Keywords: Dental radiography; Radiographic imaging; Imaging techniques; Intraoral radiography; Extraoral radiography

Introduction

Dental radiographs are used in pediatric dentistry for diagnosis during oral examination of children, as well as as auxiliary diagnostic methods in the detection of caries, dental injuries, tooth development disorders, and examination of pathological conditions.1 Dental radiographs provide critical information on developmental and eruption problems, detection of interface caries, and pulpal and from patients with fully erupted incisors-275 with ISTs and 275 without ISTs-for their study. For the purpose of classification, they applied two models-AlexNet and VGG-16-to their dataset [3]. These two models should arrange the physically trimmed pictures into two classes, with IST or without IST. They manually fed the Region of Interest (ROI) into the model when putting AlexNet and VGG-16 into action. On the other hand, object detection and classification were the primary goals of the third model, known as DetectNet. The model should distinguish the incisor locale, which is the return for capital invested, then, at that point, characterize it either regardless of IST. Their findings revealed that the model with the highest accuracy-96%-that performed the best was DetectNet [4].

Materials and Methods

Participants/Patients: Describe the characteristics of the participants or patients involved in the study, including the sample size, age range, gender distribution, and any specific inclusion or exclusion criteria.

Ethical Considerations:

Citation: Rucker L (2023) Dental Radiography: A Comprehensive Guide to Imaging Techniques and Interpretation. J Dent Pathol Med 7: 159.