7.08 10.35	7.00 9.99	7.04 10.07	7.00 10.08	6.96 10.16						6.73 9.49	6.92 9.76	6.79 9.66	7.14 9.48	6.97 9.60	6.96 10.16	6.72 10.07	7.15 9.87	6.84 10.04	6.71 10.63					
4 t21 2	9	9.86	10.01	9.83	9.52	10.07	10.00	10.01	9.85	10.04	10.01	9.88	9.92						10.01	9.60	9.75	10.00	9.86	9.92	10.00	9.84	9.91	9.78					
4 t22 2 1 4 t23 2 1	10	7.90	7.23	6.59	6.80	6.83	6.74	6.65	7.28	7.24	7.27	7.31	7.28						6.65	6.82	6.71	6.39	6.70	7.28	6.97	7.31	7.20	7.15					
4 t23 2 1	12	6.92	7.22	7.05	7.04	7.04	7.05	7.89 7.16	7.81	7.78	7.80	7.13	7.78		E	L		E	7.89 7.16	7.72 6.94	7.73	7.09	7.75 7.39	7.78	7.91 7.04	7.12	7.86	7.86	L	L			
4 t25 2 1	13	7.06	6.88	6.93	7.08	7.18	6.96	7.05	6.72	6.66	6.84	6.88	6.75						7.05	7.24	6.51	7.22	7.07	6.75	6.63	6.69	6.78	6.82					
4 t26 2 1 4 t31 2 1		9.59 5.80	10.00 6.14			9.56 5.75	9.61 5.92	9.52 5.79	10.04 6.14	10.14 6.20		9.81 6.10	10.16 6.02		-	 		-	9.52 5.79	9.93 5.80	9.46 5.64	9.66 5.84	9.31 5.52	10.16 6.02	10.14 6.02	9.80 6.07	10.20 5.89	9.52 5.81	 	-	\vdash	┢	H
4 t32 2 1	16	5.47	6.42	5.48	5.76	5.62	5.52	5.59	6.48	6.40	6.37	6.40	6.52						5.59	6.37	5.41	5.82	5.44	6.52	6.37	6.42	6.40	6.70					
		6.95	7.24			7.03					7.22								7.10	7.26	6.88	7.24			7.20		7.29				Щ		
		7.55 7.10	7.60 7.31		7.70 6.96			7.62 6.96	7.30 7.55		7.37 7.64		7.70	1			1		7.62 6.96	7.20	7.33	7.86 7.25	7.70 6.96	7.70	7.28 6.86		7.45 7.56			 			
4 t36 2 2	20	10.98	11.12	11.20	11.15	11.08	11.06	11.06	11.11	11.03	11.10	10.97	10.14						11.06	11.24	11.65	11.45	11.07	10.14	10.93	10.77	10.96	11.00					
		5.67 7.10	5.87 6.65				5.68 6.97	5.70 7.17	5.89 6.69	5.72 6.71		5.88 6.66	5.85 6.69						5.70 7.17	5.56 6.26	5.38 6.06	5.86 6.57	5.43 7.11	5.85 6.69	5.79 6.64	5.85 6.57	5.91 6.68			 	Н	\vdash	
4 t43 2 2		7.10	7.19				6.91	7.17	7.24	7.23		7.21	7.12		E	L		E	7.15	7.07	7.11	6.82	6.75	7.12	6.98	7.14		7.21	L	L			L
4 t44 2 2	24	7.54	7.41	7.63	7.53	7.48	7.49	7.56	7.49	7.35	7.38	7.33	7.47						7.56	7.37	7.09	7.11	7.56	7.47	7.01	7.50	7.52	7.29					
4 t45 2 2 4 t46 2 2		6.99 11.15	7.33			6.67 10.78	6.92 10.75	6.97 11.18			7.16 11.26	7.51	7.21		_	<u> </u>		_	6.97 11.18	6.99 10.95	6.74 11.35	6.94 10.83	6.83 11.24	7.21	7.32 10.98		7.11 11.05		<u> </u>	 	$\vdash\vdash$	\vdash	<u> </u>
4 t42a 2 2	27		12.24				10.73												11.10	20.33		10.03		11.30	10.30	20.33	11.03	10.00					
		39.75	41.00		39.59		39.84	39.82			40.35								39.82	39.56	38.82			40.74			39.49				Щ		
		32.63 38.27	33.50		33.35	33.84 38.19		33.79 38.37	33.34 39.64		33.63 39.73		33.33 40.16						33.79 38.37	32.82 37.44	33.16 38.23		34.71 37.42		32.91 39.54		32.71 39.19			-	H	\vdash	
4 Mn_ICW 2	31	25.51	25.02	25.11	24.98	24.82	24.96	24.66	25.36	24.95	24.94	24.98	25.28						24.66	25.22	25.78	24.89	25.84	25.28	24.79	25.14	24.51	26.22					
		76.28 62.50	75.29		75.41			76.79			75.11		75.40						76.79	76.80	76.15	73.18	76.66	75.40	72.86		76.15 64.60				\square	\vdash	
		62.50 -0.68	64.70 -3.18				62.53 -0.72	63.94 0.10	64.64 -2.80	-3.11	65.80 -3.05	-2.57	65.46 -2.17			 			63.94 0.10	63.98 1.05	63.31 0.17	63.04 -3.98	64.50 -0.75	65.46 -2.17	60.13 -4.41	-4.82	-0.65	-3.27	 		\vdash	┢	
4 Mn_Crowd 3	4	-4.73	-4.46	-2.74	-3.84	-2.67	-5.05	-3.67	-4.66	-3.82	-3.12	-3.86	-3.75						-3.67	-3.04	-1.75	-4.27	-1.94	-3.75	-7.34	-7.91	-4.40	-3.96					
		0.34 1.64	0.77 1.57	0.31 1.79			0.17 1.69	0.81 2.48	1.24	1.02	0.90 1.35	0.82 1.58	1.20	-	_		-	_	0.81 2.48	0.93 2.07	-1.22 1.23	-0.06 1.67	-0.46 0.81	1.20	0.65	0.63	1.59 2.41	1.06		 			_
		1.64	5.07					8.25	9.20	8.53	6.68	5.55	5.43						8.25	9.67	25.98	9.15	23.50	5.43	6.83	8.80	5.72	8.90		l -		H	
5 R_molar 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
5 R_canine 1 5 L_molar 1		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		_			_	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2			\sqcup	\vdash	
5 L_moiar 1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		l -			
5 Mx_Symm 1	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1						2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1					
5 Mx_Size 1 5 Mx_Shape 1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		_			_	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2			\sqcup	\vdash	
5 Mx_Snape 1 5 Mn_Symm 1		2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1						2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2		l -			
5 Mn_Size 1	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1					
5 Mn_Shape 1 1 5 OJ 2		3.84	4.00	4.31	4.85	1 4.46	3.95	4.00	4.00	4.00	1 3.50	4.00	4.00			-			4.00	3.91	1 4.16	4.75	3 4.49	4.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	6.00	-	-	\vdash	\vdash	H
5 OB 2			4.00			4.40		5.00			4.00		4.00		E			E	5.00	5.38	4.76	3.52	3.09	4.00	3.50		2.00						
	_											_								_											_		

			Г	Validity								ntra-ra	ter Rel	iability													Inter-ra		ability						
Pt	Param	Val #	# A0	NL EO_NL	O NL	A1 NL		atomoo		A5 NL	P1 NL	P2 NL	Plaster P3 NL	P4 NL	P5 NL			ed Pre E3 NL		E5 NL	A6 NL		tomod		A6 TE	P6 NL		Plaster P6 CF	P6 ML	P6 TE	E6 NL	Extracte E6 MM			E6 TE
5	t11	2	8.3	84	8.37	8.96	9.01	8.84	8.86	8.85	8.43	8.44	8.37	8.32	8.27						8.85	8.92	9.13	8.81	8.66	8.27	8.27	8.34	8.41	8.53					
5	t12 t13	2 !			7.82 8.32	7.98 8.06		8.02	7.88 8.57	8.63	7.85 8.26	7.88 8.34	7.84 8.38	7.83 8.35							8.63	7.92 8.66	7.89 8.42	8.19 8.31	8.04 8.37		7.77 8.17	7.82 8.21	7.75 8.23						
5	t14	2 (8.08	7.79	7.92	8.19	7.94	7.98	7.89	7.88	7.98	8.10	8.08						7.98	7.95	7.69		7.60		7.78		8.11						
5	t15 t16	2 8			7.84 10.68	7.35 10.47	7.54 10.25		7.52 10.31	7.49 10.33	7.82 10.48	7.82 10.50	7.83 10.69	7.81 10.64	7.85 10.60	L	Е	H	E	H	7.49 10.33	7.43 10.14	7.50 10.26		7.44 10.38		7.62 10.42		7.65 10.59	10.60	H				=
5	t21	2 9			8.49	8.93		8.88	8.92	8.96	8.33		8.34		8.48						8.96	8.92	9.02		8.91		8.26		8.28						
5	t22 t23	2 1			7.96 8.29	7.83 8.45	7.81 8.59		8.01 8.44	7.98 8.52	7.67 8.35		7.52 8.30	7.57 8.21	7.69 8.26						7.98 8.52	8.22 8.41	7.91 8.33	4.44 8.57	7.94 8.51		7.56 7.01	7.40 8.42	7.59 8.25						
5	t24	2 1	2 8.:	25	7.99	8.23	8.10	8.25	7.87	7.82	8.13	7.98	8.07	8.14	8.07						7.82	8.19	8.10	8.11	8.13	8.07	7.82	7.93	8.01	7.97					
5	t25 t26	2 1			7.59 11.04	7.12	7.08 10.53	7.02	7.04 10.44	6.66 10.25	7.69 11.14	7.54	7.46 10.68	7.53	7.36						6.66 10.25	7.02 10.50	7.02 10.16		7.06 10.09		7.42 10.86		7.36 11.02						
5	t31	2 1	5 5.	70	5.78	5.17	5.56	5.62	5.58	5.69	5.79	5.86	5.79	5.80	5.81						5.69	5.31	5.92	5.55	5.46	5.81	5.71	5.68	5.70	5.74					
5	t32 t33	2 1			7.33	6.60		6.04	6.23 7.04	6.45 7.09	6.67 7.39	6.55 7.22	6.48 7.21	6.51 7.17	6.52 7.32						6.45 7.09	6.41 7.26	6.37 7.00		6.32 7.01		6.51 7.29	6.95 7.22	6.59 7.28						
5	t34	2 1	8 7.	96	8.39	7.63		8.08	7.82	8.07	8.37		8.31	8.46							8.07	7.81	7.80		7.73		8.21	8.35	8.14	8.42					
5	t35 t36	2 2			8.55 11.67	8.67	8.32 11.69	8.23	8.18	8.42 11.51	7.45 11.81	8.45	8.60 11.61		8.53						8.42 11.51	8.40 11.63	8.60 11.62	8.35 11.75	8.16 12.08		8.43 11.41		8.40 12.15						
5	t41	2 2			5.62	5.60		5.42	5.31	5.52	5.65	5.67	5.70		5.62						5.52	5.01	5.08		5.67		5.24		5.59						
5	t42	2 2			6.20	6.31		6.28	6.30	6.38	6.17	6.17	6.12	6.20	6.18						6.38	6.37	6.11		6.17		6.33		6.15						
5	t43 t44	2 2			7.48 8.10		7.21 7.58	6.76 7.77	7.13	7.10	7.84 8.11	7.99	7.52 8.16	7.48 8.13	7.51 8.08						7.10	6.96 7.89	7.02	6.88 7.80	7.10 7.76		7.48 8.02	7.74 8.05	7.68 8.01						
5	t45	2 2			8.20	8.01		8.07	8.14	8.24	8.34	8.23	7.92	8.18	8.19						8.24	8.30	8.03	8.21	8.01		8.27		8.52						
5	t46 t42a	2 2		.70	11.75	11.65	11.60	11.60	11.71	11.53	12.01	11.82	11.60	11.71	11.80						11.53	11.66	11.71	11.31	11.57	11.80	11.39	11.74	11.88	11.78					
5	Mx_IMW	2 2	8 40.		40.94			41.42	41.73	41.30			40.88								41.30	41.31	40.52		39.49		40.81		40.55						
5	Mx_ICW Mn_IMW				32.83 41.99		31.55 41.06		32.07 42.12	31.51 41.75	33.18 41.53		33.36 41.72			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		_		31.51 41.75	32.14 41.53	32.35 42.45		32.76 42.38		33.33 41.60		33.07 40.61						_
5	Mn_ICW	2 3	1 23.	.87	24.58	23.99	23.84	23.87	24.70	23.47	24.99	24.39	25.13	25.26	24.71						23.47	24.24	24.38	23.64	25.30	24.71	24.88	24.49	23.95	25.23					
	Mx_Perim Mn_Perim				76.23 61.01		77.32 66.27		78.86 67.49	78.72 65.50			76.10 66.03								78.72 65.50	76.18 67.05	77.12 66.70		77.44 66.31		71.03 61.11		74.92 64.80						
5	Mx_Crowd	3	-2.	33	-4.52	-3.25	-3.98	-4.37	-2.19	-2.23	-4.42	-4.06	-3.99	-3.78	-3.62						-2.23	-5.46	-3.89	-8.05	-3.22	-3.62	-6.65	-4.32	-4.72	-4.30					
5	Mn_Crowd Bolton6	3 4			11.20 0.95	-2.57 -1.50	-4.05 -0.76	-2.03 -2.33	-2.02 -1.53	-5.20 -1.14	-8.36 1.77	-7.34 1.10	-5.78 1.19	-5.92 1.24			LĪ	HĪ		HĪ	-5.20 -1.14	-2.67 -2.09	-2.83 -1.64	-5.81 0.82	-3.08 -1.20		-10.38 2.25	-9.93 1.94	-7.26 1.54				=[二
_	Boltonb Bolton12				2.07	-0.04			-0.19	1.04	2.44		2.39			L	E		E		1.04	-0.37	0.25	2.60	0.71		3.94		3.65						
6	T_diff	0 :	10.	.45	5.75																														
6	R_molar R_canine	1 2			1		-			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	-					<u> </u>		<u> </u>	†						<u> </u>					
6	L_molar	1 3	3 1		1																														
	L_canine Mx_Symm	1 4			1																														
6	Mx_Size	1 (5 2		2																														
	Mx_Shape Mn_Symm				1																														
6	Mn_Size	1 9) 2	2	2																														
6	Mn_Shape OJ	2 :			4.00																														
6	OB	2 2			2.00																														
6	t11 t12	2 3			9.44 7.70																														
6	t13	2 !			8.40																														
6	t14	2 (7.03																														
6	t15 t16	2 8			10.89																														
6	t21	2 9			9.54																														
6	t22 t23	2 1			7.83 7.94																														
6	t24	2 1			6.89																														
6	t25 t26	2 1			6.56 11.09																														
6	t31	2 1			5.67																														
6	t32 t33	2 1			7.14																														
6	t34	2 1			7.38																														
6	t35 t36	2 2			7.63 11.00																														
6	t41	2 2	1 5.	66	5.77																														
6	t42 t43	2 2			6.42 7.06																	 		1											
6	t44	2 2	4 7.:	29	7.18																														
6	t45 t46	2 2			7.41 11.09		 	\vdash		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	 	\vdash				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	\vdash				\vdash		<u> </u>					
6	t42a	2 2	7																																
	Mx_IMW Mx_ICW				38.63 32.69		 	\vdash		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	 	\vdash				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	\vdash				\vdash		<u> </u>					
6	Mn_IMW	2 3	0 37.	.27	36.20																														
6	Mn_ICW Mx_Perim	3 :	76.	.31	23.42 75.22																			 											
6	Mn_Perim	3 3	63.	.29	61.72																														
	Mx_Crowd Mn_Crowd				-3.15 -6.37		 			 	 	<u> </u>			 	 					 		<u> </u>							 			-		\dashv
6	Bolton6	3 5	-1.	02	-0.77																														
7	Bolton12 T diff	3 (-1.44 5.70		<u> </u>	-								<u> </u>						<u> </u>		1				-							_
7	R_molar	1 :	l		2																														
	R_canine L_molar	1 3		$+$ \Box	2			\vdash									LĪ	HĪ		HĪ								\vdash					=[二
7	L_canine	1 4	1		2																														
7		1 5	5 2		2																														
7	Mx_Shape	1 (7 1	_	4																														
7	Mn_Symm	1 8	3 2	2	1																														
	Mn_Size Mn_Shape	1 1		_	2		 	\vdash		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	 	\vdash				<u> </u>		<u> </u>	\vdash				\vdash		<u> </u>					
7	OJ	2	l		3.00																														
7	OB t11	2 3			5.00 8.15		 			 	 	 			 	 					 		 							 			-		\dashv
7	t12	2 4	7.5	92	6.69																														
7	t13 t14	2 5			8.86 8.05		<u> </u>	-								9.01	8.98	9.05	9.02	8,98		<u> </u>		1				-			8.98	8.90	8.94	8.95	8.98
7	t15	2	8.3	32	7.64											01	2.20		02	0											0	2.30			
7	t16 t21	2 8			11.72 8.38		<u> </u>	-								<u> </u>						<u> </u>		1				-							_
7	t22	2 1	0 8.0	01	7.62																														
7	t23	2 1	1 9.	35	8.65		i -	1	1 -	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı -	1	1 1	1 -	1 1	1 -	1 -	1	1 -	1	1	_	1 -	1 -	1 -	1]		I		

				Validity	Į						- 1	ntra-ra	ter Rel	ability													Inter-ra	ter Reli	ability						
Pt	Param	Val #	t AO	NL EO_NL PO	NI (A1 NI		atomod		A5 NI	P1 NI		Plaster P3 NI	P4 NI	P5 NI			ed Pre		F5 NI	A6 NI		tomod		A6 TF	P6 NI		Plaster P6 CF	P6 MI	P6 TF	F6 NI	Extracte F6 MM			F6 TF
7	t24	2 1	2 9.0			/ LZ_IVE	/ LE_IVE	VIS_IVE	744_IAE	/13_IVE	i z_ite		1 5_I4C		5			9.02			/ to_ive	/ to_iviivi	rto_ci	rto_ivic	NO_IL	· O_NC	. 0	. o_c.	- 0_1112		9.01	8.84		9.31	8.93
7	t25		3 8.3		.65																														H
7	t26 t31	2 1			.25																													\dashv	\vdash
7	t32	2 1	6 6.2	20 5	.93																														
7	t33	2 1			.95																														\vdash
7	t35	2 1			.83																													=	\vdash
7	t36	2 2			1.36																														
7	t41 t42	2 2			.35																														\vdash
7	t43	2 2			.61																													\neg	
7	t44	2 2			.00																														
7	t45 t46	2 2			.70 1.10																													_	\vdash
7	t42a	2 2																																=	
	Mx_IMW	2 2			2.75																														
7	Mx_ICW Mn_IMW				5.51																													\dashv	\vdash
	Mn_ICW				7.09																														
	Mx_Perim				3.77																														
	Mn_Perim Mx_Crowd				0.57 5.18																													\dashv	\vdash
	Vn_Crowd				.45																														
7	Bolton6	3 5			.88																														\vdash
8	Bolton12 T_diff	0 1			.85	17.05	10.88	9.65	9.40	9.00	9.17	8.15	6.37	5.98	6.02			\vdash			9.00	9.63	11.37	8.82	11.38	6.02	6.55	6.47	5.15	7.98				\dashv	Н
8	R_molar	1 1	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
	R_canine L molar	1 3			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			\vdash			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					$\vdash\vdash$
	L_canine	1 4			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1					
8	Mx_Symm	1 5	5 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				=	П
	Mx_Size Mx_Shape	1 6			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	2			$\vdash\vdash$			2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	4					$\vdash\vdash$
	VIX_SHape VIn_Symm				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2					
	Mn_Size	1 9) 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					П
8	VIn_Shape OJ	1 1 2 1			.00	1.95	2.01	2.04	2.08	2.03	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00			\vdash			2.03	2.04	2.50	2.78	1 2.26	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	2.00				\dashv	Н
8	OB	2 2	2.5	51 2	.00	2.27	2.11	2.82	2.69	2.36	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00						2.36	2.17	2.23	2.58	2.48	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.00					
8	t11 t12	2 2			.63		9.04 6.65	9.18 6.74	9.22 6.63	9.32 6.63	8.63 6.55	8.63 6.41	8.58 6.38	8.61 6.37	8.58 6.26			H			9.32 6.63	9.14 6.78	8.88 6.43	8.97 6.85	9.20 6.47	8.58 6.26	8.62 6.16	8.42 6.44	8.77 6.27			$\vdash \Box$			Щ
8	t12	2 5			.71		8.07	8.06	8.00	7.91	7.60	7.65	7.69	7.44	7.60						7.91	8.44	8.15	8.32			7.69	7.50	7.50					\dashv	\vdash
8	t14	2 6			.71		6.94	6.92	7.02	7.00	6.76	6.65	6.77	6.78	6.78						7.00	6.98	6.77	7.15	6.85	6.78	6.56	6.74	6.85						
8	t15	2 7			.39		6.54	6.44	6.46	6.41	6.57	6.52	6.49	6.57	6.41						6.41	6.61	5.89	6.68	6.39	6.41	6.45	6.41	6.20						\vdash
8	t16 t21	2 5				11.58 9.48		9.44	11.51 9.54	11.22 9.40	10.84 8.80	8.82	11.00 8.81		8.87						11.22 9.40	11.26 9.46	11.54 9.44	8.97	11.51 9.05	8.87	11.18 8.82	8.65	11.04 9.01					\dashv	\vdash
8	t22	2 1	0 6.3	75 6	.22	6.67	6.41	6.43	6.61	6.66	6.51	6.30	6.28	6.21	6.27						6.66	6.52	6.62	6.22	6.55	6.27	6.65	6.29	6.33	6.29					
8	t23 t24	2 1			.11		8.02 6.96	8.00 7.21	8.01 7.24	7.86 7.10	7.97 7.11	7.99	7.96 7.03	8.05 7.02	8.04 7.06						7.86 7.10	7.66 6.29	7.54	7.89 7.34	7.83 7.16		7.74 6.48	7.99	7.86						\vdash
8	t25	2 1			.54		6.52	6.70	7.07	6.64	6.51	6.54	6.47	6.43	6.50						6.64	7.26	6.68	6.72	6.72	6.50	6.18	6.60	6.24					\dashv	Н
8	t26	2 1	4 11.	.10 10	0.81	11.34	11.05	10.92	10.76	11.00	10.46	10.51	10.35	9.88	10.12						11.00	11.06	11.02	11.34	11.01	10.12	10.02	10.85	10.75	11.13					
8	t31 t32	2 1			.98 .56		6.08 5.60	6.11 5.76	6.04 5.66	5.86 5.59	5.95 5.68	5.97	5.92	5.99	5.99						5.86	5.76 6.07	5.77 5.51	5.81 5.96	5.91 5.70		5.98	5.81	5.74 5.95						\vdash
8	t33	2 1			.82			6.52	6.76	6.36	6.90	6.77	6.85	6.57	6.80						6.36	6.56	6.27	6.70	6.74	6.80	6.66	6.79	6.98					\neg	П
8	t34	2 1			.91		7.08	7.14	6.49	6.88	6.96	6.90		6.96	6.82						6.88	7.07	7.03	7.10	7.19	6.82	6.62	6.90	6.87						
8	t35 t36	2 2						7.39	7.25 11.54	7.30 11.64	6.99 11.49	6.87	6.77 11.23	6.92	6.93						7.30 11.64	7.25 11.78	6.94 11.41	7.31	7.63 11.55	6.93	6.74 11.04	6.99	7.07 11.71						\vdash
8	t41	2 2			.56			5.97	6.04	6.00	5.67	5.47	5.60	5.57	5.60						6.00	6.02	5.74	6.15	6.00		5.59		5.60					\neg	П
8	t42	2 2			.65		6.12	5.87	6.01	6.07	5.71	5.74	5.74	5.70	5.66						6.07	6.00	5.99	5.94			5.69	5.69	5.84						
8	t43	2 2			.74		7.06 6.53	7.09 6.46	7.28 6.59	7.27 6.15	6.76	6.63	6.75	6.59	6.62						7.27 6.15	6.95	6.76	7.12 6.61	6.99	6.62	6.29	6.86	6.92					\dashv	\vdash
8	t45	2 2	5 7.6	61 7.	.01	7.54	7.51	7.62	7.56	7.58	7.00	6.73	6.77	6.80	6.92						7.58	7.66	7.52	7.53	7.60	6.92	6.59	6.85	6.75	6.68					
8	t46 t42a	2 2			.16		10.79 6.13	10.91 6.25	11.02 6.56	10.94 6.26	11.16 6.23	11.04 6.16	11.39 6.19	11.51 6.18							10.94 6.26	11.71 6.08	11.23 6.49	6.08	11.21 6.46		10.81 6.05	6.14	11.02 6.19					_	\vdash
	Mx_IMW					40.36			40.62	40.67			39.50								40.67		39.26		38.81		39.30								
8	Mx_ICW					31.90				33.05			33.70								33.05	32.71	32.71				33.38								
-	Mn_IMW Mn_ICW						40.61 26.72	39.89 27.22	40.14 26.74	39.44 26.74	38.85 26.86		39.58 27.71	38.85 27.12	39.31 27.35						39.44 26.74	39.81 27.90	40.63 26.74		38.90 27.61	39.31 27.35	37.92 26.58		39.60 26.70	39.88 27.59				\dashv	\vdash
8	Mx_Perim	3 1	74.	.84 72	2.87	74.75	76.92	75.49	76.19	75.92	73.49	72.58	71.97	73.39	73.39						75.92	72.48	74.17	72.13	73.24	73.39	70.25	71.45	72.67	72.09					
	Mn_Perim					67.80 -0.86			69.38 0.39	0.99	65.46 0.48				1.02			\square			0.99	65.92	67.02 0.69	64.66 -2.98	69.20		61.10	62.39 -0.68	0.61	65.35 0.12			[]	$\vdash \vdash$
	VIx_Crowd VIn_Crowd					-4.43				-2.38			-0.49 -4.44	-4.40							-2.38	-2.66 -6.09	-3.61		-0.72 -3.36		-1.10 -7.27		-10.01	_				\dashv	\vdash
8	Bolton6	3 5	-0.	.03 1	.13	-0.04	0.19	0.38	0.73	0.26	1.11	0.86	1.13	0.99	1.05						0.26	0.30	-0.29	1.23	1.17	1.05	0.59	1.05	1.72	1.53					Ш
9	Bolton12 T diff					-2.10 11.58		-0.68 10.87	-1.30 9.10	-1.06 8.23	0.93 6.82	-0.08 6.75	0.39 5.58	1.11 6.17	0.60 5.70			H			-1.06 8.23	9.60	-0.90 15.22		0.77 17.83	0.60 5.70	-0.33 5.73		1.71 5.92					-	Н
9	R_molar	1 1	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
	R_canine L_molar				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L-	ļ_	\blacksquare	H		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L-			二	μТ
	L_moiar L_canine				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1				\dashv	\vdash
9	Mx_Symm	1 5	5 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					
	Mx_Size Mx_Shape	1 6			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			\vdash			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					\vdash
9	VIX_SHape VIn_Symm	1 8	3 1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E	E				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	E				
9	Mn_Size	1 9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					H
9	VIn_Shape OJ	2 1			.00	2.42	2.80	2.87	3.05	2.94	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00			\vdash			2.94	3.24	1 3.72	3.08	2.12	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00					\vdash
9	OB	2 2	1.9	91 2	.00	2.06	1.70		1.67	1.74	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00						1.74	1.55	1.92	2.11	1.84	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	2.00				\equiv	
9	t11	2 3				8.84		8.91		8.73	8.56	8.48		8.45	8.55						8.73	8.80	8.52	8.75	8.93	8.55	8.39		8.84				耳		F
9	t12 t13	2 2						6.94 7.98	6.99 7.92	7.07 8.08	6.90 7.93	6.89 7.79	6.94 7.81	6.85 7.89	6.97 7.82			\vdash			7.07 8.08	6.90 8.24	6.78 7.59	7.10 7.88	6.52 7.79	6.97 7.82	6.77 7.78	6.75 7.35	6.83 7.74					\dashv	Н
9	t14	2 6	7.:	72 7.	.53	7.75	7.11	7.67	7.36	7.58	7.50	7.56	7.53	7.50	7.61						7.58	7.51	7.29	7.46	7.54	7.61	6.93	7.86	7.69	7.56					
9	t15	2 7					7.67	8.00	7.54	7.82	7.40		7.36	7.22	7.60						7.82	7.96	7.61	7.57	7.82	7.60	7.70	7.66	7.53				\exists		H
9	t16 t21	2 8				11.29 9.38		9.48	11.03 9.49	10.73 9.70	11.04 8.92		11.04 8.82	10.74 8.82	11.06 8.74			\vdash			10.73 9.70	10.97 9.01	10.64 9.35	11.03 9.22	11.22 9.79	11.06 8.74	11.03 8.37		11.28 8.82					\dashv	\vdash
9	t22	2 1	0 7.2	21 7.	.17	7.36	7.34	7.59	7.41	7.24	7.04	7.15	7.13	6.97	7.06						7.24	6.97	7.61	7.79	7.08	7.06	7.08	7.13	6.90	7.07					
9	t23	2 1						7.98 7.54	7.94	7.97	7.77		7.71	7.90 7.48	7.90 7.55	L-	ļ_	\blacksquare			7.97	7.92	7.57	8.05		7.90	7.74	7.79	7.88		L-			二	H
9	t24 t25	2 1				7.48		7.54 8.02	7.66 7.91	7.45 7.89	7.53 7.64		7.57 7.51	7.48	7.55			H			7.45 7.89	7.49	7.45 7.77	7.34 7.94		7.55 7.71	7.25	7.55 7.74	7.63				- 	\dashv	
9	t26	2 1	4 11.	.27 10	0.73	11.14	11.25	10.30	10.43	10.49	10.25	10.88	10.74	10.63	10.66						10.49	10.71	11.61	11.09	11.15	10.66	11.05	10.57	10.63	10.75					
9	t31	2 1					5.89 5.97	5.83	5.82	5.90	5.75	5.81		5.76	5.75 6.00			\square			5.90 5.80	5.97	6.07	5.76	5.34	5.75 6.00	5.98	5.65	5.61 5.99				[]	Н
9	t32 t33	2 1						5.78 6.91	5.86 6.77	5.80 6.84	6.14	7.10	6.04 7.10	6.02 7.15	7.06			\vdash			6.84	5.76 6.99	5.78 6.60	5.72 6.60	5.72 6.99	7.06	7.22	5.99 6.93		6.36 7.01				\dashv	М
9	t34	2 1	8 7.5	58 7.	.61	7.35	7.71	7.49	7.32	7.62	7.63	7.61	7.65	7.68	7.71						7.62	6.91	7.51	7.47	7.81	7.71	7.55	7.63	7.61	7.66					
9	t35	2 2						8.00	8.17	8.20 12.16	7.84 11.82		7.79	7.80	7.69	-	-	\vdash			8.20 12.16	7.81 11.71	8.19	8.13 11.83	8.17	7.69	7.56 11.12		7.80		-				$\vdash\vdash$
3	t36	144	ULL.	11	/U	41.09	11.00	11.60	11./2	14.10	11.02	11.0/	11./2	±±.00	11.02						14.10	11./1	±1.08	11.03	14.04	11.02	11.12	11.58	11./0	11.45					

					Validity			Ana	atomo	dels			ntra-ra	ter Rel				Extract	ed Pre	molars			Ana	tomod	els			Inter-ra	ter Reli Plaster	ability			Extract	ed Prem	nolars	
Pt	Para				EO_NL P									P3_NL	P4_NL													P6_MM	P6_CF			E6_NL				E6_TE
9	t4		2 2	6.11		5.68 6.10	6.07 5.94		5.71 5.93	6.10	6.01	5.65 6.15	5.59 6.15	5.72 6.17	5.51 6.12	5.66 6.09						6.01	6.21	5.79 5.99	5.85 6.07	5.56 5.70	5.66 6.09	5.68 6.27	5.62 6.09	5.66						\vdash
9	t4		2 2	6.91		7.02	6.99	6.72	6.88	7.24	6.93	7.07	7.12	6.87	6.95	6.91						6.93	7.01	7.19	7.23	7.06	6.91	6.85	6.97	6.70	6.88					
9	t4		2 2	7.39		7.56	7.62	7.31	7.41	7.49	7.58	7.51	7.49	7.45	7.54	7.57						7.58	7.15	7.28	7.35	7.36	7.57	7.14	7.45	7.76	7.44					
9	t4 t4		2 25	7.74		7.65 11.93	8.00 11.74		7.90 11.94	7.97 11.87	8.14 11.74	7.71 11.87	7.74 11.86	7.56 11.87	7.66 11.72	7.64 11.70						8.14 11.74	7.70 11.53	8.16 11.86	8.09 11.56	8.02 11.80	7.64 11.70	7.39 11.19	7.41 11.69	7.78 11.65	7.70 12.08					\vdash
9	t42	2a	2 2	,																																
9	Mx_I		2 28	40.54		10.30	41.64	40.94	41.22	41.20	40.41	40.27	40.43	40.00	39.81	39.75						40.41	40.60	40.35	40.13	40.30	39.75	40.30	40.11	39.60	40.46					\vdash
9	Mx_I		2 30	32.20		32.19 39.95	31.81 40.49	30.77 40.26	31.93 39.49	32.15 40.92	31.92 40.99	32.30 39.23	32.40 39.58	32.23 39.40	32.17 39.82	32.25 39.42						31.92 40.99	32.13 39.70	31.27 40.42	32.33 40.71	33.16 40.64	32.25 39.42	32.02 38.97	32.22 38.13	31.90 39.70	32.20 40.13					\vdash
9	Mn_		2 3:	25.00		25.00	25.20		25.54	25.00	25.59	25.21	24.52	25.31	25.42	25.11						25.59	25.09	24.98	25.14	26.22	25.11	25.35	24.68	25.00	25.93					
9	Mx_P		3 1	82.37		79.72	82.38	82.24	82.11	82.39	82.09	79.57	79.49	79.68	80.29	79.77						82.09	79.77	80.31	75.84	79.47	79.77	76.47	76.22	78.55	79.09					
9	Mn_P Mx_C		3 2	67.05 2.98		2.05	68.70 2.98	68.60 4.26	68.31 2.00	66.74 3.45	67.35 2.56	65.73 2.38	66.83 2.15	66.16 2.68	66.98 3.63	65.13 2.26						67.35 2.56	1.03	66.42 2.77	64.44 -3.26	69.37 0.99	65.13 2.26	62.25 0.69	57.44 -0.49	66.30 0.94	66.50 2.21					\vdash
9	Mn_C	rowd	3 4	-1.28	-	-1.76	0.04	-0.06	0.47	-2.07	-1.81	-2.69	-1.73	-1.91	-1.21	-2.95						-1.81	-1.09	-2.14	-3.83	1.64	-2.95	-5.51	-10.20	-1.58	-1.20					
9	Bolt		3 5	0.38 -0.44		1.00	0.29 -0.88	0.88	-0.70 -0.96	0.44	-0.05 1.08	1.35	1.39	1.31	1.32 2.01	1.16 0.80						-0.05 1.08	1.28	0.81	-0.44 -0.75	-0.72	1.16	2.51 0.72	1.82 0.97	0.64	1.43					Ш
10	Bolto T_c		0 1	8.62		6.00	-0.88	0.86	-0.96	0.73	1.08	2.20	1.87	1.47	2.01	0.80						1.08	-0.66	0.89	-0.75	-0.51	0.80	0.72	0.97	0.43	1.10					
10	R_m	olar	1 1			1																														
10 10			1 2			2																														\vdash
10			1 4			1																														
10			1 5	1		2																														
10	Mx_S		1 6	1	1	2																														\vdash
10	Mn_S	ymm	1 8	1		1																														
10	Mn_	Size	1 9			2																												耳		口
10	Mn_S O		1 10	1	+-+	1.50		1	 	 	-	-	 	 										 					 		-					\vdash
10	0	В	2 2			1.50																														
10	t1		2 3			8.68		\vdash	L	L	H	H		L										L							H			耳		戸
10 10	t1 t1		2 4	7.37 8.51		7.30 8.16																														\vdash
10	t1	.4	2 6	7.49	7.70	7.91											7.70	7.66	7.76	7.67	7.70											7.70	7.62	7.61	7.54	7.54
10	t1		2 7	6.93		7.10	L-	\vdash	F	F	H	lacksquare	H	F	ļ_	ļ_	L-	ļ_	ļ_	L-	ļ_	L-		F	\vdash	H					lacksquare	L-				Щ
10 10	t1 t2		2 9	11.65 8.98		10.86 8.80																												- 		\vdash
10	t2	2	2 10	7.30		7.24																														
10 10	t2 t2		2 12	8.63 7.48		8.13 7.52		<u> </u>			<u> </u>				_	_	7.50	7.51	7.40	7.50	7 15				_							7.45	7.45	7.43	7.52	7.44
10	t2 t2		2 13	7.48		7.52		1	\vdash	\vdash	1	1	1	 			7.50	7.51	7.49	7.50	7.45			 					 		1	7.45	7.45	7.43	1.52	7.44
10	t2	!6	2 1	10.49	1	11.67																														
10 10	t3		2 15	5.39		5.72 6.11																														\vdash
10	t3		2 1	7.26		7.13																														\vdash
10	t3	14	2 18	7.21		7.38																														
10 10	t3		2 19	7.44		7.98 11.67																														\vdash
10	t4		2 2	5.58		5.60																														\vdash
10	t4		2 22	6.05		6.08																														
10	t4 t4		2 2	7.22		6.99 7.42																														\vdash
10	t4	15	2 2	7.61		7.81																														
10	t4		2 20	12.35	1	11.78																														Ш
10	t42 Mx_I		2 28	40.25	4	10.29																														
10	Mx_	ICW	2 29	36.95	3	35.98																														
10	Mn_l Mn_		2 30	40.69		10.33																														\vdash
10	Mx_P		3 1	78.64		74.11																														
10	Mn_P		3 3	70.56		57.96																														
10	Mx_C Mn_C		3 4	-0.08 3.27		-3.98 -0.26																														\vdash
10	Bolt	on6	3 5	-0.56		0.33																														
10	Bolto T_c		3 6 0 1	-0.44 11.48		-0.20 5.47																														\vdash
11	R_m		1 1			1																														
	R_ca	nine	1 2	1		1																														口
	L_m		1 4		\vdash	1		-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		-	-	<u> </u>										<u> </u>							-					\vdash
11	Mx_S	ymm	1 5	1		1																														
	Mx_S		1 6			2		<u> </u>																										[Щ
	Mx_S Mn_S		1 8			1		 																												
11	Mn_	Size	1 9	2		2																														
11 11	Mn_S O		1 10	0.00		0.00		 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>										<u> </u>	-						-					$\vdash\vdash$
11	0			1.17		0.00		L	L	L	L	L	L	L										L							L					
11	t1	.1	2 3	10.00		9.51																														
11 11	t1 t1			7.67 8.56		7.34 8.41		 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		—	<u> </u>	<u> </u>									<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 						—		<u> </u>			$\vdash\vdash$
11	t1	.4	2 6	7.53		7.58		匸																												
11	t1	.5	2 7	6.50		7.09																														
11 11	t1 t2			11.38		11.74 9.69		-	-	-		-	-	-										<u> </u>							-					\vdash
11	t2	2	2 10	7.61		7.50																														
11	t2	!3	2 1:	8.32		8.28																														Д
11 11	t2 t2			7.21		7.20 7.25		-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		-	-	-										-							-					\vdash
11	t2	!6	2 14	11.04	1	11.57																														
11	t3			6.70		5.93																												耳		Д
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11	t3	14	2 18	6.83		7.04																														
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11 11				11.39		11.50 5.83																														\vdash
11	t4	12	2 22	7.14		6.98																														
11	t4			6.87		7.88																												耳		Щ
11 11				6.83		7.18 7.33	-	1	 	 	-	1	 	 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		 							1	-				\vdash
11	t4	16	2 20	12.32		12.16																														
11	t42		2 2		HT.	10.70					Ľ	LΞ																			LΞ			耳		口
	Mx_I Mx			46.75 36.09		19.79 37.44	_	1	\vdash	\vdash	1	1	 	\vdash	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	_		\vdash	-	\vdash	\vdash		-		1	_				\vdash
اثت			_																																	

		V	alidity	-		Anatom	odels		<u> </u>	ntra-ra	ter Rel Plaster			ı	Extract	ed Pre	molars			Ana	tomod	els	1	Inter-ra	ter Reli Plaster			1	Extract	ed Pren	nolars	
								LA5_NI	P1_NL				P5_NL						A6_NL			A6_ML A6_1	E P6_NI				P6_TE	E6_NL				E6_TE
		47.03	43.6 29.0		-	_	4	<u> </u>															4									\vdash
11 Mn_ICW 2 11 Mx_Perim 3		28.45 82.64	78.7				1	1															1									\vdash
	3	73.02	69.6	8																												
11 Mx_Crowd 3	2	1.14	-1.0																													Ш
11 Mn_Crowd 3 11 Bolton6 3	4	-0.90	-0.1 1.58			-	+	1															-									\vdash
11 Bolton12 3	6	-0.37	-0.7				1																									
12 T_diff 0	1	9.82	6.27																													
12 R_molar 1	1		1		_	_	-	-															_									ш
	2		1			-	1	1																								\vdash
12 L_canine 1			2																													
	5	1	1																													
	7	2	2		_		-	-																								\vdash
	8	2	1		-		+	1																								\vdash
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	-	10.38	8.42		+	+	+	+															+									\vdash
12 t12 2	4	7.31	6.52	2																												
12 t13 2	5	8.49	7.29																													$\vdash \vdash$
12 t14 2 12 t15 2	7	7.64 7.45	7.20 7.34 6.90		+	+	+	1-	1	\vdash	-	\vdash		7.35	7.41	7.27	7.43	7.29	-	 	-		+	1	1	1	1	7.29	7.32	7.35	7.40	7.18
12 t16 2		11.26	10.2				t	L	L														1	L		L	L					
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15			0			0.17 5.02		10.92	9.23	9.37	7.72	6.83	7.05	5.22	5.55	5.67						7.72	8.40	16.85	10.08	13.02	5.67	5.87	7.92	5.45	8.13					
15	R_n	nolar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
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15	t:	11	2	3 8.	.83	8.20	9.02	8.54	8.94	8.60	9.03	8.20	8.08	8.07	8.16	8.08						9.03	8.91	8.79	8.89	9.06	8.08	7.88	8.10	8.28	8.78					
15 15			2			6.98 7.07			7.48		7.51 7.77	6.96 7.69	6.85 7.57	6.81 7.72	6.96 7.66	6.87 7.66						7.51	7.63 7.68	7.34	7.42	7.58	6.87 7.66	6.83 7.35	6.92 7.67	6.99 7.70						
15	t:	14	2	6 7.	.13	7.27	6.96	7.21	6.85	7.12	7.20	7.17	7.34	7.20	7.26	7.24						7.20	7.00	7.01	6.30	7.29	7.24	7.03	7.20	7.30	7.18					
15 15			2	7 7. 8 9.		7.01			7.56 10.00						6.95 9.89							7.51 10.07	6.97 9.85	7.45 9.44	7.17 9.28	7.65 10.18		6.67 9.90	7.19 9.85	6.95 10.26						
15	t:	21	2 !	9 8.	.62	7.96	8.57	8.76	8.71	8.60	8.61	7.99	8.01	7.92	7.93	7.81						8.61	8.66	8.70	8.56	8.65	7.81	7.96	7.83	7.92	8.08					
15 15			2 1		.28	7.62			7.35		7.35	7.66	7.37	6.76 7.47	6.77 7.58	6.89 7.52	-					7.35	7.12	7.13	7.28	7.25	6.89 7.52	6.75 7.47	6.75 7.46	6.70 7.66		-	 	\vdash		\vdash
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15 15			2 1		.85	6.83 9.83		6.83 10.35	6.59 10.45	6.84 10.17	6.81 10.47	6.82 10.27		6.79 9.93	6.75 10.14	6.79 10.32	 					6.81 10.47	6.58 10.48	6.68 10.12	6.49 10.26	6.82 10.23	6.79 10.32	6.70 10.14	6.25 9.26	6.89 10.45	6.58 10.47	 	-	\vdash		\vdash
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15 15			2 1	16 5.	.86 .89	5.99 6.75			_		6.05	5.85 6.79	5.98 6.68	5.95 6.59	5.72 6.47	5.90 6.64	 					6.05	6.30 7.16	5.78 6.77	6.66	5.92 6.85	5.90 6.64	5.60 6.62		5.77 6.48		 	-	\vdash		\vdash
15	ť:	34	2 1	18 7.	.85	7.32	7.92	7.59	7.88	7.74	7.99	7.56	7.64	7.51	7.18	7.48						7.99	6.88	7.54	7.95	7.80	7.48	7.50	7.42	7.46	7.58					
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15	Mx_	IMW	2 2	8 41		41.26		41.51	41.81	41.49	41.38			_	40.86	41.12						41.38	41.29	41.24	41.25	42.41	41.12	41.21	40.62	40.37						
15 15			2 2			36.08 40.90		34.58 41.80	34.77 41.35	34.36 41.62	34.24 41.00	35.45 41.33		35.30 41.24	35.70 40.76	35.66 40.71						34.24 41.00		33.75 41.55	34.58 40.81	35.12 41.86		35.00 39.79		35.03 40.05			 	\vdash		
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15			_	1 80 3 67	_	75.97 64.09		79.98 66.47	79.27 67.22	79.76 67.51	80.60 66.64	76.51 64.00		77.10 64.09	76.39 64.18	76.27 63.99	_	_				80.60 66.64	77.04 66.07	78.67 65.16	74.67 63.46	76.31 67.40		75.07 60.92		75.42 63.48		_		\vdash		\vdash
15	Mx_0	Crowd	3	2 3.	.68	2.74	1.50	3.86	2.47	3.03	3.44	2.76	3.66	4.04	2.96	2.95						3.44	1.14	2.49	-0.25	-1.12	2.95	2.87	2.09	1.46	1.53					
15			3	4 1. 5 -0	.62	-0.36 1.20		1.23 -0.45	1.40	2.33 -0.58	1.72	-0.51 0.42	-0.97 1.05	0.27	0.85	-0.39 0.78						1.72	1.40 0.13	1.13	-1.19 -0.75	1.95	-0.39 0.78	-2.85 0.89	-0.73 0.69	-1.40 0.47			<u> </u>	$\vdash \vdash$		$\vdash \vdash$
15	Bolt	on12	3	6 -1	.60	0.33	-1.78	-0.45	-1.65	-2.05	-2.65	-0.39	0.40		-1.37							-2.65	-2.04	-2.31	0.17	-0.93	-0.21	-0.06	-0.03	-0.10						
16		diff		1 8.		6.13																												HĪ		
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Pt Param					A1_NL				A5_NL	P1_NL				P5_NL						A6_NL			A6_ML A6_1	E P6_N				P6_TE	E6_NL				E6_TE
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16 t15	2 7		7.00	6.91											7.43	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.43					1					7.43	7.50	7.44	7.54	7.47
16 t16	2 8		0.69	10.62																													
16 t21 16 t22	2 9		3.71	7.81						ļ														-									
16 t22 16 t23	2 1		7.43 9.00	6.92 7.66						-														+-									
16 t24	2 1		7.38 7.3												7.28	7.27	7.29	7.29	7.26					+					7.26	7.26	7.22	7.27	7.05
16 t25	2 1		7.28	7.00																													
16 t26 16 t31	2 1		0.11	10.55						-														-									
16 t31 16 t32	2 1		5.11	5.05 5.79						1														+									
16 t33	2 1		7.28	7.30																													
16 t34	2 1		7.03	7.50																													
16 t35 16 t36	2 1		7.17 1.84	7.45 11.54						-			-											+									-
16 t41	2 2		5.27	4.96						1														+									
16 t42	2 2		5.69	5.53																													
16 t43	2 2		7.02	6.98																													
16 t44 16 t45	2 2		7.42 7.95	7.53 7.60						-														+									-
16 t46	2 2		1.47	11.21		\vdash				 			H										-+	+									
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16 Mx_Perim	3 1	1 7	5.82	73.14																													
16 Mn_Perim			1.92	60.24	1	\Box				1			I—Ĭ											1			1						<u> </u>
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17 OJ	2 1	1	1	5.00																													
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17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4	1 2 3 8 4 7	8.88	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5	1 2 3 8 4 7	8.88 7.39 7.69	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93											6 00	6 90	6.04	6.00	6 06										6 96	6.72	6 70	£ 0E	7.60
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6	1 2 3 8 4 7 6 7	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62											6.88	6.89	6.84	6.90	6.86										6.86	6.72	6.78	6.85	7.68
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8	1 2 3 8 4 7 6 7 6 8 1	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 6.65 0.89	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49											6.88	6.89	6.84	6.90	6.86										6.86	6.72	6.78	6.85	7.68
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16 17 t21	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9	1 2 3 8 4 3 5 5 7 6 8 1 9 8	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 6.65 0.89 8.99	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61											6.88	6.89	6.84	6.90	6.86										6.86	6.72	6.78	6.85	7.68
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16 17 t21 17 t22	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 2 1	1 2 2 2 3 8 8 1 5 5 5 5 6 5 7 6 6 5 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 7	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 6.65 0.89 8.99 7.80	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50											6.88	6.89	6.84	6.90	6.86										6.86	6.72	6.78	6.85	7.68
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16 17 t21	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9	11 22 2 33 8 55 3 56 3 57 66 3 5 66 3 5 66 3 5 66 3 5 66 3 5 66 5 6 6 6 6	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 6.65 0.89 8.99	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50														6.90											6.86	6.72	6.78	7.01	7.68
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16 17 t21 17 t22 17 t23 17 t24 17 t25	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 2 1 2 1 2 1	11 22 2 33 8 44 5 55 5 5 66 5 5 66 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6	3.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 5.65 0.89 8.99 7.80 7.66 7.13 7.0	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16 17 t16 17 t21 17 t22 17 t23 17 t24 17 t25 17 t25 17 t25	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	11 22 23 8 8 1 5 5 1 7 6 6 1 7 6 6 1 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 7	3.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 5.65 0.89 8.99 7.80 7.66 7.13 7.0 6.95	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16 17 t21 17 t22 17 t23 17 t24 17 t25	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 2 1 2 1 2 1	11 22 2 2 3 8 8 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 5.65 0.89 8.99 7.80 7.66 7.13 7.0	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OB 17 t11 17 t12 17 t13 17 t14 17 t15 17 t16 17 t21 17 t22 17 t23 17 t24 17 t25 17 t26 17 t31 17 t32 17 t32	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	11	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 5.65 0.89 8.99 7.80 7.66 7.13 7.0 5.36 5.36 5.84	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 TH1 17 TH2 17 TH3 17 TH4 17 TH5 17 TH6 17 TH6 17 T21 17 T22 17 T23 17 T26 17 T26 17 T26 17 T27 17 T26 17 T27 17 T27 17 T28 17 T28 17 T28 17 T28 17 T31 17 T32 17 T33 17 T33	2 1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8 2 9 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	11	3.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 5.65 0.89 3.99 7.66 7.13 7.0 6.95 1.20 5.36 5.36 5.84 5.84	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77 7.48																													
17	2 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 4 4 2 2 5 5 6 2 2 7 7 2 8 8 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	1	3.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 5.65 0.89 3.99 7.80 7.766 7.13 7.0 5.95 1.20 5.36 5.84 5.66 7.26 7.70	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77 7.48 7.05																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 TH1 17 TH2 17 TH3 17 TH4 17 TH5 17 TH6 17 TH6 17 T21 17 T22 17 T23 17 T26 17 T26 17 T26 17 T27 17 T26 17 T27 17 T27 17 T28 17 T28 17 T28 17 T28 17 T31 17 T32 17 T33 17 T33	2 1 2 2 3 4 2 5 5 2 6 2 7 7 2 8 8 2 9 2 11 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	11	3.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.9 7.02 7.03 7.06 7.06 7.13 7.0 7.06 7.13 7.0 7.06 7.07 7.07 7.07 7.07	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77 7.48																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OB 17 til 18 ti	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 2 3 8 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 7.80 7.80 7.80 7.66 7.13 7.0 5.95 1.20 5.36 5.84 5.66 7.26 7.07 1.20 5.36 5.94	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77 7.48 7.05 11.75 5.57 6.08																													
17 OJ 17 OS 17 OS 17 111 17 112 17 113 17 115 17 115 17 116 17 121 17 117 117 116 17 121 17 123 17 124 17 123 17 126 17 126 17 127 17 127 17 128 17 128 17 128 17 128 17 133 17 134 17 135 17 134 17 135 17 142 17 142 17 142	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.95 6.89 8.99 7.66 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.0 6.95 1.20 5.36 5.84 6.66 7.7.26 7.07 1.20 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 6.95	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77 7.48 7.05 11.75 5.57 6.68 6.70																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 U11 17 U12 17 U13 17 U14 17 U15 17 U16 17 U16 17 U17 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 2 3 8 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 6 8 1 9 8 6 9 7 6 8 7 6	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.95 8.99 7.80 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.07 1.20 5.36 5.84 6.66 7.12 7.07 7	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77 7.48 7.05 11.75 5.57 6.08																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 III 17 OB 17 III 18 II	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 7.39 7.69 6.9 5.65 0.89 8.99 7.66 7.13 7.0 5.36 5.36 5.36 7.26 7.27 1.20 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 5.36 7.26 7.27 1.20 5.36 5.	5.00 1.00 8.66 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 6.42 10.49 8.61 7.50 7.61 4 6.93 6.40 10.12 5.30 6.05 6.77 7.48 7.05 11.75 5.57 6.08 6.70 7.11																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 U11 17 U12 17 U13 17 U14 17 U15 17 U16 17 U16 17 U16 17 U16 17 U17 17 U17 17 U17 17 U18 17 U16 17 U17 17 U28 17 U38 17 U	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	7.39	5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.04 1.04 1.04 1																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 U12 17 U13 17 U14 17 U15 17 U15 17 U16 17 U16 17 U16 17 U21 17 U22 17 U23 17 U23 17 U25 17 U25 17 U25 17 U25 17 U26 17 U27 17 U27 17 U28 17 U	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	7.39 7.39 7.69 7.69 7.80	5.00 1.00 7.23 7.93 1 6.62 10.49 8.61 4 6.93 7.50 7.61 10.12 5.30 6.07 7.48 7.05 15.75 6.08 6.77 7.12 7.12 7.17 10.91 36.86																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 U11 17 U12 17 U13 17 U13 17 U14 17 U15 17 U16 17 U16 17 U17 116 17 U21 17 U22 17 U23 17 U25 17 U26	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	3.88 7.39 7.669 6.69 6.65 6.65 7.80	5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.04 1.04 1.04 1																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 US 18 US	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 7.39 7.69 7.01 6.95 8.80 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.13 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06	5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OB 17 I11 17 I12 17 I13 17 I11 17 I13 17 I14 17 I15 17 I16 17 I16 17 I17 17 I21 17 I22 17 I22 17 I23 17 I24 17 I25 17 I25 17 I26 17 I27 17 I28 17 I29 17 I2	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 8.88 7.01 7.01 6.65 7.01 6.65 7.01 7.00 7.01 7.00	5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 III 17 OB 17 III 18 III 18 III 18 III 19 II	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.8.88 7.39 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.60 7.73 7.00	5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OB 17 111 17 112 17 113 17 113 17 114 17 115 17 115 17 116 17 121 17 122 17 122 17 122 17 123 17 124 17 125 17 126 17 126 17 127 17 128 17 128 17 128 17 128 17 139 17 134 17 135 17 136 17 141 17 142 17 143 17 144 17 17 145 17 147 17	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 8.88 7.39 7.01 6.95 6.08 7.01 6.08 7.01 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.04 7.04 7.05	5.00 0 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OI 17 OB 17 III 18 III 18 III 19 III 19 III 10 III 11 III	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 7.39 7.01 6.95 6.65 6.65 7.66 7.76 7.76 7.76 7.77	5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OLS 17 O	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 8.88 7.09 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.08 7.06 7	5.00 0 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 III 18 III 17 III 18 I	2 1 2 2 2 4 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 8.88 7.09 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.08 7.06 7	5.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 III 17 OJ 17 OB 17 III 18 III 17 MM, Perim 17 MM, Crow 17 Mm, Perim 17 MM, Crow 17 Mm, IVM 17 Mm, Perim 17 MM, Crow 17 Mm IVM 17 Mm, Crow 17 Mm IVM 17 Mm, Crow 17 Mm IVM 17 Mm, Crow 17 Mm Crow 17 Mm Crow 17 Mm Crow 18 Touling 18 Tull 18 Tull 18 Tull 18 Tull 18 R_caniel 18 R_ca	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 8.88 7.09 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.08 7.06 7	5.00 0 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OI 17 OB 17 III 18 III 18 Remolar 18 Re	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 8.88 7.09 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.08 7.06 7	5.00 6.00 8.66 6.70 1.00 9.00 1.00 9.00 1.00 9.00 1.00 9.00 9																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OB 17 III 17 OB 17 III 18 III 18 III 18 III 18 III 19 III	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.88 8.88 7.09 7.01 6.69 7.01 6.65 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.06 7.07	5.00 8.66 7.23 1 6.62 2 6.64 6.70 1 1.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.77 1 10.91 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 2 7.61 6.72 6.73 6.73 6.74 6.74 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OB 17 I11 17 I12 17 I13 17 I11 17 I13 17 I11 17 I12 17 I13 17 I1	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.88 8.88 7.69 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.08 7.06 7	5.00 6.00 8.66 6.70 1.00 9.00 1.00 9.00 1.00 9.00 1.00 9.00 9																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OJ 17 OB 17 IL1 17 IL2 18 IL2 17 IL2 18 18 IL2 18	2 1 2 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3	1	8.88 8.88 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.65 1.02 1.03 1.03 1.04 1.04 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.02 1.03 1.04 1.05	5.00 8.66 7.23 1.00 8.66 7.23 1.662 6.42 10.494 10.494 10.495 10.11 10.1																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OJ 17 OB 17 IL1 18 IL1	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.88 8.88 7.69 7.01 6.65 6.65 7.66 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.60	5.00 8.66 7.23 1 6.62 1 1.00 8.66 7.23 1 6.62 1 1.00 8.61 7.93 1 6.62 1 1.00 8.61 7.61 1 1.01 1.																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 III 18 III 18 III 19 I	2 1 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1	8.88 8.88 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.9 8.89 9.89 9.89 1.12 1.20 5.36 6.66 1.20	5.00 8.66 7.23 1.00 8.66 7.23 1.00 8.66 6.42 10.49 10.49 10.10 10.																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OJ 17 OB 17 III 18 III 18 III 19 III	2 1 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 1 2 2 3 3 8 8 9 9 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8.88 8.88 7.69 7.01 6.65 6.65 7.66 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.69 7.60	5.00 8.66 7.23 1 6.62 1 1.00 8.66 7.23 1 6.62 1 1.00 8.61 7.93 1 6.62 1 1.00 8.61 7.61 1 1.01 1.																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OJ 11 OJ 17 OJ 18 OJ 17 OJ 18 OJ 18 OJ 18 OJ 18 OJ 18 OJ 18 M. Sapan 18 M. Symm 18 M. S	2 1 2 3 3 4 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 4 2 1 2 1 1 1 4 2 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1	1	8.88 8.88 7.01 6.69 7.01 6.65 7.08 7.01 6.65 7.08 7.08 7.09 7.0	5.00 8.66 7.23 1.662 7.83 1.662 7.83 1.662 1.6																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 OB 17 I11 17 I12 17 I13 17 I11 17 I12 17 I13 18 I13 17 I13 18 R_canine 18 R_c	2 1 2 3 3 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	8.88 8.88 7.69 7.01 6.95 7.01 6.95 7.05	5.000 8.666 7.23 1 6.622 1 1 1.05 1 1.05 1 1.05 1 1.05 1 1 1.05 1 1 1.05 1 1 1.05 1 1 1.05 1 1 1 1.05 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1																													
17 OJ 17 OB 17 IL1 18 IL1	2 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	1	8.88 8 9.7.39 9.7.01 6.9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5	5.00 8.66 7.23 1.662 7.23 1.662 10.49 10.642 10.49 10.49 10.10 10.																													
17 OJ 17 OJ 17 OJ 17 OJ 17 OJ 18 OJ 17 IL1 17 IL12 17 IL13 17 IL13 17 IL14 17 IL15 17 IL15 17 IL16 18	2 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1	8.88 8.88 7.01 6.9 7.01 6.9 8.99 9.89 9.99 1.12 1.12 1.20	5.00 8.66 7.23 1 6.62 7.23 1 6.62 10.49 10.49 10.64 10.75 7.61 10.75 10.												6.97	7.08	6.98	6.97													7.01	7.90
17 OJ OJ OJ OJ OJ OJ OJ O	2 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1	8.88 8 9.7.26 9.7.01 6.9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5	5.00 0 8.66 6.7 7.23 1 6.62 6.7 6.7 8.6 8.61 1 7.50 6.7 7.6 1 1.7 5.0 6.7 7.48 8.61 1 7.5 9.3 1 6.62 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 5.50 0 9.12 5.5 5.5 9.12 7.9 8.6 6.0 8.6 6.0 0 0.2 7.6 6.0 8.6 6.0 0 0.2 7.6 6.0 8.6 6.0 0 0.2 7.1 1 7.5 8.5 7.5 7.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9											7.01	6.97	7.08	6.98	6.97										6.97	6.89	6.87	7.01	7.90

Column C					Validity						-	ntra-ra														Inter-ra		ability						
1	t Parai	ım N	Val #			LA1				A5 NL	P1 NL				P5 NL					E5 NL	A6 NL				E P6 NI			P6 ML	P6 TE	E6 NL				E6 TE
1	.8 t21	1	2 9	10.24	9.50																													
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	.8 t22						-	-																	+									
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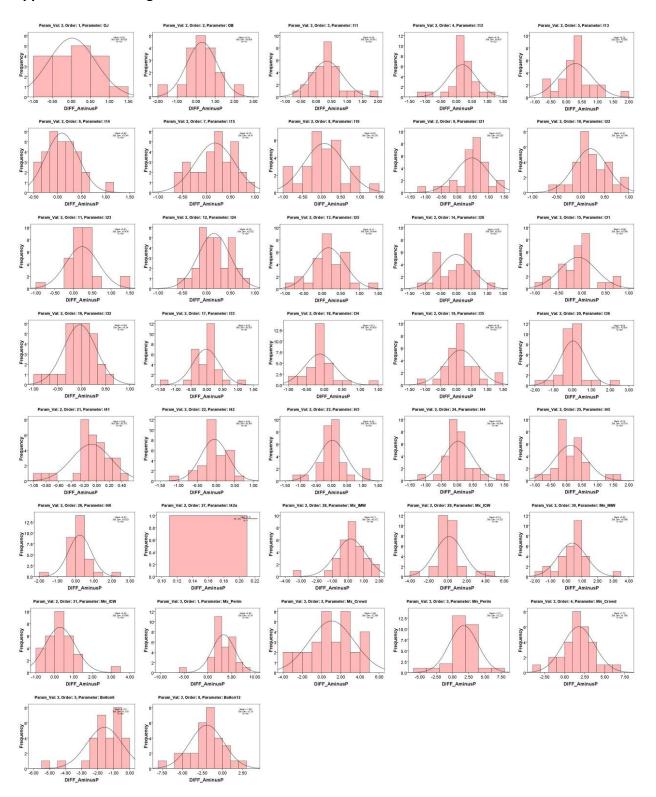
		Val	lidity		Ana	atomod	lels			ntra-ra	iter Rel Plaster	iability		<u> </u>	Extract	ed Pre	molars			Ana	tomod	els			Inter-ra	ter Relia Plaster	ability			Extract	ed Prem	olars	
Pt Param		A0_NLEC	_NL P0_NL	A1_NL	A2_NL	A3_NL	A4_NL	A5_NL	P1_NL	P2_NL	P3_NL	P4_NL	P5_NL	E1_NL	E2_NL	E3_NL	E4_NL	E5_NL	A6_NL	A6_MM	A6_CF	A6_ML	A6_TE	P6_NL	P6_MM	P6_CF	P6_ML	P6_TE	E6_NL	E6_MM	E6_CF	6_ML	E6_TE
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23 T_diff 23 R_molar	0 1	9.48	9.75	12.32	10.62	10.23	9.25	8.73	9.58	6.62	5.78	6.38	5.62						8.73	10.07	14.05	8.67	23.33	5.62	6.42	5.67	5.28	7.05					
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23 OJ 23 OB	2 1	2.02	3.00 2.50	1.04 2.39	2.89	2.08	2.40	1.93 2.85	2.50	2.50 3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	\vdash	\vdash	H			1.93 2.85	2.46 1.97	1.40 2.87	1.72 2.09	2.34	3.00	3.00 2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	<u> </u>	-	 		
23 t11	2 3	8.38	8.58	8.42	8.49	8.54	8.31	8.40	8.91	8.74	8.71	8.70	8.68						8.40	8.60	8.37	8.68	8.55	8.68	8.31	8.67	8.62	8.77					
23 t12 23 t13	2 4	7.20	7.20	7.62 8.08	7.23 8.14	7.17 7.96	7.38 8.08	7.14 8.16	7.40	7.32	7.28 7.83	7.22	7.27	_					7.14 8.16	7.39 8.08	6.89 7.85	7.64 8.17	7.50 7.73	7.27	7.25	7.25 7.75	7.41 7.76	6.92 7.59			 		-
23 t14	2 6	6.85	6.95	6.80	6.94	6.76	6.75	6.69	7.77	7.14	6.88	7.76	6.80			H			6.69	6.79	6.76	7.07	6.78	6.80	7.82	6.99	6.88	6.83					
23 t15	2 7	7.32	6.37	7.30	7.22	7.29	7.37	7.20	6.71	6.47	6.41	6.62	6.56						7.20	7.06	7.27	7.74	7.32	6.56	6.42	6.49	6.34	6.47					
23 t16 23 t21	2 8	9.94 8.94	10.18 8.56	10.28 8.94	10.10 8.85	10.17 8.80	9.88 8.98	9.97 8.88	10.17 8.99	10.16 8.88	10.06 8.97	10.02 8.86	10.13 8.92	\vdash	<u> </u>	H			9.97 8.88	9.98 8.53	9.56 8.73	9.92 8.91	9.92 8.96	10.13 8.92	10.20 8.37	10.17 8.81	9.88 8.79	10.74 8.99	<u> </u>	-	 		
23 t22	2 1	7.08	7.18	6.93	7.18	7.16	7.08	7.24	7.36	7.28	7.37	7.30	7.26						7.24	6.95	6.48	7.28	6.84	7.26	7.30	7.29	7.35	7.21					
23 t23 23 t24	2 1	8.05 2 7.20	7.76 6.70	8.00 7.33	8.05 7.21	8.01 7.01	7.87 7.58	8.03 7.53	7.86 7.30	7.78 6.73	7.73 6.83	7.79 6.75	7.73 6.83			\vdash			8.03 7.53	7.93 7.35	7.62 7.27	7.78 6.71	7.88 7.45	7.73 6.83	7.61 6.72	7.71 6.87	7.65 6.78	7.47			igspace	_	_
23 t24 23 t25	2 1	6.92	6.56	6.99	6.97	6.97	7.13	6.89	6.59	6.53	6.51	6.54	6.51	L	E	H			6.89	6.44	6.53	7.06	7.45	6.51	6.44	6.53	6.52	6.56	E				
23 t26	2 1	10.18	10.13	10.49	10.21	10.25	10.05	10.47	10.50	9.98	10.27	10.01	10.01						10.47	9.87	10.38	10.13	10.37	10.01	10.14	10.20	10.18	10.60			L.		
23 t31 23 t32	2 1	6 6.05	5.71 5.94	5.05 6.02	5.18 6.01	4.91 6.13	5.01 6.03	5.09 6.00	5.86 6.00	5.76 6.00	5.77 6.05	5.81 6.03	5.78 5.99	-					5.09	5.07 6.13	4.98 5.77	4.96 6.40	4.92 6.17	5.78	5.71 6.02	6.89	5.89 6.06	5.74 6.05			\vdash	-	-
23 t33	2 1	6.07	6.34	6.03	6.18	6.64	6.17	6.55	6.83	6.61	6.80	6.72	6.75						6.55	6.42	6.37	6.32	6.33	6.75	6.37	6.62	6.58	6.59					
23 t34 23 t35	2 1	7.72	7.64	7.60	7.36 7.91	7.57 7.88	7.75 7.94	7.48	7.92	7.52	7.57 7.49	7.66	7.62						7.48	7.71 8.07	7.83	8.34 8.18	8.45 8.02	7.62	7.52	7.67 7.37	7.80	7.75					
23 t36	2 2	11.11	11.49	10.76	11.23	11.13	11.11	11.00		11.49	11.42	11.50	11.38						11.00	11.34	10.87	11.25	11.14	11.38	11.51	11.44	11.66	10.96					
23 t41	2 2	5.44	5.52	5.45	5.35	5.32	5.48	5.54	5.63	5.55	5.63	5.59	5.61						5.54	5.57	4.96	5.51	5.62	5.61	5.50	5.56	5.58	5.46					
23 t42 23 t43	2 2	5.66 6.76	6.12	5.72 6.73	5.59 6.77	5.65 6.66	5.73 6.67	5.71 6.57	6.15	6.05 6.57	6.18	6.16	6.16						5.71 6.57	5.54 6.75	5.56 6.63	5.81 6.93	5.49 6.70	6.16	6.01	6.60	6.62	6.00					
23 t44	2 2	7.30	7.35	7.22	7.17	7.23	7.98	6.98	7.40	7.61	7.52	7.43	7.44						6.98	6.98	6.79	7.35	6.85	7.44	7.40	7.45	7.44	7.50					
23 t45 23 t46	2 2	7.93 5 11.06	7.33 11.40	8.05 10.59	8.01 10.77	8.04 10.82	8.10 10.82	8.16 11.06	7.60 11.51	6.97 11.37	7.40 11.42	7.31 11.48	7.32 11.39						8.16 11.06	8.37 10.86	8.26 10.21	8.38 11.29	8.98 10.85	7.32 11.39	7.31 11.50	7.31 11.49	7.27 11.50	7.25 11.80					
23 t42a	2 2	7	11.40	10.33	10.77	10.02	10.02	11.00	11.51	11.57	11.42	11.40	11.33						11.00	10.00	10.21	11.23	10.03	11.33	11.50	11.43	11.50	11.00					
23 Mx_IMW	2 2	3 41.47	40.36 32.71	41.19	41.01	42.14	41.66	41.02	39.99	40.28	39.94	39.95 33.20	40.18 33.80						41.02 33.71	40.22	41.25	39.08	40.91	40.18	40.01 33.42	40.05 33.34	39.71 33.10	39.99 33.98					
23 Mx_ICW 23 Mn_IMW	2 3	34.18 0 40.68	39.74	33.76 39.74	34.33 40.17	33.55 40.16	33.25 40.75	33.71 39.70	33.37 40.35	33.41 39.62	33.04 39.42	39.80	39.31						39.70	35.43 39.51	32.35 40.00	33.23 34.37	34.47 39.92	33.80 39.31	39.02	39.43	39.07	38.55					
23 Mn_ICW	2 3	21.63	21.20	21.17	21.12	21.11	21.21	21.34	21.50	20.94	20.72	20.65	20.93						21.34	21.40	21.46	21.16	21.58	20.93	21.05	21.02	21.20	21.03					
23 Mx_Perim 23 Mn_Perim		78.01 67.48	75.36 64.39	77.70 67.14	77.71 67.28	78.34 66.71	79.69 67.69	78.52 65.95	75.61 64.89	75.55 65.70	75.60 64.88	75.63 65.03	75.69 65.82						78.52 65.95	74.36 66.19	77.10 66.65	73.64 63.41	77.98 66.62	75.69 65.82	74.25 61.48	75.61 64.46	76.85 63.98	75.92 63.96					
23 Mx_Crowd	d 3 2	3.04	1.78	1.29	1.43	2.67	3.16	2.36	-0.34	0.89	1.08	0.77	1.46						2.36	-0.76	3.33	-3.40	1.81	1.46	1.00	1.25	2.75	1.92					
23 Mn_Crowo 23 Bolton6	d 3 4	1.86 -1.10	-1.23 -0.12	1.34 -2.05	1.75	0.68 -1.47	0.83 -1.73	-0.01 -1.48	-2.59 -0.06	-0.17 -0.35	-2.23 0.16	-1.53 0.17	-0.69 0.16						-0.01 -1.48	-0.42 -1.17	1.78 -1.20	-4.77 -1.48	-0.91 -1.41	-0.69 0.16	-4.34 0.18	-3.12 1.13	-2.61 0.02	-2.69 0.01					
23 Bolton12	3 6	0.97	2.79	-1.58	-0.66	0.25	0.72	-0.18	2.34	2.18	3.35	2.91	3.12						-0.18	2.10	0.39	2.08	1.45	3.12	3.38	4.02	3.78	2.36					
24 T_diff 24 R_molar	0 1	10.17	5.73																														
24 R_canine	1 2	1	1																														
24 L_molar	1 3	1	1																														
24 L_canine 24 Mx_Symm	1 1 5	1	1																														
24 Mx_Size	1 6	2	2																														
24 Mx_Shape 24 Mn_Symm			1					-	-	-	-		-	-					-		-							-			\vdash	-	
24 Mn_Size	1 9	2	2																														
24 Mn_Shape	2 1 1	3 48	4.00									_			_	\vdash																	_
24 OB	2 2	3.48	4.00	L			E	L	L			E	L		E						L								E	E			
24 t11 24 t12		8.76	9.14					L	L				L								L												
24 t13	2 5	7.51 8.76	7.30 8.32					\vdash	\vdash	1	 		\vdash	 		H			 		\vdash							1			+	-	-
24 t14	2 6	7.29	7.24																														
24 t15 24 t16		7.19 10.31	6.85 10.45	-				-	-	-			-			\vdash					-							-			H		
24 t21	2 9	9.59	9.29																														
24 t22 24 t23	2 1		7.25																	\vdash		$\vdash \exists$								\vdash			
24 t24		1 8.68 2 7.48	8.31 7.16	l -																													
24 t25	2 1	6.73	6.64																												L.		
24 t26 24 t31	2 1	10.16	10.21 5.86				_	 	 	 	 	_	 	 	_	H			 		 						<u> </u>	 	_	-	H		_
24 t32	2 1	6.32	6.07																														
24 t33 24 t34		7 7.51	7.42																												H		
24 t35		7.35 7.58	7.29 7.26					\vdash	\vdash	1	 		\vdash	 		H			 		 							1			+	-	-
24 t36	2 2	10.54	11.42																														
24 t41 24 t42		5.01	5.94 6.04				_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	H			_		_							_	_		┝	-	-
24 t43	2 2	6.91	7.26																														
24 t44		7.68	7.02																														
24 t46		7.64 5 11.25	7.47 11.07					\vdash	\vdash	\vdash	\vdash		\vdash	\vdash		H			\vdash		\vdash							\vdash			 	-	
24 t42a	2 2	7																															
24 Mx_IMW 24 Mx_ICW		39.88	39.84 36.23					_	_	_	_		_	_					_		_							_					
24 Mn_IMW	2 3	39.50	39.41																														
24 Mn_ICW		26.06	25.20																														
24 Mx_Perim 24 Mn_Perim		83.68 66.95	79.91 65.92					\vdash	\vdash	1	 		\vdash	 		H			 		\vdash							1			+	-	-
24 Mx_Crowd	d 3 2	3.59	2.41																														
24 Mn_Crowd	a 3 4	-1.36	-1.71	ı	1		ì	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	i	1			ı		ı						i	i	i		1 1		

	ſ	Validity							-	ntra-ra	iter Rel	iability													Inter-ra	ter Relia	ability						
Pt Param Val	#	Validity AO_NL EO_NL		Δ1 NI		atomod		AS NI	P1 NI	P2 NI	Plaster	P4 NI	PS NI			ed Premola		S NI A	6 NI		tomod		Δ6 TE	P6 NI		Plaster	P6 MI	P6 TF	F6 NI		ed Prem		F6 TF
24 Bolton6 3	5	-1.62	0.29	/11_ITE	, te_ive	13_112	744_142	/IJ_INE	1 1_110		1 5_IVE) J_112	EI_NE	EE_IVE	ES_INCE4_I			.0_112	/10_W	7 to_c:	10_1112	7.0_12	- O_IVE		. o_c.	- O_IVIE		LO_IVE	LO_IVIIVI		.0	-0_12
24 Bolton12 3 25 T diff 0	_	-1.71 10.43	0.50 4.82	15.80	11.00	8.78	9.30	9.20	8.13	7.13	5.63	5.67	5.48			-	+	-	9.20	11.53	14.82	8.98	13.05	5.48	5.53	5.40	5.33	8.88					
25 R_molar 1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				I		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
25 R_canine 1 25 L molar 1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				+		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2					
25 L_canine 1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				I		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
25 Mx_Symm 1 25 Mx_Size 1		2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				+	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3					_
25 Mx_Shape 1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				I		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4					
25 Mn_Symm 1 25 Mn_Size 1		2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				+	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2					
25 Mn_Shape 1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				I		1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1					
		7.25	4.00 5.00	5.49 6.28	6.61 5.15	4.71 6.67	4.73 7.05	4.73 6.60	4.00 5.50	4.00 6.00	4.00 5.00	4.00 6.00	4.50 6.00				+	_	4.73 6.60	4.65 6.79	5.46 6.85	5.40 6.36	5.02 6.90	4.50 6.00	4.00 5.00	2.50 5.00	4.00 3.00	4.00 5.00					
25 t11 2	3	9.20	8.38	8.87	9.11	8.83	9.13	8.87	8.48	8.36	8.34	8.30	8.42				İ	-	8.87	8.84	9.33	9.14	9.06	8.42	8.37	8.15	8.31	8.29					
		7.15 7.49	6.66 8.01	6.97 7.61	7.29 7.78	7.19 7.83	7.20 8.20	7.29 7.81	6.77 7.85	6.71 7.92	6.65 8.00	6.81 7.81	6.87 8.06				+		7.29 7.81	7.43 7.50	7.31	7.77 8.18	7.11 7.14	6.87 8.06	6.85 7.97	6.81 7.81	6.99 7.88						
		7.40	7.25	7.32	7.45	7.34	7.31	7.32	7.16	7.16	7.27	7.06	7.14				t		7.32	7.22	7.18	7.31	7.20		7.25	7.30	7.66						
		7.08 11.51	6.77 11.24	7.17	7.08 11.39	7.16 11.43	6.87 10.91	7.27 11.26	7.03 11.37	6.83 11.07	6.66 11.19	6.91 11.05	7.02 11.33				+		7.27 11.26	6.93 11.08	6.85 11.42	7.11 11.23	6.96 11.16	7.02	7.10 11.25	6.78 10.83	6.81 11.21						
		8.64	8.36	8.55	8.49	8.42	8.59	8.41	8.39	8.35	8.34	8.40	8.41				t		8.41	8.62	8.83	8.40	9.24		8.33		8.35						
		7.16	6.83	7.19	7.44	7.11	6.92	7.09	6.76	6.99	6.59	6.89 7.55	6.89				4		7.09	7.04	7.07	7.06	7.20	6.89	6.86	6.55	6.80						
		7.91 7.43	7.66	7.80	7.92 7.45	7.80	7.79	7.97 7.53	7.53	7.77	7.47	7.25	7.73				Ŧ		7.97 7.53	7.79 7.22	7.40	7.65	7.77		7.86	7.66	7.87						_
25 t25 2		6.72	7.27	6.71	6.67	6.61	6.81	6.51	7.26	7.26	7.28	7.20	7.16				-		6.51	6.87	6.49	7.05			6.82	7.24	7.18						
		11.47 5.90	11.21 5.81	11.59 6.08	11.49 6.19	11.58 6.01	11.29 6.05	11.38 6.11	11.08 5.78	11.29 5.82	11.12 5.64	11.14 5.84	11.25 5.54				_		6.11	6.12	10.49 6.00	12.00 6.17	11.33 5.96	5.54	11.33 5.55		11.78 5.75						=
25 t32 2	16	5.96	6.03	6.10	5.98	5.88	5.98	5.87	6.26	6.15	5.95	6.09	6.19				Ŧ		5.87	5.78	5.74	6.12	6.14	6.19	6.09	6.41	5.96	6.09					
25 t33 2 2 25 t34 2		7.01 6.75	7.28 7.56	6.82	6.93	7.13	7.37	7.43	7.50	7.46 7.56	7.51 7.65	7.59	7.31		<u> </u>	H	+		7.43 7.26	7.00 6.80	7.49 6.91	7.06 6.91	7.14 6.75	7.31	7.20	7.44	7.41				H		-
25 t35 2	19	7.82	7.92	7.98	7.92	7.70	7.71	7.87	7.90	7.82	7.87	7.73	7.95				Ţ		7.87	7.51	7.79	7.81	8.06	7.95	7.85	7.96	8.04	7.63					
		12.41 5.53	12.54 5.63	12.38 5.62	12.34 5.59	12.13 5.69	12.47 5.56	12.03 5.51	12.42 5.77	12.18 5.62	12.39 5.64	12.35 5.53	12.38 5.58			\vdash	+		5.51	12.15 5.76	12.57 5.57	12.16 5.79	13.02 5.69	12.38 5.58	12.02 5.58		12.20 5.58						_
25 t42 2	22	5.91	6.03	5.89	5.91	5.99	5.89	5.83	6.11	6.15	6.12	6.06	6.09				Ţ		5.83	5.81	6.22	5.96	5.82	6.09	6.08	6.15	6.16	6.15					
		7.64	7.36 7.15	7.64	7.07 7.15	7.20	7.40	7.07	7.23	7.30	7.00 7.14	7.23	7.21			\vdash	+		7.07 7.20	6.74	7.42 6.65	6.64 7.79	7.41	7.21	7.20 7.15	6.99 7.20	7.34 7.18				H		\dashv
25 t45 2	25	7.78	7.46	7.75	7.82	7.92	7.88	7.85	7.68	7.62	7.56	7.56	7.89				1		7.85	7.51	7.30	6.68	7.93	7.89	7.47	7.48	7.70	7.73					\equiv
25 t46 2 2 25 t42a 2 2		12.35	11.86	12.02	11.97	11.83	12.50	12.12	12.09	12.10	12.08	12.08	12.05				+	1	12.12	12.65	12.23	12.16	12.49	12.05	11.97	11.70	12.09	11.94					\dashv
25 Mx_IMW 2	28		43.93	43.95	43.52	43.49	43.22	43.50	43.45	44.17	43.42	43.67	43.62				I		13.50		42.15	42.74	42.34	43.62	43.94		43.39	48.47					
			35.61 43.80	34.18 44.69	35.08 44.63	34.98 44.42	35.13 44.22	35.05 44.38	35.37 43.64	35.38 44.61		35.14 43.75	34.91 43.90				+	_	35.05 14.38		36.21 45.69	35.35 44.45	36.12 44.14		34.97 43.69		34.87 43.26						
25 Mn_ICW 2	31	27.35	27.74	28.14	27.63	27.75	27.63	27.26	27.43	27.74	_	27.90	28.36				I		27.26	27.07	27.48	27.58	28.14	28.36	27.10	27.19	28.01	28.29					
			79.49 70.31		82.07 72.91	83.86 73.74	84.27 73.64	85.30 72.41	79.66 70.89		79.35 70.53	78.49 70.63	78.91 70.28				+		72.41	80.55 75.83	80.55 70.65	77.09 71.83	81.48 72.12		77.85 68.38	76.55 68.80	77.93 69.65						
25 Mx_Crowd 3	2	8.69	5.07	5.19	5.39	8.15	7.97	9.23	5.09	4.62	5.40	4.31	3.91				I		9.23	5.09	5.09	-0.73	5.42	3.91	3.35	2.67	2.89	4.25					
25 Mn_Crowd 3 25 Bolton6 3		4.35 1.24	2.08	3.77 1.87	5.65 0.59	6.05 1.48	5.76 1.33	4.41 1.20	1.64 3.31	2.77	2.45	2.19 3.01	1.63 2.11				+		4.41 1.20	9.86 0.76	3.56 1.51	4.90 0.14	3.97 1.47	1.63 2.11	2.00	0.72 2.96	1.17 2.53						_
25 Bolton12 3	6	1.61	4.19	2.23	0.67	1.52	2.92	2.03	5.18	4.47	4.66	4.88	3.99				I		2.03	1.52	2.99	-1.01	3.68	3.99	2.82	4.11	3.27	2.63					
26 T_diff 0 26 R_molar 1		10.47	5.17	12.42	10.68	9.70	9.03	9.10	7.57	6.33	6.97	6.07	5.53				+		9.10	13.87	14.62	16.03	13.83	5.53	5.78	4.47	5.77	8.97					
26 R_canine 1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1					
26 L_molar 1 26 L_canine 1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			-	+	_	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1					
26 Mx_Symm 1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
26 Mx_Size 1 26 Mx_Shape 1		1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2				t		2	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2					
26 Mn_Symm 1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				Ţ	_	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1					
26 Mn_Size 1 26 Mn_Shape 1		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				+		4	1	3	4	3	4	4	1	4	1					-
		4.84 4.29	4.00 5.00	4.54 3.44	4.82 3.77	4.37 3.79	4.48	4.37	4.00 4.50	3.50 5.00	3.50 4.00	4.00	4.00				-	_	4.37 4.31	4.43	4.20	4.51 3.56	4.62	4.00	3.50	3.50 3.50	3.00 2.00	4.00 3.00					
		8.21	7.91	8.47	8.15	8.26	8.68	8.36	8.30	8.02	8.02	7.98							8.36	8.22	8.84	8.45			7.99	7.98	8.01						
26 t12 2		6.66	5.99	6.53	6.54	6.61	6.67	6.72	6.20	5.89	6.04	6.11					+		6.72	6.46	6.99	6.44		6.09	6.04	6.23	5.78						
26 t13 2 26 t14 2		7.91	7.68 7.48	8.36 7.45	7.92	7.63	8.36	7.91	7.68 7.50	7.78 7.55	7.62 7.55	7.64	7.66 7.56				t		7.91	8.11 7.38	7.55	8.36 7.47	8.56 8.31	7.66 7.56	7.51 7.33	7.56 7.47	7.91 7.44	7.39					
26 t15 2 26 t16 2	_	7.14 10.31	6.94 10.10	7.15 10.69	7.16 10.14	7.18 10.43	7.09 10.27	7.19 9.69	7.18 10.02	7.02 9.94	6.93 10.28	6.99 10.13	7.01 10.23			$-\mathbb{F}$	Ŧ	_	7.19 9.69	7.34 10.32	6.96 10.18	7.02 9.99	7.15 9.84	7.01	6.81	7.01 10.21	6.40	6.36 10.56	\vdash		H	二	二
26 t21 2	9	8.57	7.74	8.74	8.45	8.55	8.71	8.49	7.86	7.79	7.83	7.77	7.76				1	_	8.49	8.56	9.08	8.51	8.56	7.76	7.80	7.70	7.41	7.84					
26 t22 2 26 t23 2		6.37 8.09	6.22 7.68	5.93	6.37 8.17	6.44	6.22 8.14	6.52 8.24	6.30 7.79	6.45	6.18 7.68	6.12 7.67	6.19 7.78				Ŧ		6.52	6.64 8.09	5.89 7.65	6.36 8.16	6.40 8.03	6.19	5.97 7.55	6.13 7.76	6.26	6.22			\blacksquare		二
26 t24 2	12	7.14	7.47	7.64	7.67	7.66	7.67	7.65	7.42	7.46	7.55	7.52	7.50				1		7.65	7.76	7.68	7.38	8.00	7.50	7.47	7.46	7.53	7.14					
26 t25 2 26 t26 2		7.12 9.96	7.01 10.08	7.23 10.33	7.09	7.18 10.19	7.01 10.40	7.25 10.33	6.95 10.18	7.08	6.78 9.83	6.96 10.64	7.18	L T	L	HE	Ŧ		7.25 10.33	7.21	6.82 10.61	7.10 10.15	7.39 9.86	7.18	6.88		7.23 9.99	_	\vdash		II.	一	\dashv
26 t31 2	15	4.39	4.78	4.41	4.42	4.52	4.51	4.35	4.58	4.42	4.77	4.66	4.69				1		4.35	4.35	4.44	4.27	4.21	4.69	4.75	4.72	4.73	4.64					
26 t32 2 26 t33 2		5.64 6.08	5.52 6.62	5.50 6.08	_	5.56 6.00	5.56 6.14	5.54 6.06	5.61 6.62	5.54 6.67	5.52 6.50	5.47 6.61	5.52 6.59				Ŧ		5.54 6.06	5.42 5.92	5.46 6.39	5.56 6.11	5.61 5.93	5.52 6.59	5.33 6.45		5.53 6.58				J	二	耳
26 t34 2	18	7.23	7.47	7.10	7.21	7.24	7.19	7.22	7.57	7.44	7.65	7.52	7.48				İ		7.22	7.16	7.42	7.10	7.03	7.48	7.37	7.48	7.54	7.59					
26 t35 2 2 26 t36 2		7.51 11.02	7.88 11.16	7.86 10.86	7.74 10.89	7.61 11.01	7.58 10.89	8.12 11.04	7.92 11.13	7.94 11.24	7.87 11.18	7.91 11.12	7.90				Ŧ		8.12 11.04	8.07 10.74	7.67 10.71	7.95 10.85	8.59 11.48	7.90	7.30 11.07	7.90 10.90	7.36				J	二	耳
26 t41 2	21	4.72	4.76	4.80	4.76	4.80	4.89	4.94	4.81	5.00	_	4.76	4.77				t		4.94	4.92	4.51	4.72	4.83	4.77	4.70	4.82	4.78	4.83					
26 t42 2 2 26 t43 2		5.28 6.07	6.00	5.30		5.25 6.19	5.13	5.30 6.03	5.57 6.20	5.74	6.04	5.62	5.95 6.33				Ŧ	_	5.30 6.03	5.23 5.93	5.37	5.29 5.93	5.17	5.95 6.33	5.53	5.71 6.27	5.57						耳
26 t43 2 2 26 t44 2		7.46	7.51	5.70 7.48		7.59	7.66	7.44	7.39	6.38 7.48	_	7.31	7.28				Ⅎ	_	7.44	7.37	7.20	7.29	5.91 7.37	7.28	6.16 7.51	7.34	7.62						=
26 t45 2		7.61	7.64	7.59	7.45	7.45	7.49	7.53	7.57	7.64	7.81	7.54	7.57				Ŧ	_	7.53	7.46	7.46	7.38			7.38		7.41						
26 t46 2 2 26 t42a 2		11.55	11.27	11.35	11.50	11.96	11.58	11.81	11.35	11.15	11.42	11.17	11.31				Ⅎ		11.81	11.75	12.22	11.27	11.78	11.51	11.06	11.03	11.22	11.00					
26 Mx_IMW 2	28	42.18	40.83		41.95	42.18	42.17	42.16	40.78	41.21		41.25	40.49				Ţ		12.16		40.82	40.88	41.66	40.49	40.95	40.48							
		34.19 41.08	34.50 40.57	34.71 41.68	34.22 41.08	34.79 41.40	34.84 41.52	33.83 41.55	34.08 40.65		34.23 40.74	34.11 40.71				\vdash	+		33.83 11.55		34.08 42.07	34.62 41.27	35.21 41.29	33.85 40.55	34.59 40.86	34.04 41.06	33.66 40.46				H		=
26 Mn_ICW 2	31	26.13	25.48	26.59	26.69	26.80	26.46	25.66	25.28	25.90	25.56	25.41	25.85				1	2	25.66	25.76	25.85	25.89	26.48	25.85	25.27	25.54	25.28	28.83					\equiv
	_	79.30 65.29	73.35 62.96	76.27 65.08	78.16 64.24	78.11 64.67	77.85 65.00	78.55 64.54	72.58 61.10			72.90 63.17	73.20 63.46		-	\vdash	+		78.55 54.54	72.70 62.13	74.93 63.02	72.57 60.70	76.79 65.23	73.20 63.46	69.26 57.75	72.31 60.20	_	_			\dashv	-	\dashv
26 Mx_Crowd 3	2	4.00	1.23	0.57	2.44	2.10	1.27	2.04	-0.60	0.54	1.58	0.67	0.53				1		2.04	-3.07	-0.93	-2.68	-0.36	0.53	-2.09	0.18	0.29	-0.33					
26 Mn_Crowd 3 26 Bolton6 3		3.30 -3.32	-1.70 0.79	3.26 -3.90	2.57 -3.54	2.46 -3.47	2.74 -3.77	2.01 -3.69	-2.74 -0.68	-2.76 0.06	-2.41 0.64	-0.51 -0.02	-0.62 0.33		 	\vdash	+		2.01 3.69	0.30 -3.80	1.31 -4.21	-0.90 -3.85	3.04 -4.08	-0.62 0.33	-4.73 -0.17	-4.11 0.55	-1.83 0.39				\dashv		-
26 Bolton12 3	6	-2.70	2.82	-4.28	-3.65	-3.04	-4.06	-2.75	1.06	1.95	3.39	1.06	1.62				1	_	2.75	-3.45	-3.60	-3.37	-2.97	1.62	0.91	1.89	2.08	1.76					
27 T_diff 0 27 R_molar 1		9.32	5.57	13.03	11.03	11.48	8.57	8.45	7.68	7.15	5.62	5.83	5.55		 	\vdash	+		8.45	8.47 1	18.43	9.67	20.37	5.55	6.52	4.62	5.67	6.85			-		\dashv
27 R_canine 1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
27 L_molar 1 27 L_canine 1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		 	\vdash	+		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			-		=
27 Mx_Symm 1	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1		1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1					
27 Mx_Size 1	6	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	ı	i I	- 1	- 1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	1				

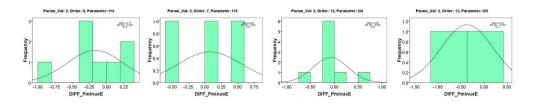
			_		1						ntro ro	iter Rel	inhility													Inter re	tor Doli	shilitu						
				Validity			atomoc					Plaster					ed Pre					tomod					Plaster					ed Prem		
	Param Ix Shape	Val #		E0_NL P0_N 1	L A1_NI 1	A2_NL 1	A3_NL 1	A4_NL 1	A5_NL 1	P1_NL 4	P2_NL 1	P3_NL 1	P4_NL 1	P5_NL 1	E1_NL	E2_NL	E3_NL	E4_NL	E5_NL	A6_NL 1	A6_MM 1	A6_CF 1	A6_ML 1	A6_TE 1	P6_NL 1	P6_MM 4	P6_CF 1	P6_ML 1	P6_TE	E6_NL	E6_MM	E6_CF	6_ML	£6_TE
27 N	ln_Symm	1 8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1					
	Mn_Size In_Shape	1 1	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4						4	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	4					
27	OJ	2 1	2.60	2.00	2.85	3.34	2.69	3.01	2.98	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00						2.98	2.14	2.04	2.87	3.95	2.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	4.00					
27	OB t11	2 2	5.84	5.00 9.52	5.17 9.09	5.61 10.13	5.49 10.34	5.62 9.99	6.13 10.14	5.00 9.59	5.00 9.50	5.00 9.39	5.00 9.50	5.00 9.27						6.13 10.14	4.18 9.79	4.61 10.04	3.83 10.00	4.33	5.00 9.27	5.00 9.51	4.00 9.41	2.00 9.57	4.00 9.40					
27	t12	2 4	6.26	7.07	6.09	6.48	6.20	6.07	6.15	7.18	7.16	7.19	7.02	7.08						6.15	6.59	6.27	6.41	6.31	7.08	6.93	7.07	7.12	7.16					
27	t13 t14	2 5	9.18	8.32 7.39	9.03 7.98	8.88 8.10	9.19 7.86	8.86 7.98	8.84 7.99	8.49 7.33	8.37 7.25	8.28 7.37	8.34 7.36	8.37 7.31						7.99	8.41 7.41	8.86 7.66	9.16 8.09	8.77 7.98	8.37 7.31	7.67	8.29 7.49	7.44	8.26 7.22					
27	t15	2 7	7.35	6.72	7.28	7.25	7.38	7.28	7.31	6.64	6.57	6.60	6.70	6.59						7.31	7.47	7.03	7.39	7.35	6.59	6.76	6.46	6.86	6.72					
27	t16 t21	2 8	10.69	9.10		10.99 9.39	10.75 9.34	10.85 9.34	10.66 9.48	10.30 9.07	10.36 9.04	10.35 8.99	10.20 9.03	10.40 8.98						10.66 9.48	10.46 9.43	10.24 9.12	11.20 8.98	10.62 9.41	10.40 8.98	10.38 9.02	10.01 8.99	10.49 9.19	10.07 8.76					
27	t22	2 1	7.29	7.06		7.35	7.05	7.31	7.22	7.13	7.04	6.61	6.92	6.99						7.22	7.43	7.34	7.42	7.52	6.99	6.53	7.02	7.19	6.74					
27	t23 t24	2 1	1 8.89 2 7.61	8.48 7.53	8.48 7.64	8.98 7.72	8.82 7.77	8.56 7.64	8.62 7.48	8.47 7.54	8.57 7.64	8.49 7.70	8.47 7.49	8.50 7.66						8.62 7.48	8.39 7.75	8.62 7.24	8.62 7.70	8.78 7.68	8.50 7.66	8.52 7.43	8.41 7.45	8.63 7.65	8.57 7.49					
27	t25	2 1	3 7.25	6.96	7.29	7.35	7.63	7.28	7.30	6.82	6.74	6.68	6.84	6.83						7.30	7.59	7.11	7.44	7.33	6.83	6.52	6.70	6.91	7.10					
27	t26 t31	2 1	4 10.50 5 5.47	10.2		10.48 5.54	10.59 5.64	10.77 5.43	10.67 5.71	10.31 5.94	10.23 5.79	10.21 5.94	10.29 5.93	10.20 5.94						10.67 5.71	10.51 5.75	10.30 5.68	10.48 5.55	10.23 5.52	10.20 5.94	10.38 5.93	10.32 5.93	10.78 5.94	10.16 5.91					
27	t32	2 1	6 6.87	6.62		6.70	7.02	6.92	6.58	6.65	6.62	6.63	6.61	6.62						6.58	6.77	6.39	6.76	6.28	6.62	6.50	6.51	6.62	6.51					
27 27	t33 t34	2 1	7.52 8 7.81	7.44	7.90 7.67	7.61 7.44	7.83	7.49	7.64 7.66	7.62 7.83	7.59 7.88	7.63 7.90	7.48 7.85	7.49 7.82						7.64 7.66	7.29 7.63	7.38 7.25	7.63 7.34	7.59 7.84	7.49 7.82	7.46	7.50 7.69	7.74 8.08	7.76 7.86					
27	t35	2 1	9 7.54	7.65		7.82	7.69	7.61	7.73	7.79	7.66	7.66	7.65	7.56						7.73	7.63	7.09	7.49	7.35	7.56	7.50	7.57	7.70	7.69					
27 27	t36 t41	2 2	1 5.20	11.83 5.96	11.66 5.32	11.50 5.43	11.69 5.11	11.66 5.21	11.40 5.15	11.82 6.06	11.88 5.90	11.79 5.81	11.85 5.82	11.73 5.93						11.40 5.15	11.14 5.52	11.14 5.17	11.25 5.22	11.55 5.16	11.73 5.93	11.05 6.04	11.59 5.84	12.16 6.02	12.23 5.92					
27	t42	2 2	6.48	6.54	6.58	6.72	6.46	6.80	6.68	6.56	6.53	6.54	6.52	6.53						6.68	6.51	6.59	6.44	6.56	6.53	6.38	6.40	6.57	6.47					
27 27	t43 t44	2 2	7.50 4 7.74	7.43 7.44	7.65 7.79	7.43 7.73	7.52 8.01	7.47 8.01	7.52 7.86	7.68	7.54 7.52	7.77 7.67	7.58 7.47	7.64			曰			7.52 7.86	7.48	7.09	7.58 7.24	7.57 8.12	7.64	7.47 7.53	7.49 7.68	7.45 7.88	7.67 7.71			HĪ	彐	릐
27	t45	2 2	7.89	7.61	7.90	7.89	7.86	7.86	7.83	7.70	7.56	7.62	7.37	7.61						7.83	7.44	7.62	8.30	7.93	7.61	7.46	7.29	7.72	7.28					
27	t46 t42a	2 2	6 11.74	11.6	11.38	11.81	11.78	11.70	11.76	11.60	11.54	11.55	11.46	11.69						11.76	11.26	10.71	11.29	11.95	11.69	11.00	11.39	11.70	11.31			H		=
27 1	/lx_IMW	2 2	8 44.86	44.7	_	45.22	44.89	44.79	45.36	44.87	43.74	44.07	44.24	44.20						45.36	43.87	44.75	44.56	45.06	44.20	44.17	44.00	44.03	43.61					
	Mx_ICW Mn_IMW	2 2	9 34.95 0 44.25	35.73 43.93		34.76 44.04		34.80 43.82	34.43 44.17	35.56 43.92	35.42 43.34	34.91 43.70	35.49 43.61	35.45 43.47						34.43 44.17	35.49 44.79	39.87 44.24	35.26 43.78	35.64 44.68	35.45 43.47	35.28 43.24	35.74 43.33	35.32 43.64	35.38 44.07					
	dn_IMW	2 3	1 24.30	23.2		24.30	23.79	43.82 24.47	24.14	23.92	23.74	23.27	23.61	23.36						24.14	25.11	24.36	23.65	24.24	23.36	23.27	23.39	22.81	23.71			Ш		
	1x_Perim 1n_Perim	3 1	79.45	75.8: 63.80	_	77.43 66.01	78.99 66.86	79.82 64.82	78.87 64.17	75.45 63.18	75.74 62.95	63.33 62.58	76.12 64.49	75.69 63.90						78.87 64.17	75.27 66.46	75.96 64.35	73.09 63.87	77.30 67.35	75.69 63.90	70.85 55.91	73.51 61.02	75.91 64.04	74.50 60.51			H	二	二
27 N	x_Crowd	3 2	-1.70	-2.34	-2.61	-4.20	-2.59	-0.49	-1.66	-2.81	-2.14	-13.97	-1.55	-1.89						-1.66	-4.99	-3.33	-8.12	-3.85	-1.89	-6.27	-3.78	-2.89	-2.92					
	n_Crowd Bolton6	3 4	-5.07	-6.78 1.65		-4.30 -0.10		-5.72 0.62	-6.19 0.33	-8.41 1.96	-7.64 1.62	-8.59 2.53	-5.79 1.90	-6.89 2.18						-6.19 0.33	-3.32 0.69	-3.84 -0.49	-5.68 0.12	-2.57 -0.55	-6.89 2.18	-14.06 2.15	-8.88 1.70	-7.68 1.79	-10.27 2.50					
	olton12	3 6	-0.05	3.95	1.30	-0.10	0.25	0.84	0.52	4.74	4.11	5.16	3.97	4.57						0.52	-0.24	-1.10	-1.85	0.29	4.57	2.66	3.75	4.22	5.17					
28	T_diff R_molar	0 1	11.17	5.70	1																													
	canine	1 2	1	1																														
28	_molar _canine	1 3	1	1	1																													
	lx_Symm	1 5	1	1																														
	Mx_Size lx_Shape	1 6	1 1	1	1																													
	In_Symm	1 8	1	1																														
	Mn_Size In_Shape	1 1	0 1	4	1																													
28	OJ	2 1	3.99	4.00																														
28	OB t11	2 2	4.32 9.68	4.00 9.37	1																													_
28	t12	2 4	7.49	7.02																														
28	t13 t14	2 5	8.92 7.43	8.60 7.70																														
28	t15	2 7	7.40	7.45																														
28	t16 t21	2 8	10.86 9.56	9.07	3	-	<u> </u>		-																									
28	t22	2 1	7.35	6.62																														
28	t23 t24	2 1	1 8.58 2 8.16	8.34 7.62	1																													-
28	t25	2 1	7.49	7.30																														
28 28	t26 t31	2 1	4 10.47 5 5.72	11.0	3																													-
28	t32	2 1	6.53	6.37																														\equiv
28 28		2 1	7 7.76 8 7.15	7.38 7.38	<u>t </u>	L	L	E	L	L		E		E									L	E			E		L	E		H	_	
28	t35	2 1	7.58	7.87																														\equiv
28 28			10.97 1 5.57	10.90	1	L	L	E	L	L		E		E									L	E			E		L	E		H	_	=
28	t42	2 2	2 6.15 3 7.24	6.24																						_							\exists	=
28 28	t44	2 2	7.14	7.36 7.85		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	E	L	H							L	L	L	H		L		L	L		H	_	=
28 28	t45	2 2	7.98 6 11.58	7.94																						_							\exists	=
28	t42a	2 2	7	10.8	Ħ	L	L		L	L	L		E									L							L			Ы		
			8 41.61 9 36.95	40.4																														
	In_IMW	2 3	41.82	37.38 40.49		L	L		L	E	L	L	E									L		L			L		E			Ш		
			1 27.24 82.87	26.9																														
	1x_Perim 1n_Perim		67.77	79.9i		L	L		L	E	L	L	E									L		L			L		E			Ш		
	x_Crowd	3 2		0.87																														
	Bolton6	3 5		-2.65 1.12		L	L		L	E	L	L	E									L		L			L		E			Ш		
		3 6	-3.03 11.70	-0.64 6.02																														
29	R_molar	1 1	1	1	L	L	L		L	E	L	L	E									L		L			L		E			Ш		
		1 2		1																														
	_canine	1 4	3	1	Ħ	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	E	L	H							L	L	L	H		L		L	L		H	_	=
29 N	lx_Symm	1 5	1	1																														=
29 N	1x_Shape	1 6 1 7	1	1	Ħ	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	E	L								L	L	L	H		L		L	L		H	_	=
29 N	ln_Symm	1 8	1	1																														=
29 N	In_Shape	1 1	0 4	1	Ħ	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	E	L	H							L	L	L	H		L		L	L		H	_	=
29 29	OJ	2 1	4.50	5.00																						_							\exists	=
29			1.48 9.42	3.00 9.19		L			L																									
29	t12	2 4	8.50	8.10																														
29	t13	2 5	8.78	8.29	1	1	i	l	i	ı		l	i	l							i i		l	i			l	Ì	1	ı	1	i II		

						1						ntra-ra	iter Rel	iahility													Inter-rat	ter Reli	ahility						_
				Validi	,		Ana	atomod	dels				Plaster					ted Pre				Ana	tomod	lels				Plaster				Extracte			
Pt				_NL E0_N		A1_NL	A2_NL	A3_NL	A4_NL	A5_NL	P1_NL	P2_NL	P3_NL	P4_NL	P5_NL	E1_NL	E2_NL	E3_NL	E4_NL	E5_NL	A6_NL	A6_MM	A6_CF	A6_ML	A6_TE	P6_NL	P6_MM	P6_CF	P6_ML	P6_TE	E6_NL	E6_MM	E6_CF E	6_ML	E6_TE
29	t14	2 6	_	_	7.75																														_
29	t16	2 8	10	34	11.39																												-	\rightarrow	-
29	t21	2 9			9.10																												_	\dashv	-
29	t22	2 1	0 8.	.33	7.96																													\neg	
29	t23	2 1			8.22																														
29	t24	2 1	2 8.		7.91																														\vdash
29	t25 t26	2 1			8.03 11.70																		-										-		-
29	t31	2 1			5.75																												-	-	-
29	t32	2 1		.70	6.57																												-	\neg	-
29	t33	2 1	7 7.	.32	7.23																													\neg	
29	t34	2 1			7.68																														
29	t35	2 1			7.93																														-
29 29	t36 t41	2 2		.82	11.93 5.78																		-										-		-
29	t41 t42	2 2			6.57																													-	-
29	t43	2 2		.35	7.28																												_	\dashv	-
29	t44	2 2			7.68																														
29	t45	2 2		.58	7.75																														
29	t46	2 2		.15	11.41											<u> </u>							<u> </u>	<u> </u>						<u> </u>					ш
29 29	t42a Mx_IMW	2 2		21	37.35		<u> </u>			1				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 			<u> </u>	\vdash	<u> </u>		 	1		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	 				\rightarrow	\vdash
	Mx ICW				36.70																												-	\dashv	
29	Mn_IMW	2 3	0 40	.55	39.69																													\dashv	$\overline{}$
29	Mn_ICW	2 3	1 29	.56	29.31																														
_	VIx_Perim	3 1			79.52					lacksquare						lacksquare							lacksquare	\Box										\Box	口
	/In_Perim	3 3			66.97					<u> </u>						<u> </u>							<u> </u>	1						<u> </u>				\longrightarrow	\vdash
	Ax_Crowd An Crowd	3 2		28	-2.55 -3.25	_	<u> </u>			 		-		—	—	-	<u> </u>		—	\vdash	—		-	\vdash		—			<u> </u>	\vdash	-		- 		\vdash
29	Bolton6	3 5		.08	-0.08																												-	\rightarrow	$\overline{}$
29	Bolton12	3 6			-2.45																													\neg	
30	T_diff	0 1	. 10	.48	5.88	12.98	9.33	10.88	9.03	8.68	8.03	7.23	5.07	6.48	5.40						8.68	11.27	11.42	9.90	16.25	5.40	5.72	5.55	5.47	6.68					
	R_molar	1 1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
_	R_canine	1 2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					\vdash
_	L_molar L canine	1 3		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			-	-	_
	/lx_Symm			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1			-	\rightarrow	-
	Mx_Size	1 6		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2						2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1				\neg	
30 [Vx_Shape	1 7		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	2	1	1	4	1	2	4	1	4					
108	∕In_Symm			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2					-
30	Mn_Size	1 9		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	1			-		-
301	∕In_Shape OJ	1 1		.66	4.00	4.63	1 4.43	1 4.63	1 4.89	4.53	4.00	4.00	1 4.00	4.00	4.00						4.53	1 4.41	3.98	4.74	3.93	4.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	5.00			-	-	-
30	OB	2 2			7.00	6.93	8.28	7.08	7.46	7.19	6.50	6.50	7.00	5.00	6.00						7.19	6.40	6.52	6.57	6.88	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00					-	$\overline{}$
30	t11	2 3	8.	.35	7.85	8.15	8.30	8.22	8.22	8.15	7.68	7.74	7.75	7.71	7.81						8.15	7.96	8.11	8.16	7.65	7.81	7.79	8.05	7.69	7.73				\neg	
30	t12	2 4		.40	4.87	5.26	5.42	5.38	5.29	5.20	4.90	5.10	4.92	4.98	4.91						5.20	5.25	4.97	5.43	5.05	4.91	4.54	7.80	4.64	5.51					
30	t13	2 5			7.31	7.31	7.31			7.46			7.31	7.14	7.47						7.46	7.29	7.31	7.15	7.53		7.22	7.15	7.19						\vdash
30 30	t14	2 6		60	6.82 7.04	6.66	6.75	6.64	6.62	6.61	6.79	6.76	6.85	6.82	6.78						6.61	6.41	6.47	6.39	6.58	6.78	6.29	6.55	6.92				-		-
30	t16	2 8		.92	10.86	9.70	9.91	10.07	10.02	9.74	10.33		10.24	10.17	10.15						9.74	9.43	10.17	10.04	10.23	10.15	10.01	10.16	10.11					-	-
30	t21	2 9			7.83		7.47		7.18	7.23	7.75			7.90	7.77						7.23	7.21	7.36	7.41	7.27		7.80	7.76	8.11					-	$\overline{}$
30	t22	2 1			5.17	5.06	5.10	5.32	4.90	5.16	4.94	4.89	4.88	4.98	4.90	L					5.16	4.64	4.88	5.02	4.97	4.90	5.09	5.06	4.69						
30	t23	2 1			7.68	7.23	7.35	7.41	7.34	7.41	7.83	7.68	7.66	7.63	7.70						7.41	6.94	7.22	7.45	7.52	7.70	7.68	7.72	8.23						
30	t24	2 1	2 6.		6.74	6.68	6.62	6.76	6.63	6.67	6.69	6.80	7.62	6.58	6.92	Ь	!	-	<u> </u>		6.67	6.30	6.99	6.60	6.62	6.92	6.55	6.91	6.77	6.77	-	.			\vdash
30	t25 t26	2 1			6.50 10.25	7.23 9.97	7.11	7.23 10.15	7.13 9.51	7.14 9.95	6.62 9.86	6.43	6.42 9.93	6.53 9.93	6.44 9.98	 			<u> </u>	\vdash	7.14 9.95	7.15 10.32	6.91	7.35 9.56	7.00	6.44 9.98	6.73 9.99	6.21	6.63	6.44				\rightarrow	\vdash
30	t31	2 1			4.91	4.51			4.44			5.07	4.78	4.98	4.86						4.62	4.44	4.36	4.45	4.49		4.80		5.10				\dashv	\dashv	-
30	t32	2 1		.94	5.73	5.88	5.90	5.96	5.91	6.05			5.78	5.78	5.74						6.05	5.95	5.75	6.27	5.94	5.74	5.43	5.63	5.68					\dashv	\neg
30	t33	2 1			6.58	6.40	6.77	6.51	6.61	6.61	6.69	6.83	6.72	6.57	6.65						6.61	6.75	6.98	6.64	6.70	6.65	6.76	6.66	6.44	6.79					
30	t34	2 1			7.68	7.39	7.31	7.41	7.21	7.31		7.79	7.32	7.50	7.50	$ldsymbol{oxed}$					7.31	7.56	7.40	7.09	7.65	7.50	6.94	7.41	7.22				\Box		
30	t35	2 1			7.14	7.39	7.31	7.31	7.41	7.25	7.06	6.96	6.99	7.04	7.05	<u> </u>					7.25	7.70	6.75	7.46	7.04	7.05	6.95	7.21	6.92						-
30 30	t36 t41	2 2			10.30 5.07	10.92 4.79	10.86 4.68	4.91	10.97 4.80	10.96 4.88	5.18	10.34 5.19	5.13	10.13 5.74	10.39 5.10	1	-				10.96 4.88	11.03 4.96	11.07 4.73	4.69	10.87 4.91	10.39 5.10	9.86 5.12	5.01	10.28 5.10	5.15	-	\vdash	-+	-	$\overline{}$
30	t42	2 2			5.98	5.66	5.50	5.54	5.58	5.57	5.18	5.75	5.82	5.83	5.88						5.57	5.30	5.26	5.53	5.33	5.88	5.12	5.95	5.10					\rightarrow	$\overline{}$
30	t43	2 2			6.33	6.61	6.53	6.52	6.40	6.69	6.56	6.42	6.62	6.33	6.29						6.69	6.19	6.78	6.75	6.59		6.32	6.53	6.43					\dashv	$\overline{}$
30	t44	2 2			7.00	7.12	6.90	6.89	7.12	7.07	7.08	6.97	7.03	7.22	7.02						7.07	6.87	6.88	6.86	7.03	7.02	6.96	7.15	6.88	7.16					
30	t45	2 2		.34	7.48	7.32	7.35	7.36	7.37	7.42	7.07	6.99	6.90	6.84	6.90	$ldsymbol{oxed}$					7.42	7.22	7.10	7.67	7.42		6.64	7.45	6.94				\Box		\Box
30	t46	2 2	6 10	.89	10.50	10.80	10.59	10.73	10.54	10.67	10.54	10.29	10.36	10.31	10.38	<u> </u>					10.67	10.93	10.63	10.82	11.10	10.38	9.76	10.38	10.25	10.79					-
30	t42a Mx IMW	2 2	7 8 33	44	32.99	34.10	33.43	34.19	34.08	33.59	32.52	32.45	33.13	32.74	32.78	 			<u> </u>	\vdash	33.59	33.42	33.00	33.12	33.05	32.78	32.56	32.86	31.79	32.30				\rightarrow	$\overline{}$
30	Mx_IMW Mx_ICW	2 2		.33	32.99 29.42	34.10	33.43 29.78	34.19 29.65	34.08	33.59	32.52 29.55	32.45 29.47	33.13 29.81	32.74 29.38	32.78 29.32	1	-	-			33.59	33.42	33.00 29.49	33.12	33.05	32.78 29.32	32.56 29.82	32.86 29.75	31.79 29.31	29.70	-		\dashv	\dashv	$\overline{}$
30	Mn IMW	2 3			37.63	37.99	38.48	38.38	37.74	38.57	37.92	37.77	36.93	37.45	37.76						38.57	38.26	38.66	38.45	38.87	37.76	37.35	37.42	36.91				-	\rightarrow	-
	Mn_ICW	2 3			23.40	24.14	23.96	23.98	24.21	24.03	23.40		23.46	23.18	23.35	L					24.03	23.63	24.06	000	24.06	23.35	22.73		22.89						
30 1	Mx_Perim	3 1	. 71	.64	67.19	69.33	71.47	71.13	70.63	70.08	66.55	67.01	67.26	67.27	67.29						70.08	65.87	69.82	65.54	69.44	67.29	63.52								
	/In_Perim			_	61.29	62.17	62.21	62.93	62.04	61.90	_		59.60	60.95	61.33	$ldsymbol{oxed}$					61.90	61.85	61.08		63.58	61.33	56.13		60.78				二丁		Ш
30 1	/lx_Crowd	3 2	3.		-0.62	2.06	3.48 -0.44	2.78	3.49	2.87	-0.70	-0.29	-0.55	0.16	-0.31	Ь—	!	-	<u> </u>		2.87	0.12	3.28	-1.98	2.73	-0.31	-2.68	-6.04	-0.68	0.91	-	.			_
	In_Crowd Bolton6				-2.61 3.17	-0.90 2.85	-0.44	0.17 1.99	-0.81 2.70	-1.57 3.07	-2.32 3.71		-3.49 3.75	-2.88 4.09	-1.66 3.21	 			<u> </u>	\vdash	-1.57 3.07	-1.09 3.26	-0.91 3.10	-1.55 2.97	0.48 3.09	-1.66 3.21	-5.71 3.38	-8.27 1.12	-1.86 3.38	0.0-			-+	\rightarrow	\vdash
	Boltonb Bolton12				3.17	5.41		3.53	_		_		3.75	4.65	3.21	 					5.76	6.84	4.14	5.72	5.37	3.21	2.76	2.69	3.38				-+	-	\vdash
UU	DUILUIIIZ	2 0	- 4.	J4	3.32	J.41	4.02	2.22	J.43	5.70	4.37	4.33	2.3/	4.00	5.00	1					5.70	U.04	7.14	J./ 4	2.37	5.00	2.70	2.03	J.24	J.JJ			- 1		

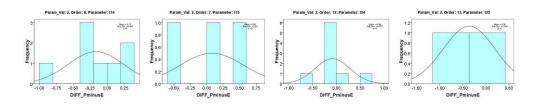
Appendix 3-2. Histograms for the differences in measurements of Anatomodels minus Plaster.



Appendix 3-3. Histograms for the differences in measurements of Anatomodels minus extracted premolars.



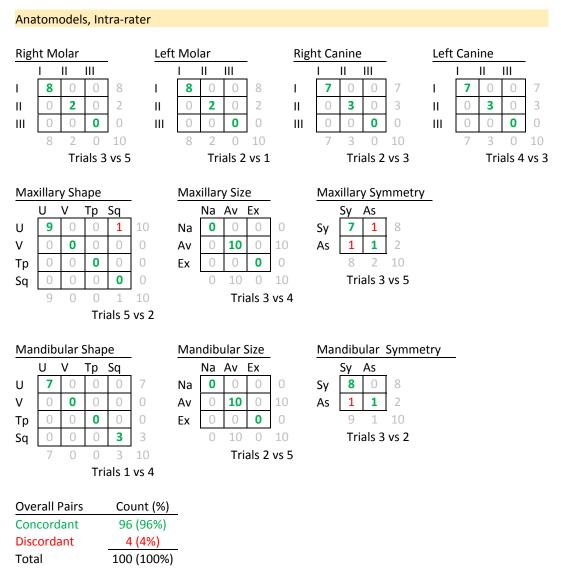
Appendix 3-4. Histograms for the differences in measurements of plaster minus extracted premolars.



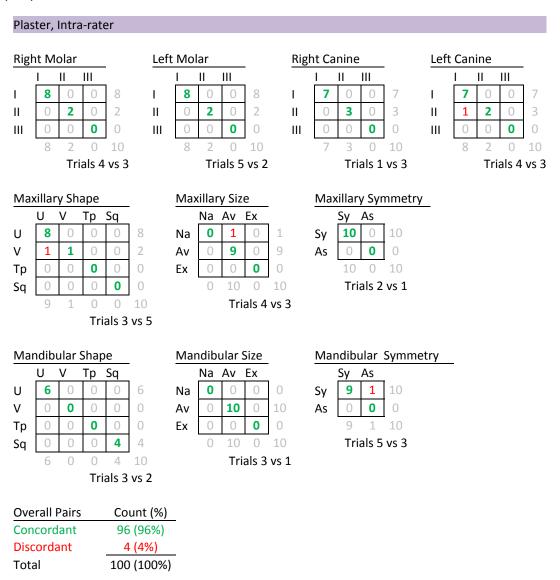
Appendix 3-5. Sample characteristics for Gender and Mean Age for orthodontic records across three modalities: Anatomodels, Plaster, and Extracted Premolars.

	Anatomodels	Plaster	Extracted Premolars
Gender (% of total)			
Male	18 ((60%)	6 (55%)
Female	12 ((40%)	5 (45%)
Mean Age in Years (St.dev.)			
Impressions for Plaster	16.5	5 (5.5)	14.8 (2.5)
CBCT scan	16.8	3 (5.4)	15.3 (2.4)

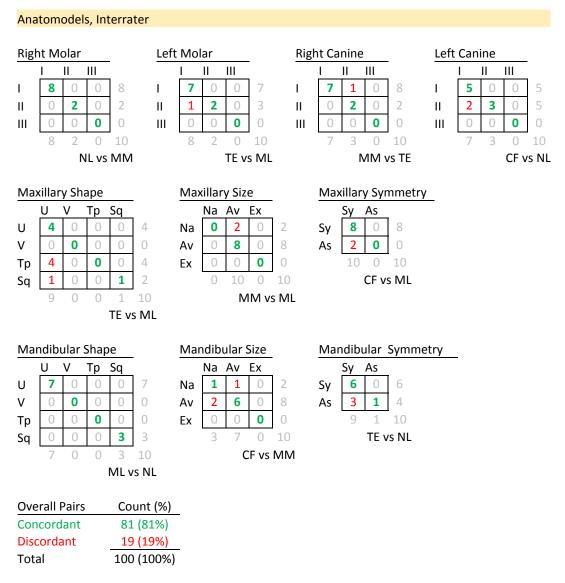
Appendix 3-6. Intra-rater, Anatomodels: nominal parameter crosstabulations of paired trials randomly chosen from five with a summary of overall concordant pairs (green) and discordant pairs (red).



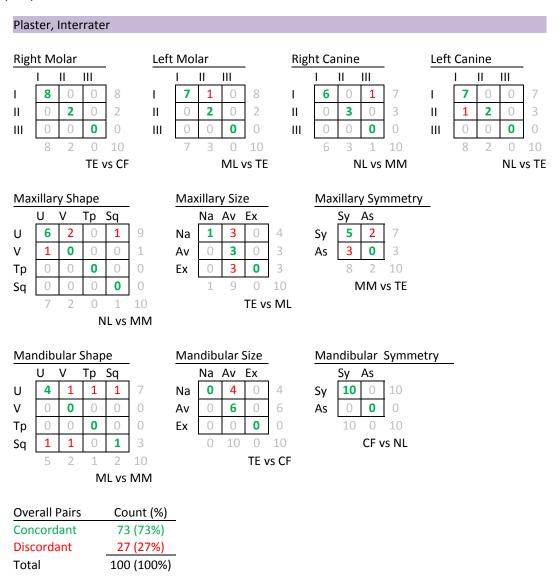
Appendix 3-7. Intra-rater, Plaster: nominal parameter crosstabulations of paired trials randomly chosen from five with a summary of overall concordant pairs (green) and discordant pairs (red).



Appendix 3-8. Inter-rater, Anatomodels: nominal parameter crosstabulations of paired trials randomly chosen from five with a summary of overall concordant pairs (green) and discordant pairs (red).



Appendix 3-9. Inter-rater, Plaster: nominal parameter crosstabulations of paired trials randomly chosen from five with a summary of overall concordant pairs (green) and discordant pairs (red).



Appendix 3-10. Validity, Anatomodels vs Plaster: nominal parameter crosstabulations of paired assessments with a summary of overall concordant pairs (green) and discordant pairs (red).

Anatomodels vs Plaster Right Molar Left Molar **Right Canine** Left Canine Ш Ш Ш Ш П Ш Ш Ш ı 14 14 13 13 ı 12 0 12 11 1 12 3 3 3 5 5 4 4 П 3 Ш Ш П 0 0 2 Ш 1 1 Ш 1 1 Ш 1 1 Ш 2 0 18 18 18 18 14 **Maxillary Shape** Maxillary Symmetry Maxillary Size Tp Sq Na Av Ex Sy As 26 0 0 1 27 0 1 0 **26 2** 28 U Na 1 Sy ٧ 1 1 Αv 28 28 As 1 1 2 Тр 0 Ex 1 1 27 3 2 0 Sq Mandibular Symmetry Mandibular Shape Mandibular Size Tp Sq Na Av Ex Sy As 22 1 Sy 25 25 3 25 Na 1 ٧ 0 0 0 Αv 0 29 0 29 As 4 1 5 0 Тр 0 Ex 0 0 29 1 1 0 4 5 0 Sq **Overall Pairs** Count (%) Concordant 233 (92%) Discordant 19 (8%) Total 252 (100%)

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Abbreviations: U, U-shaped; V, V-shaped; Tp, Tapered; Sq, Squared; Na, Narrow;