



AI IN DENTISTRY: Building Capacity and Confidence

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In this Workshop We Will :

- Define AI
- Answer 'Why and Where to use AI?'
- Discuss the benefits of AI in Dentistry
- Review the Expectations and Realities of AI
- Show How to use AI in Dentistry
- Provide a hands on AI experience



What is AI?

- AI is the mathematical science of training machines to imitate or reproduce human tasks.
- At its simplest form, artificial intelligence is a field, which combines computer science and robust datasets, to enable problem-solving.



WHY USE AI in DENTISTRY?

- Call Management
- Treatment Planning
- Automated Dental Diagnostics
- Autocharting
- Clinical Chart Notes
- Periodontal Charting
- Orthodontics
- Dental Instruments/Dental Robotics
- Tele-Dentistry

Questions I have so far...

Expectations & Realities of AI

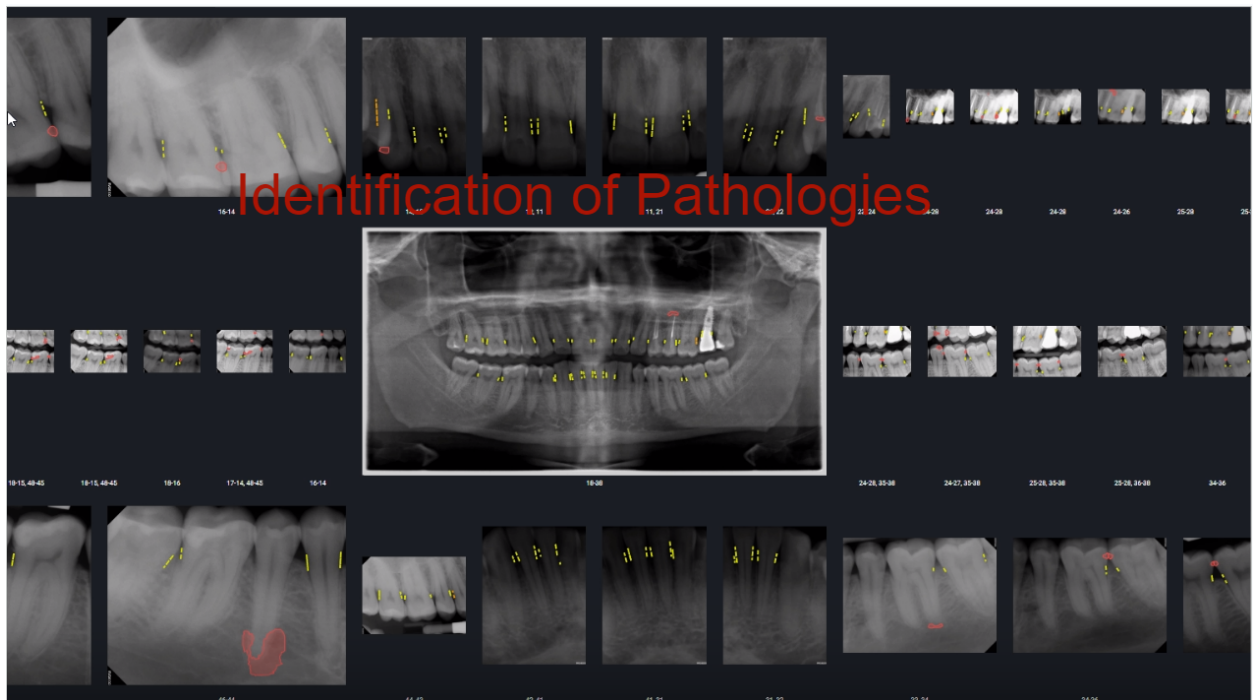
- **AI pulls the data from the existing PMS software**
- **It is not meant to replace the current system**
- **AI is not intended to replace a Clinician's review or clinical judgment**
- **It is intended to be used as a second opinion May produce false positives or negatives (7 % or less)**
- **Perception of decreased personalization of the patient experience**
- **IT infrastructure and support must have bandwidth for integration**

Organization and clinicians must be open to CHANGE!

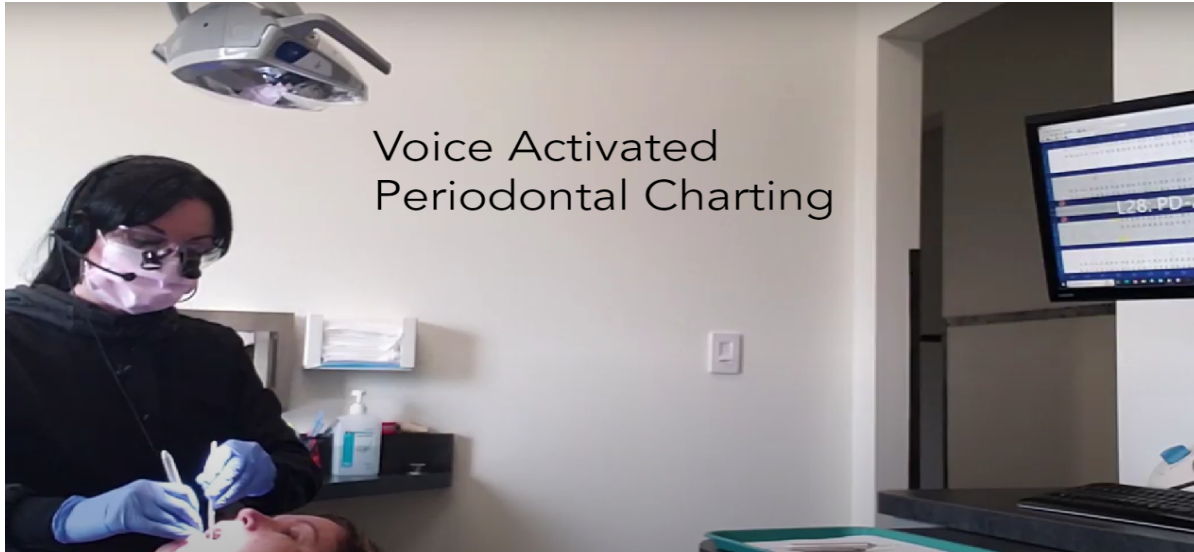
<https://www.drbcuspide.com/digital-dentistry/treatment-software/ai/article/15448022/implementing-ai-in-dentistry-change-management-tips-for-dental-practices-and-dsos>

How can AI Help me?

- **Expands** capacity by increasing time to educate and treat patients
- **Aids** to assist the clinician
- **Supports** the clinician's diagnosis
- **Elevates** the standard of care for the detection of caries and apical radiolucencies
- **Increases** patient confidence in treatment plan
- **Confirms** existing mesial and distal bone levels
- **Calibrates** multiple clinicians
- **Improves** case acceptance



According to our FDA study, a DDS's **clinical judgment plus AI** will yield **15-30%** more accurate findings.



Standard of Care for a Complete Perio Chart

- Full-mouth periodontal charting, including the following data points reported by location, severity, quality, written description, or numerically: probing depths, bleeding points, suppuration, mucogingival relationships/defects, recession, attachment level/attachment loss
- Presence, degree, and distribution of plaque and calculus
- Gingival health/disease
- Bone height/bone loss
- Mobility and fremitus
- Presence, location, and extent of furcation involvement

Remember, in the eyes of the law, if it's not recorded in the chart, IT NEVER HAPPENED!

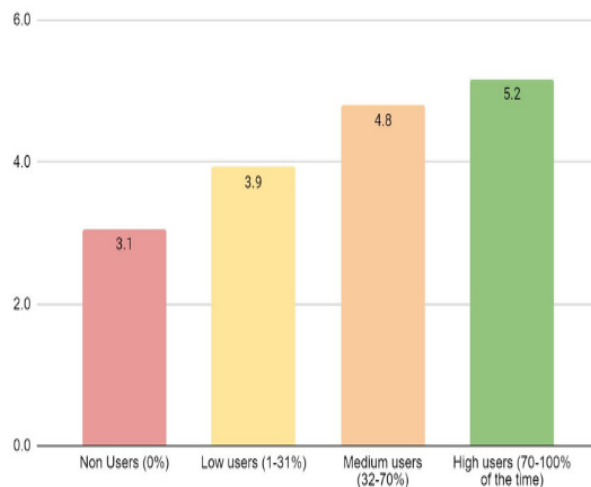
Beyond Efficiency: Denti.AI Voice can significantly impact production

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"I usually have to decide if I do an FMX or a perio chart. Now I don't need to make choices like that." -RDH, 42N

- >50% increase in number of perio charts per day on average
- High users do about 70% more perio charts than Non users
- 15-20% increase in Hygiene code related production (and revenue)

2.2 more perio charts per day on Average by providers who use Voice at least 70% of the time



Significant correlation between using Voice and completing more perio charts each day!

Denti.AI Quick Start guide

Listening...



1. Initiation of session: click the AI button

To pause listening while charting say:

Pause to continue say **Resume**

2. To chart **Pocket depths** (or Gingival margin)

just say numbers e.g.: **3 3 3**, **2 2 2**, **4 2 3**

3. To chart **Gingival Margin** move the cursor to the GM row

by saying: **Jump gingival margin**

4. To go back to charting pocket depths say: **Jump Pocket Depths**

5. To chart **Bleeding** or **Suppuration** say

Bleeding / Suppuration + location 1-32 + site (mesial, distal, middle, interproximal) or surface (lingual, facial/buccal)

Example sentences:

- **Bleeding (on) 5** or just say **Bleeding 5**
- **Bleeding on 5 buccal** (can specify lingual, mesial/distal/interproximal)
- **Suppuration/Bleeding 2 through 6** : This will add suppuration to all positions in the range specified
- **Bleeding on sextant 2** or **Bleeding on quadrant 1 interproximal**
- **Generalized interproximal Bleeding**

6. To chart **Mobility** (teeth 1-32, class 1-4) say e.g

Mobility 4 class 1

7. To chart **Furcation** say: **Furcation tooth number 1 grade 2** (or just say

Furcation 1 grade 2)

8. Navigation commands:

- **Jump** (add tooth number and surface): **Jump 2/** **Jump 5 facial/lingual**
- **Undo** – remove the last entry / cancel the previous command
- **Repeat** – repeat triplet once, (quadruple or quintuple if chart allows) - Repeat X times – e.g **Repeat 3**, **Repeat 10**

9. **Save chart** Command: **Save Chart** (Not available in all systems)

For support call: +1-865-551-9304

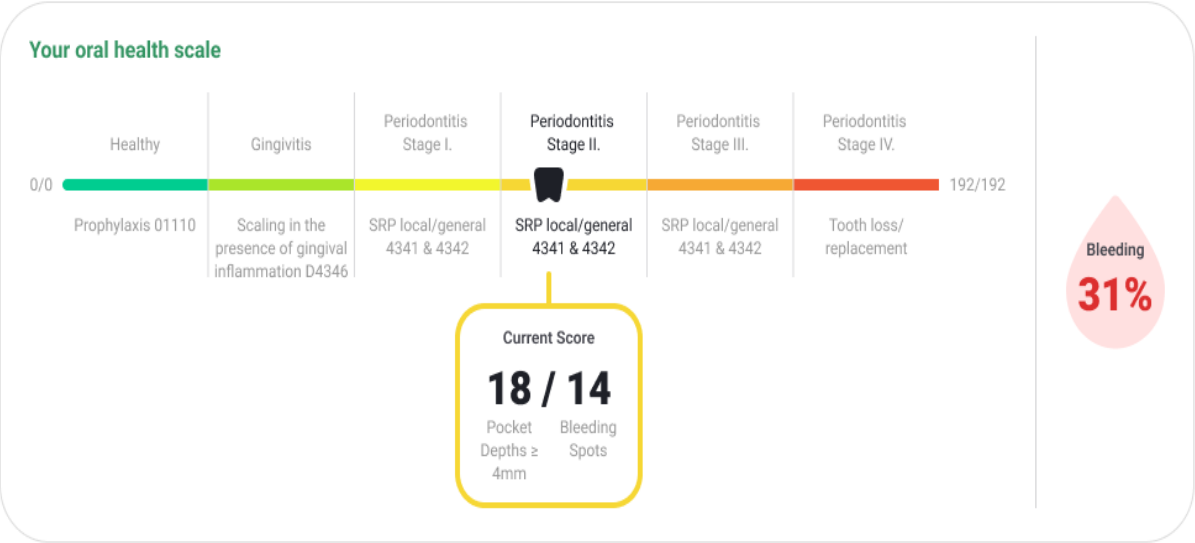
AI Builds Tools to educate patients

Oral Health Status - PHI

Denti AI



The Periodontal Health Index equals the number of deep pockets over the number of bleeding points. The maximum on a full dentition with no missing teeth is 192/192.



Suggested Treatment

Adjunctive therapies:

Start typing...

AI Generated Clinical Notes

Generalised SRP:

Start typing...

Notes

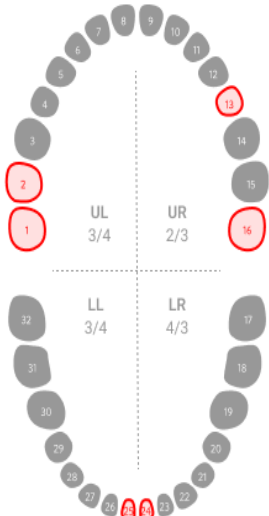
Dear Tom,

During your recent dental examination, we have found that your periodontal health has changed since your last visit six months ago. Your Periodontal Health Index (PHI) score is now 18/24, with four sites measuring above 5mm. This indicates that you have experienced some degree of bone loss under your gums.

If you do not address the problem areas with regular brushing and flossing, the disease will progress and the bacteria will eat more of your gum tissue and further reduce your bone levels. This will eventually cause your teeth to loosen and move, affecting your ability to eat and live pain free. Periodontal disease cannot be reversed but it can be stopped. In order to treat this condition and stop the disease from progressing a 4month recall is strongly advised as well as strict adherence to the home care instructions provided.

Copy notes

Where are the problem areas located?

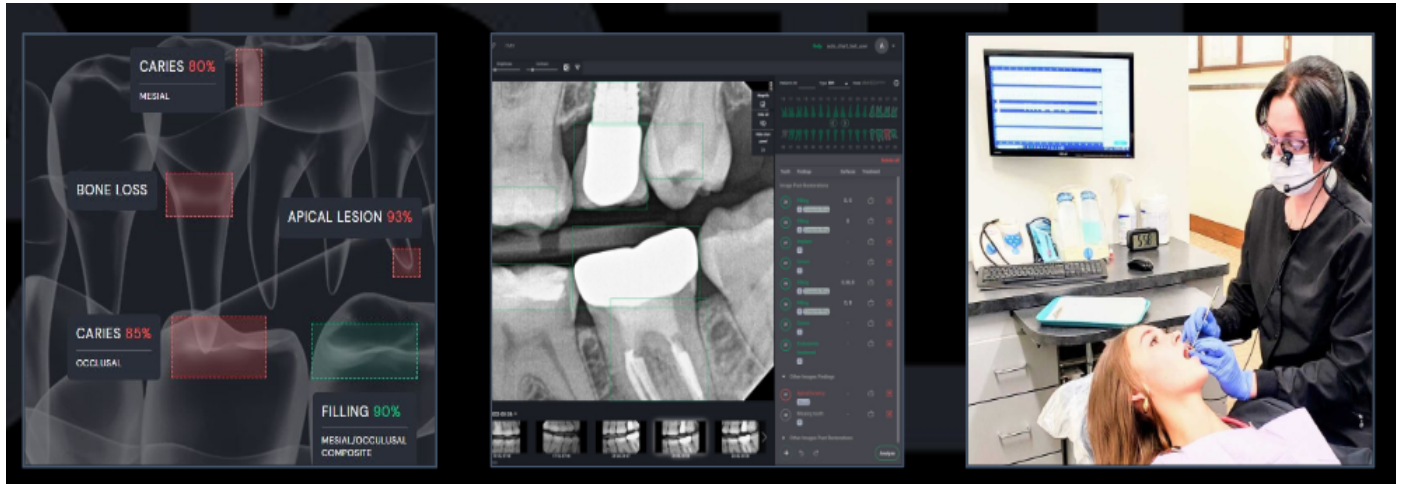


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Reminder: The AI pulls unbiased data from the Perio Chart. To have an accurate Oral Health Status with correct Stage, all 6 points of PD and GM must be probed to have accurate CAL levels. ALL bleeding must be entered to have accurate bleeding percentages.

| Staging and Grading Periodontitis | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| <p>The 2017 World Workshop on the Classification of Periodontal and Peri-Implant Diseases and Conditions resulted in a new classification of periodontitis characterized by a multidimensional staging and grading system. The charts below provide an overview. Please visit perio.org/2017wwdc for the complete suite of reviews, case definition papers, and consensus reports.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>PERIODONTITIS: STAGING</p> <p>Staging intends to classify the severity and extent of a patient's disease based on the measurable amount of destroyed and/or damaged tissue as a result of periodontitis and to assess the specific factors that may attribute to the complexity of long-term case management.</p> <p>Initial stage should be determined using clinical attachment loss (CAL). If CAL is not available, radiographic bone loss (RBL) should be used. Tooth loss due to periodontitis may modify stage definition. One or more complexity factors may shift the stage to a higher level. See perio.org/2017wwdc for additional information.</p> | | | | | |
| | Periodontitis | Stage I | Stage II | Stage III | Stage IV |
| Severity | Interdental CAL (at site of greatest loss) | 1 – 2 mm | 3 – 4 mm | ≥5 mm | ≥5 mm |
| | RBL | Coronal third (<15%) | Coronal third (15% - 33%) | Extending to middle third of root and beyond | Extending to middle third of root and beyond |
| | Tooth loss (due to periodontitis) | No tooth loss | | ≤4 teeth | ≥5 teeth |
| Complexity | Local | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Max. probing depth ≤4 mm Mostly horizontal bone loss | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Max. probing depth ≤5 mm Mostly horizontal bone loss | In addition to Stage II complexity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probing depths ≥6 mm Vertical bone loss ≥3 mm Furcation involvement Class II or III Moderate ridge defects | In addition to Stage III complexity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for complex rehabilitation due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masticatory dysfunction Secondary occlusal trauma (tooth mobility degree ≥2) Severe ridge defects Bite collapse, drifting, flaring < 20 remaining teeth (10 opposing pairs) |
| Extent and distribution | Add to stage as descriptor | For each stage, describe extent as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localized (<30% of teeth involved); Generalized; or Molar/incisor pattern | | | |



As AI continues to advance, we can expect further innovations and applications in dentistry, ultimately benefiting both dental professionals and patients alike. The future of dentistry is undoubtedly intertwined with the capabilities of AI, and it holds tremendous potential to revolutionize the way we approach oral health care.

AI CHANGES THINGS for the BETTER!



43% increase in number
of periocharts

- ✓ Flexible, user-friendly, and convenient
- ✓ Adaptable to anyone's unique voice
- ✓ Directly charts patient data into your PMS

**Learn how Voice is helping
our customers succeed!**



Contact us:

info@denti.ai
www.denti.ai



70% cut from patient charting time

- ✓ Approve findings and chart to your PMS with one-click!
- ✓ Easy adoption throughout your organization
- ✓ 10/10 Dentists and Dental Hygienists find it useful and love it!

Learn how Auto-Chart is helping our customers succeed!



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