Operating Manual

OnDemand3D™ Dental

2015.09

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1 Introduction

OnDemand3D™ Dental is designed for private dental clinics with CBCT equipment. The Dental package contains essential functions needed to view DICOM images aiding dentists with higher precision, better implant and treatment planning and most of all, accurate diagnosis.

The following modules are included in the OnDemand3D™ Dental package.

☞ DBM (Database Manager)

As its name suggests, the DBM module manages the user's [Master Database]. Here, users can easily sort through patient DICOM data, project files, reports and attachments including image files or surface mesh data. Import/export data from a Remote PACS server, write CD/DVDs, and view STL data straight from this module. Data on PACS can now be opened directly without the need to import.

☞ Dental

The Dental module includes useful tools for diagnosis, patient treatment and implant placement planning such as 3D zoom, panoramic, cross-sectional and MPR images, nerve marking, and TMJ study views. OnDemand3D™'s library of virtual implants includes large varieties from major manufacturers around the world.

☞ Report

The Report module keeps track of captured images and allows users to create quick reports in HTML format. The Report module supports the extended functions of capture, save, convert and print. Send captured images to PACS or print patient data on film all from this module.

☞ X-Report

X-Report has two main features: the X-Report tool included in most of the modules on OnDemand3D™ and X-Report Template Designer. The X-Report tool is a user-friendly method of patient reporting, where users will be able to simply drag and drop images from their screen onto a pop-up report template that can then be expanded for further editing. X-Report Template Designer, on the other hand, creates report templates for OnDemand3D™. It allows users to create a specialized report specific to a patient's needs and increase the efficiency of writing a report.

☞ Fusion (Optional)

Fusion is a visualization tool for superimposing two sets of DICOM data or for stitching two smaller FOV volumes to create a larger volume. Fusion uses the MI or Mutual Information method, a widely accepted technology for superimposition and stitching.

☞ 3D Ceph (Optional)

3D Ceph calculates the relative functions between points, lines, and planes in a 3-dimensional setting providing more precise and accurate values for analysis. The user can customize and define the points, lines, planes, and functions for analysis, orthodontic and aesthetic treatment planning.

The user can also superimpose two sets of data, such as pre and post-op data for analysis, as well as use a 2D photo for a 3D volume mapping and generate a 2D X-ray for patient consultation.

Other products:

In2Guide
In2Guide utilizes OnDemand3D™'s powerful 3D engine to create a 3D volume from DICOM data for an intuitive way to plan your implant surgery. You can turn your virtual planning data into a real custom made surgical template with depth and angle control by ordering directly from In2Guide.

EasyRiter
This simple Cone Beam CT reporting program was developed by a radiologist and a pathologist to help clinicians generate simple yet precise reports for their patients, records and referrals. Using the simple template format provided, the clinician simply selects the appropriate statements in each of the anatomic areas being examined.

Please visit us at www.ondemand3d.com or contact us at info@ondemand3d.com for more info.

2 Installation

2.1 System Requirements

CPU	2GHz dual core or higher
Memory	1GB or higher (higher than 2GB recommended)
Dedicated Video Memory	512 MB or higher (higher than 1GB recommended)
Open GL	OpenGL 2.1 or higher
DirectX	DirectX 9.0 or higher
GPU	nVidia made within the last years (GT 650 or later recommended)
OS	Microsoft Windows XP / Vista / 7 / 8 (32bit/64bit)
Accessibility Rights Needed	**[Admin] account with full administration rights**
ETC	USB port, Mouse, Keyboard, Network card, CD-R/RW drive

** Large volume data will be rendered in lower resolution if video memory is insufficient.

WARNING	OnDemand3D products will not continue to support Windows XP and we recommend to upgrade your Windows to a newer version.

INFO	Please make sure the font size is set to default (100%) in Windows 7. Medium font size (125%) will distort images. The font size can be changed in any Windows OS by accessing: [Control Panel] → [Fonts] → [Change Font Size].

2.2 Installation of OnDemand3D™ Dental

Step 1: Double click on the [Setup.exe] file.

Step 2: Follow the steps in [Install Shield Wizard] and click [Next] to proceed as shown in Fig. 1.

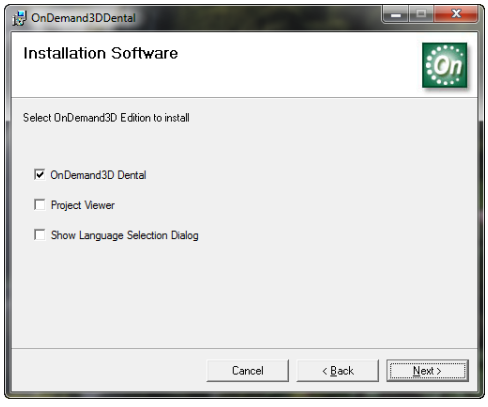


Fig. 1 Select items to install

INFO	Please do not check [**Project Viewer**] if it is not included in purchase. It needs a license to be activated. For more info, please visit our website (www.ondemand3d.com).

Please check [**Show Language Selection Dialog**] to select a preferred language. The [OnDemand3D Language] window will appear after installation is completed when this option is checked.

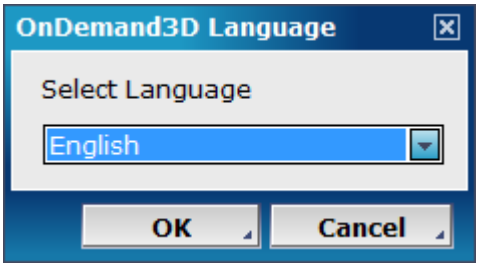


Fig. 2 Language selection dialog

Step 3: Select folder path, and finish installation.

Step 4: Repeat steps 1 through 3 for [Leaf Implant].

Fig. 3 Leaf Implant installation window

Step 5: Run OnDemand3D™ Dental.

** [Leaf Implant] library should be installed for use in implant planning and simulation.

2.3 Cybermed License Manager

[Cybermed License Manager] is used to register and manage software licenses (HASP, Serial, etc.) as well as store license information. When OnDemand3D™ is first installed; [License Manager] will run automatically. To access [License Manager] manually, use either of the two methods below.

1. Click Info. at the bottom left corner of the OnDemand3D™ screen and press License Manager at the bottom left corner of the [Info] window.

2. Go to [Start menu] -> [OnDemand3DDental] -> [Cybermed License Manager] as shown in Fig 4.

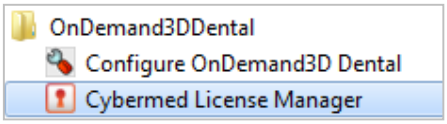


Fig. 4 Access [Cybermed License Manager]

When the user runs [License Manager], it searches for license information previously used on the workstation and displays key type, status (enabled/disabled), key number and expiration date information. If a license is missing, try refreshing with the  icon provided.

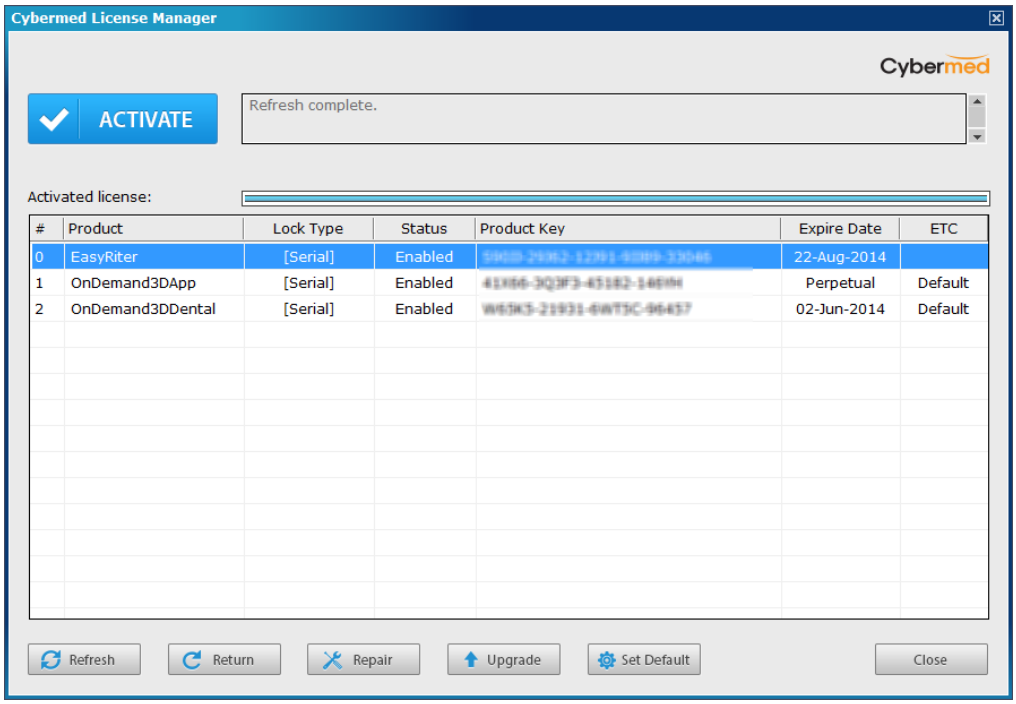


Fig. 5 Three serial keys each for OnDemand3D™ App, OnDemand3D™ Dental and EasyRiter™ detected

Information. For information on any of the licenses, simply double-click and the modules contained in the license will be displayed along with an option to set it as the default license key.

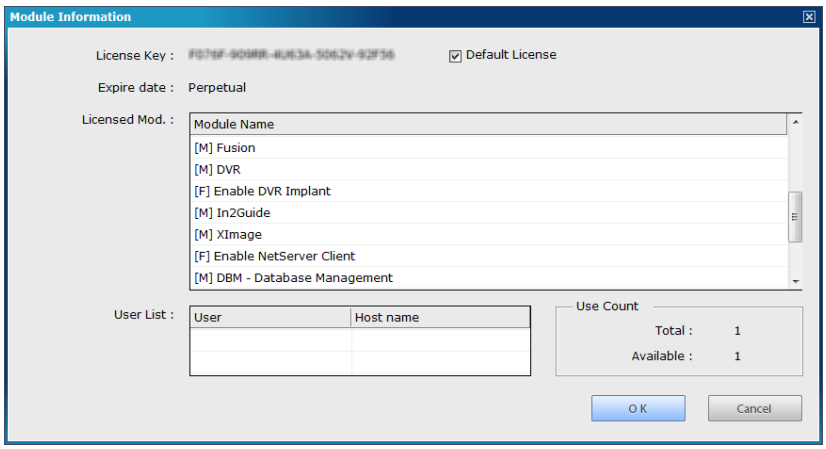
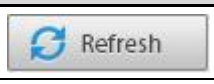
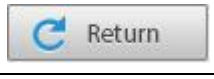


Fig. 6 Double-click to view information on expiration, licensed modules, user list and count

Function	Description
	Click to [Refresh] contents.
	To use a license on a different computer, please [Return] the license to the server first and then re-activate the license from another computer.

Repair	If license [Status] shows 'Broken' and/or in case of corruption, press [Repair] to repair the license.
Upgrade	Use to 'Upgrade' license information.
Set Default	Click to set the selected license as the default for the software. It is highly recommended to set a default key, as it will shorten booting time. For the changes to take effect, a re-boot of OnDemand3D™ is necessary.

INFO	Users with time license key will get expiration notification starting 30 days before the expiration date.

HASP License Activation

Please plug in HASP/dongle key into the workstation and press Refresh. It might take a few seconds for the driver to be installed and for the software to recognize the license. The process is the same for both single workstation and network licenses.

TIP	For initial troubleshooting, please make sure to update to the latest HASP driver available. To download, please visit the [Resources] section on our website at https://www.ondemand3d.com/pages/resource/utilities. If problems with license recognition persist, please go to [services.msc] and restart any services in the list with names that contain either [Sentinel] or [HASP].

Serial License Activation

Click ACTIVATE to activate a new serial key. The following dialog will pop up.

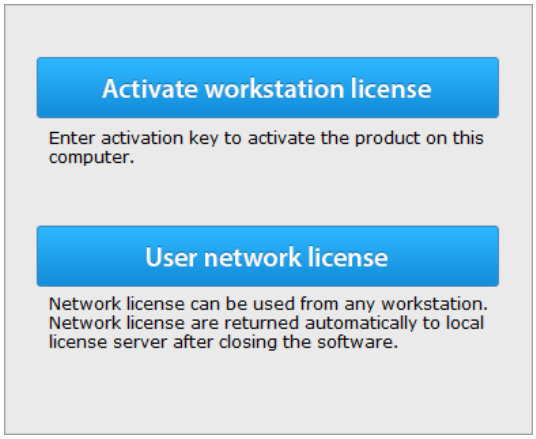


Fig. 7 Select between a workstation or a network license

INFO

All licenses will require the user to input contact information, which will later help us in delivering timely after sales support.

Fig. 8 Please input true user information

Workstation Licenses

Users who have workstation licenses will be able to access OnDemand3D™ on a single workstation only. The user has the option to choose either offline or online activation as shown below.

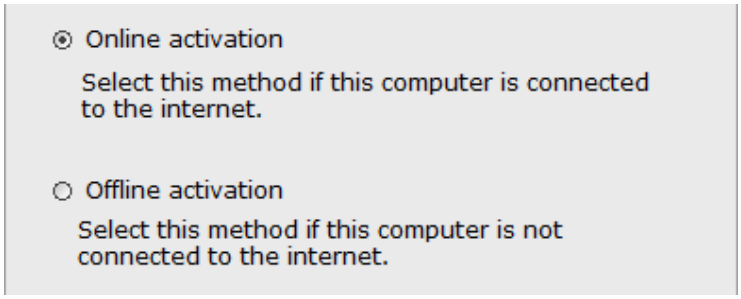


Fig. 9 Online activation is simpler and the recommended method

Online Activation

Input key into the [License Activation] window, and press [Activate].

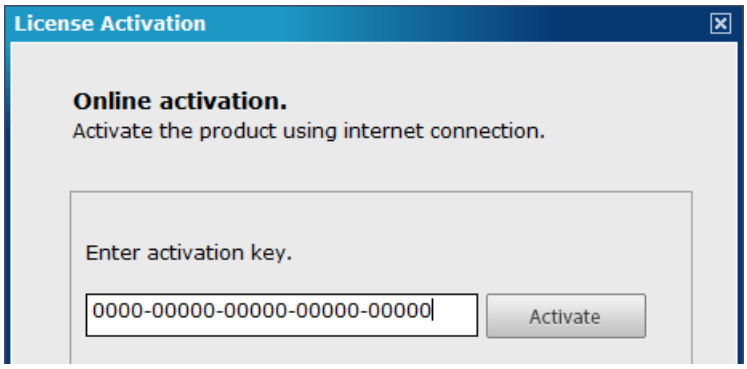


Fig. 10 Enter key that was provided at the time of purchase

Offline Activation

For workstations that do not always have access to the Internet, OnDemand3D™ offers offline activation with the following three-step method.

Step 1. Enter the key provided at time of purchase into the field and press [Collect Info]. Save the requestXML file, which will need to be registered on the activation site.

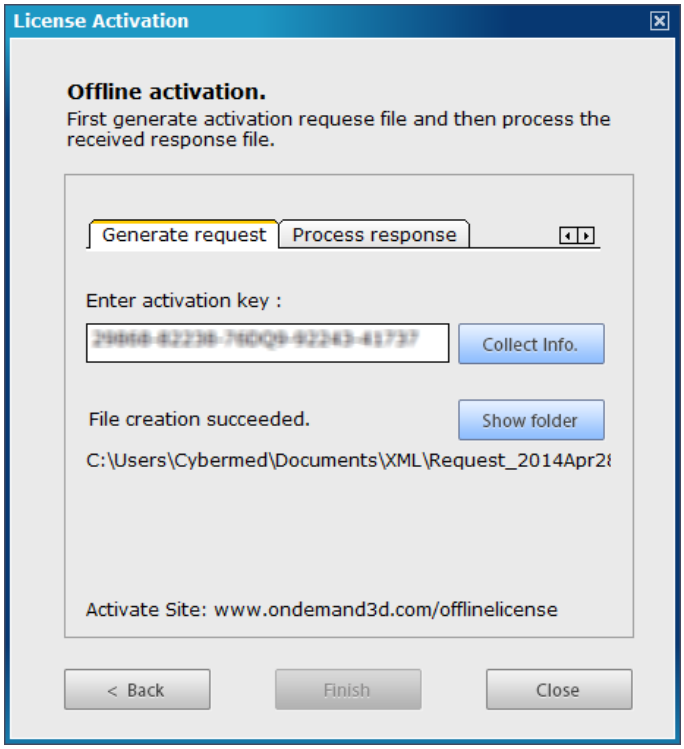


Fig. 11 Save the requestXML file onto a portable disk or remote server for access from another workstation with an Internet connection.

Step 2. Go to www.ondemand3d.com/offlinelicense or double-click the shortcut file provided with the XML file, as shown below, and upload the requestXML file to register the license and download the responseXML file, which will be provided in return.

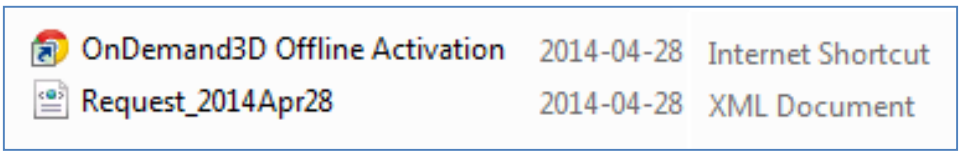


Fig. 12 An internet shortcut to the activation website is included along with the requestXML file

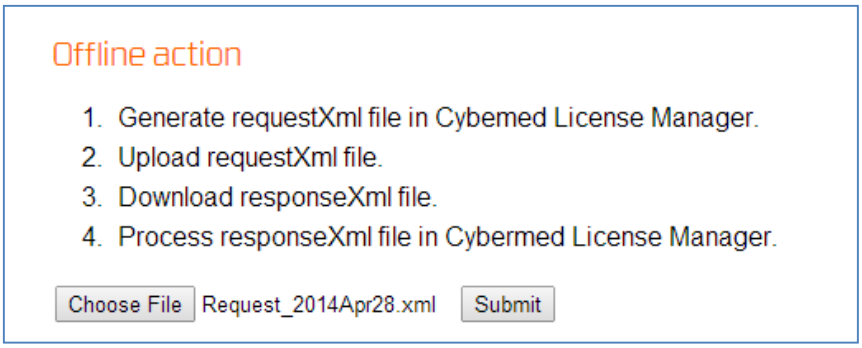


Fig. 13 Once on the website, [Choose File] and [Submit]

Step 3. Process the responseXML file using [Cybermed License Manager] on the workstation to finish activation.

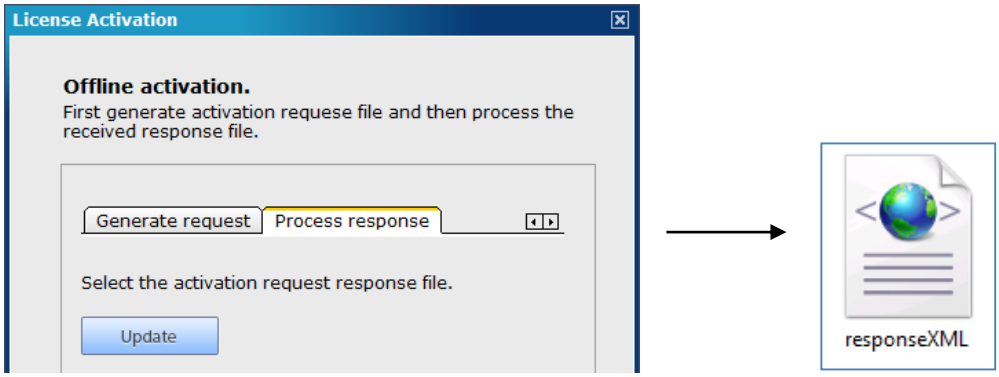


Fig. 14 Press [Update] and choose file to process

Network Licenses

Activating network licenses will require the user to input the [Local license server address] as shown in Fig.15. Please input the IP address of the local license server, which is the workstation that currently has the network license activated.

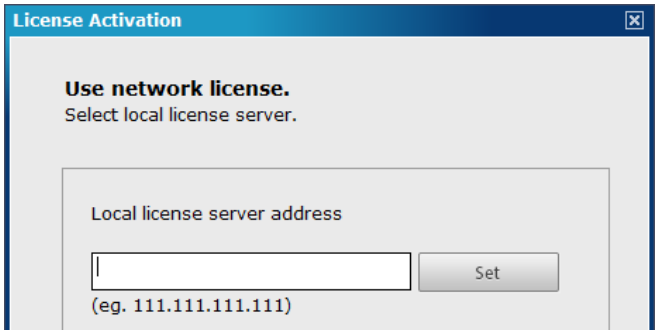


Fig. 15 Connect to the local license server to activate network license

INFO	After activation, close [Cybermed License Manager] and open OnDemand3D™. [Cybermed License Manager] only has to be run whenever a new key needs to be activated.

2.4 Configure Quick List & Toolbar

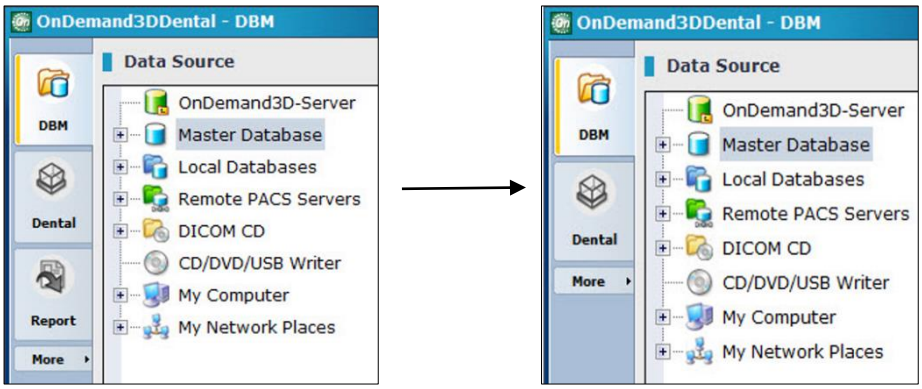
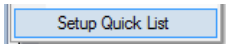
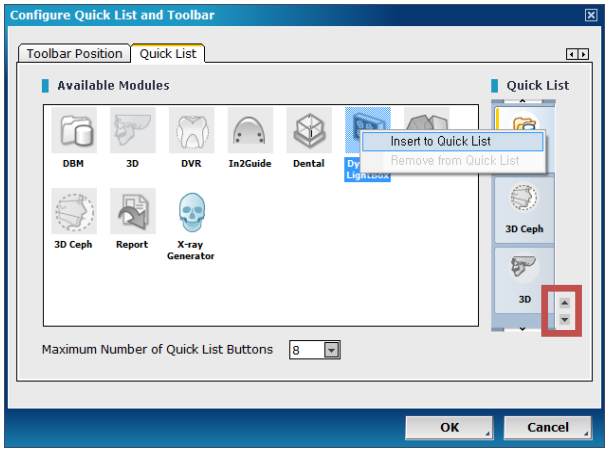


Fig. 16 Select which modules to display

Quick List is the module bar provided on the far left of the OnDemand3D™ layout. Click on the 

icon and select 

to configure which modules and the number thereof to display. The Quick List and Toolbar positions can also be configured using the [Toolbar Position] tab.



Right-click and select [Insert to Quick List] to add, or vice versa to remove.

After the module has been added to the Quick List, use the to move it up or down in the Quick List in accordance to the user's preferred order of appearance.

Fig. 17 Right-click and select [Insert] or [Remove] to customize

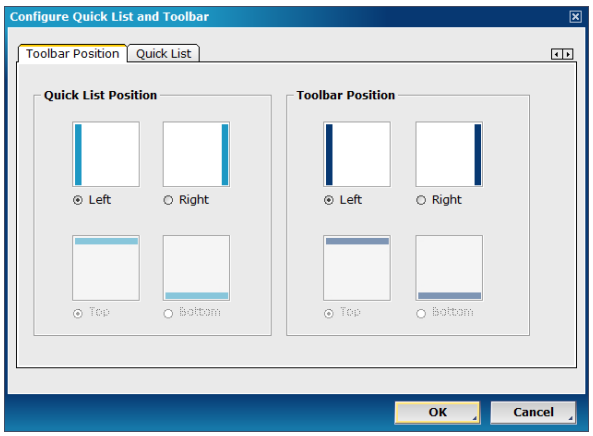


Fig. 18 Choose preferred positioning of both the [Quick List] and [Toolbar]

3 DBM (Database Manager)

DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine) is a standard format used in various medical imaging equipment. The DICOM protocol was established by the RSNA (Radiological Society of North America) meeting in 1992. Since then, working groups of the ACR-NEMA (American College of Radiology - National Electrical Manufacturers' Association) have been established to work on international standardization. Currently, DICOM 3.0 has been made public and consolidated as the standard format for medical image files and inter-equipment networking.

Today, most medical or dental imaging equipment utilize DICOM format, and OnDemand3D™ is no exception. OnDemand3D™ lets you import DICOM data to your local database or a remote location such as [OnDemand3D Server] or a [Remote PACS Server]. In addition to supporting both multi-frame and split-frame DICOM data, users will be able to convert one from the other straight on OnDemand3D™.

3.1 Layout

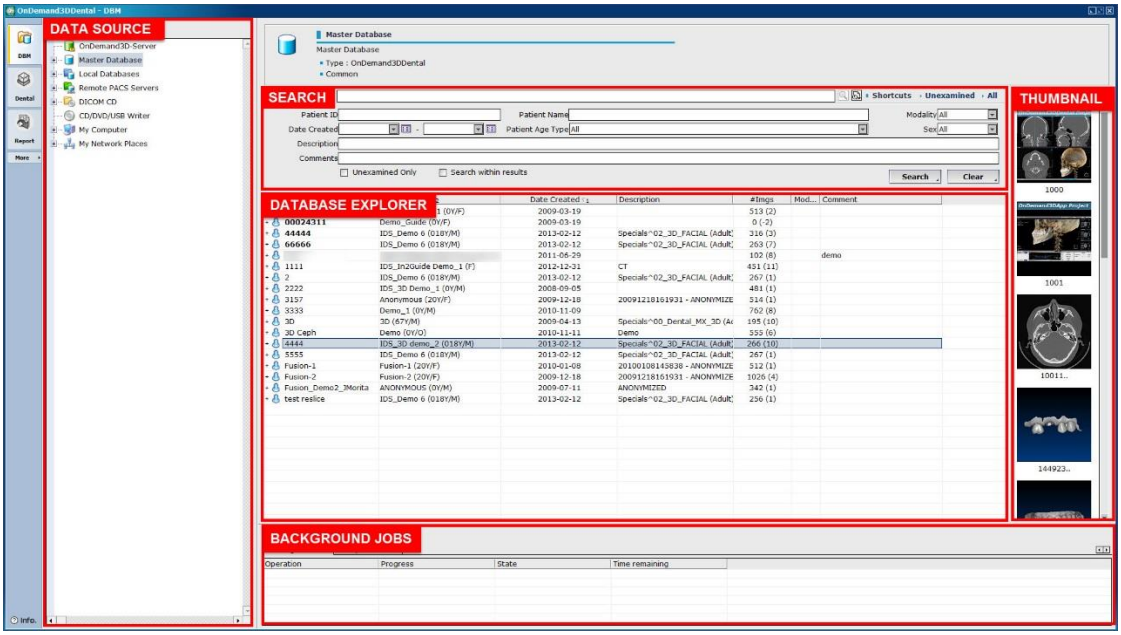
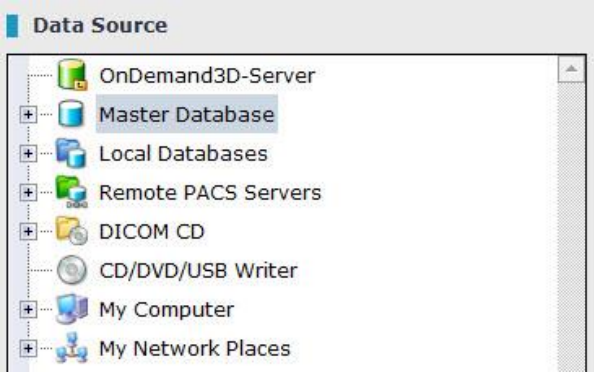


Fig. 19 DBM layout

[Data Source] - List of available data sources
[Search] - Search through data using the options available
[Database Explorer] - List of DICOM data from the currently selected Data Source or search results
[Thumbnail] - A preview of the DICOM data and Project Files contained in the patient study
[Background Jobs] - List of importing or exporting jobs in the background

3.2 Data Sources



The DBM module acts as a database explorer to import to and export from on OnDemand3D™ Dental.

Fig. 20 [Data Source] section

OnDemand3D™ Server

Users are able to save patient data and Project Files on OnDemand3D™ Server, which would be accessible from other workplaces as long as an Internet connection is available. For more info on how to purchase, please contact local distributor or contact us directly at info@ondemand3d.com and visit our website at www.ondemand3d.com

To load DICOM files saved on OnDemand3D™ Server, click the [OnDemand3D–Server] icon in the [Data Source] window. When the [Server Log-in] window appears, as shown in Fig. 21, input User ID, Password, Server Address (Server Computer ID) and press [Connect].

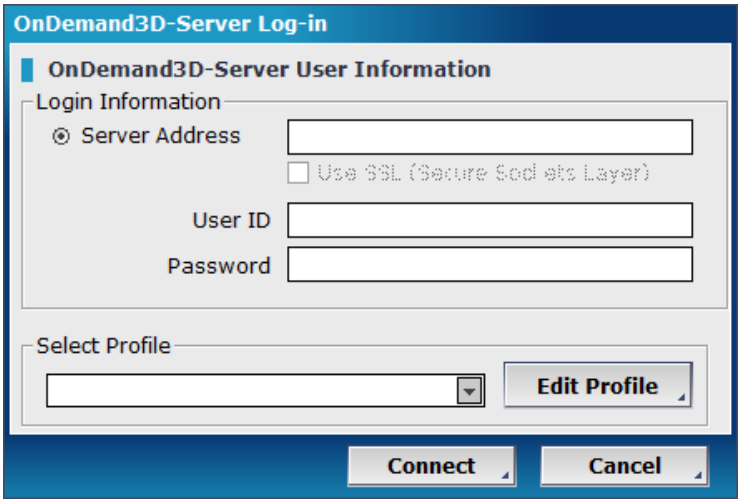


Fig. 21 [OnDemand3D-Server Log-in] window

When using multiple servers, users can simply make a profile for each server and then log-in using the [Select Profile] menu for easier access. To add or edit server profiles for easier access, click on the  button.

To set [OnDemand3D-Server] as the default data source, enable [Start to OnDemand3D Gate Server] in the [OnDemand3D™ Application Environment Settings see page 113 *(☞ OnDemand3D™ Application Environment Settings: DBM).* To automatically login to the [OnDemand3D-Server], check [Auto login] option in [Edit Profile].

Master Database

The [Master Database] is a user's own database on a certain workstation. This database will not be affected by software updates. The user can run DICOM CD/DVDs or USB discs and import the data onto their [Master Database].

Import data by a simple drag and drop motion or right-click and select [Import]. Users can also set the depth of sub-directories to be imported by selecting [Import depth]. Attach patient-related files, such as STL, PDF, images, and X-report data to the patient study by right-clicking on selecting [Attachment]. When the patient study is exported, a separate [Attachment] folder containing all attachments will be created.

To disable or hide [Master Database] see page 111 *(☞ OnDemand3D™ Application Environment Settings: Database Engine).*

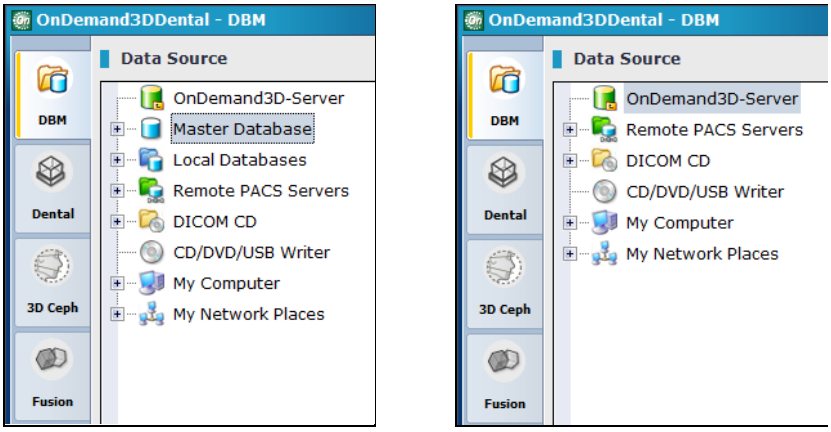


Fig. 22 [Master Database] by default (left), disabled (right)

Local Databases

Local Databases have an archiving feature and are used when the current default [Master Database] is becoming too large or reaches a specific threshold, which in its turn slows down the process and cause difficulties finding particular patient data or sift through the patients' data.

Users can create their own local database, archive and relocate existing [Master Database] data to a secure drive with more space by simply right clicking and selecting whether to create new database or add an existing one. All the functions and features of the [Master Database] such as importing data by a simple drag and drop, patient-related files attachment, saving the data onto the local databases are available. [PrivateDB] is the default setting in the [Local Database] and can be disabled.

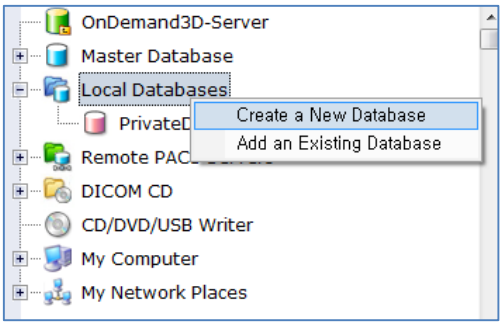


Fig. 23 Create/Add New Database

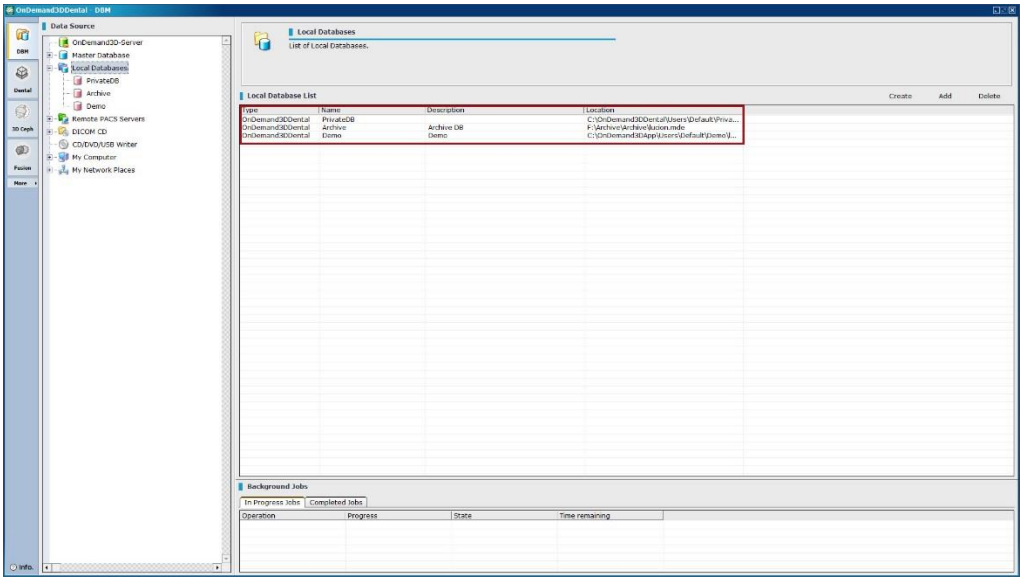


Fig. 24 Local Database List (highlighted in red)

To disable [Local Databases] see page 111 *(☞ **OnDemand3D™ Application Environment Settings: Database Engine).***

Remote PACS Server

Right-click on the [Remote PACS Servers] and select [Add a Remote Server], as shown in Fig. 25, to add a remote server.

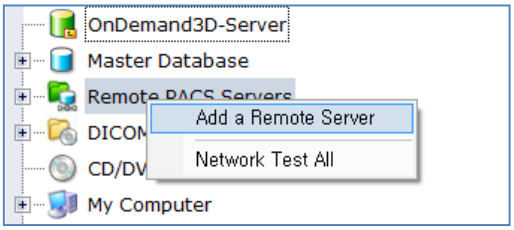


Fig. 25 Add a new remote server

Input the AE Title, IP Address, Port number into the corresponding fields, and press [OK].

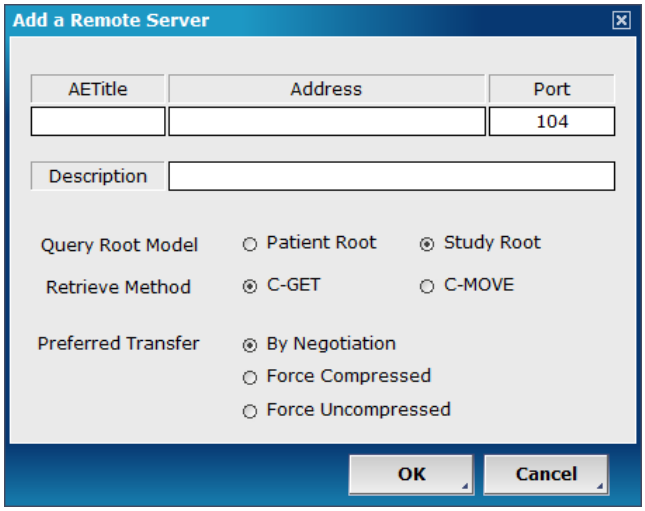


Fig. 26 Add remote server information

WARNING	Please contact the PACS Server provider to confirm if the PACS Server can be connected with OnDemand3D™ Dental.

DICOM CD

DICOM data stored on a CD/DVD can be imported onto the user's [Master Database] or viewed directly. Insert a DICOM CD/DVD into the computer disc drive, and the DICOM CD/DVD information will automatically appear in the [Data Source] section underneath [DICOM CD].

TIP	A CD without DICOM information (Meta file) will not appear under the DICOM CD tab.

CD/DVD/USB Writer

A backup CD can be created using OnDemand3D™ if there is a CD/DVD-R or CD/DVD-RW driver installed on the computer. From the [Master Database], select the desired patient data and drag it into the [CD/DVD/USB Writer] tab in the [Data Source] window.

WARNING	Only patient DICOM data in the [Master Database] can be written onto a CD/DVD or USB.

RECORDING & BURNING OPTIONS

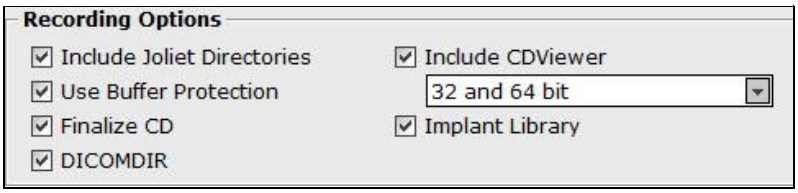


Fig. 27 Recording options

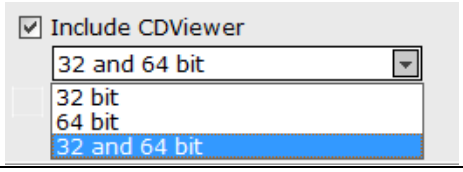
Function	Description
Include Joliet Directories	The standard file system named “Joliet” is used to support long file names and compatibility with non-Roman characters. A CD made without checking this option may result in compatibility problems.
Include CD Viewer	Includes DICOM Viewer program inside the CD/DVD. [Include CD Viewer] option is checked by default and has CD Viewer creation options for 32-bit, 64-bit, 32-bit and 64-bit operating system. To enable the CD Viewer data to be opened on a particular operating system, choose the respective option in the drop down menu. 
Use Buffer Protection	This function is used to prevent a “Buffer Under Run” error.
Implant Library	Includes real implant models when recording a CD. The Implant Library files will increase the overall data size, thus it is recommended to use a DVD when burning multiple volumes.
Finalize CD	Disables “Multi-Session” recording on a CD. The CD-RW must be reformatted entirely to change data once it has been burned.
DICOMDIR	References files and contains a description and access information for all the studies on the CD.

Fig. 28 Burning options

Function	Description
Media Info	Shows CD/DVD information.
Erase Media	If the medium is a CD/DVD-RW, the user can erase the contents of the CD.
Detect	Detects the size of the data to be recorded.
Delete All	Delete all imported data to clear spool directory. ****Recommended to use once before dragging in data and burning CD.**
Record CD/DVD	Start burning the CD/DVD.
Record USB Drive	Record the selected data to a USB, network drive, etc.

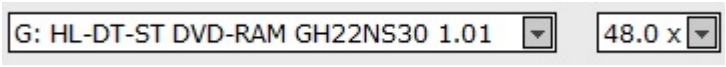


Fig. 29 CD options

Select CD-ROM drive and burn speed using the drop-down menus shown above.

My Computer and Network Places

Click on [My Computer] to view or import/export data stored on the computer or click [My Network Places] to view folders or other computers linked through the local network.

3.3 Search Options

Click the icon beside 

to expand the search options.

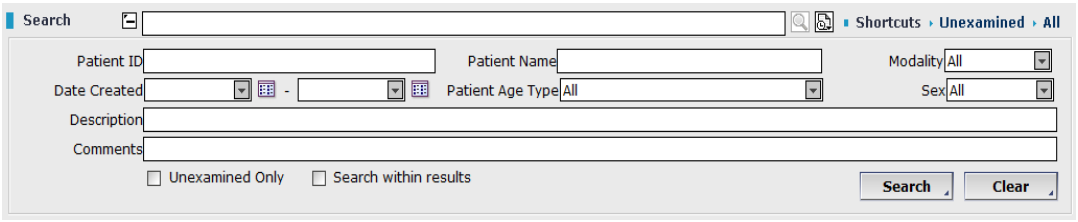


Fig. 30 Search options

OnDemand3D™ allows the user to search patient data by patient ID, name, data modality, sex, date created, patient age, description and comments.

Quick Access: Recently Opened

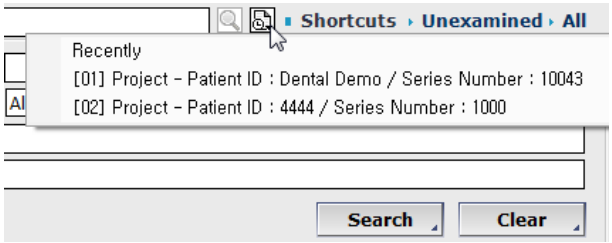


Fig. 31 Recently accessed patient data can now be accessed with a simple mouse-click

Quick Access: Search Shortcuts

To add search shortcuts for quick access, click on the 

icon and input shortcut information in the [Configure Search – Shortcut Buttons] window.

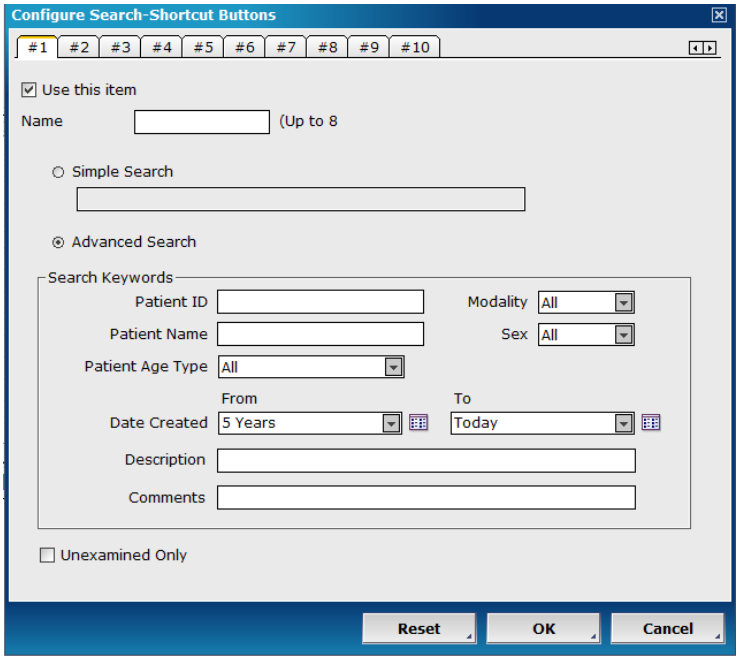


Fig. 32 Configure search shortcuts for easy access

OnDemand3D™ allows for up to 10 shortcuts, which will then be easily accessible by a quick click of the mouse Shortcuts › TMJ › Implant right along the [Search] bar.

Additional Options

Users have the option to display only [Unexamined] data or [All] using the Unexamined All icons provided on the [Search] bar. The same can be applied to search results using the Unexamined Only option. To perform another search within the shown search results, simply check the Search within results option.

3.4 Database Explorer

The [Database Explorer] shows DICOM data from the selected [Data Source]. The user will be able to import/export patient data or select patient data to load onto a module from this section.

To start treatment planning or patient diagnosis and analysis, first click on the patient data in the [Database Explorer] and then click on a module of choice.

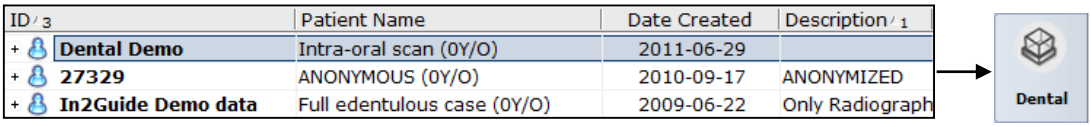


Fig. 33 Load selected patient data onto module

DICOM [Loading Options]

When patient data is loaded onto a module, the [Loading Options] dialog shown in Fig. 34 should pop up.

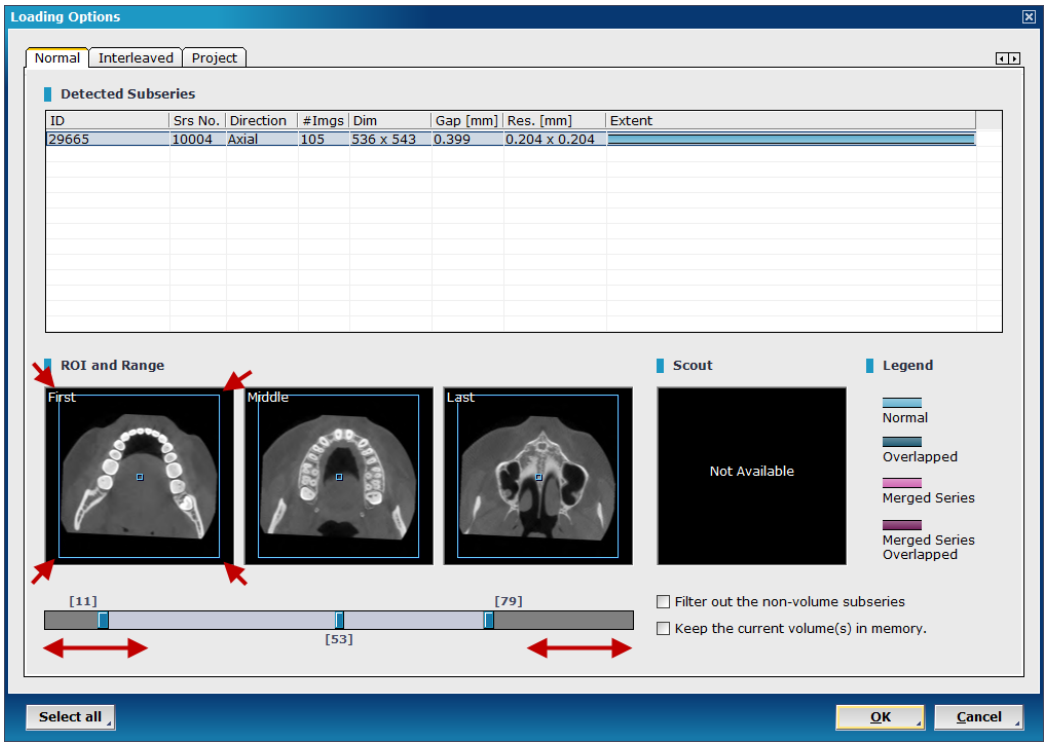


Fig. 34 If necessary, use the blue rectangular outline provided on the [ROI and Range] images interest and the slider bar provided at the bottom to adjust region and range of interest.

Function	Description
Detected Sub-series	When multiple series are selected in DBM, all of the series are listed in [Detected Subseries]. To select two or more series, click while holding down the [Shift] or [Ctrl] key.
ROI (Region Of Interest)	Select the region of interest to be loaded onto the module by dragging the parameters of the blue box shown in all three views.
Filter out the non-volume Sub-series	Filter out the non-volume sub-series which are not used to create volume rendered models.
Keep the current volume(s) in memory	If this option is selected, the current volumes in memory will not be removed. After loading a new data, click the [Volume] button at the top of the toolbar to select and load stored volume data.
Range	Adjust the range of images in the selected series by dragging the tips of the blue slide bar. The bars indicate the images that are currently selected.

WARNING	• OnDemand3D™ does not load a single DICOM slice. At least two slices are needed to reconstruct a 3D volume. • OnDemand3D™ does not support RGB DICOM data. When loading RGB DICOM data, the [ROI and Range] windows show the text “Not Available”.

Project File Info

Double click on a Project File from [Database Explorer] to load. When the [Project Info] window appears, as shown in Fig. 35, click [Open] to load the Project File with the corresponding DICOM data.

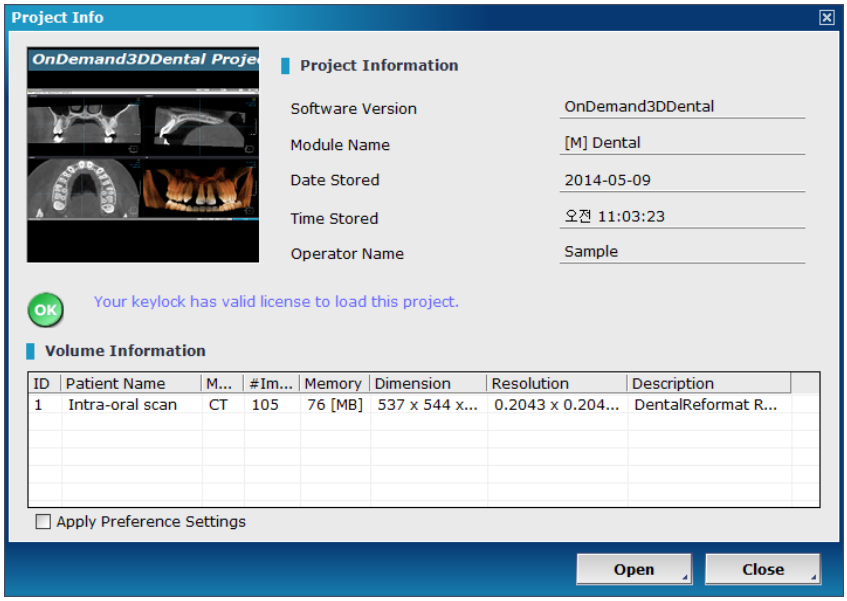


Fig. 35 [Project Info] dialog

INFO	Project sharing option for Dental, DVR and In2Guide modules is available in OnDemand3D. It enables interoperability between Dental, DVR and In2Guide modules. Thus, project sharing allows users who have one of the aforesaid modules to load and work with projects that have been created with any of the above mentioned modules. Example: Projects files created with DVR can be loaded with Dental or In2Guide module and vice versa.

DICOM [Database Explorer] Options

INFO	To export/import DICOM data, right-click or simply drag and drop onto desired [Data Source] or right-click and choose from menu.

Right-clicking on a DICOM folder in [Simple File View] will show the following drop-down menu.

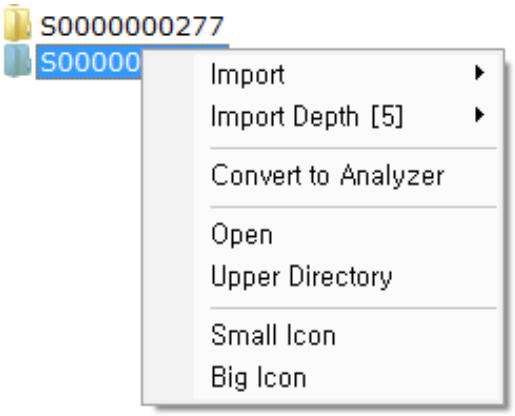


Fig. 36 DICOM folder drop-down menu

Function	Description
Import	Import data to the **Server** or the [Master Database].
Import Depth	Select the number of sub-directories to be imported.
Convert to Analyzer	View patient study information in the [DICOM Analyzed View].
Open	Open current folder.
Upper Directory	Go to upper directory.
Small Icon	Changes the icon size to small. (default)
Big Icon	Changes the icon size to large.

Right-click on a patient series in [Database Explorer] and see the following menu:

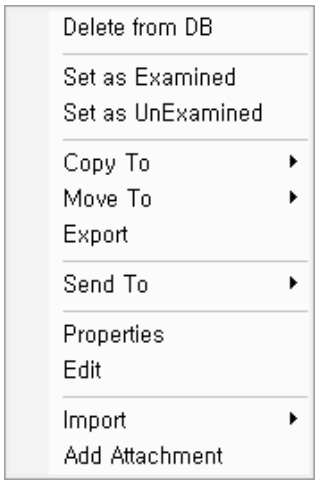
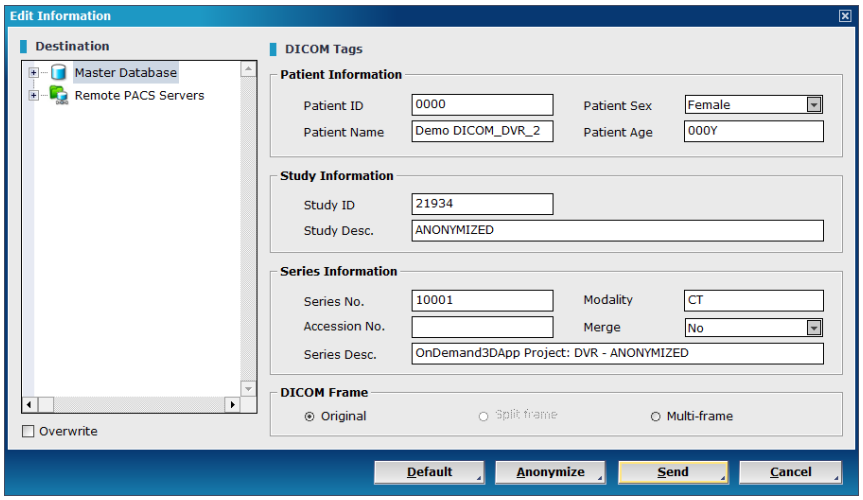


Fig. 37 Patient series 'drop down menu'

Function	Description
Delete from DB	Delete selected data from the [Master Database].
Set as Examined	Set the study as examined data. (Patient ID is shown in normal font.)
Set as Unexamined	Set the study as unexamined data. (Patient ID is shown in bold font.)
Copy to	Copy selected data to the **Server, Private DB and CD/DVD/USB Writer**
Move to	Move selected data to the **Server**.
Export	Export selected data to a remote source such as an USB drive, external hard drive, **Desktop**, etc.
Send to	Send selected data to [Remote PACS Server].
Properties	View DICOM properties such as patient age, name, and number of images.
Edit	Edit DICOM tag information of selected data or convert frame information.  Fig. 38 [Edit] data information In the [Edit Information] dialog shown above, users will be able to re-enter information such as patient ID, patient sex, patient name, age, study ID, etc. To convert DICOM frame information, simply choose between [Original], [Split-frame] or [Multi Frame] and press Send. To anonymize patient data, press Anonymize or press Default to revert back to default info.
Import	Import surface mesh (STL) data as CSM or Cybermed Surface Mesh data.
Add Attachment	Add files such as JPEG, PNG, PDF or STL under a patient study series. The attached files are saved in the [Master Database] and are included in the patient folder when exported out.

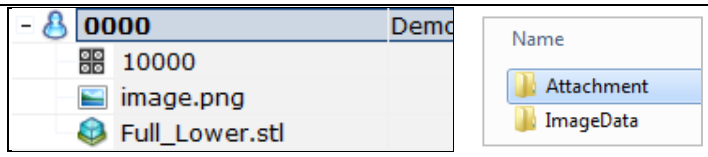


Fig. 39 Patient with attached PNG and STL data as seen in [Master Database] (left image) and seen as exported data (right image).

3.5 Thumbnail

When a patient series is selected in the [Database Explorer] window, the user should see a preview of the data contained in the [Thumbnail] section of the DBM layout. The [Thumbnail] section previews DICOM data, Project Files, reports, and imported STL data.

INFO	The [Thumbnail] section will move around depending on the user's chosen layout or screen width.

3.6 Background Jobs

When an [Import] command is given, the following dialog will pop up. OnDemand3D™ will not be accessible when this pop up is open, so please click on Background to collapse it to the bottom of the screen, as seen in Fig. 40.

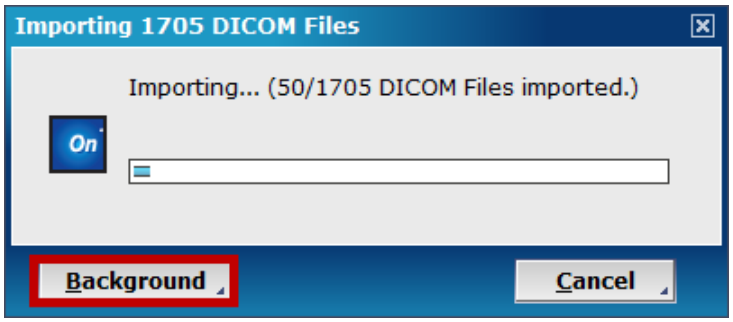


Fig. 40 [Importing] dialog

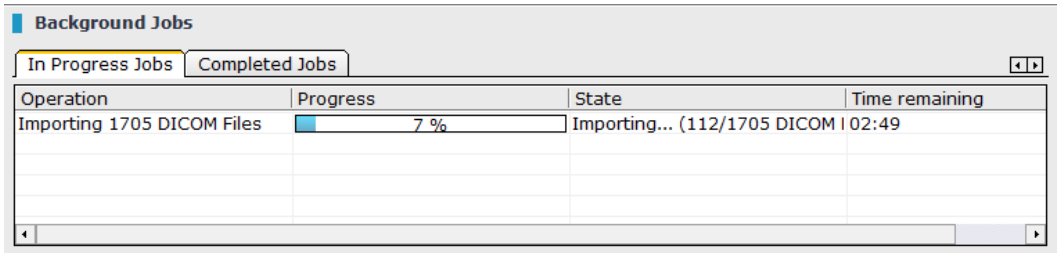


Fig. 41 [In Progress Jobs] running in the background

4 Tools

OnDemand3D™ provides various tools and image options for 3D and 2D image analysis.

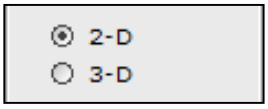
4.1 General Tools

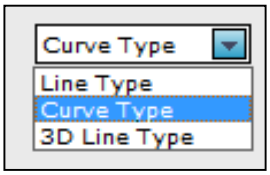
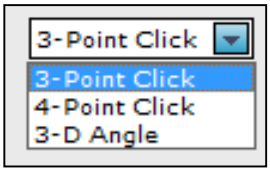
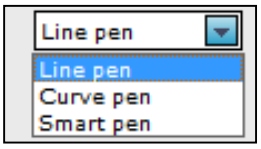
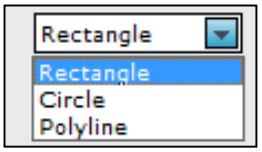
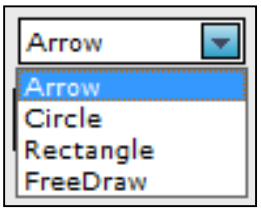
These tools include some of the most used on OnDemand3D™ and are included in all of the available modules. They are displayed right alongside the module on the left side of the screen.

Viewing Tools

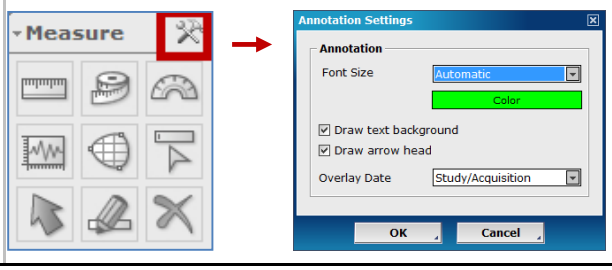
Function	Description
	**Pan**. Pan the selected image. Select this tool and simply click and drag.
	**Zoom in/out**. Select this tool and drag up/right to zoom in and drag down/left to zoom out.
	**Windowing**. Adjust the Window Width and Level (WWL) of the selected image. Select this tool and drag left/right to control Windowing Width and drag up/down to control Windowing Level. Go to [Tool Options] and click on [Preset] for windowing presets. 
	**Inverse image**.
	**Text Overlay**. Turn on/off text overlays. Useful for keeping patient's anonymous.
	**VOI Overlay**. Activate VOI (volume of interest) overlay to adjust interest region on MPR images.

Measuring Tools

Function	Description
	**Ruler.** Measure the distance between 2 points. See [Tool Options] for 2D and 3D options. 

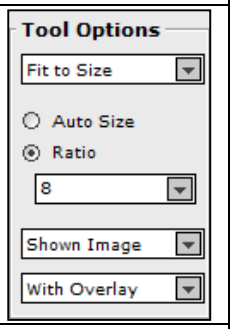
	Tapeline. The [Tapeline] tool is used to measure the distance between multiple points connected either by straight or curved lines. See [Tool Options] for more. 
	Angle. Measure the angle between lines. Choose between a 3-point click, a 4 point click and a 3D angle. 
	Profile. Displays a graph which represents the density values of a selected line on a 2D image. Use this tool to draw a line, and a profile graph will be generated. Drag the ends of the graph to adjust.
	Area. Measure the area of a region. Use this tool to draw a region of interest. See [Tool Options] to choose between [Line Pen], [Curve Pen] and [Smart Pen]. 
	ROI. Measure the minimum, maximum, average and standard deviation density values within a region. Use this tool to draw a region of interest first. From [Tool Options], choose from [Rectangle], [Circle] or [Polyline]. 
	Arrow. Draw an arrow. Choose between [Arrow], [Circle], [Rectangle] and [FreeDraw] from [Tool Options]. Select arrow color using the [Color] menu beforehand. 
	Note. Write a note/annotation.
	Delete. Delete all measurements and annotations.

INFO



To change annotation size, color settings, and overlay date type, please use the [Settings] icon, shown left.

Output Tools

Function	Description
	**Pane with overlay** — Capture an image on a pane with text overlay information such as patient ID, patient name, etc. **Pane original data** — Capture an image on a pane without text overlay information. **Region with overlay** — Capture a rectangular region by clicking and dragging the mouse. The image will include text overlay information. **Region original data** — Capture a rectangular region by clicking and dragging the mouse. The image will not include text overlay information. **Full Screen** — Capture the entire screen. **Capture**. Capture a pane of choice or the entire screen. The capture images are stored on the local hard disk and can be accessed and used from the Report module. See [Tool Options] for the options shown below.
	**X-Report.** Open an X-Report template on the [Local Report] window to drag and drop images. For more information, please refer to page 65 (☞ ***Chapter 7: X-Report***). The tool options are for how images and text overlays are to be displayed on the X-Report. 
	**EasyRiter.** Open built-in EasyRiter window. (Only available with additional purchase, please visit www.ondemand3d.com for more information.)
	**Save Project.** Users can save their work on OnDemand3D™ as a Project File. Click on the icon, type in operator and description info and select [OK] to save. Saved Project Files will be accessible under the current study in DBM.
	**Print.** Print out current layout of images.

TIP	For more tips and tricks on pane navigation such as keyboard and mouse click combinations, please refer to the page 137 (☞ ***Appendix F: Shortcut keys)***. Example: Use a combination of the [Ctrl] key and the left button on the mouse, and drag the mouse in to zoom in or out to zoom out.

Additional Tools

Right-click. Some of the tools mentioned above can also be accessed by right-clicking on a pane of choice (see image shown right). The tools included in the menu may vary by pane.

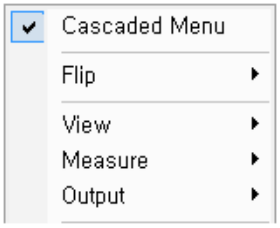
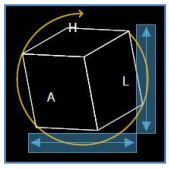


Fig. 42 [Cascaded Menu]



Direction Displayer. As its name suggests, the [Direction Displayer], shown left, displays the direction or orientation of the 3D or 2D volume. The user can also use it to re-orient the 3D volume to their liking.

Fig. 43 [Direction Displayer]

4.2 Image Options

Image rendering options and filter options are available on the top right corner of each pane and along the top bar of OnDemand3D™. Window-Width/ Window-Level and Zoom information are displayed on the bottom right corner of each pane.

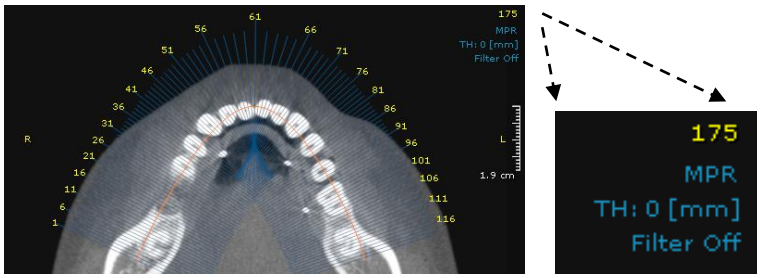


Fig. 44 Image options

Rendering mode. The number 175 in Fig. 44, shown above, stands for the slice number, while [MPR] is the currently set rendering mode. To change settings, click on the [MPR] text and the menu below should pop up.

Fig. 45 Available rendering modes

Mode	Description
MPR	Multi Planar Reformat
MIP	Maximum Intensity Projection
minIP	Minimum Intensity Projection
VR	Volume Rendering
Apply to All	Apply to all MPR panes

Slice thickness. The slice thickness can also be adjusted by clicking on the [TH: 0 [mm]] text and inputting a value manually or selecting a value from the drop down menu. To set a default slice thickness on OnDemand3D™, please refer to page 115 *(☞ Chapter 10: Subsection: MPR).*

Sharpening filters. Users can enhance the quality of image data by using the sharpening tool provided. Click on the [Filter Off] text in the image pane or select Filter from the top bar of OnDemand3D™ to sharpen the image. (Note: Unlike [Filter Off], [Filter] button sharpens images in all MPR panes.)

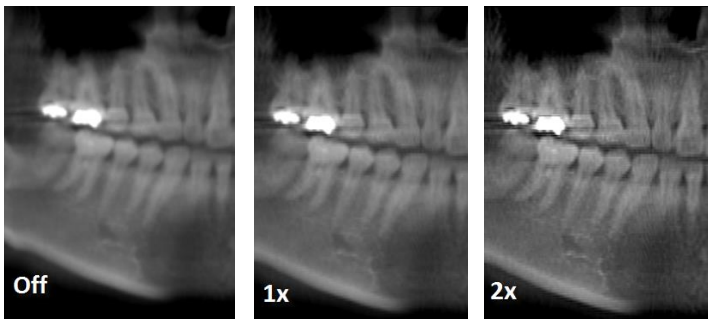


Fig. 46 Comparison of a panoramic image with various degrees of sharpening (Thickness: 20mm)

Viewing angle [3D Volumes]. For 3D image panes, users will be able to choose the direction the 3D Volume faces.

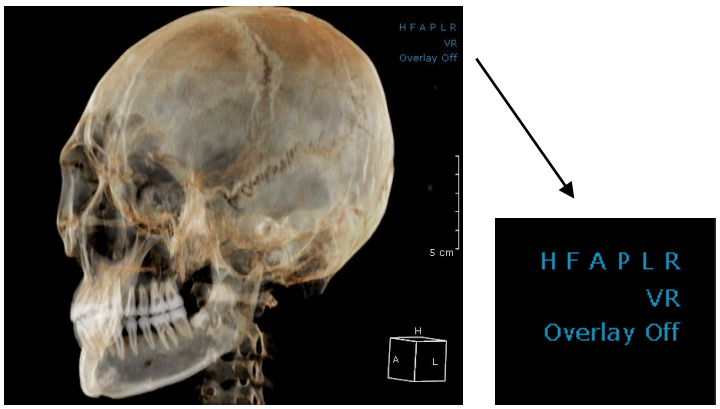


Fig. 47 Viewing angle

Abbreviation	Viewing Angle	Description
H	Head	View from head/superior angle.
F	Foot	View from foot/inferior angle.
A	Anterior	View from anterior angle.
P	Posterior	View from posterior angle.
L	Left	View from left lateral angle.
R	Right	View from right lateral angle.

Overlay settings. Users can choose to view different types of overlays, for example the MPR overlay, Plane overlay and Outline overlay.

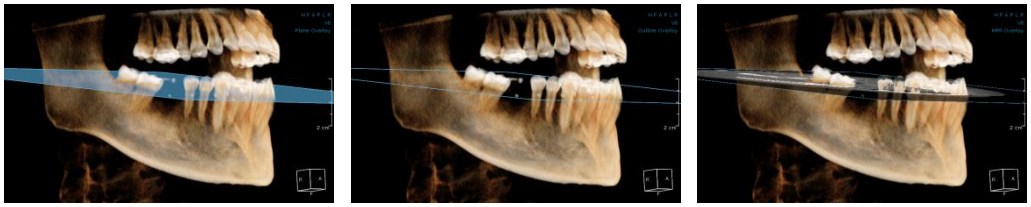


Fig. 48 Plane Overlay (left); Outline Overlay (middle); MPR Overlay (right)

Windowing and Zoom. Windowing width, windowing level and zoom ratio value information are all shown on the lower right corners of each pane, as shown below in Fig. 49.

Fig. 49 WWL & Zoom

Threshold. Threshold options are available in the Panorama pane. Users can set a minimum density value to display. If the threshold value is set to '0', only the regions with the density value of '0' or higher will be displayed.

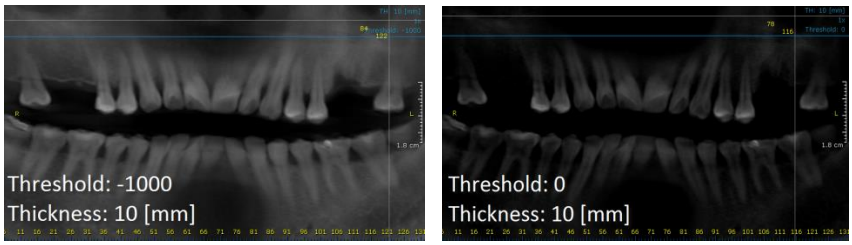


Fig. 50 Same panoramic image with a threshold value of [-1000] (left) and [0] (right)

Cross-Sectional Layout. The number of slices shown in the CrossSectional or Panorama panes can be set by the user. Click the icon choose desired layout. Users will also be able to click Edit and manually enter the number of cross-sectional images wanted as shown below.

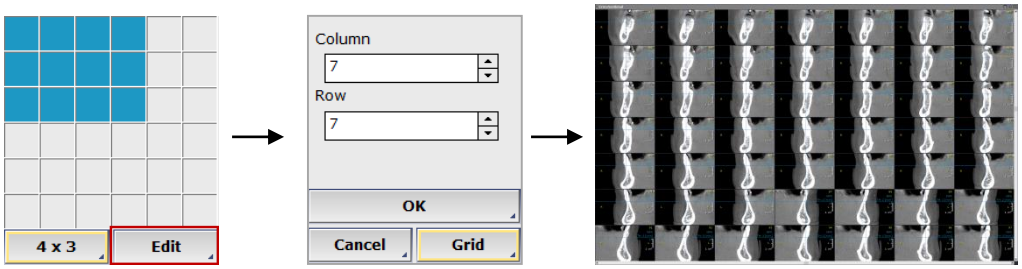


Fig. 51 Cross-sectional layouts go up to 15 rows and columns

TIP	Press the [Enter] key to show or hide reference lines on images.

Maximize and Minimize. Click the icon on the top right corner of the pane. The window will maximize to fit the screen. The Panorama pane spreads horizontally and hides the 3D pane when it is maximized.

Additional commands. For 2D panes, click the icon on the top right corner of the pane to flip the image. For 3D panes, there will be additional tools for changing rendering speed settings and background color.

4.3 Quick LightBox [QLB]

Quick LightBox is tool that provides the user with a quick review of a series of images that can be easily scrolled through, along with some handy tools such as the Cine Player function, which can generate and export video AVI data from image files.

Quick LightBox, launched from a 2D pane, can provide the user with a series of slice images according to the slice thickness, spacing and rotation the user has set, while launched from a 3D pane, it can show the 3D volume in a series of images depicting a rotation along parameters also set by the user.

Launching Quick LightBox

Users can access QLB using the icon provided on the top right corner of certain panes.

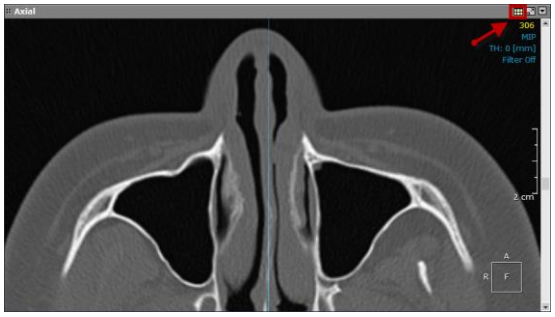


Fig. 52 Quick LightBox can be accessed from most panes

Click on the QLB icon to view the [Options for Quick LightBox] window shown below.

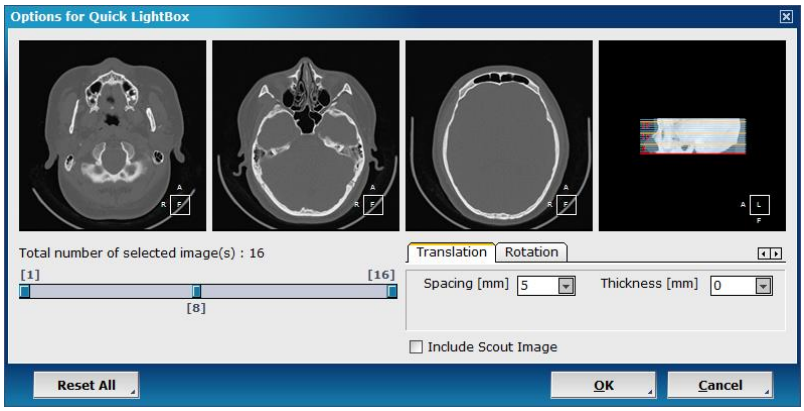


Fig. 53 Set options for Quick LightBox using the [Translation] and [Rotation] tabs provided

Users can select their region of interest using the slide bar provided and the slice spacing and thickness settings on the [Translation] tab.

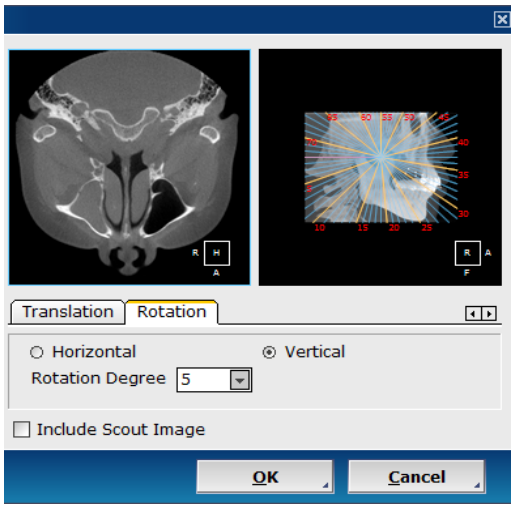


Fig. 54 The [Rotation] tab on QLB

The [Rotation] tab lets the user choose between a [Horizontal] and [Vertical] slice angle. Set the [Rotation Degree] values between each slice.

If the [Rotation Degree] value is set as '5', the angle between each slice will be 5 degrees.

TIP	Check [Include Scout Image], and the scout image (*rightmost* image) will be loaded as the first slice in Quick LightBox.

Click [OK] to launch Quick LightBox with the current settings.

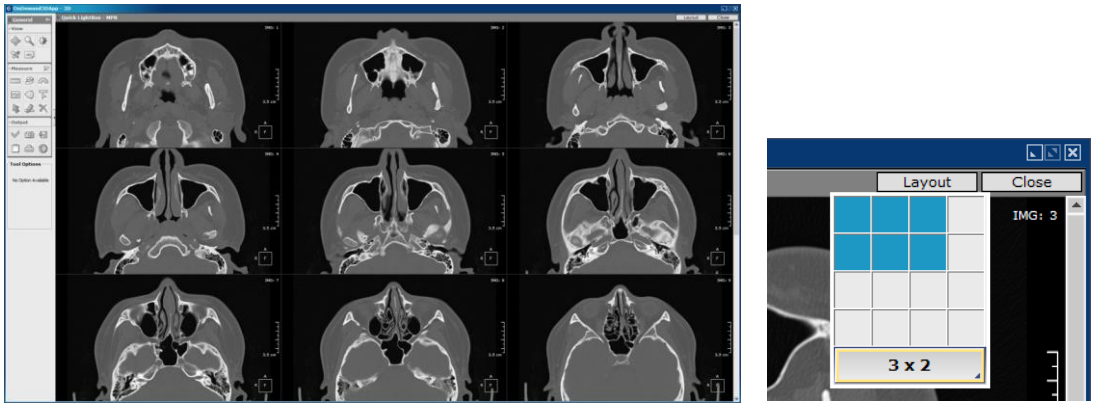
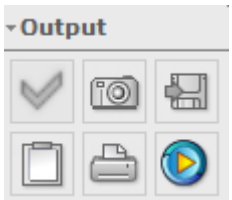


Fig. 55 Quick LightBox layout and layout options

Click on [Layout] in the utmost right corner to change the number of images displayed and scroll through the slices for a quick overview.

Cine Player



There is one additional [Output] tool in QLB called the [Cine Player].

Users can generate a video file using the image data currently loaded onto Quick LightBox. Click the  icon to see the window shown in Fig. 57.

Fig. 56 [Cine Player] icon

Use the tools provided at the bottom of the player window.

The user can set **speed** and **playback** settings with the Normal menus provided.

Export the video file as AVI data using the icon.

Fig. 57 [CINE Player] window displaying generated video data

The same steps shown in 4.3 QLB can be repeated with 3D and 3D Zoom panes, as shown in Fig. 58.

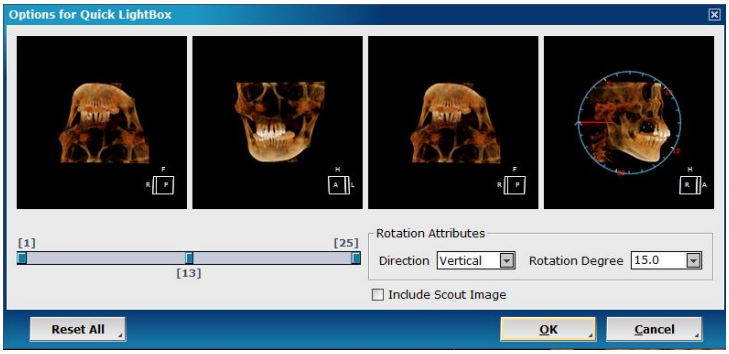


Fig. 58 Example of Quick LightBox used on a 3D pane

TIP

As Quick LightBox options can vary according to which pane Quick LightBox is launched from, some additional settings to look out for can be seen below.

☐ Reverse Camera - This option shown on Endoscope panes refers to the viewing direction of the camera. If checked, the camera will be reversed a full 180 degrees.

Extent [mm] 10 - Shown on CPR or Curved Planar Reformat planes, this one refers to the FOV (Field of View). If the [Extent] value is set to '10', then the total FOV will be 10 mm.

5 Dental

OnDemand3D™ Dental is designed for private dental offices with CBCT equipment. Dental contains essential functions needed to view DICOM images aiding dentists with higher precision, better implant and treatment planning and most of all, accurate diagnosis.

5.1 Layout

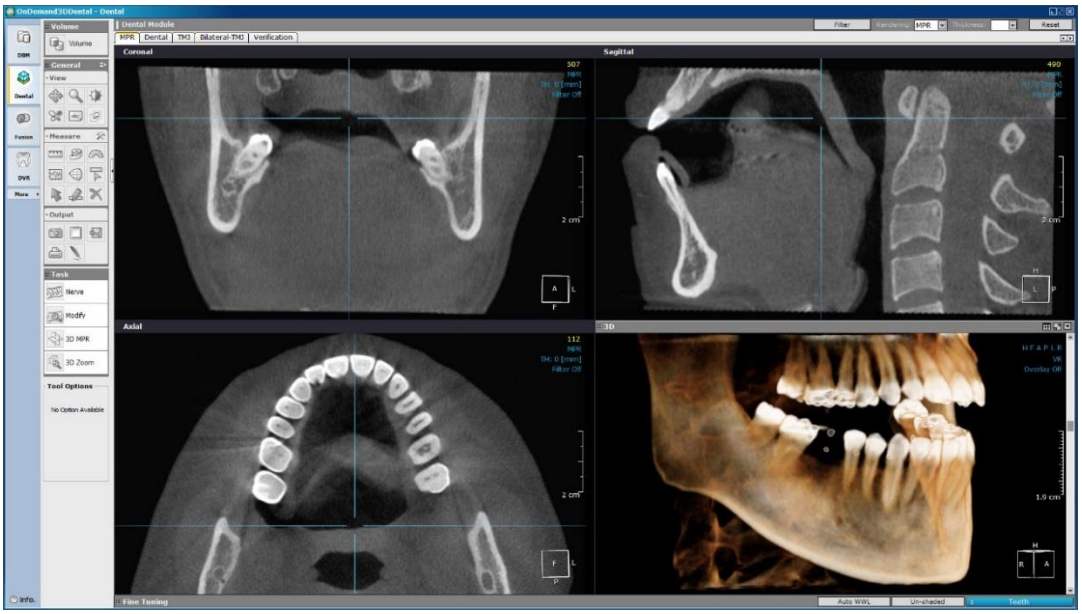


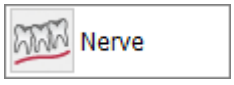
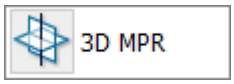
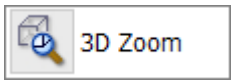
Fig. 59 Dental [MPR] layout

The default layout of the Dental module is [MPR]. The user can come back to this screen at anytime using the [3D MPR] tool in task toolbar. The five different tabs in the Dental module, as shown below, are: [MPR], [Dental], [TMJ], [Bilateral TMJ] and [Verification].

Fig. 60 Dental tabs

5.2 MPR

The [MPR] layout has four Task Tools.

Function	Description
	Allows user to mark the inferior alveolar nerve path.
	Allows the user to modify marked nerve paths.
	Resets to the default [MPR] layout.
	Provides a high resolution 3D zoom image.

Nerve. The [MPR] layout allows you to mark the inferior alveolar nerve path using the coronal, axial and sagittal views. Click on [Nerve] and place the first point, scroll through the views and click once on each point to continue the path, and click twice to finish drawing. To start over while drawing, click [Esc]. For more instructions, please refer to page 40 (☞***Subsection: Nerve***).

TIP		If somehow, the software doesn't allow for clicking on an image during this process because of the [MPR Control Line] shown left, press [Enter] and the control line should disappear. Press [Enter] again to undo.

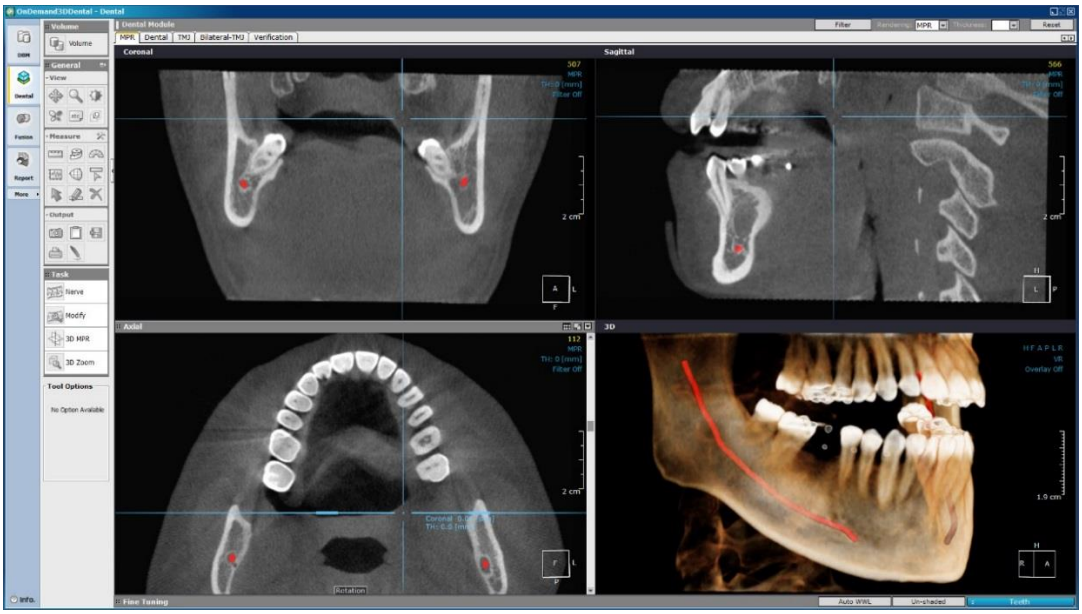


Fig. 61 Mark the nerve for easier and safer planning

Modify. To modify or make adjustments to the drawn nerve, click on [Modify] from [Task Tools] and reposition the nerve markers one by one or delete the whole path. Right-click on a nerve marker for more options, as shown below.

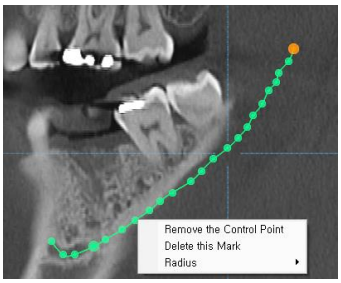


Fig. 62 Modify nerve markers (control points)

3D MPR. Resets changes made with the [3D Zoom] tool and goes back to the default layout.

3D Zoom. This tool allows the user to zoom in on a specific region in high resolution. Different from simple magnification, it re-renders the selected area as to minimize loss in resolution. 3D Zoom can be utilized in viewing the finer structures of the whole anatomy.

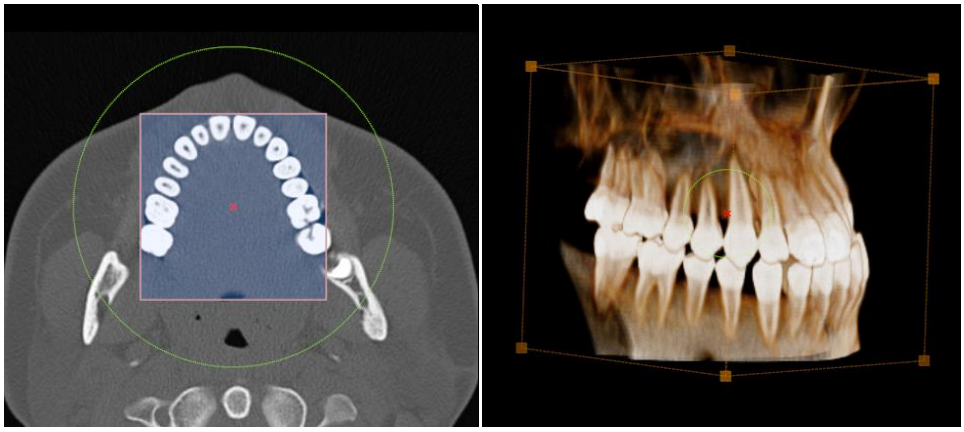


Fig. 63 3D zoom function

Click on [3D Zoom] and click on the area to zoom in on. Drag the area out as far as needed.

After the cube has been drawn, click on the red [x] in the middle to move the cube to a different region and drag out the green circle to expand the area.

5.3 Dental

The [Dental] tab consists of 4 different panes: Axial, CrossSectional, Panorama and 3D.

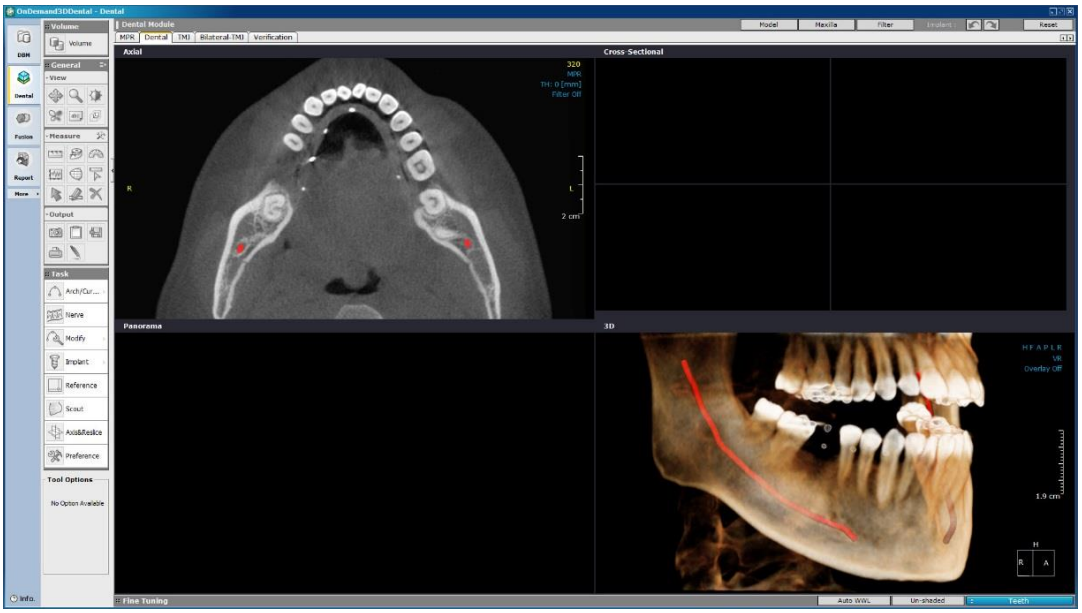
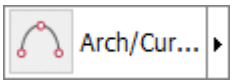
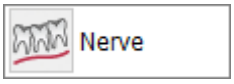
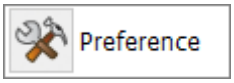


Fig. 64 Dental layout

Task Tools

The Dental tab has the following tools available:

Function	Description
	Draw an arch/curve to obtain a Cross-Sectional and Panorama image. Either pick points manually or use the [Arch Wizard] for automated arch generation.
	Mark the alveolar nerve path.
	Adjust previously drawn nerve paths or arches and curves.
	Start implant planning and simulation.
	Refers to the point where the two blue lines cross. The [Reference] point is what is shown in the [CrossSectional] pane.
	Adjust axial slice position and range of view.
	Adjust axes and reslice.
	Set user preferences.

Arch/Curve. This tool is used to generate panoramic and cross-sectional images.

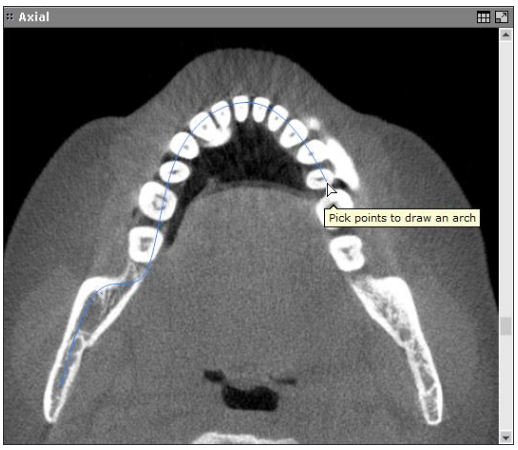


Fig. 65 Drawing an arch on the [Axial] pane

Select [Arch/Curve] from [Task Tools] and click on a starting point. Click along the arch and then double click to finish drawing. Panoramic and cross-sectional images will be automatically generated using the arch drawn by the user.

For automated arch generation, go to an axial slice where the full arch is visible and click  and select  . The low bound tooth density settings can also be changed for better results if needed.

After the arch is drawn, the layout will fill in the images for the Cross Sectional and Panorama panes, as shown below.

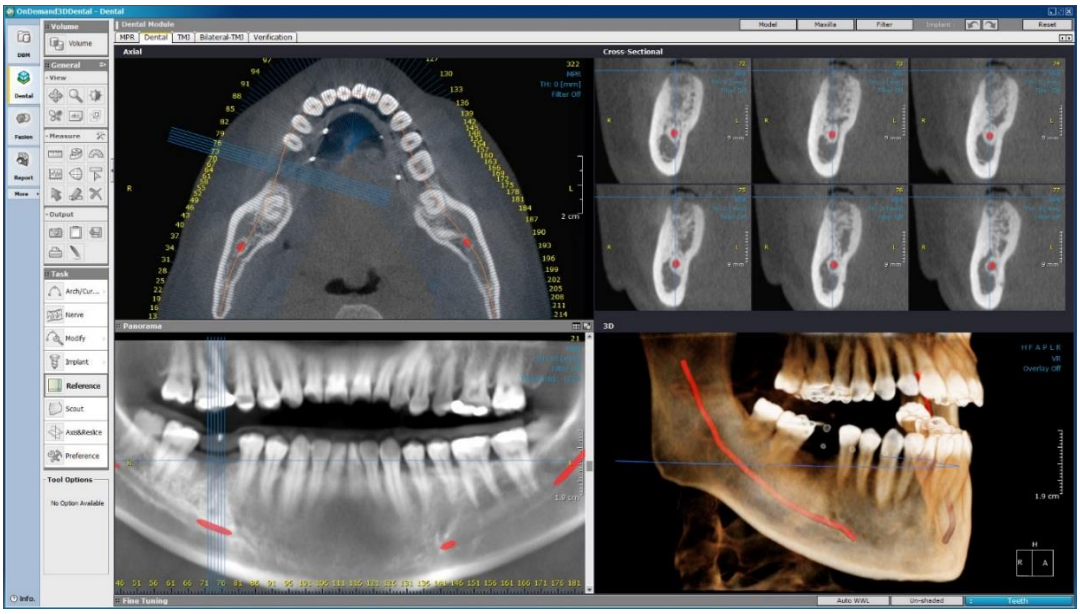
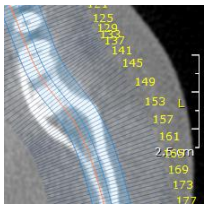
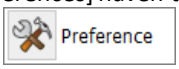


Fig. 66 Dental layout with [Panorama] and [CrossSectional] panes filled in

TIP



The user will not be able to see hash lines if the software [Preferences] haven't been set yet. This can be done using the 

icon in the [Task Tools] section.

Please refer to page 50 (☞ ***Subsection: Preference***) for more instructions.

Nerve. The [Nerve] tool enables users to draw along the inferior alveolar nerve path, which is vital for treatment planning and diagnoses. Users can utlilize any of the panes available.

Select [Nerve], click along the path to draw, as shown in the image below, and double-click to finish. To start over, click [Esc] on your keyboard.

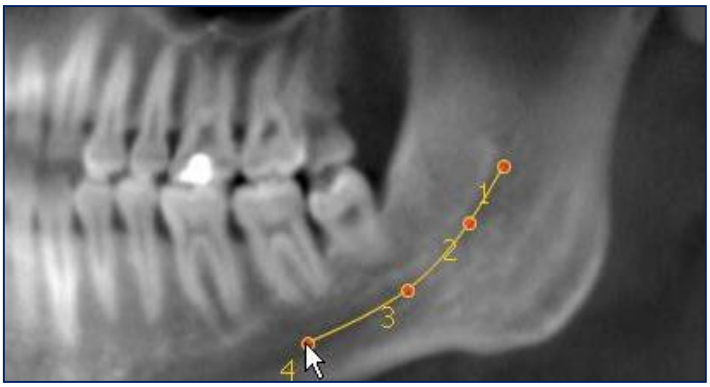


Fig. 67 Draw along the nerve path

TIP	The most widely used pane for drawing along the nerve path is the [Panorama] pane. The optimal level of slice thickness, same as the image above, is 10 mm. However, the more accurate but slower method is to use the [Cross Sectional] and [Axial] panes.

To draw using the [CrossSectional] pane, select [Nerve] from the [Task Tools] menu and click on a starting point in the [CrossSectional] pane as shown below. Scroll using mouse scroll-wheel and click on the next connecting point. The same process can be repeated on the [Axial] pane.

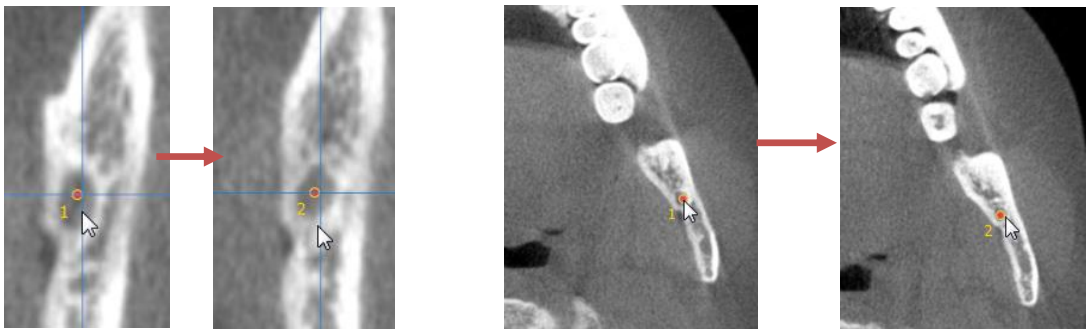


Fig. 68 Drawing along nerve path in the [CrossSectional] and [Axial] panes

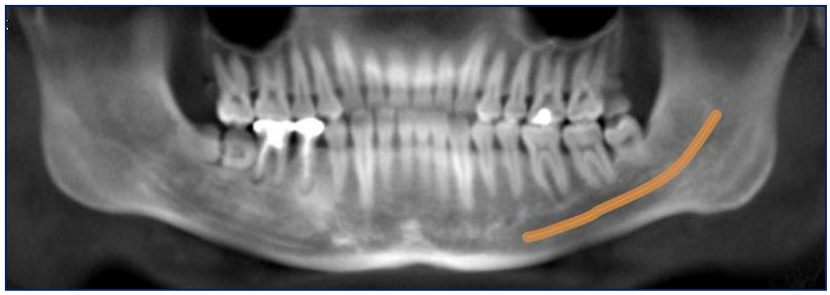


Fig. 69 Result shown on the [Panorama] pane

After the nerve is drawn, the marked nerve path will be highlighted and visible in all of the panes on the layout. The color and visibility can also be set in the [Preferences] menu in the [Task Tools] section.

Modify. To make modifications to the drawn nerve path or the arch, click on [Modify] and select either one. As shown below, the points along the path can now be manipulated.

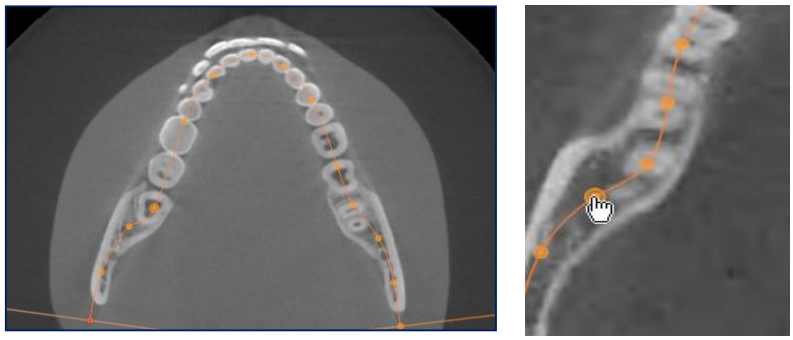


Fig. 70 Modify arch/curve in [Axial] view

Reposition control points one by one or move the entire arch. Users can also right-click and insert additional control points, delete selected control points, or delete the whole arch.

The same goes for nerve paths.

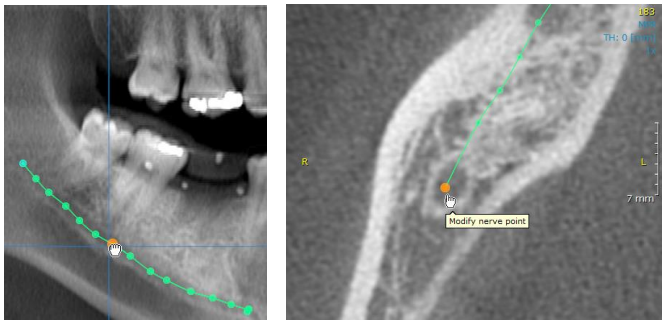


Fig. 71 Modify nerve markers as shown on [Panorama] (right) and [Axial] (left) panes

Press [Esc] when finished.

Implant. The Dental tab allows for implant planning and surgery simulation. OnDemand3D™'s implant library includes real-size implant fixtures and abutments from all major manufacturers. Some of the analysis tools available on this tab are [Bone Density Graph] and [Angle].

Function	Description
Pick & Place	Pick implant fixture from library and place
Place	Place a previously selected implant
Bone Density	Displays bone density information inside and surrounding the implant in graphs
List	View properties of the placed implants
Abutment	Provides an abutment library
Angle	Calculate the angle between two implants

Pick and Place. The [Implant Library] window as shown in Fig. 72 provides the user with a Manufacturers list, a Product Lines list, a Preview window and a section where the individuals implant models are to be selected from.

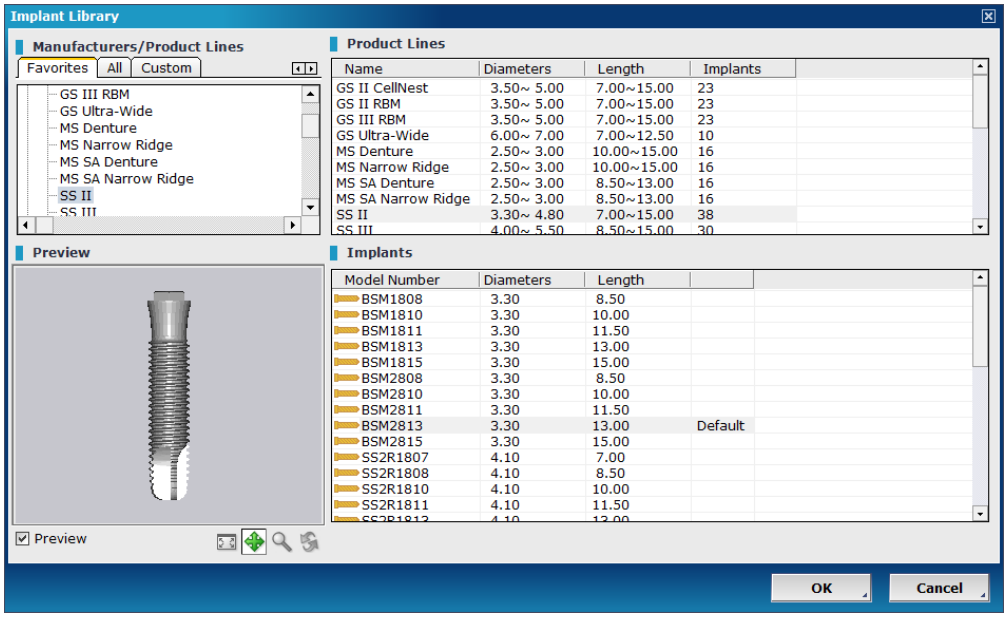


Fig. 72 [Implant Library] window

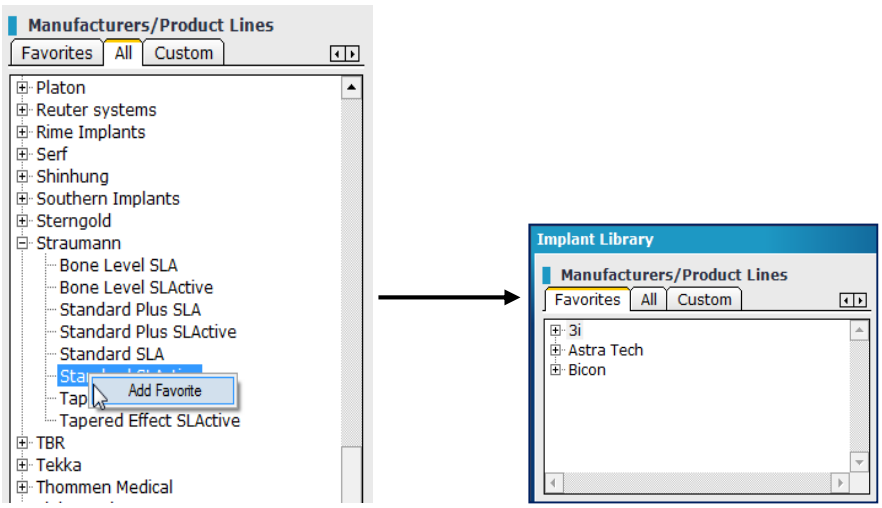


Fig. 73 Add to favorites

In the 'Manufacturers' section, the user will find three tabs: [Favorites], [All], and [Custom]. To add a product line or implant to [Favorites], right click and choose [Add Favorite].

Users can also create their own implants by going to the [Custom] tab and clicking on 

. In the [New Implant] window shown in Fig. 74, input the naming and parameter settings of the new implant and press [OK].

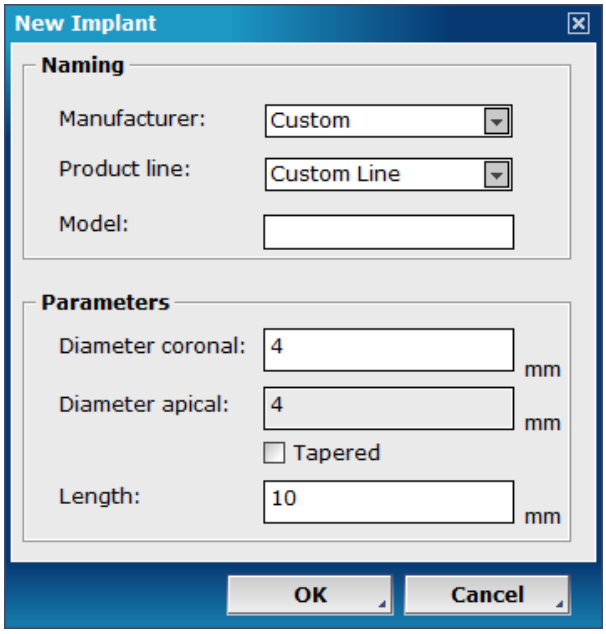


Fig. 74 Create custom implants using the [New Implant] window

Place. To place an implant fixture, click on the area where the virtual implant is to be placed and select the corresponding tooth number when the dialog below pops up. The default tooth numbering system can be changed in the [Preference] menu when needed.

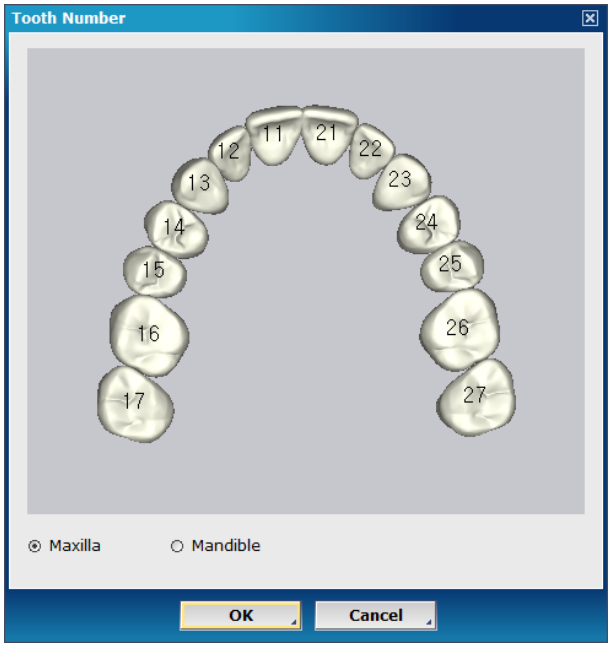


Fig. 75 [Tooth Numbering] dialog

After the implant fixture has been inserted, users can adjust and move it accordingly, using their mouse.

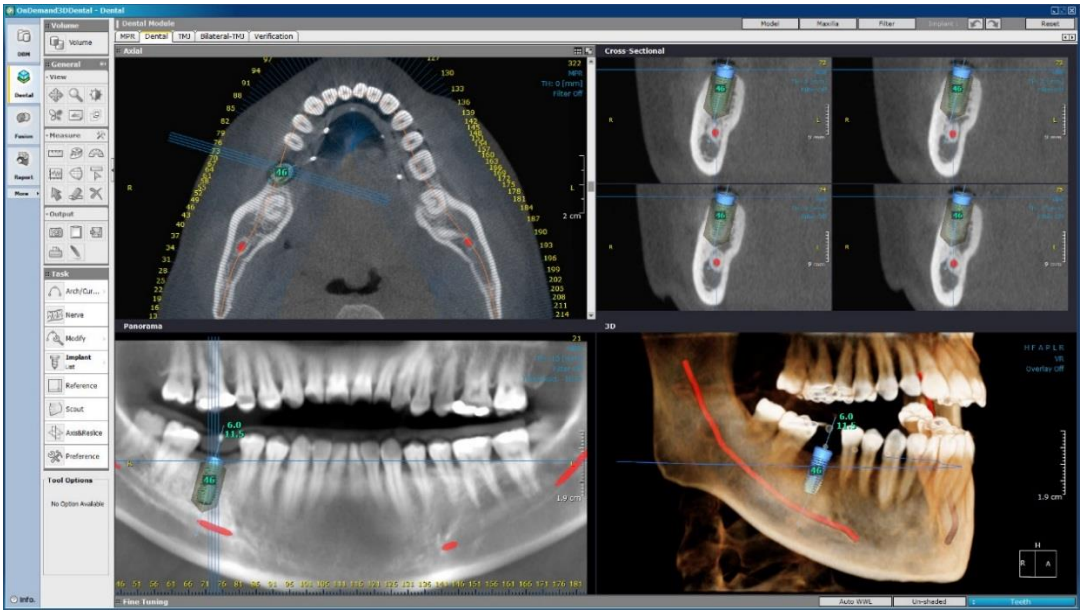


Fig. 76 Implant simulation

Bone Density Graph. This tool provides graphs on the bone density information for each implant. This information is displayed in two viewing directions: Coronal-Apical (the two graphs on the top) and the Implant Perpendicular direction (the lower graph). Click [Bone Density] graph from [Implant Task Tools] and choose the ID of the implant in question.

Users will be able to see bone density information of both the inside and outside of the implant fixture. [Thickness] refers to the thickness of the shell around the implant that is used to gather bone density values. Any changes made to the implant while the [Bone Density Graph] is still open will be immediately registered and updated on the graph.

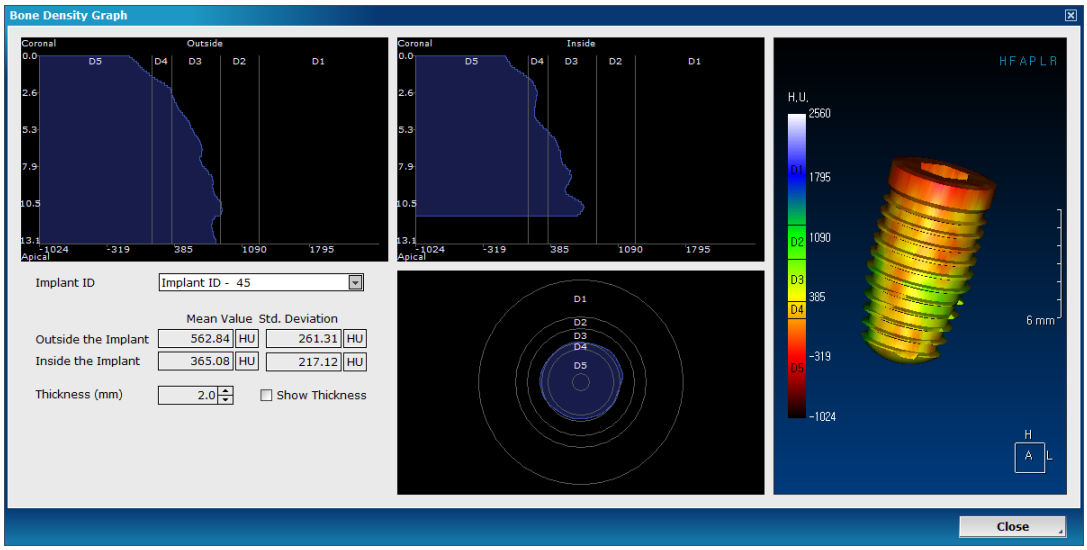


Fig. 77 [Bone Density Graph]

Lekholm and Zarb Scale	Upper bound	Lower bound
D1		More than 851 HU
D2	701HU	850HU
D3	501HU	700HU
D4	1HU	500HU
D5	Less than 0HU	

WARNING	The D1 – D5 values are based on Medical CT values. Cone beam CT values may differ. In addition, please be warned that HU values are not completely reliable when it comes to CBCT scans.

For more options, users can right click on an implant fixture, and the following drop-down menu will appear.

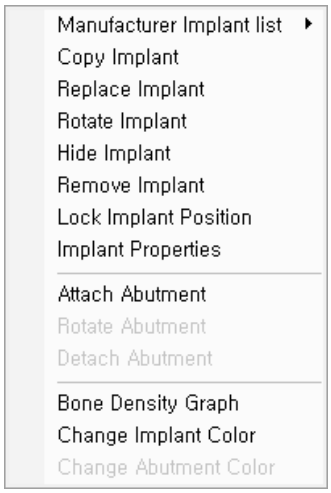
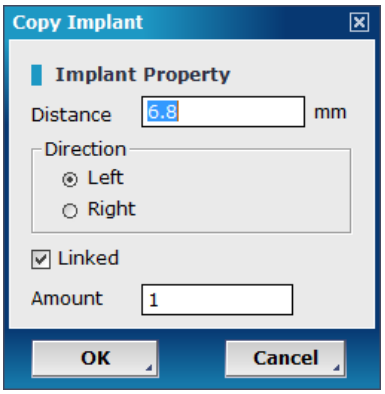
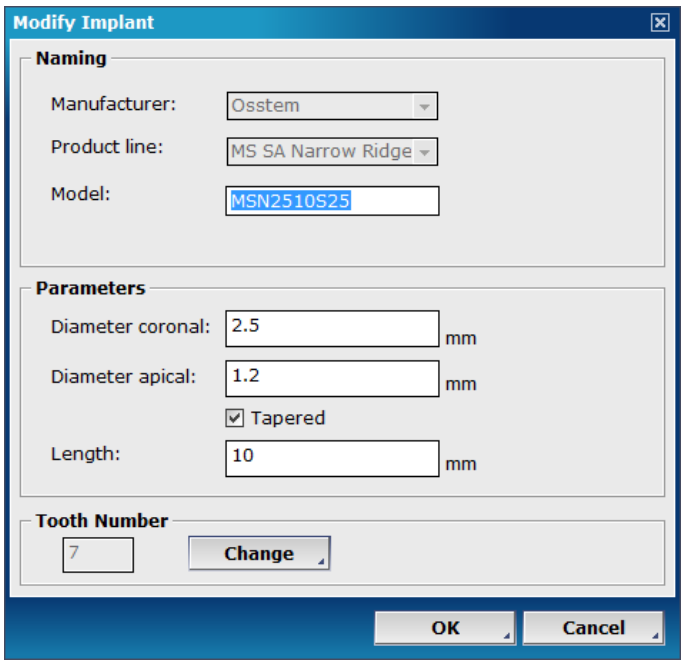
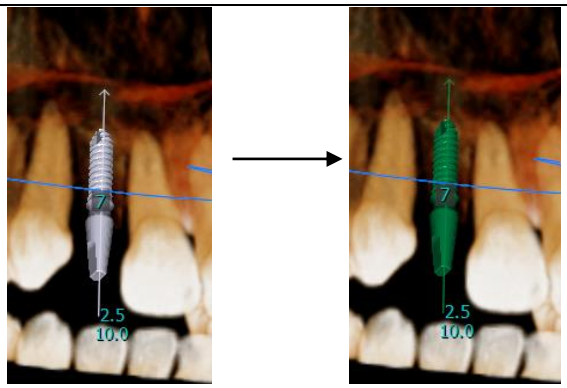


Fig. 78 Implant right-click menu

Function	Description
Manufacturer Implant list	A quick menu to replace existing implant with another from the same manufacturer
Copy Implant	Copy the selected implant with angle and distance settings.  Fig. 79 [Copy Implant] [Distance] is the distance from the original implant to the copied implant. [Direction] selects whether the copied implant is to the right or left side of the original implant. [Linked] keeps the original implant at the same angle of the original one. To [Unlink], right-click on an implant. [Amount] is the number of implant copies to be made.

Replace Implant	Replace with another implant from the library
Rotate Implant	Rotate implant
Hide Implant	Hide selected implant
Remove Implant	Remove selected implant
Lock Implant Position	Lock selected implant's position information
Implant Properties	View and edit implant properties. The [Modify Implant] dialog will pop up with all of the main properties. Users are also allowed to change 'Tooth Number' information by selecting [Change].  Fig. 80 [Modify Implant]
Attach Abutment	Attach an abutment
Rotate Abutment	Rotate selected abutment
Detach Abutment	Remove selected abutment
Bone Density Graph	Provides a shortcut to the implant [Bone Density Graph], which displays bone density information inside and surrounding the selected implant fixture. For more info, please see page 45 ***(☞ Subsection: Bone Density Graph***).
Change Implant Color	Change color of selected implant for color-coding.

	 Fig. 81 Change implant color
Change Abutment Color	Change color of selected abutment

List. This tool provides information on all of the currently placed implants including implant ID, apical/coronal diameters, and the length of each implant. [Show], [Hide], [Remove] or [Locate] all from this window.

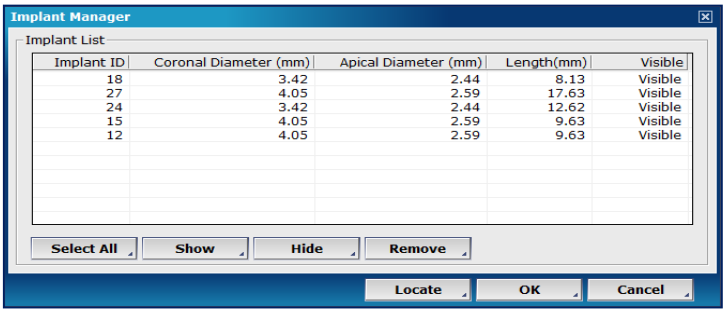


Fig. 82 [Implant Manager]

Abutment. Users can place abutments on implant fixtures from our library.

Angle. A tool that calculates the angle between any two implants. Select two implants from the menu, and the [Angle] values will be automatically calculated.

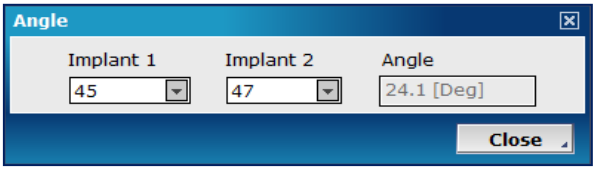


Fig. 83 [Angle] dialog

Reference. The point where the two blue lines cross is called the [Reference] point, and this is what is shown in the [CrossSectional] pane. For a closer look, users can first choose [Reference] from [Task Tools] and then click wherever they need. It is recommended to use this tool before an implant fixture is placed.

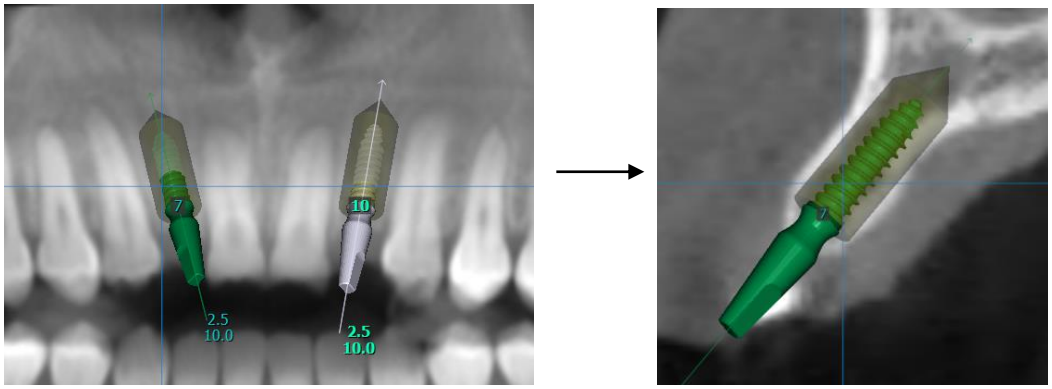


Fig. 84 [Reference] line and the CrossSectional pane

Scout. Users can use the [Scout] image as a guide to switch to a different axial slice or to reslice the data to include less of the whole CT data.

As seen in Fig. 85, the blue line refers to the axial slice position. The area within the orange rectangle is the area of interest for the user. If a full skull view is not needed, users can set their area of interest by expanding or shrinking the orange rectangle.

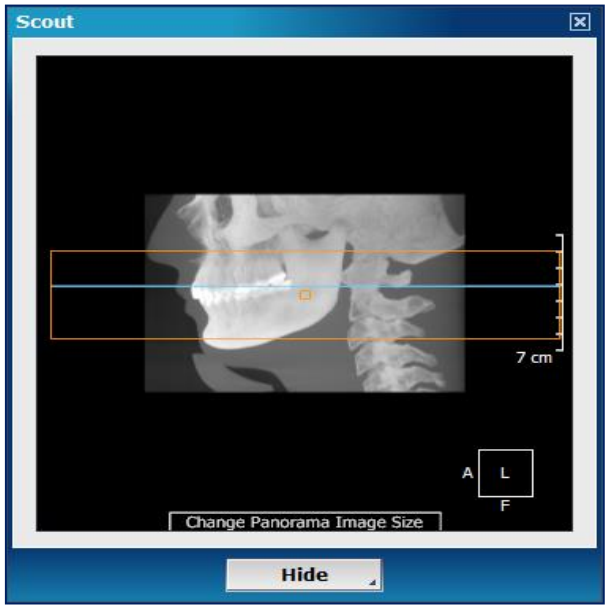


Fig. 85 [Scout] image

Axis & Reslice. This tool is used to make adjustments to the axes of CT data. Drag the blue reference lines to readjust and click [Reslice] to reslice. For easier viewing, don't forget to make use of the grid by checking [Show Grids].

Rotation degrees will be shown in yellow on the [Axial] pane, while the yellow line on the 3D pane refers to the horizontal plane of the teeth. Please note that in case the user chooses to reslice, most of the layout settings will be lost along with any pre-drawn arch information.

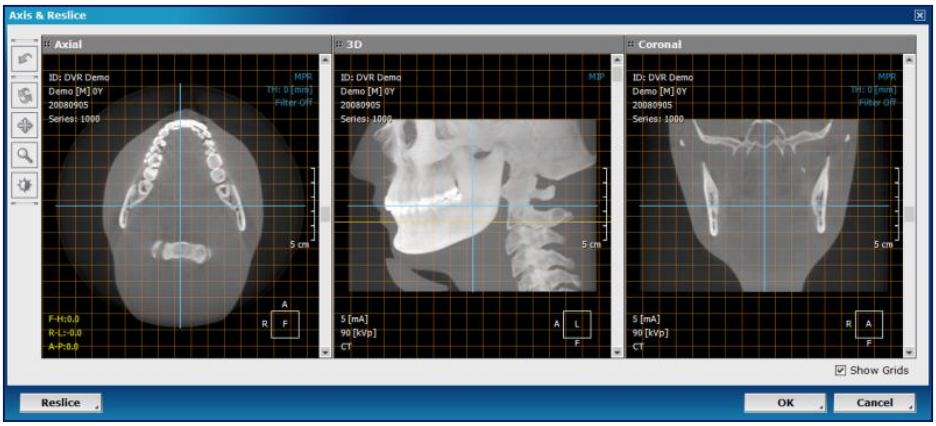


Fig. 86 The temporarily change the axes instead of reslicing, press [OK]

Preferences.

Most of the user's software preferences are set in this menu and are saved for all future projects.

As can be seen below, the [Preferences] menu has three tabs: [View], [Settings], and [Color]. In the default **[View]** tab, users will be able to set preferences for whether they want to be able to see hash lines, nerve segments, implant safety cylinders, etc.

In the **[Settings]** tab, users will find more advanced settings such as the default radius of the nerve in millimeters and tooth numbering system settings. To change the colors of curves, nerves and reference lines, please refer to the **[Color]** tab.

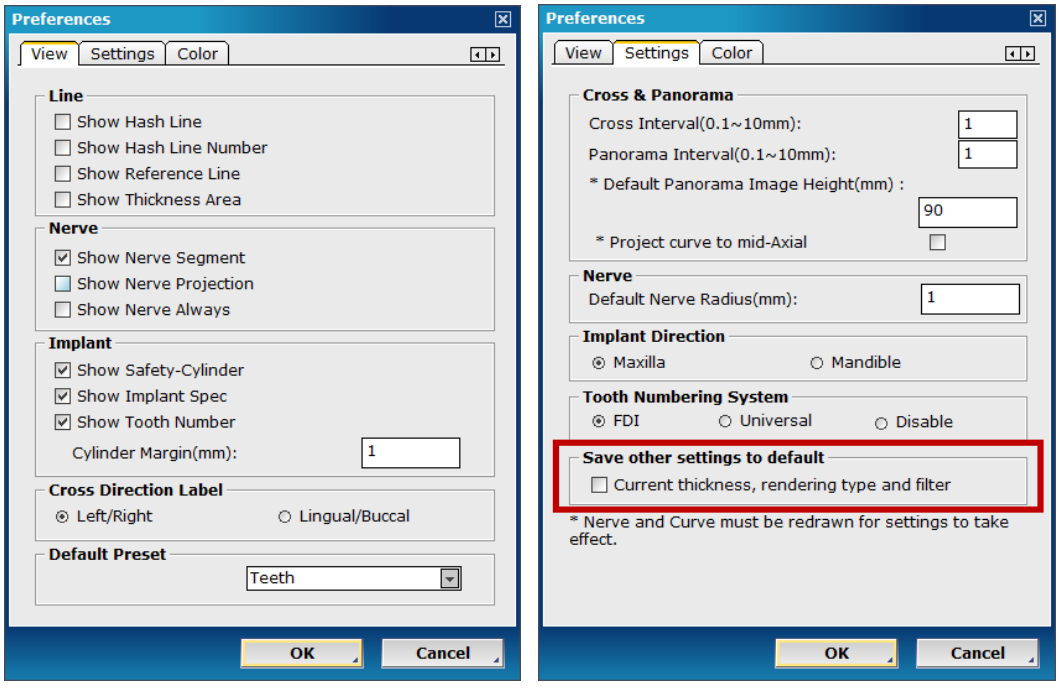


Fig. 87 Dental [Preferences]

INFO	Checking [Save other settings to default], shown in red Fig.87, will save the user's current settings of thickness, rendering mode (MIP, minIP, VR) and filters (1x, 2x) to the user's default settings. **For changes related to the arch and nerve to take effect, users will have to redraw [Arch/Curve] and/or [Nerve].

Additional Tool

For intra-oral/3D model scan alignment, users can use [Model] and [Maxilla] buttons provided on the top gray bar of the Dental tab.

Align

The [Align] function is characterized as merging intra-oral scan/3D model scan to the patient DICOM data. The following is a representation of the user's workflow on intra-oral scan/3D model scan alignment with patient DICOM data.

Step 1: Click 

on the top gray bar and select volume clipping direction by choosing [Maxilla] or [Mandible]. When in the [Align Model Wizard Step] adjust how much of a volume to clip using scrollbar on the left of the 3D pane.

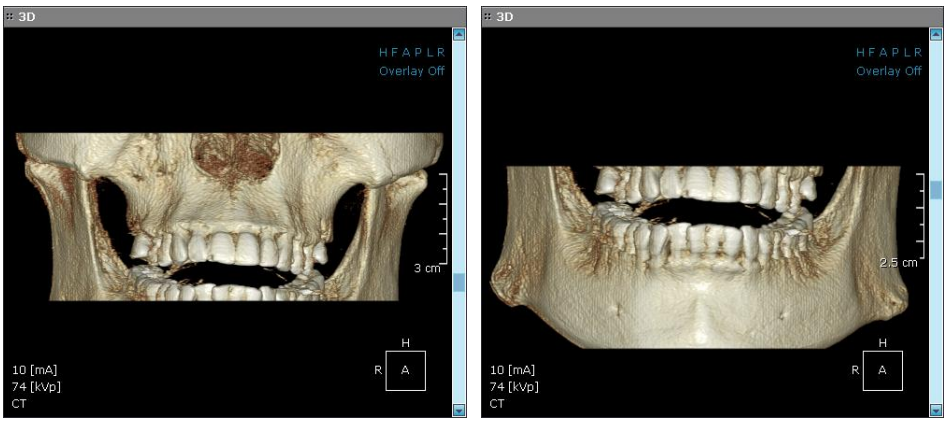
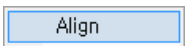


Fig. 88 Clipping Direction [Maxilla] (left), [Mandible] (right)

Step 2: Click 

and select [Align] 

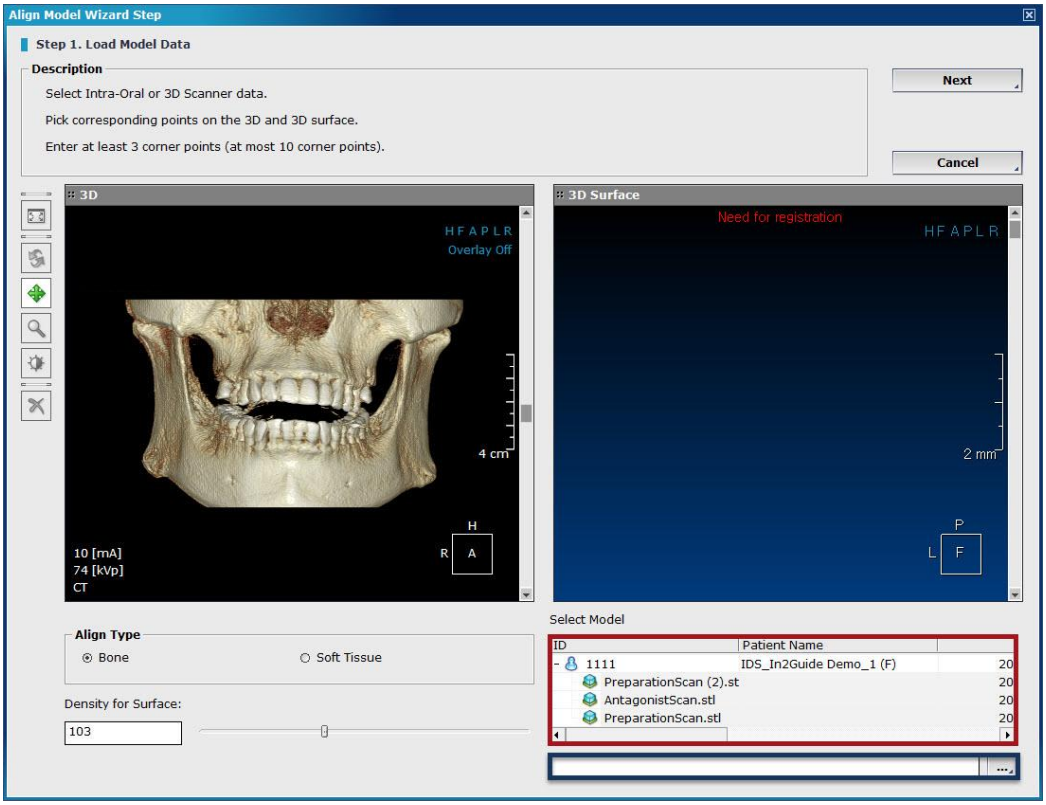


Fig. 89 Align Model Wizard Step

Step 3: Load Model Data (Step 1 of the Align Model Wizard Step)

Load intra-oral/3D model STL file straight from the DBM or click  button at the bottom-right hand corner (see Fig 89 highlighted in red and blue respectively) and locate file on your PC.

***Step 3 (A)*:** Select Align Type**.** Select either Bone or Soft Tissue for the DICOM data.

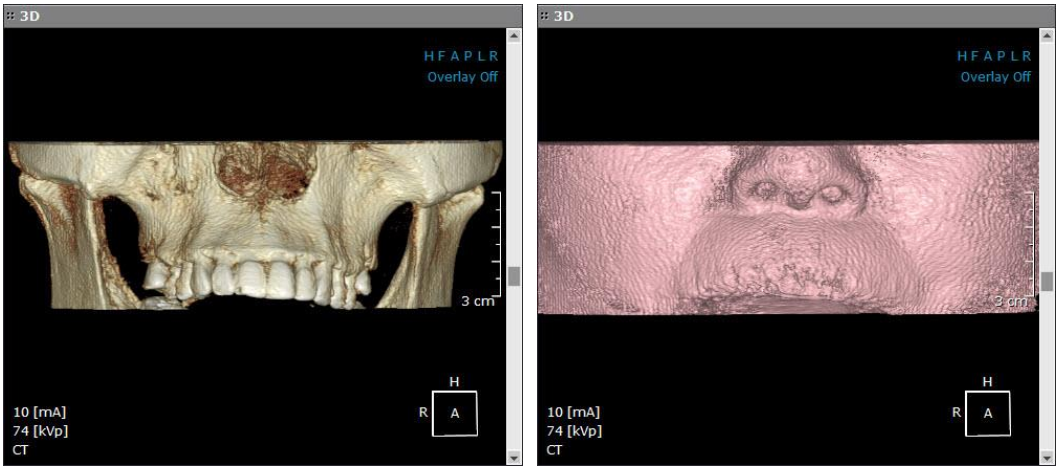


Fig. 90 Align Type (Bone (left) VS Soft Tissue (right))

***Step 3 (B)*:** Density for Surface Adjustment.
Using [Density for Surface] adjust the density (threshold) settings to create a clear image of the patient. Scroll the density bar left and right to adjust the density value. To achieve the best result adjust for the clearest image of the patient with minimum scatter and noise.

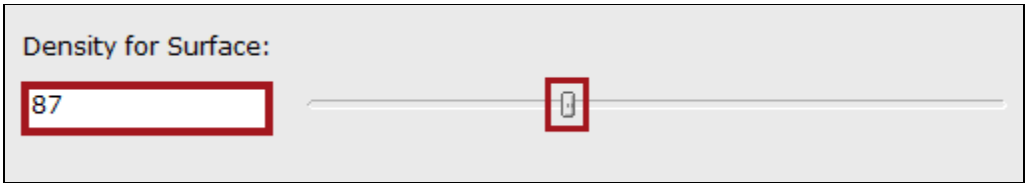


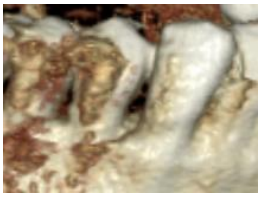
Fig. 91 Density for Surface

TIP

Get the right density

Density set too low. Volume is missing with roots exposed and missing bone information.

Density set right. Teeth are in the right shape with little to no scatter or noise.



Density set too high. The density is high and teeth look blurry with lots of scatter and noise

Step 4: Picking corresponding points.
After loading STL data and adjusting Align Type along with Density for Surface, double click on each dataset to pick three to ten corresponding points from the 3D and 3D Surface.

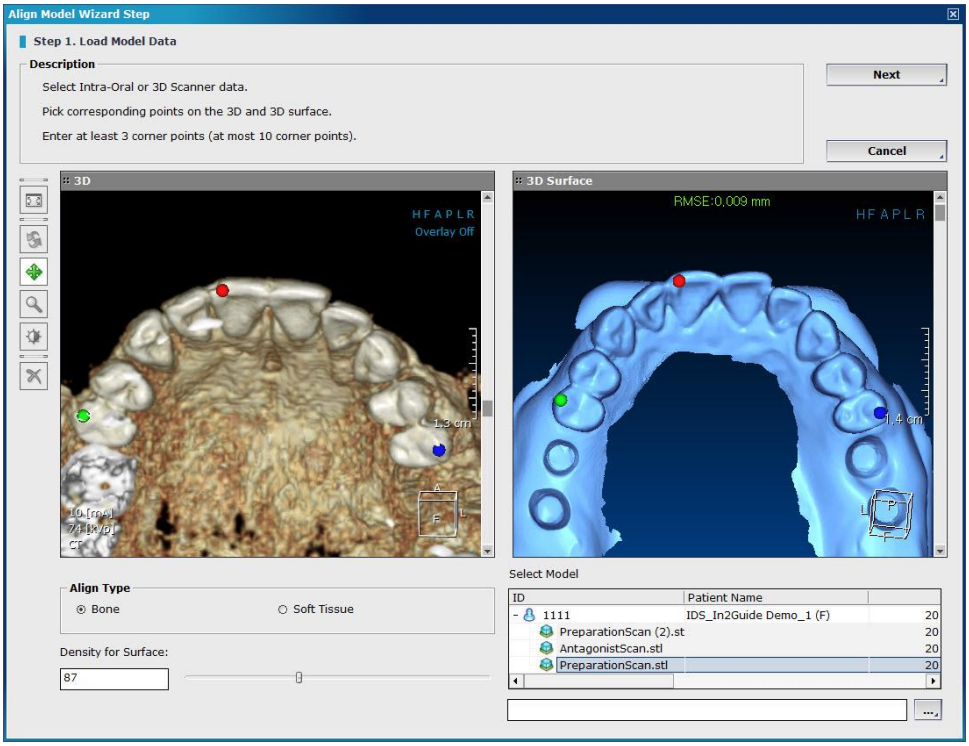


Fig. 92 Three corresponding points have been selected on the 3D and 3D Surface

Use the toolbar on the left of the Align Model Wizard Step window to reset, rotate, pan, zoom in/out, adjust windowing, as well as remove all SR points.

TIP	- Zoom in/out both sets of data using [Zoom] tool , for a more accurate placement of the corresponding points. - Avoid areas with scatter - Place points on cusp tips if possible - Place at least one point on molar/premolar if possible - Place points in a triangular pattern

The RMSE (Root Mean Square Error) must be under 1.000 (mm) in order to proceed with alignment and achieve accurate results. The RMSE value will change to green once the corresponding points are in the acceptable RMSE range. If not, it will be shown in red. In general, RMSE under 0.200 (mm) is recommended for best results.

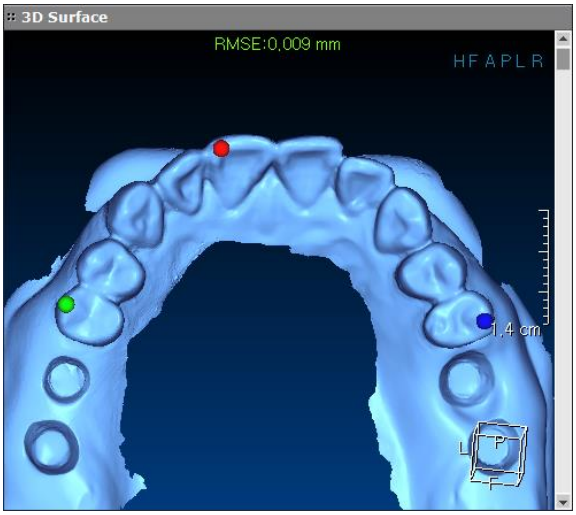


Fig. 93 RMSE of 0.009

Step 5: Click Next to proceed or click [Cancel] to close Align Model Wizard Step window

Step 6: Finish (Step 2 of the Align Model Wizard Step).
Verify the alignment at the final step by scrolling through the Axial and Cross-Sectional views and making sure STL data is tightly in contact with the patient data. The blue contour on the Axial and Cross-Sectional panes indicates the STL data, as shown in Fig 94. Once the contour is verified, click OK to finish the alignment.

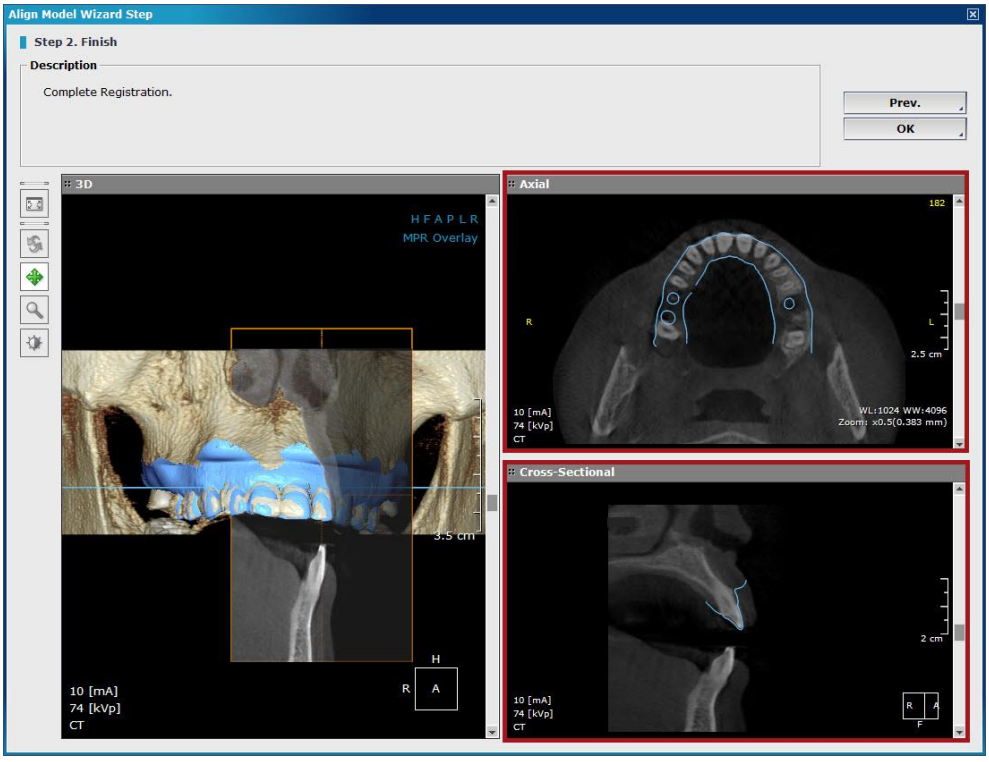
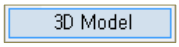


Fig. 94 Alignment Verification (STL data is tightly in contact with the patient data)

3D Model

Click 

and select [3D Model] 

to check and edit the list of 3D models available.

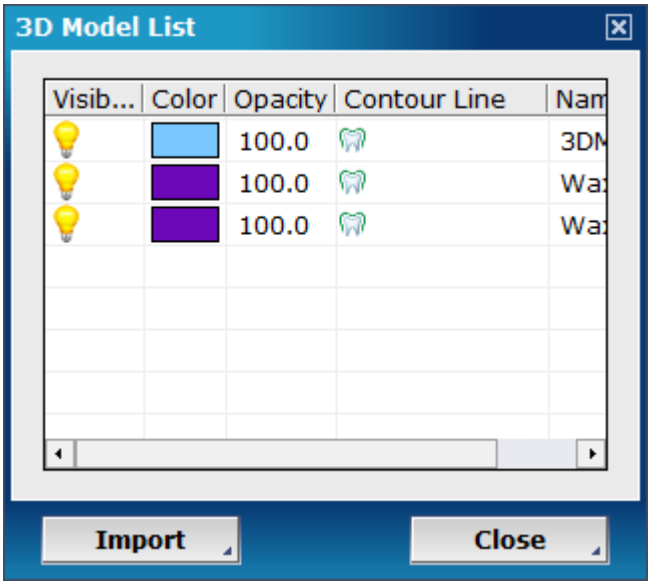


Fig. 95 3D Model List

Click 

to import 3D model onto the aligned data. Input object name and choose whether to import 3D model onto the [Patient] data or onto the [Guide/Stone] which is previously aligned STL data.

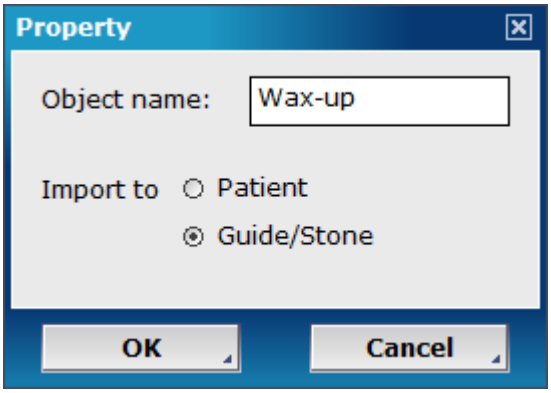


Fig. 96 Input object name and select import type

[Visibility], [Color] and [Contour line] of the imported 3D models can be adjusted according to the user's preferences. To change aforementioned settings simply click on the light bulb to change the visibility, color bar to change the color as seen in Fig. 98 and tooth icon to change the contour line.

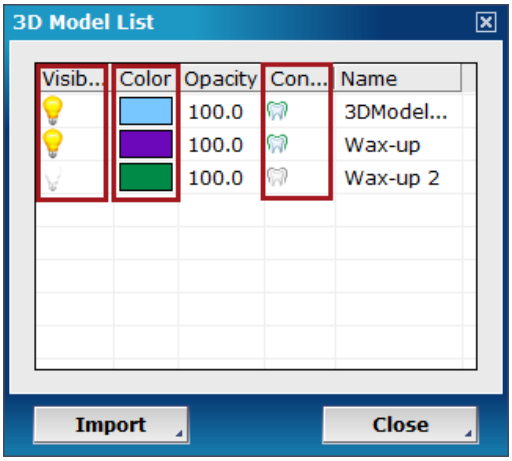


Fig. 97 Adjust visibility, color and contour line

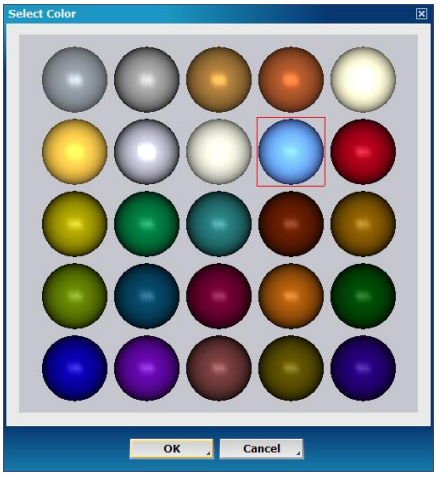


Fig. 98 Select 3D Model Color

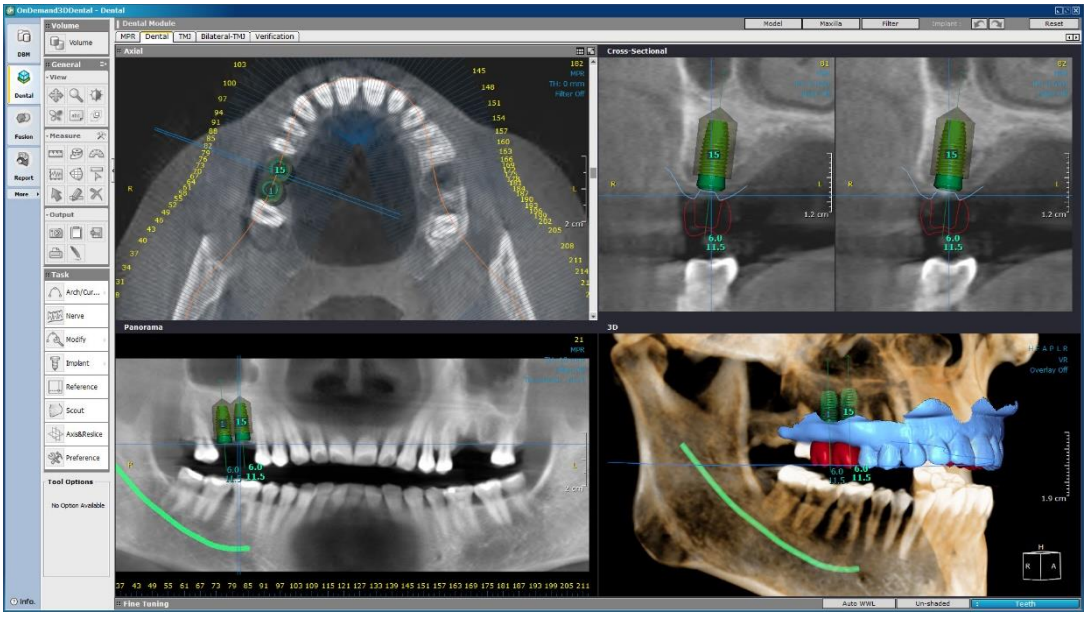


Fig. 99 Final result of implant planning and 3D model alignment performed in the Dental Tab

5.4 TMJ

The TMJ layout is designed so that users can study the Temporomandibular Joint with the four different views available: Axial, 3D, Coronal and Sagittal. There are two available task tools in the [TMJ] layout.

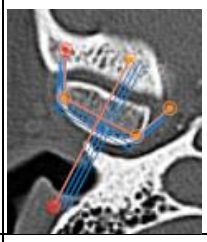
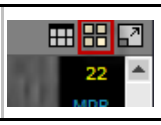
Tool	Function
	 The [Arch/Curve] tool in the [TMJ] layout is used to draw a half hexagon on the TMJ area in the [Axial] pane, which in turn generates the images in the [Coronal] and [Sagittal] panes seen in Fig. 100.
	Used to make modifications to the arch/curve.

Fig. 100 TMJ layout

TIP 	To change the layout of the [Coronal] and [Sagittal] panes to show more than one image, use the icon shown on the left.

5.5 Bilateral TMJ

The [Bilateral TMJ] layout mirrors the already drawn arch/curve on the [TMJ] layout on the other side. Use the [Modify] tool from [Task Tools] to make changes to the arch/curve.

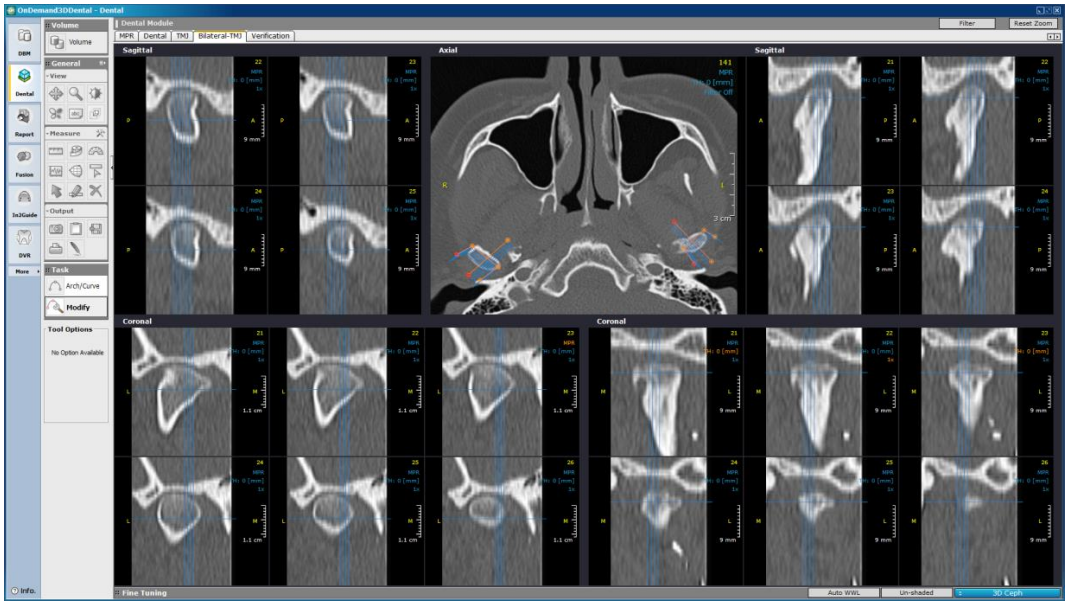


Fig. 101 Bilateral TMJ layout

5.6 Verification

The [Verification] tab is for verifying the placement of simulated implants. An [Implant Cross] and [Implant Parallel] panes are included in this layout for a much more precise planning.

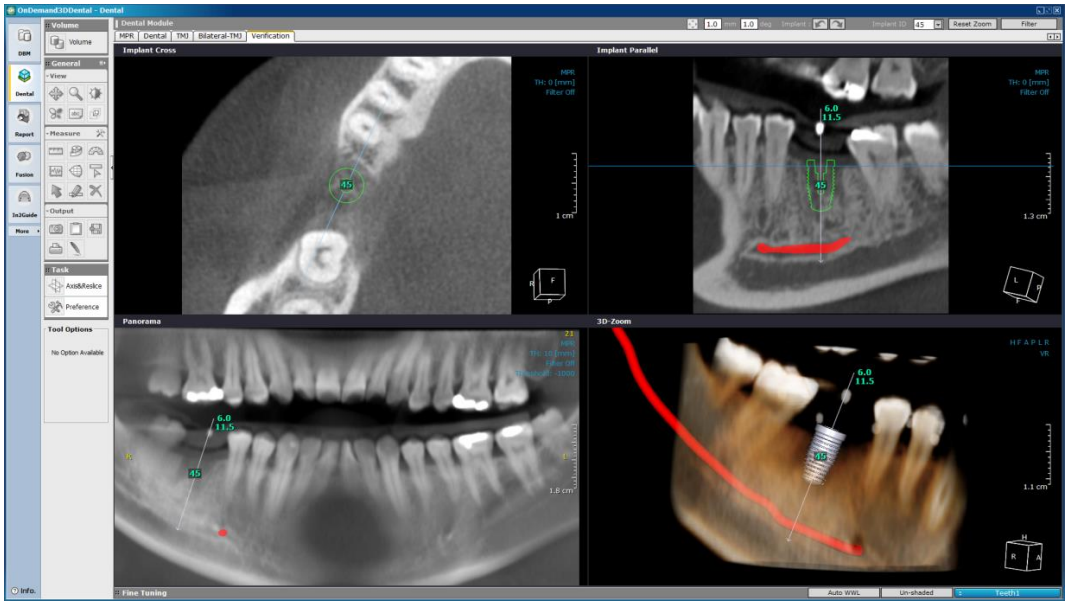


Fig. 102 [Verification] layout

To access [Verification] for specific implants, the user can click on an implant first on the [Dental] tab and then click on the [Verification] tab or simply right-click on an implant and select [Verification].

For more than one implants, users can switch between them using the implant ID on the provided toolbar located above the four panes, as shown below.

Fig. 103 [Verification] toolbar

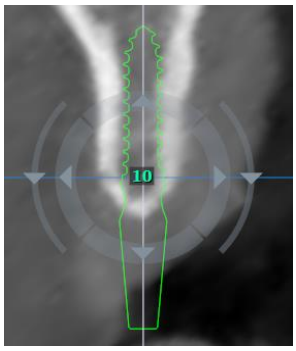
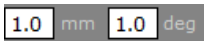


Fig. 104 [Reorientation]

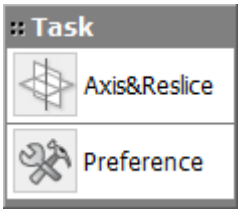
The  icon shown in Fig.103 refers to the reorientation of implants. The user will be able to see four arrows surrounding the selected implant, and two arrows outside for precise rotations in the [Implant Parallel] pane.

The distance the implant is moved in each direction by one click, and degrees the implant is rotated by one click can all be set using the 

settings. Any changes made can also be reversed using the 

icons.

The [Verification] tab has only two task tools:



[Axis/Reslice] for reslicing DICOM data and resetting the axes. Refer to page 49 (☞ ***Subsection: Axis & Reslice***) for more info.

[Preferences] accesses the software preference settings. Refer to page 50 (☞ ***Subsection: Preference***).

6 Report

The Report module is for users who want to quickly create a simple report. The Report module supports the extended functions of capture, save, convert, and print reconstructed images from OnDemand3D™. In addition, it lets the user export the created report as an HTML formatted document for viewing on any computer.

Images 'captured' from other modules with the  tool can be accessed here.

6.1 Layout

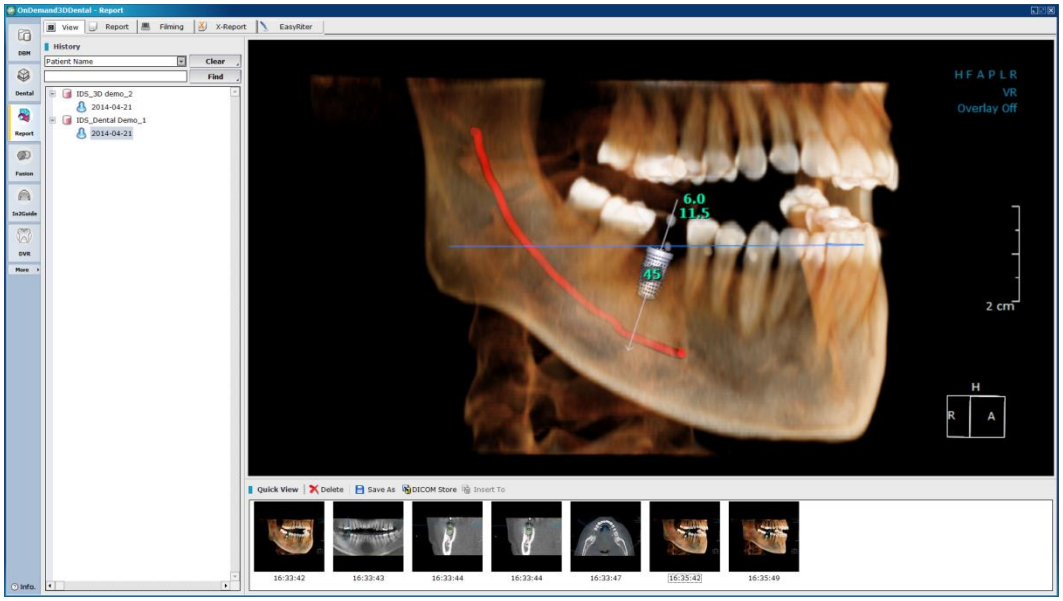


Fig. 105 View previously captured images by patient and date on the Report [View] layout

The user will be able to switch between modes using the tab buttons at the top of the screen, shown below.

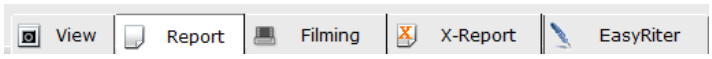


Fig. 106 Select mode for [Report]

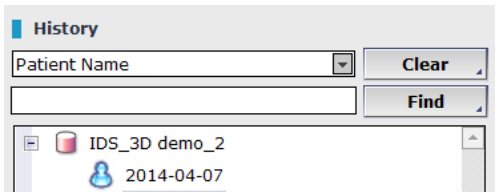


Fig. 107 Search through [Capture] history

The user's history of captured images are saved and stored in the [History] section, through which the user can search by date, patient ID and patient name.

When a folder is selected in the [History] section, the user will be able to see a preview of the images contained in the [Quick View] section as shown in Fig. 108. In the [Quick View] sections, users will be

able to [Delete], [Save], [Store images as DICOM], and [Insert] selected images into the report. Simply dragging and dropping images into image slots on the report will work too.

Fig. 108 Report [Quick View]

6.2 Report

Use the [Report] tab for basic reporting using captured images.

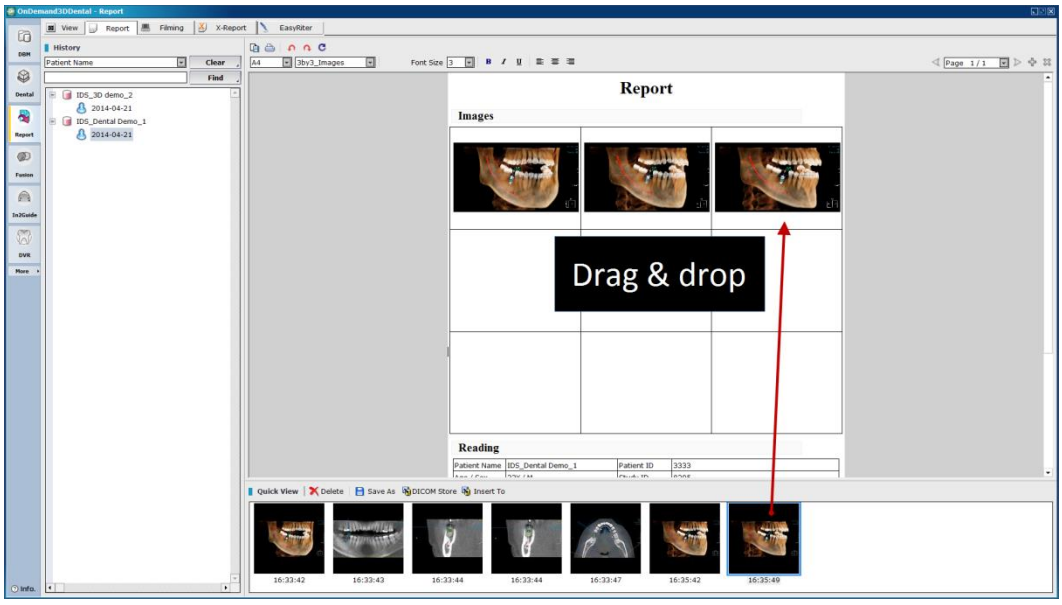
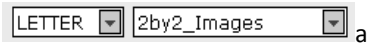


Fig. 109 Users will be able to work on basic reports using captured images on the [Report] tab

OnDemand3D™ provides the following tools for reports.

Fig. 110 [Report] tools

Tool	Description	Tool	Description
	[Export] as HTML.		Preview and [Print] report.
	[Undo] last action.		[Redo] last action.
	[Refresh].		

Select paper size for the report and the image layout using the 

and set font size, text styles, and text alignment.

The [Reading] section will be automatically populated with patient information when captured images are inserted into the Report, as can be seen below.

Reading

Patient Name	IDS_3D demo_2	Patient ID	4444
Age / Sex	018Y / M	Study ID	10167
Study Date	20130212	Description	Specials^02_3D_FACIAL (Adult)

Fig. 111 All of the information above can be edited if necessary

6.3 Filming

This mode allows users to choose an image layout and print out DICOM on film using a DICOM Printer. Drag and drop captured images onto the template layout and print.

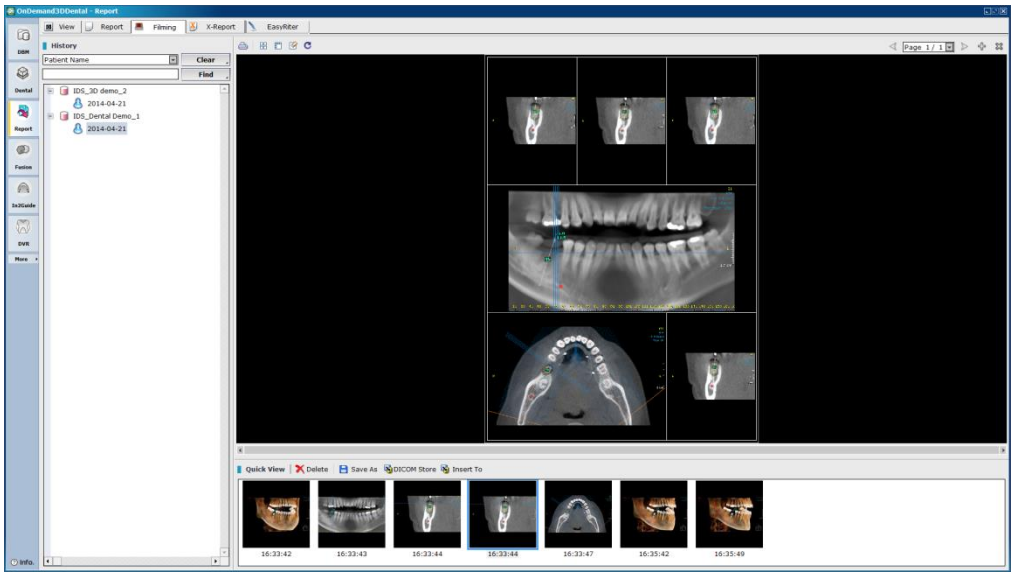


Fig. 112 Use the tools provided and drag and drop images onto the template

Tool	Description	Tool	Description
	[Print]		Change [Layout]
	[Merge] cells		[Clear] selected cell or all cells if nothing is selected
	[Clear All]		

6.4 Printer Options

Users will see the following dialog when they click [Print]. Select your medium type and the scale of the report to paper. [Fit to Size] will automatically resize the report to fit the paper, while [True Size], the default setting, will print the report in its original size. Choose [User Scale] to manually set.

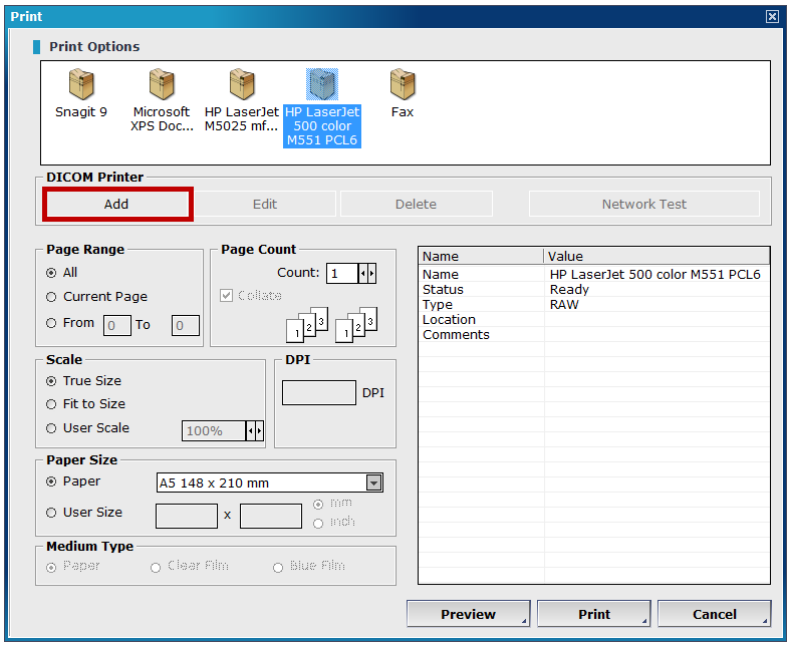


Fig. 113 [Printer] options

Press

, shown in red above, to add a new DICOM printer.

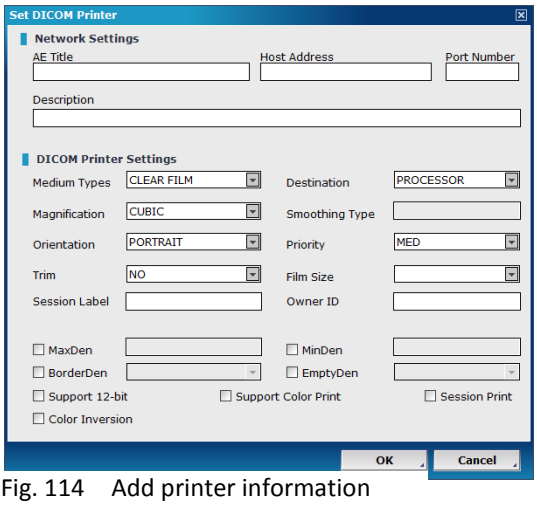


Fig. 114 Add printer information

Manually enter network and DICOM printer information, such as [Host Address] and [Port number].

Choose a page range, page count and size scale preferences. Users will also be able to choose between paper, clear film and blue film for their [Medium Type].

7 X-Report

X-Report provided by OnDemand3D™ is based on XML, while basic reports generated with the Report module are based on HTML. This makes it a much more advanced option for users who would like to create their own custom templates to increase efficiency and ease.

Custom templates created using X-Report Template Designer, detailed in the second part of this chapter starting on page 69 (☞***Section 7.2: X-Report Template Designer***), can be accessed from any module on OnDemand3D™. Users will be able to easily insert images onto the report using simple drag and drop motions. X-Report also supports real-size printing and can be exported as PPT, HTML or PDF files.

7.1 X-Report Tool

Load patient data onto any module, press  from [Output Tools] and click  in the [Local Report] window, as shown below.

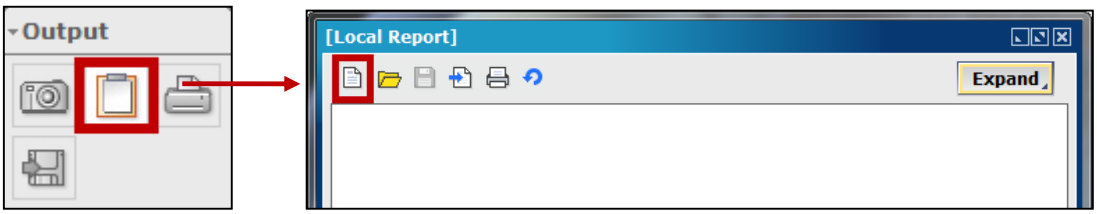


Fig. 115 Create new report with template

To make customized templates using [X-Report Template Designer], please refer to page 69 (☞***Section 7.2: X-Report Template Designer***).

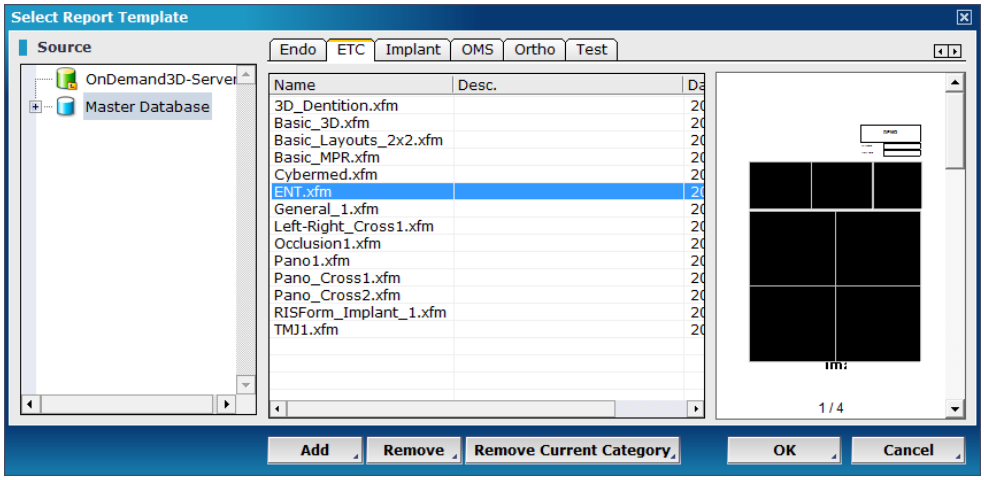


Fig. 116 Template files are saved as XFM data

To add X-Report templates in XFM format saved on the computer, users can also choose to [Add].

Select a template from the desired category and press [OK] to see it generated in the [Local Report] window as shown in Fig. 117.

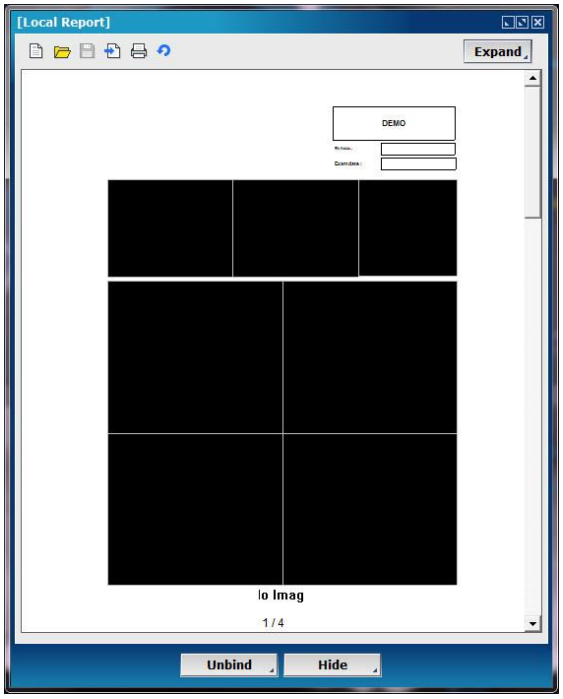


Fig. 117 New [Local Report] window is created

Tool	Description	Tool	Description
	[New]		[Open]
	[Save] as XFM.		[Export] as PDF, HTM, PPT, etc.
	[Print]		[Reset] template

Icon	Description
	[Expand] window for more tools. See pages 67 and 68 (☞).
	When using templates with 'bound' information, press to apply. See page 72 (☞).
	[Hide] window.

Inserting Images. To insert images, simply drag and drop from the screen onto image boxes on the report. For cross-sectional images, OnDemand3D™ allows for inserting a series of images into the report at once. Users can do this by simply changing the layout of the [CrossSectional] pane to show more images and dragging the first image into the report. The image boxes after it will automatically fill.

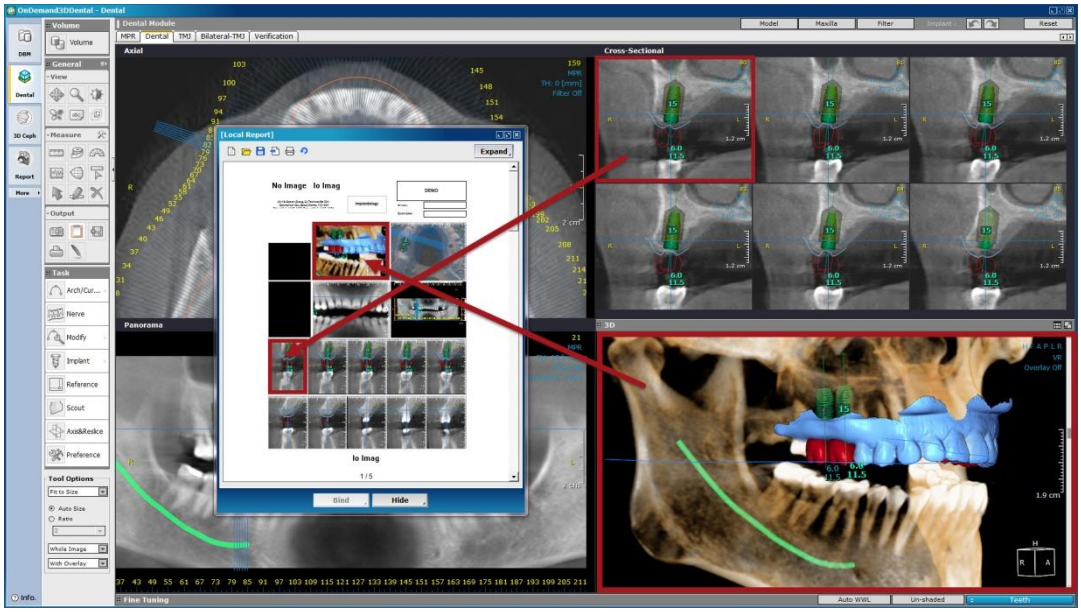


Fig. 118 Simply drag and drop images onto image boxes on the [Local Report] window

Another way to import a series of images is to click on the images wanted to select and then to drag the first image in. The selected images following will automatically fill in. When a cross-sectional image is selected, users will see a light gray check mark on the image.

Tool options. Users also have tool options for this function, as can be seen below the [Task Tools] section in Fig.119.

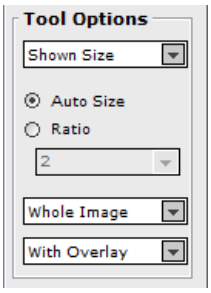


Fig. 119 Tool options

This image options menu contains settings specifically for the X-Report window. Select here, if the images to be dragged in are to be 'shown size', 'true size' or 'fit to size'.

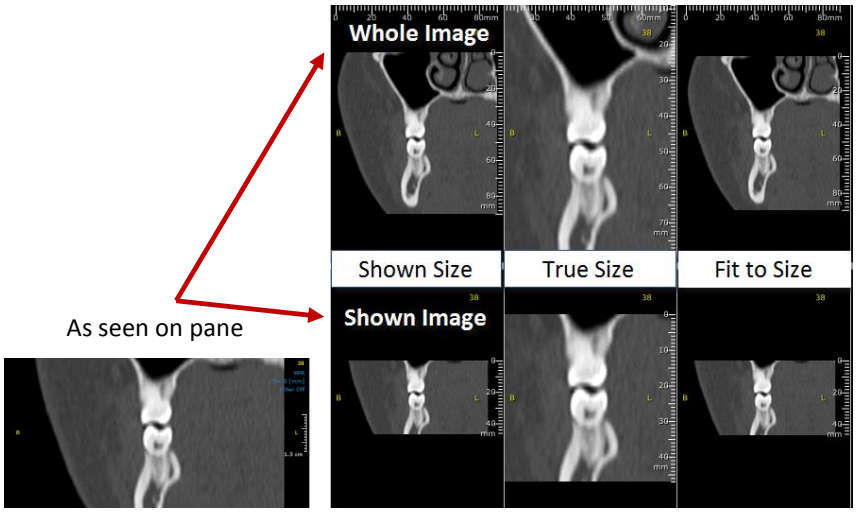


Fig. 120 Comparison of original image in pane and images in X-Report with different options selected

[Shown Size] – the image will be the same size as shown in the actual OnDemand3D™ pane.
[True Size] – the image will true to its original size.
[Fit to Size] – the whole image will resized to fit the image box.

The [Auto Size] and [Ratio] settings refer to the text settings of the image being dragged. If there are text overlays on the image, such as measurements and notes or even patient information and ruler numbers, they will be automatically resized according to the image box size on the X-Report. Choose [Ratio] in order to manually set the resizing ratio.

[Whole Image] will import the whole image, rather than the portion of the image that is visible in the pane (user's zoom settings), while [Shown Image] will only import the shown portion of the image. For image overlays to still be visible in the report, select [With Overlay] and select [Image Only] to import the image without any overlays. Overlays include text overlays such as patient information, measurements, reference lines, and plane/outline overlays.

[Expand] window. [Expand] the window using the 

icon and utilize the basic editing tools to finish the report. The editing tools provided will be similar to the ones in [X-Report Template Designer]. Users will be able to delete or add pages to the template alongside with adding a new template to the current one. Add in additional image boxes and edit the text in the report.

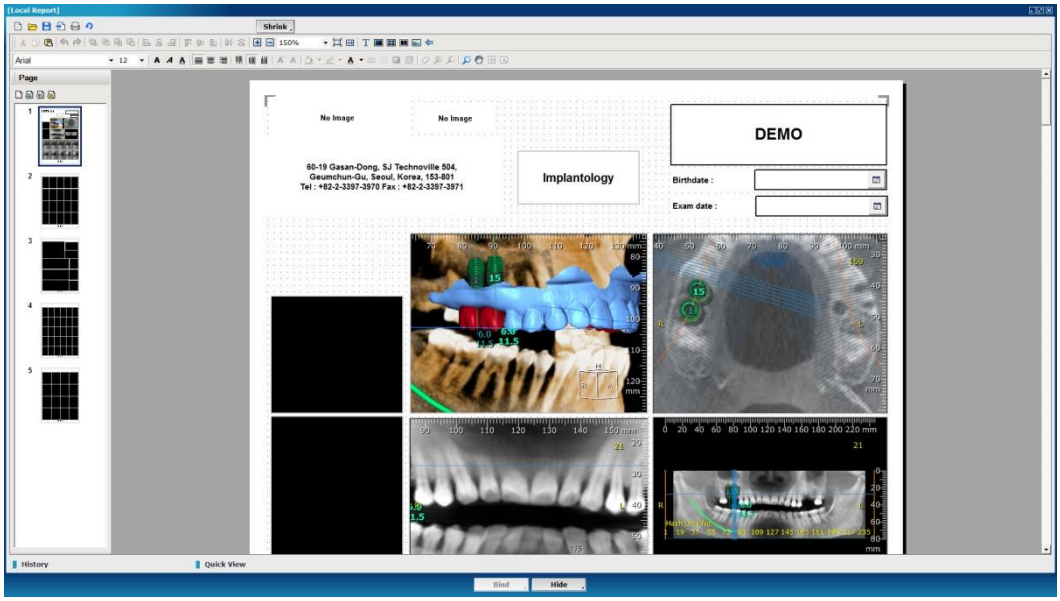


Fig. 121 Expanded [X-Report] window

Scale options for the image boxes can again be edited in this window. Use the  to scale an image to [Real Size], or  to scale the whole image to fit the window. Click on the  icon and drag up or down on an image to zoom in and out. To pan an image, use the  icon provided.

Fig. 122 Tools for editing text on X-Report

Additional tools for editing provided on X-Report are as follows:

 Zoom to fit screen

 Zoom to fit width

 Bring to the very front

 Send to the very back

 Bring to front

 Send to back

 Set line width

 Set line style

 Add shadow effect

 Add 3D effect

 Image layout

Save X-Report. Click  and provide details such as name, keywords, comments and whether to use password protection, as shown in Fig. 123. Saved reports can be accessed from DBM under the patient series, shown as XFM data. Double click and open with X-Report to edit.

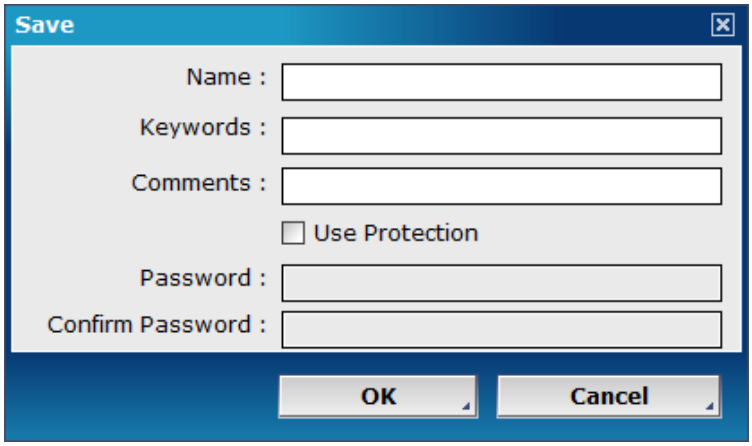
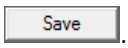


Fig. 123 Save X-Report

Export X-Report. Reports can then be exported as either PPT, JPG, HTM, or PDF data. Simply click  , select file destination along with file format, input name and press  .

Print X-Report. Select  to print report. Please refer to page 64 (☞ ***Subsection: Printer Options***) for more on printing options.

7.2 X-Report Template Designer

Design your very own custom templates using X-Report Template Designer. Create specialized report styles for each patient's needs and increase the efficiency of writing a report. To start X-Report Template Designer in Windows, press [Start] → [All Programs] → [OnDemand3DDental] → [X-Report Template Designer] as shown below.

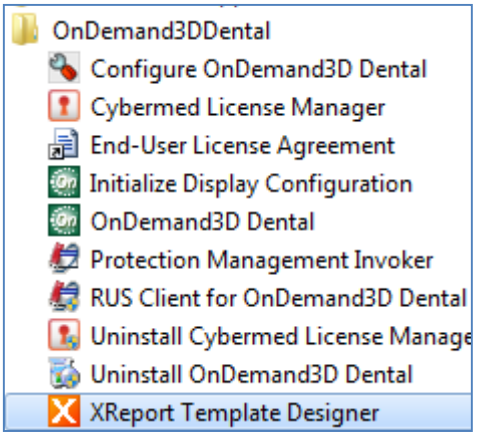


Fig. 124 Run X-Report Template Designer from the Start menu

X-Report Template Designer provides functions to create and manage report templates. Based on XML, X-Report makes it possible to bind data elements such as patient ID, name, sex and etc. to a control. Please read further for more information.

Layout

X-Report Template Designer is composed of a number of menu selections on both sides of the screen, an editing toolbar at the top, and a simple and straightforward look.

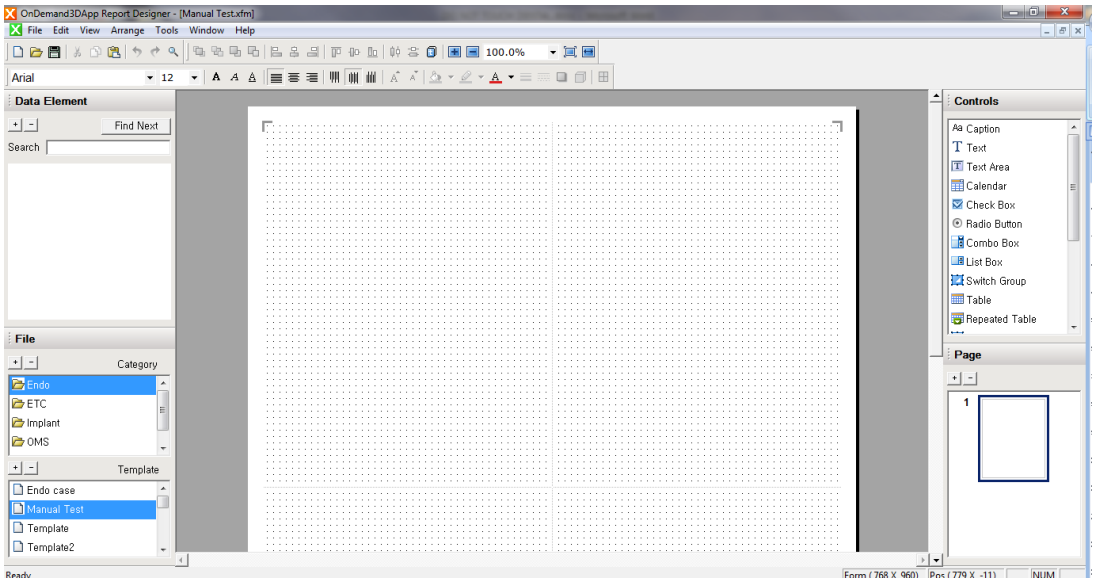


Fig. 125 [OnDemand3D Report Designer] layout

Tools

The tools included in X-Report Template Designer are similar to tools found on general word processors. Please refer to page 68 (☞ ***Table: Additional tools***) for more info.

Fig. 126 Editing toolbar provided on X-Report Template Designer

Create new template. Press  or go to [File] → [New], input file name, paper size and paper orientation information in the [New File] dialog and users will see a screen similar to Fig. 125. Another way to create a new file is to click the [+] icon in the 'Template' section at the bottom left corner of the screen.

Users can manage their report templates using the [+] and [-] icons provided in the 'File', 'Data Element' and 'Page' sections. Press [+] to add, and press [-] to delete. Add any number of categories and templates to the template database and organize them for easier access.

Save template. To save the current template, click  in the toolbar or select [Save] from the [File] menu.

Load template. Double click on a template in the 'File' section or click  from the toolbar.

Adding Controls

After a new template has been added and opened, users can simply drag and drop controls from the [Controls] section on the upper right side of the screen.

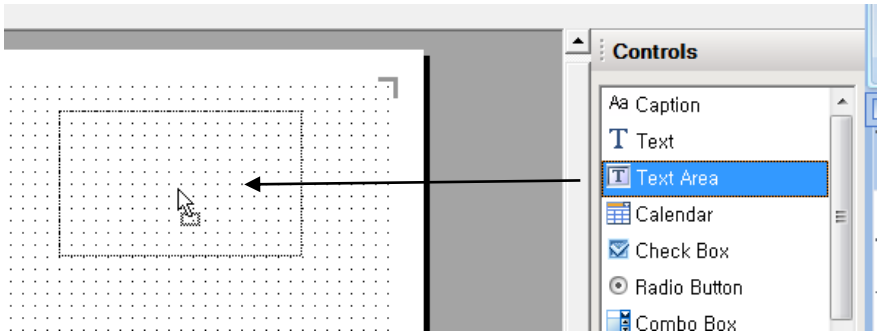


Fig. 127 Drag and drop controls onto template

After the controls are dragged in, resize and re-position as needed. Users are provided with a grid for easier positioning, which will not be visible on the actual report template. To configure grid settings, go to the [View] menu and set preferences.

Right-click on any control or double-click and choose [Properties] to change settings such as fill and border color, text style or effects such as shadow and 3D.

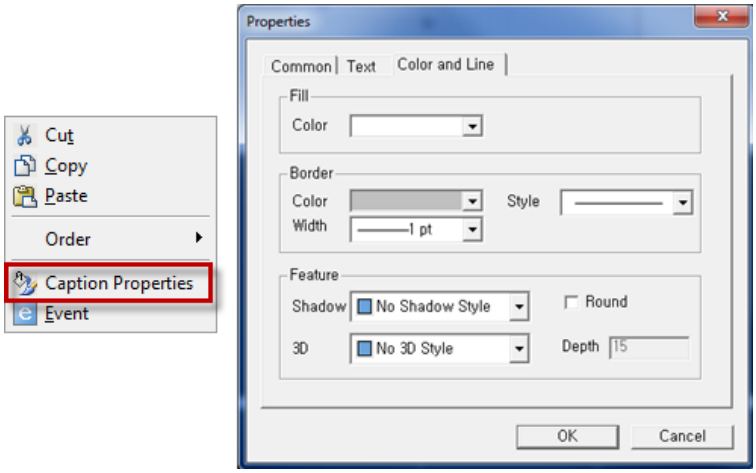


Fig. 128 [Properties] window

Drag to position and align controls or use the alignment tools provided on the upper toolbar.

	Align left
	Align center
	Align right
	Align to top
	Align vertical center
	Align to bottom

	Equal width
	Equal length
	Change tab order
	Zoom in/out

Data Element Binding

Combine controls with data elements such as the patient ID, name, sex and even images. If a control is bound, the corresponding information will be automatically entered from the DICOM data when the user writes a report.

Loading Data Elements. Data elements are saved in XSD file format. Click the [+] icon from the [Data Element] section on the upper left side of the screen, choose [Local XSD] and open the [XReportDICOM.xsd] file. This file contains the header information of DICOM data such as the patient ID, name and etc.

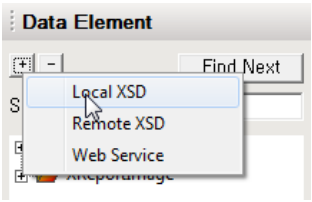
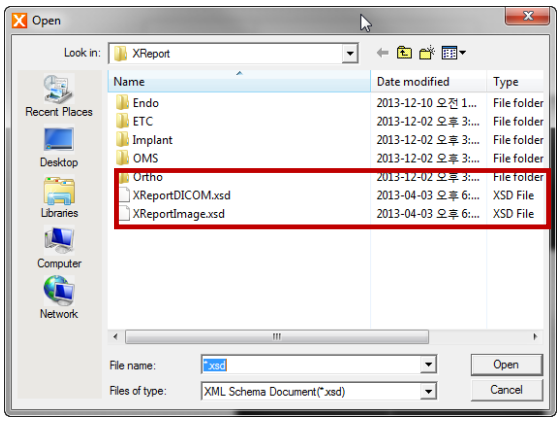


Fig. 129 Importing XSD data



Binding Data Elements. Drag a data element from the menu and drop into a control on the report. The two will be automatically bound. Bound controls will have a small comment on the upper right corner, such as PatientComments, while controls that have not been bound will have a sign indicating none.

Controls

Create custom templates using the controls provided and bind them to data elements for easier and simpler reporting.

Caption. Create a box to display text labels. Click inside the box and enter text. Right-click and choose [Properties] or double-click to change settings.

Fig. 130 Caption [REPORT SAMPLE]

Text. Create a box for inputting single-line text. To set a default text to display, go to the [Properties] menu and in the [Data and Option] tab, enter the default text to display. Fig. 131 shows two text boxes. One showing a default value of [Name:] while the other one has been bound to the data element [PatientName].

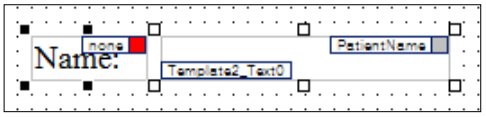


Fig. 131 Default value: [Name:]

Text Area. Create a multi-line text box.

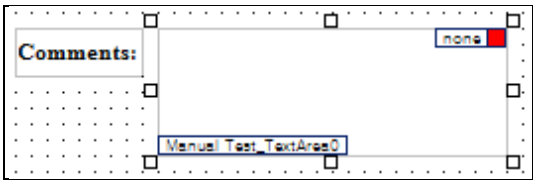


Fig. 132 More than one line of text can be input into a [Text Area]

Calendar. Create a pop-up style calendar box. Calendar boxes can also be bound to the [PatientBirthDate] data element.

Fig. 133 For easier input of dates

Check Box. A check box may be used to answer a yes or no value or for a basic checklist as shown below. Drag in check boxes and click to edit the labels.

Any number of items can be selected in a checklist, and the user can also set it up so that some of the check boxes are checked in default with the [Data and Options] tab in [Properties].

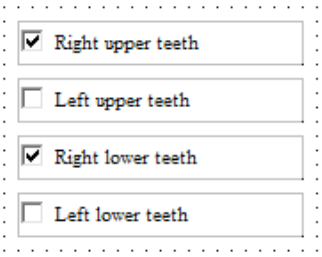


Fig. 134 Create a simple checklist

Radio Button. Create a group of choices where only one item can be selected. Users will be prompted to put in their radio button values in the [Insert Radio Button] dialog, as shown Fig. 135. Use the [Add] button to add in new values and [Modify], [Remove] or [Move up] if necessary. Select the default value as well, and as shown in Fig. 135 , it will be set as the first choice.

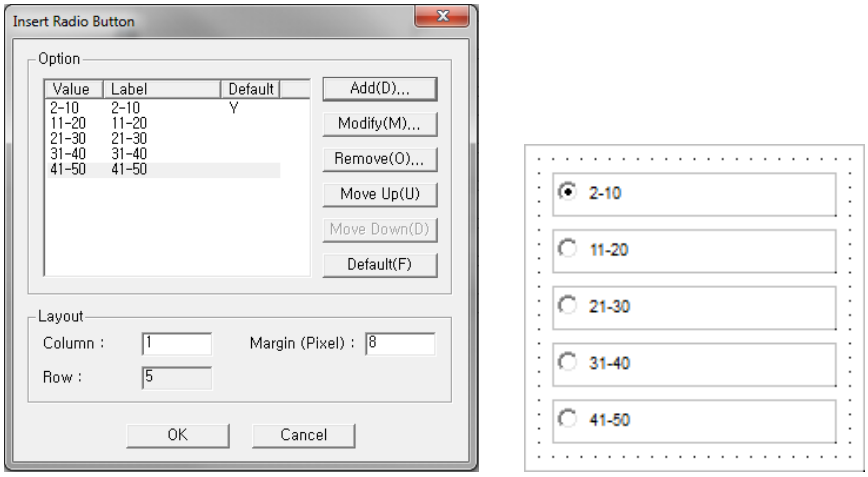


Fig. 135 [Insert Radio Button] dialog

Combo Box. Create a [Combo Box] control that can be used to present a list of options in the form of a drop-down menu.

List Box. Create a [List Box] to present a scrollable list of text items. To insert items, double click and go to the [Data and Option] tab.

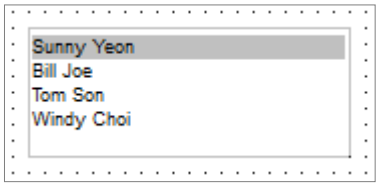


Fig. 136 Creating a [List Box]

Switch Group. Add a control that allows for switching between tabs. Enter a different control or different menu options for each tab.

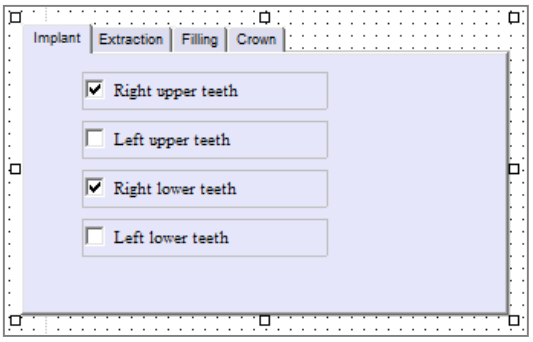


Fig. 137 Create a [Switch Group]

Table. Create a table and click to enter text. Each cell can be bound to a data element. Dragging a data element folder of choice into the report and choosing [Table] will automatically create a table with the bound data elements, as shown in Fig. 138

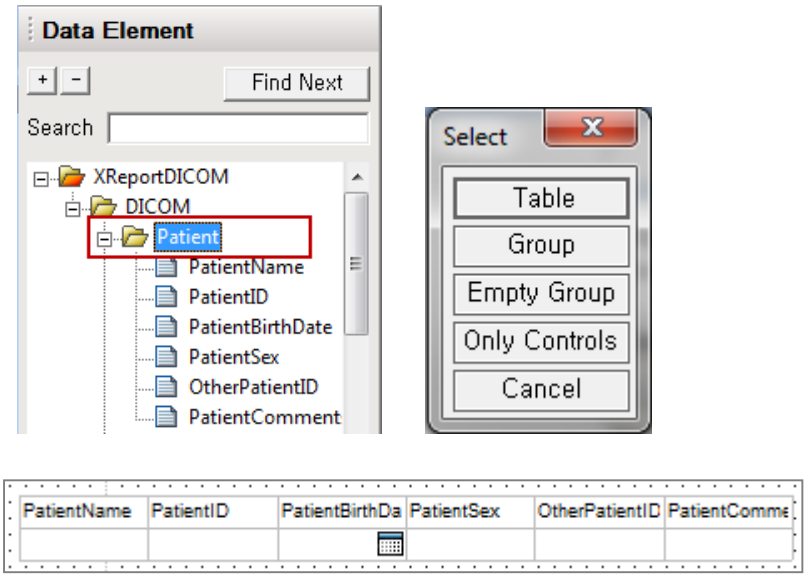


Fig. 138 Creating a data element [Table]

Repeated Table. Create a table with rows that can be repeatedly added onto the table along with the information contained. Drag the control onto the report and follow the same steps as with a [Table]. Go to [Properties] and on the [Data and Option] tab, choose the number of rows to be 'repeatable'.

name	relation	id	role
JB Lee	r1	jblee	admin
JY Kim	r2	jykim	none
SY Lee	r1	sylee	
KW Kim	r3	kwim	

Fig. 139 [Repeated Table]

[Repeated Tables] on the actual report will include a small beside a table row. Click on it and choose where to insert the additional row.

Repeated Groups. Create a group for repeated table elements as shown below.

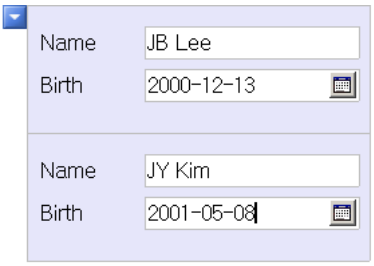


Fig. 140 [Repeated Group]

Picture. Create a picture box to be used for company logos, patient photos and etc.

Fig. 141 [Picture] box

Image. Create an image box to display an image.

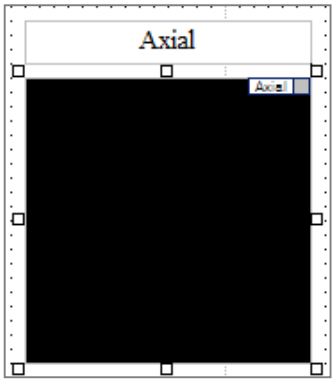


Fig. 142 [Image] box bound to data element [Axial]

Multiple Image. Create an image box to display multiple images from OnDemand3D™ by inserting different images into each cell.

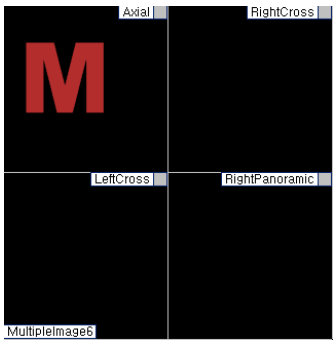


Fig. 143 [Multiple Image] box

To change the layout of an image box, use the  in the upper toolbar.

Series Image. Create an image box to display a series of images from OnDemand3D™ Dental. With this, the user would only have to drag the first image in, and the others will fill up automatically.

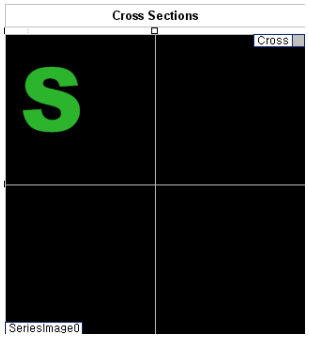


Fig. 144 [Series Image] box

To switch from [Multiple Image] control to [Series Image] control and vice versa, simply right click on the image and clock [Switch to Series Image Control] as shown below.

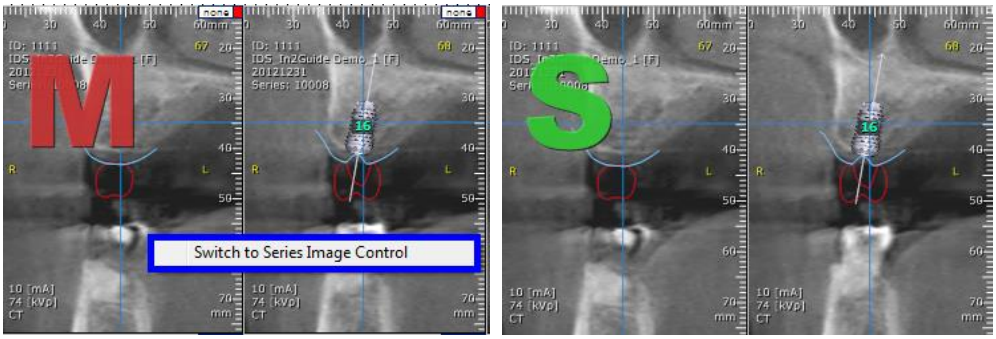


Fig. 145 Switching from [Multiple Image] on the left to [Series Image] on the right

Group. Create a group box to group together several controls, as shown in Fig. 146. Users can also drag a data element folder into the report an select [Group], which will automatically create a group of controls already bound with data elements.

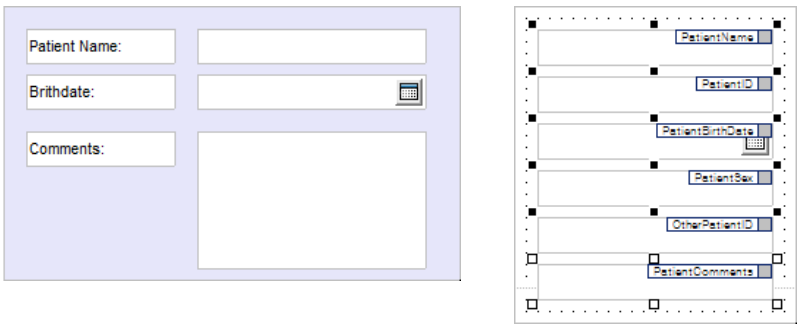


Fig. 146 Automatically generate a [Group] of controls

Managing Pages

Add or delete pages using the [+] and [-] icons provided and drag and drop pages to change the order.

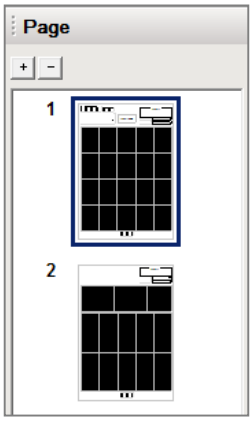


Fig. 147 [Page] section

8 Fusion (Optional)

Fusion is a visualization tool that utilizes an advanced registration technique to superimpose or stitch image data regardless of modalities such as CT, MRI and PET. The Fusion layout consists of MPR images of the Primary, Secondary and Fused patient data. Images reconstructed with Fusion can then be resliced as new DICOM data.

To launch, select two series of data using the [CTRL] or [Shift] keys.

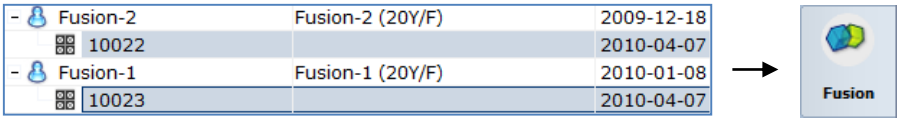


Fig. 148 Select two series at once

Click the [Fusion] icon on the module bar, once again select the two sets of data from the [Loading Options] dialog and press [OK].

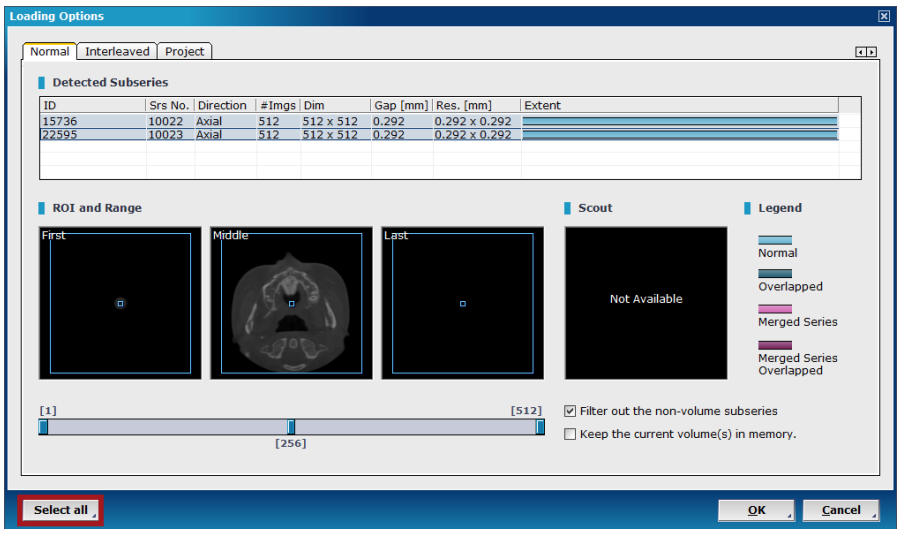


Fig. 149 Reselect both data from [Loading Options] using either [Shift] or [Select All] (shown in red)

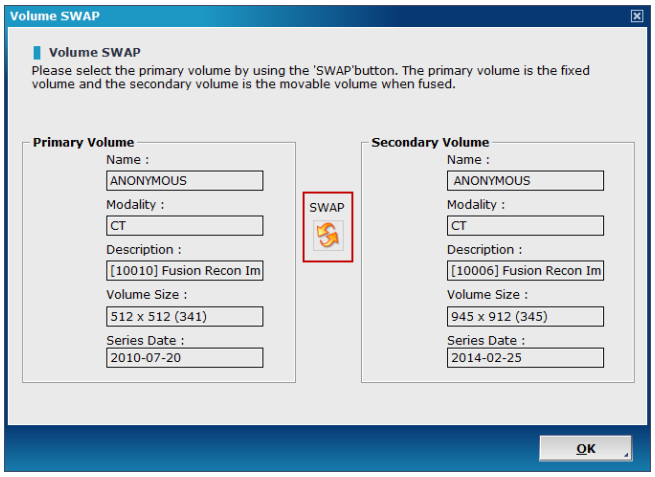


Fig. 150 Swap primary and secondary volumes if necessary using the icon.
Please note that only the secondary volume can be manipulated and aligned to the primary volume.

8.1 Layout

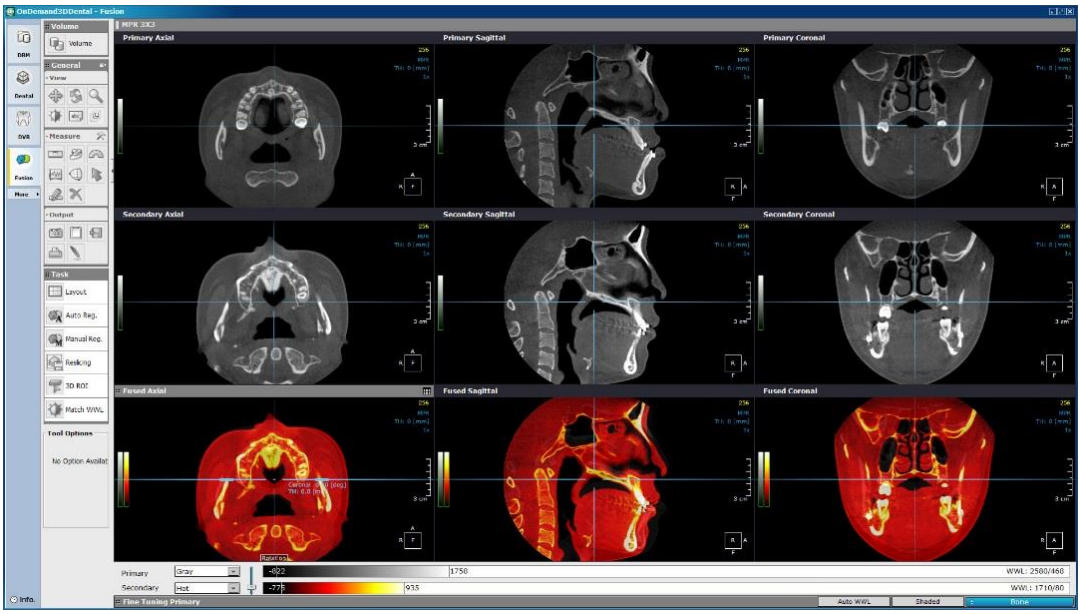


Fig. 151 The Fusion module default layout consists of primary (top), secondary (middle) and fused MPR images (bottom)

At the bottom of the layout, users will see a fine tuning bar for both primary and secondary data.

Fig. 152 Configure color and intensity settings for the primary and secondary MPR images

Use the slider controller, shown in red on the image above, to set the ratio of visibility for both data.

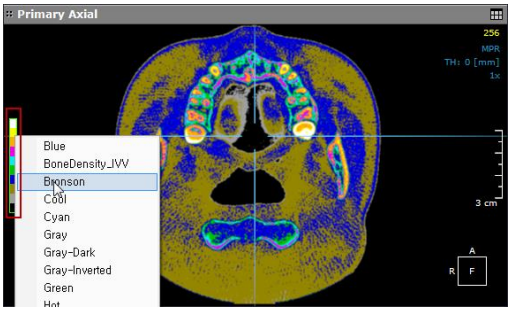


Fig. 153 Color settings can also be accessed by clicking the color bar shown above in red, provided along the left margin of each MPR pane

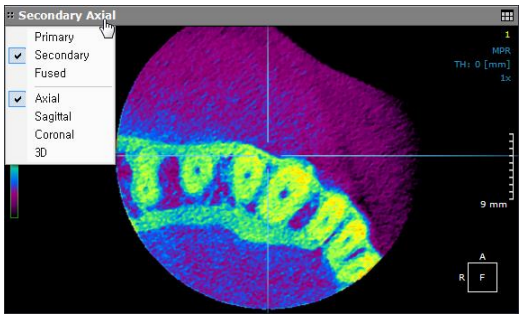


Fig. 154 Change pane orientation settings by clicking on the upper left corner of any pane

8.2 Task Tools

Users will be provided with the following tools on Fusion:

Fig. 155 Fusion task tools

Layout. The default layout of Fusion includes primary MPR images at the top, secondary MPR images in the middle and fused images at the very bottom. To change the layout, click on the 

tool and select a display of choice from the [Choose Layout] window.

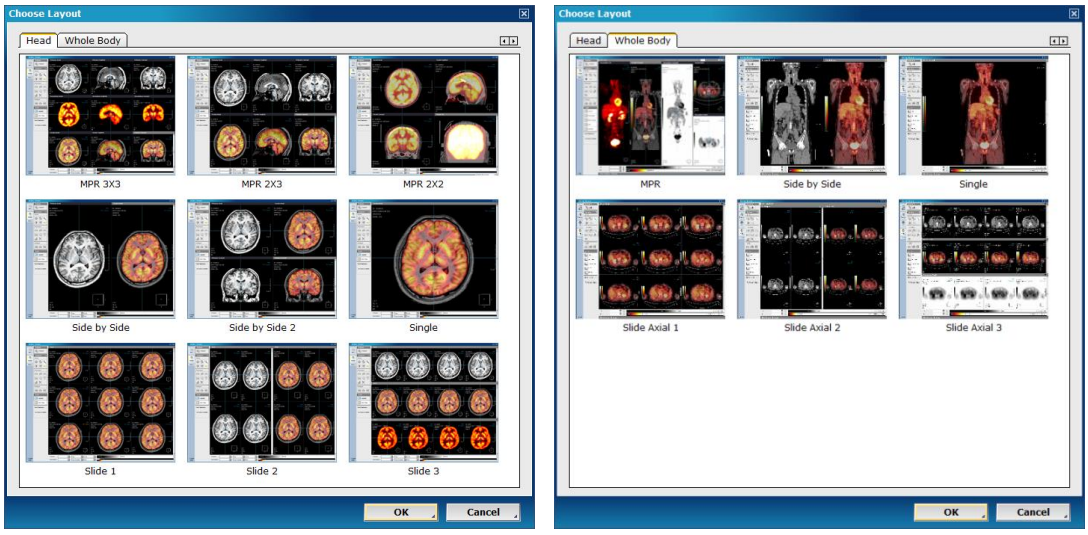
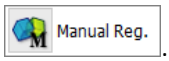


Fig. 156 Choose desired layout from either the [Head] or [Whole Body] tab

Auto Registration. The 

automatically registers volume data using voxel information. The technology behind Fusion, known as MI or Mutual Information, calculates the statistical dependence between two volumes, the intensity and correlation values of entropy and compares the difference in the entropy of the sum of individual images and the joint entropy of combined images to fuse data together.

See next sections on superimposition and stitching for instructions on the correct use of this tool along with the workflow involved.

Manual Registration. If images fail to match due to a wide difference between the positions of the two images or if automatic registration is taking too long, users can match images manually by clicking 

. The secondary image can be manipulated, while the primary image position remains fixed.

Click and drag to re-position and use mouse-wheel to rotate the image.

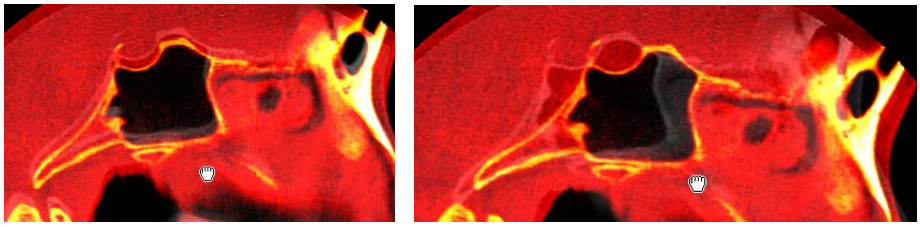
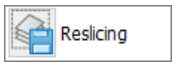


Fig. 157 Click and drag to reposition (left); Use mouse-wheel to slightly rotate the image (right)

Reslicing. The fused set of data can be converted into DICOM format and saved in the user's database or remote server. To do this, choose 

from [Task Tools] and the following menu will pop up.

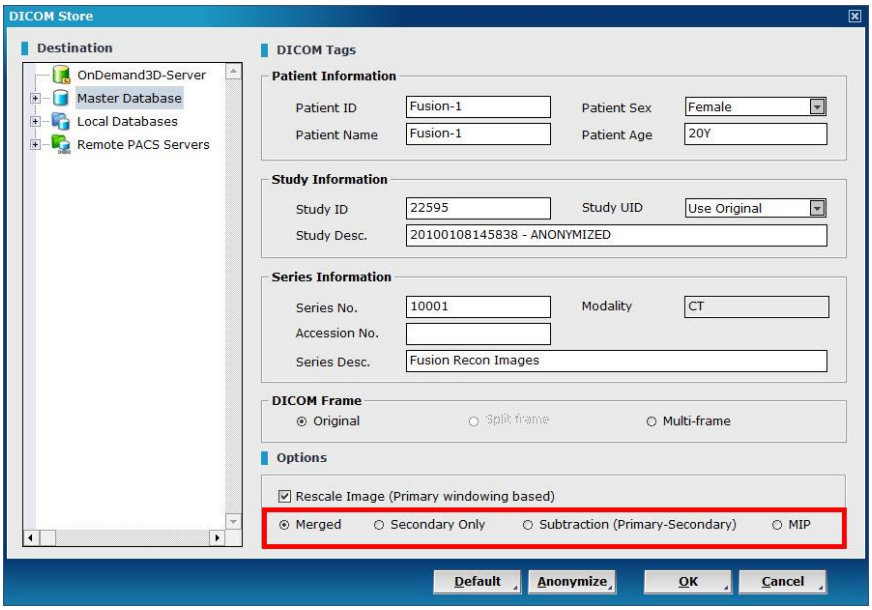


Fig. 158 Reslice data using the [DICOM Store] dialog

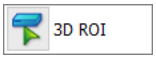
Users will be able to input different patient, study or series information in the fields provided. To anonymize the data, press 

and the DICOM will be automatically renamed as 'Anonymous'. In the [DICOM Frame] section, choose whether to keep the original frame settings or whether to convert to either split-frame or multi-frame.

The [Options] menu section presents the user with the following choices to reslice the fused DICOM data:

Function	Description
Secondary Only	Save the secondary data only, as realigned to the primary data.
Merged	Primary and secondary image data are merged and saved.
Subtraction	Reslice the data as a subtraction of the secondary from the primary.
MIP	The overlapping regions of the two data are saved.

3D ROI.

Select 

and an ellipsoid outline overlay in blue will appear on the MPR images, while the statistical data related to the pixel values inside of the ellipsoid will be displayed in the [3D ROI Information] window. While this tool is being used, the maximum value of the current secondary volume and the slider controller for adjusting the threshold can be accessed at the top right corner of the screen.

Use the exterior control points to drag in/out and resize the ellipsoid and the point in the center to reposition (see Fig. 159 below).

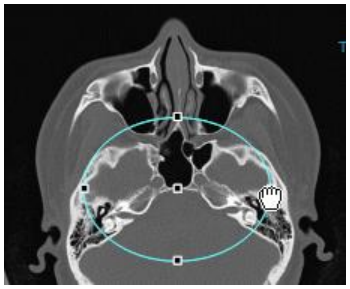


Fig. 159 Adjust region of interest by resizing and repositioning

Match WWL

Once primary and secondary volumes aligned using Manual/Auto Registration, select 

to automatically match the secondary volume WWL to the primary volume WWL. To save secondary volume with the adjusted WWL settings, save the volume as a new DICOM with the help of [Reslicing] tool and make sure [Rescale Image (Primary windowing based)] and [Secondary Only] are checked in the [Options], as shown in Fig. 158, before pressing [OK]

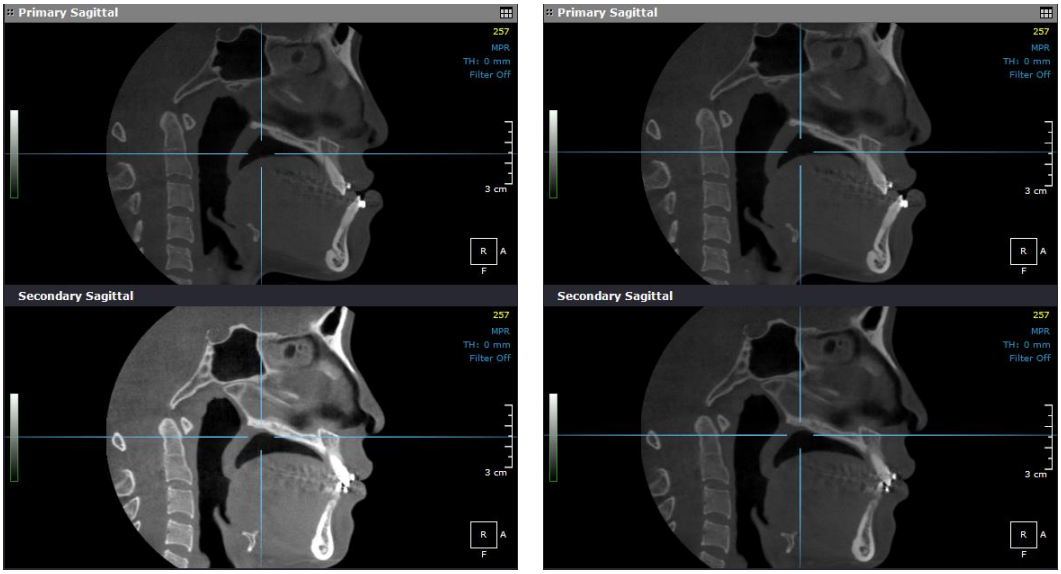


Fig. 160 Before and after [Match WWL]

8.3 Superimposition

Superimpose post-operation and pre-operation patient data using Fusion's registration technology to draw comparisons for post-operation analysis. The following is a step by step guide on how this can be achieved.

Step 1: Launch both data from DBM using the [Ctrl] or [Shift] keys to select both as shown below. Reselect the data from the [Loading Options] dialog.

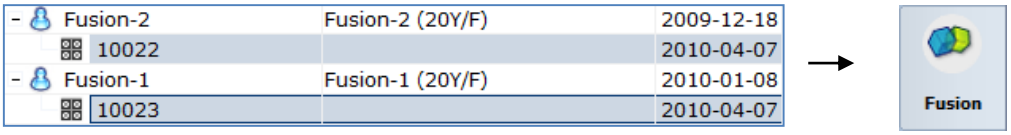


Fig. 161 Select two series at once

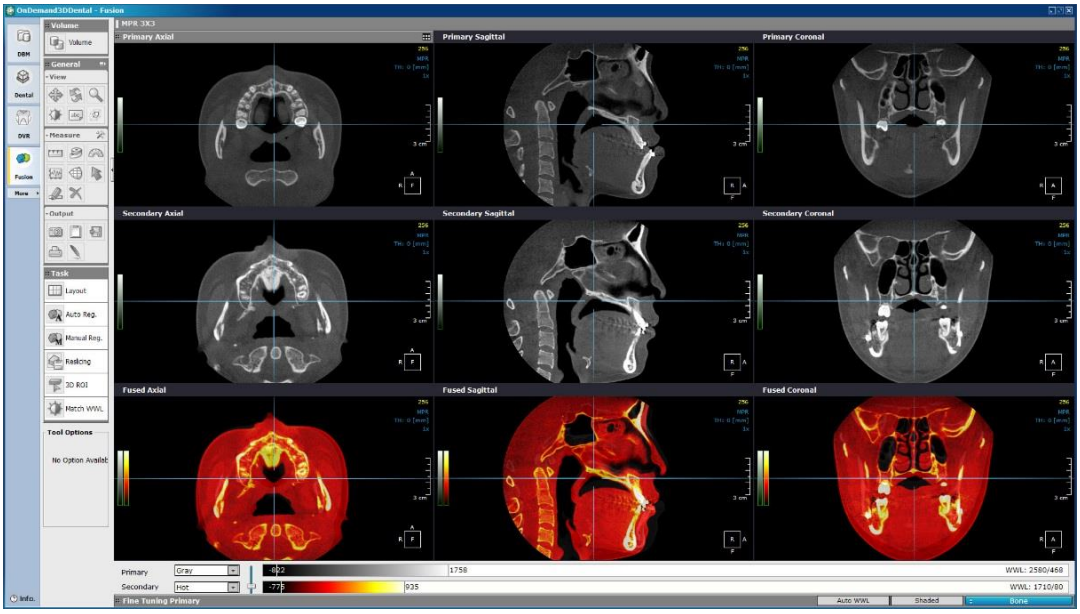


Fig. 162 Fusion module layout

Step 2: Change layout, color and windowing settings to suit needs.

Step 3: Start superimposition.

For bigger sized data, make sure to draw a volume of interest (VOI) overlay over the area that involves as little anatomic change as possible for the patient's pre-operation and post-operation data. This will ensure the highest accuracy for the superimposition.

Click  from [View Tools] and adjust the volume of interest by dragging in the sides as shown below.

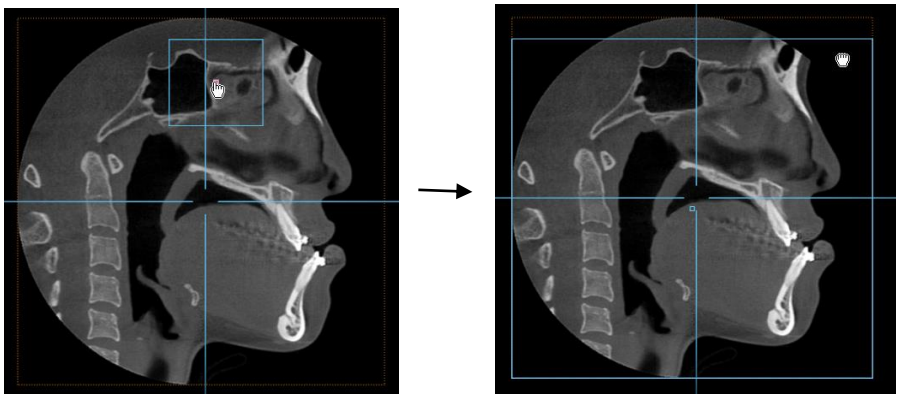


Fig. 163 Drag in each side on the MPR panes provided and use the small square in the middle of the [VOI] overlay to reposition if necessary.

Step 4: Click 

to start automatic registration.

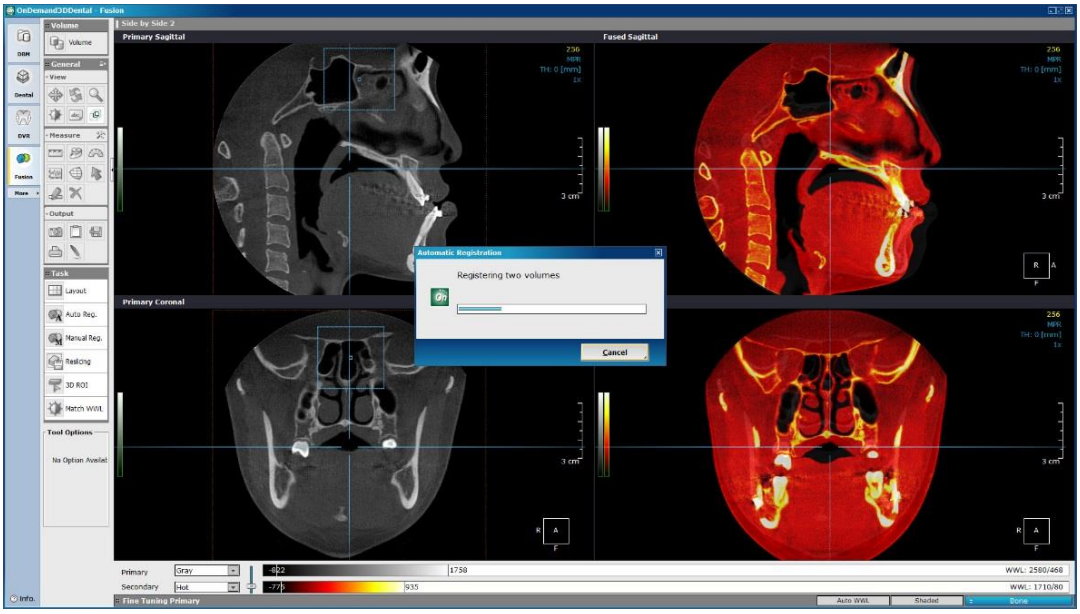


Fig. 164 Registering the two volumes

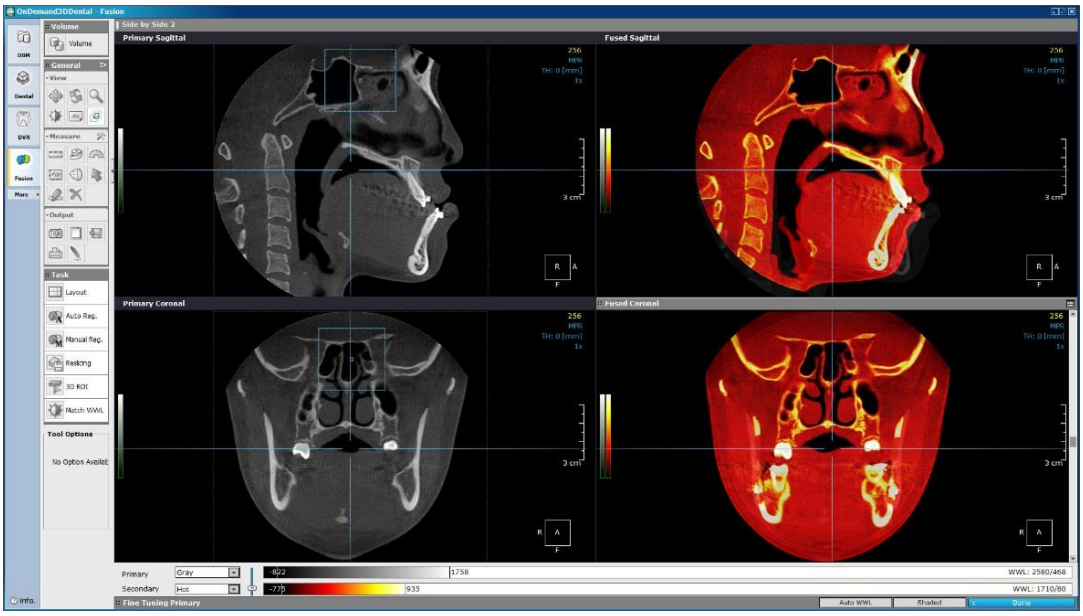
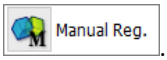


Fig. 165 After successful superimposition

Click  again to hide the [VOI] outline.

Step 5: If necessary, proceed with manual registration by clicking 

.

Final step: Press 

to reslice data with new patient information and select options to save the data as either [Merged], [Subtraction], [MIP] or [Secondary Only] as summarized on pages 82 and 83 ***(☞ Subsection: Reslicing).***

8.4 Stitching

The Fusion module has the capability to stitch together small FOV data using the same advanced technology used for superimposition. To stitch together more than two sets of data, simply stitch the data two at a time and reslice them as [Merged].

The following is a step by step guide on how to stitch a number of small FOV data.

Step 1: To start, select the data to stitch from DBM as shown below and select both data from the [Loading Options] dialog again.

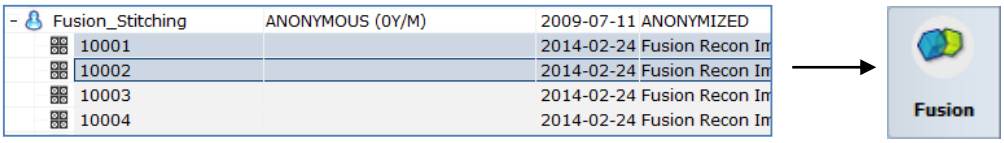


Fig. 166 Select the first two data series to stitch

Step 2: Change layout, color and windowing settings to suit needs.

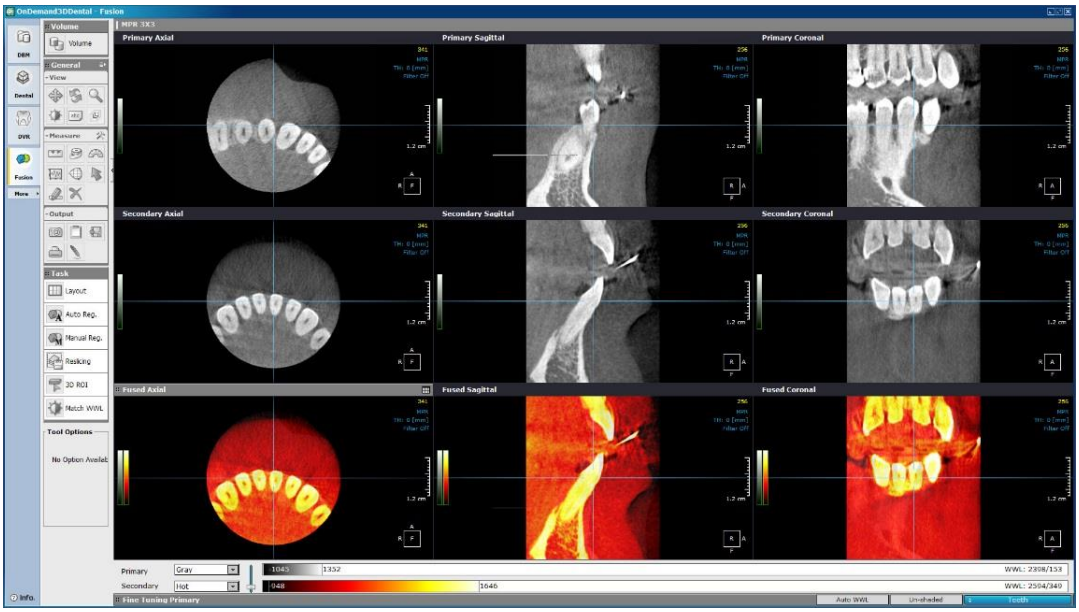
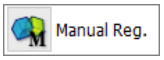


Fig. 167 [Layout] was changed to [3 x 3], and windowing preferences were set

Step 3: Click on 

and first roughly align the secondary data to the primary.

Click and drag to move and use mouse-wheel to rotate secondary data.

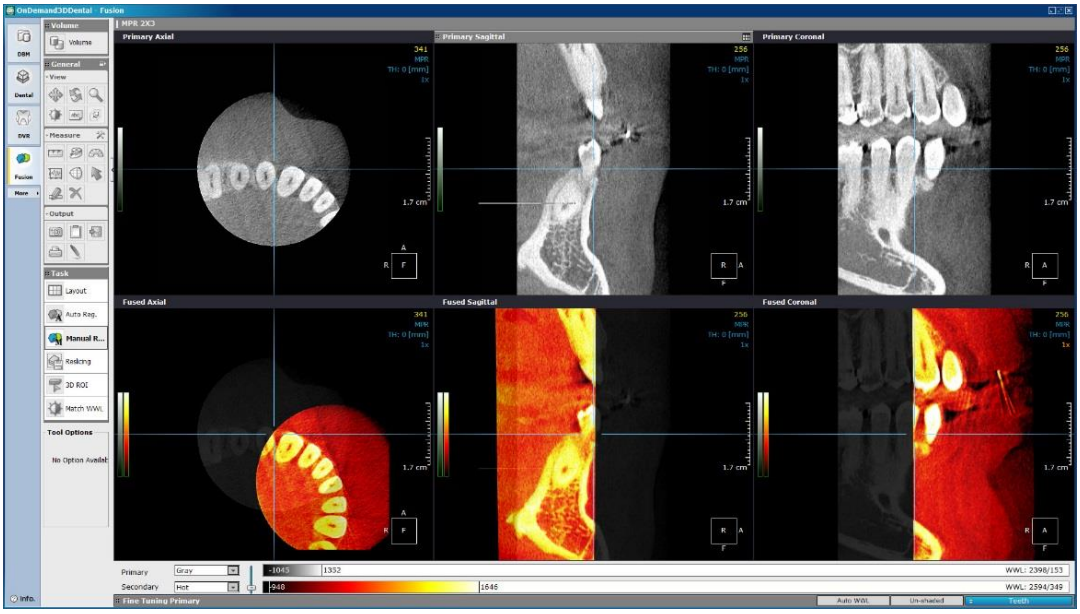


Fig. 168 The secondary image is roughly aligned to the primary

Step 4: Press  to proceed with automatic registration

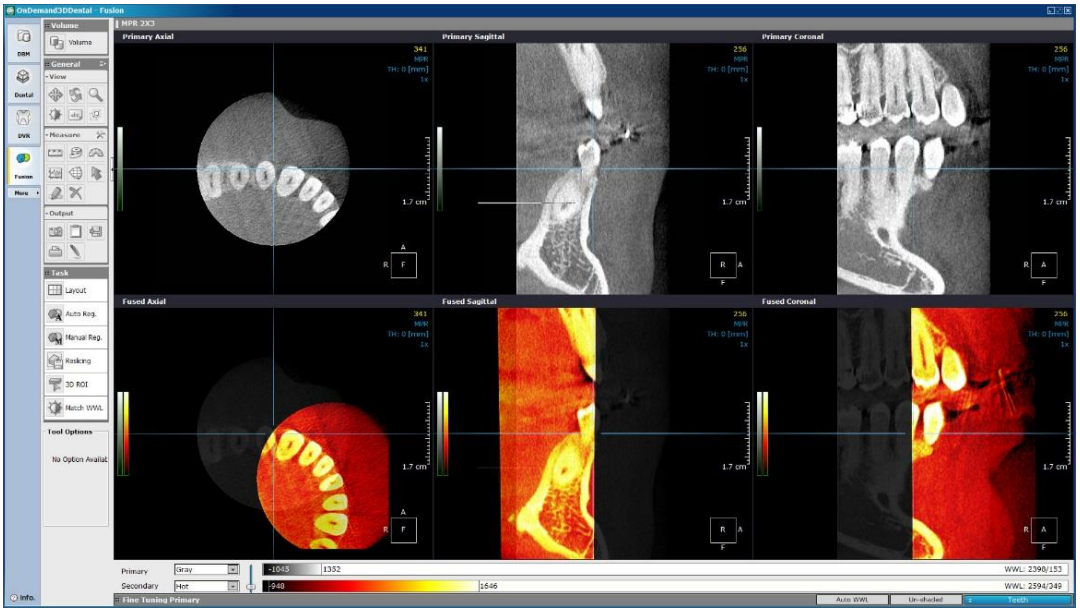


Fig. 169 The two data are automatically aligned using voxel information

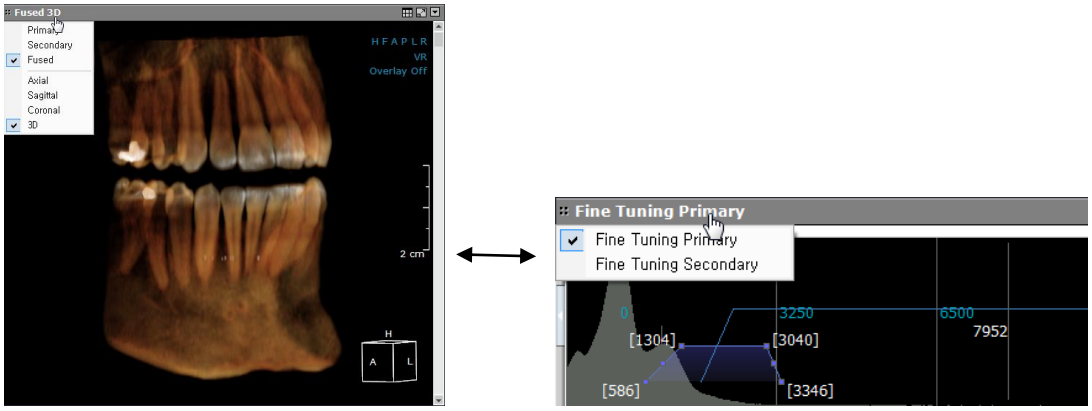


Fig. 170 (Left) Check results in 3D view by clicking on the upper left corner of a pane and selecting [3D]; the [Fine Tuning] settings of both the primary and secondary can be set as shown above (right)

There will be no obvious outlines on the 3D volume after merging is complete.

Step 5: Use the 

tool to reslice data using [Merged] option.

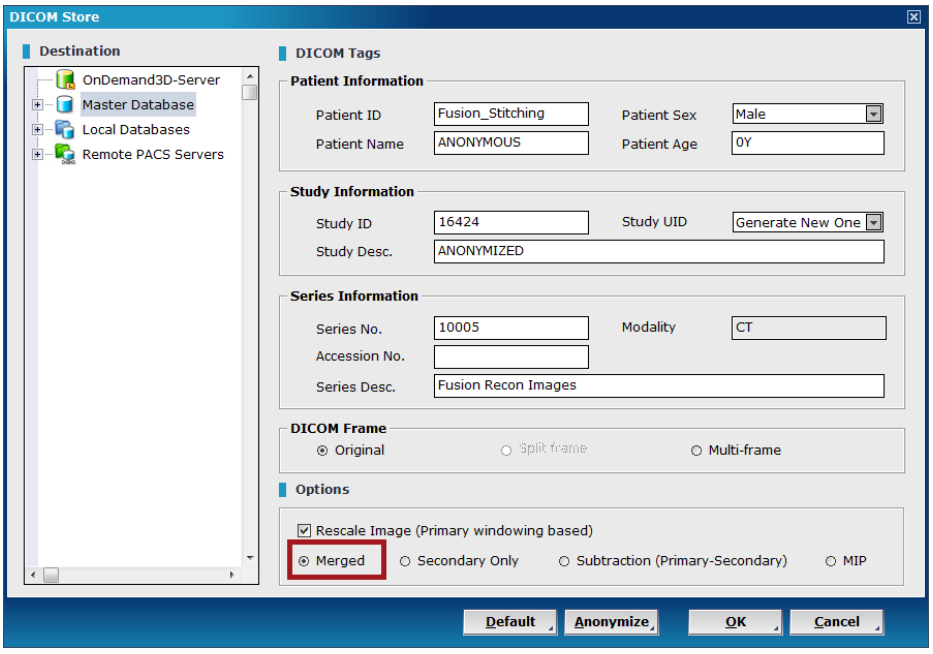


Fig. 171 Input new DICOM tag information if necessary, select [Merged] and press [OK]

Step 6: Stitch the remaining data using the method prescribed above and merge.

Final results: Open up the final stitched DICOM from DBM.

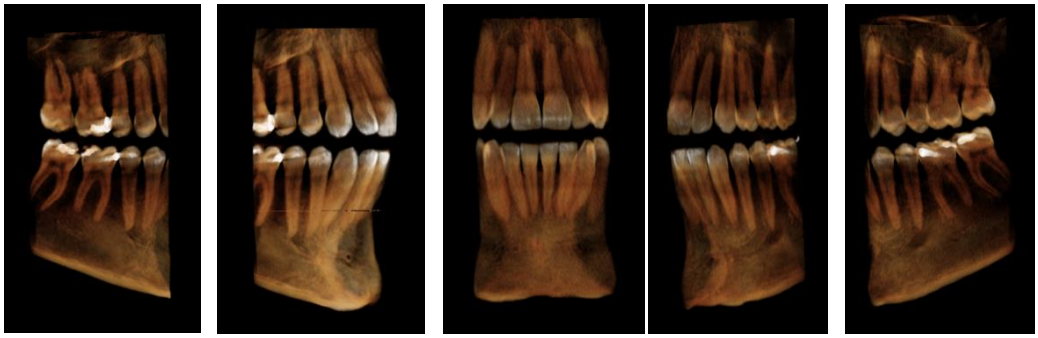


Fig. 172 All five separate data before stitching

Fig. 173 Final results as shown on the [DVR] module

9 3D Ceph (Optional)

3D Ceph calculates the relative functions between points, lines, and planes in a three-dimensional setting to provide more precise and accurate values. The user can define the points, lines, planes and functions in accordance to their needs.

The user can also do a superimposition of two sets of image data, such as pre and post-operation data to analyze results as well as use a 2D photo for 3D volume mapping or generate a 2D X-ray for patient consultation. For workflow and instruction related to superimposition on 3D Ceph, please refer to the last part of this section *(☞ Section 9.5 Dual Volume).*

9.1 Layout

The 3D Ceph layout consists of MPR and 3D views along with an additional menu (shown in red below) which includes tools such as [Mode] and [View Direction].

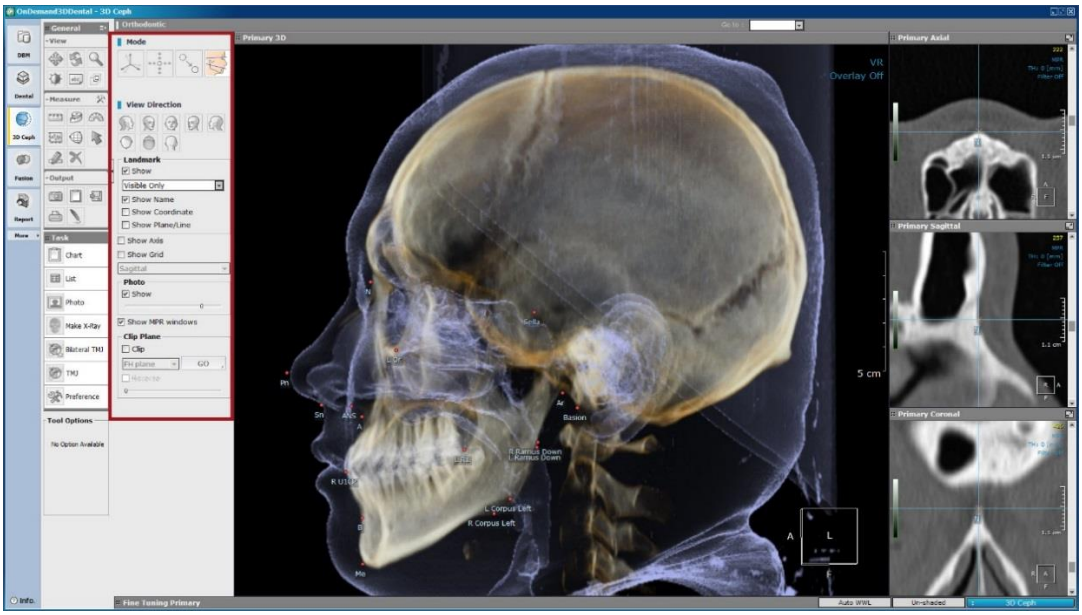


Fig. 174 3D Ceph layout

9.2 Workflow

The workflow of the 3D Ceph module starts with loading patient data and setting the orientation axis using [Reorientation] mode.

See chart below for the needed workflow.

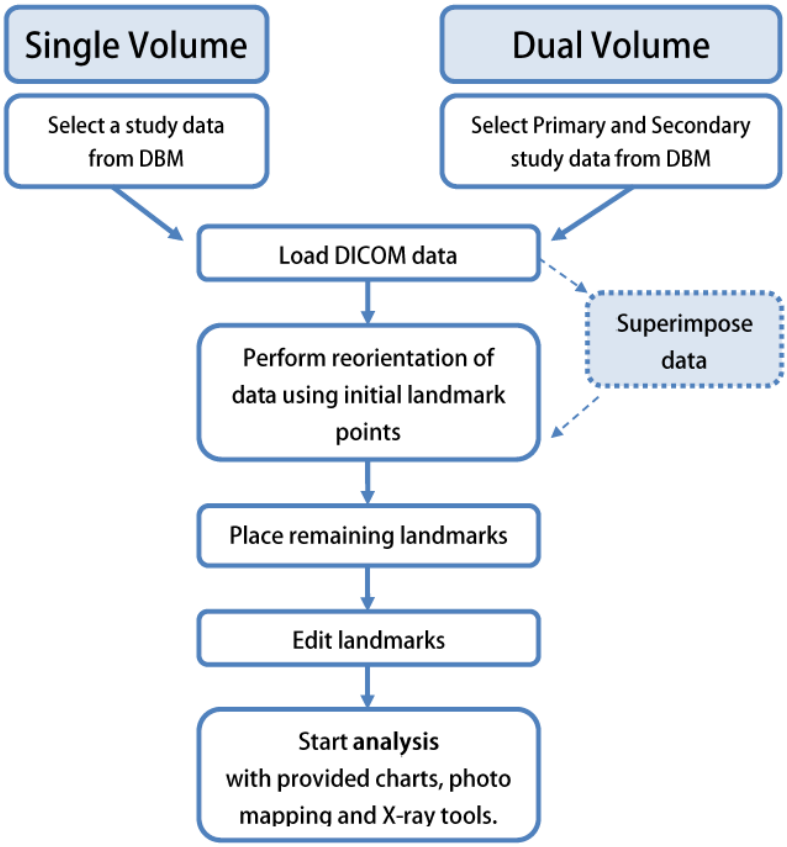


Fig. 175 3D Ceph workflow chart

The four modes provided on 3D Ceph can be seen in their appropriate order of usage.

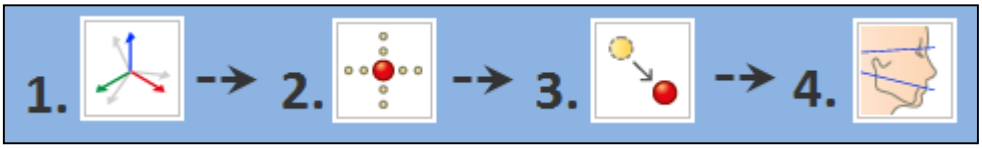


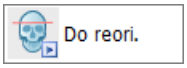
Fig. 176 From left to right: [Reorientation], [Tracing], [Edit] and [Display].

9.3 Single Volume

The following is a representation of the user's workflow when using a single volume for cephalometric analysis. Please refer to page 105 *(☞ Section 9.5: Dual Volume)* for workflow related to using two volumes of data.

As seen on Fig. 176 the first step in 3D Ceph is [Reorientation].

Reorientation

Using this tool, set the orientation axis of the 3D volume. Click on  and 

from [Task Tools]. Select preferred reorientation method from the [Select Reorientation Method] dialog.

Orientation Method	Landmarks
FH plane based method (4 landmarks)	**N**(Nasion), **L Or** (Left Orbitale), **R Or**(Right Orbitale), **R Po**(Right Porion)
UOP method (5 landmarks)	**N**(Nasion), **L FZP**(Left Frontozygomatic Point), **R FZP**(Right Frontozygomatic Point), **R Or**(Right Orbitale), **R TFP**(Right Temporal Fossa)

According to preferred reorientation method, place necessary landmark points in their proper location by referring to the description shown beneath the mouse cursor. Click to place the landmark, and if necessary, reposition using the green **[x]** provided on the MPR panes for precision.

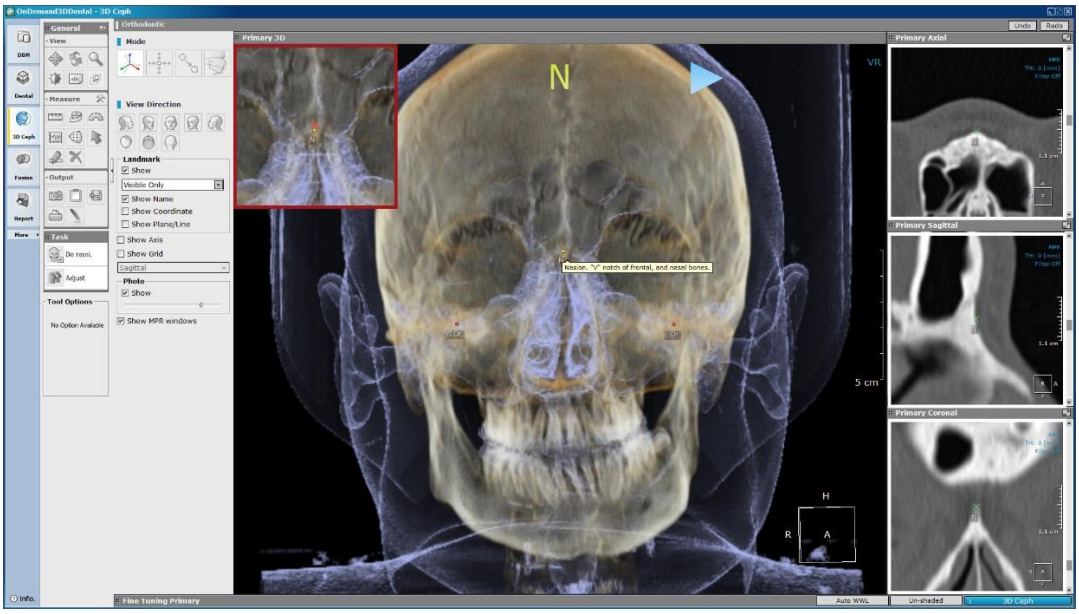


Fig. 177 Place landmark points with the help of zoom image (highlighted in red) and MPR images (highlighted in white)

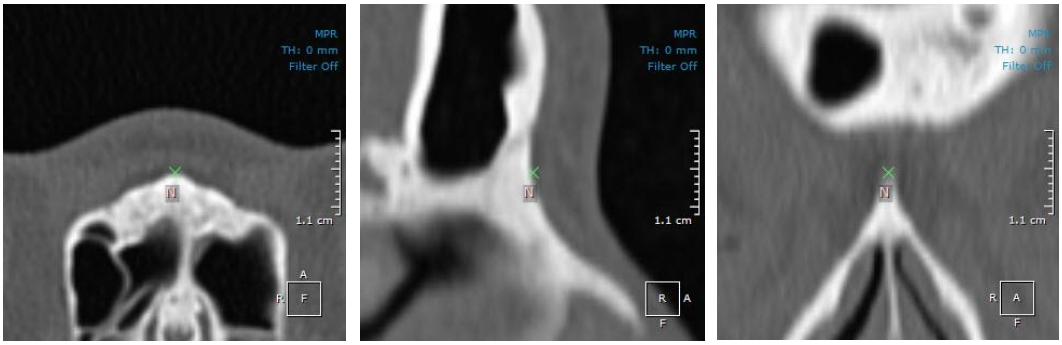


Fig. 178 The landmark can also be adjusted using the green **[x]** shown on the MPR images

After placing a landmark, click on the blue arrow to proceed to the next landmark point. When finished, the auto reorientation process will progress.
If needed, adjust the orientation axis manually, using the [Adjust orientation] dialog shown in Fig. 179.

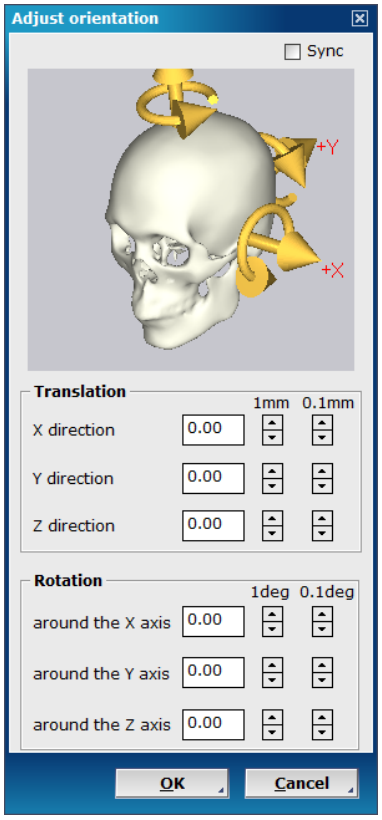


Fig. 179 [Adjust orientation] dialog

Tracing

After orientation, click [OK] when prompted to continue onto tracing or simply click  to place remaining landmarks using the 3D and MPR images provided. Use the Undo and Redo buttons at the top right corner of the layout if needed.

Fig. 180 Tracing the right hinge axis

Go to  for a full list of landmark points, and erase points whenever necessary.

INFO	To change the order, remove unnecessary or add custom landmark points, refer to Fig. 192 ***(☞ Subsection: Settings)*** for 2D, and Fig. 196 ***(☞ Subsection: Landmark DB)*** for 3D landmarks.

Edit

To start editing landmark positions for higher accuracy, press  and use the  menu provided, which is sorted in alphabetical order, to go over points one by one. Simply clicking on a landmark to edit will also work. Red landmark points will appear yellow when in editing mode.

Display

The  mode shows the defined landmarks, lines and planes.

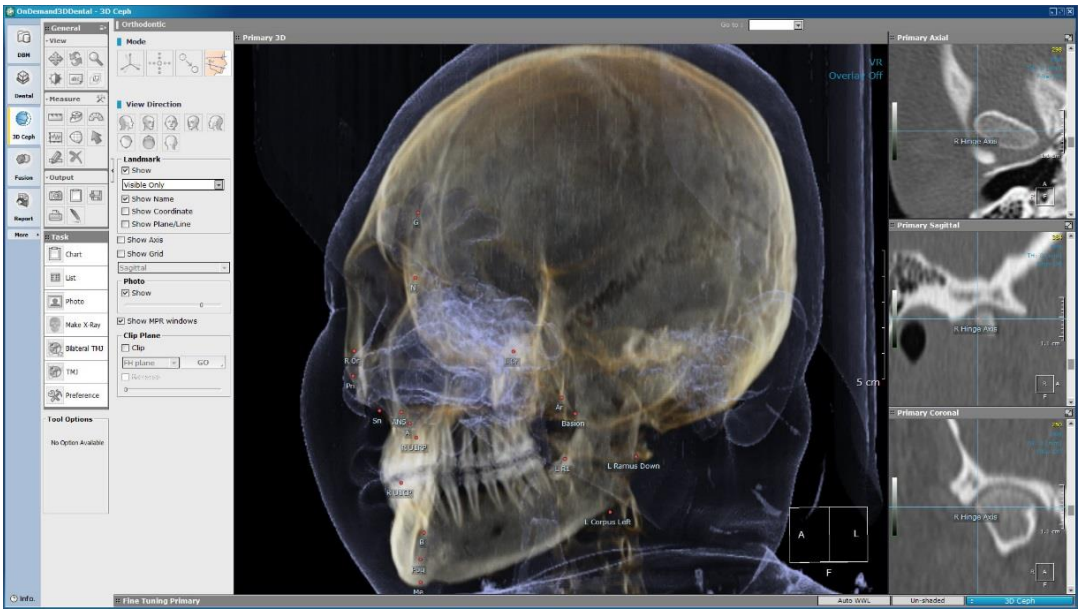


Fig. 181 3D Ceph task tools can be accessed from [Display] mode

When initial tracing is done, users can use the [Tools] section for analysis.

9.4 Tools

The following are task tools provided in 3D Ceph.

Chart. The  tool displays the analysis values calculated using the landmark points. OnDemand3D™ offers 'Dr.Cho's Analysis' by default. To add or remove analysis methods, please refer to Fig. 196 ***(☞ Subsection: Landmark DB).***

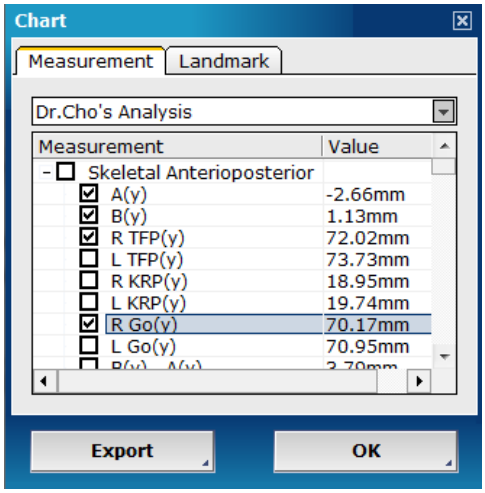


Fig. 182 Analysis values in mm

Check or uncheck analysis values to view on the 3D volume.

Click Export to export analysis results as either a text file or an excel spreadsheet.

List. The List tool displays landmark points and their appropriate coordinates.

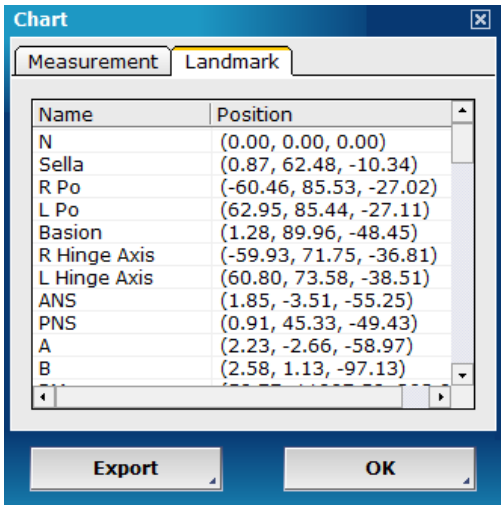


Fig. 183 Landmark coordinates can also be exported

Photo. Allows users to map a patient photograph to the 3D volume. Click Photo and the [Extract Surface] dialog should appear. Set the ROI (region of interest) on the axial image shown using the blue outline. Adjust the HU (Hounsfield unit) threshold values using the bar provided until the area highlighted pink covers the patient's skin surface. Scroll the axial pane to make sure all areas are covered.

Click Generate to render a surface area model of the patient. After the 3D image is generated, make adjustments if necessary and press [OK] to continue onto the next stage.

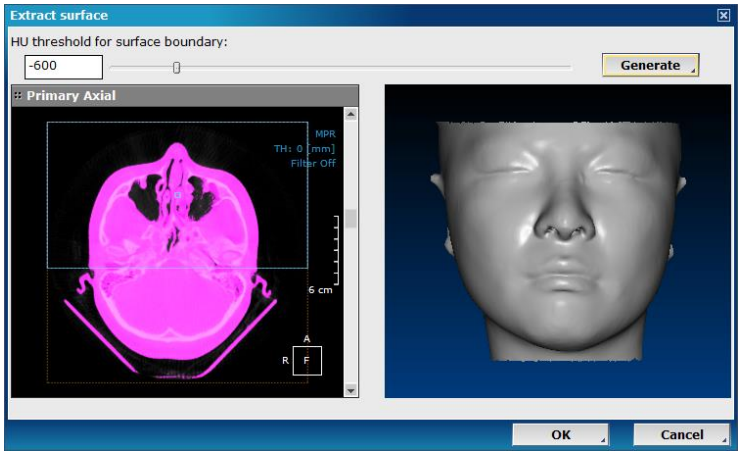


Fig. 184 Adjust HU threshold for a surface model

Direct path to the patient's photo and place the two orange circles directly over the patient's pupils.

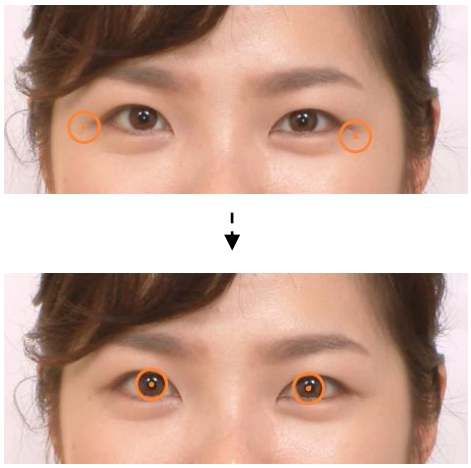


Fig. 185 Place the orange circles over the patient's pupils

Click Next.

Pick at least four corresponding points on the photo and the surface model. When a point is chosen on either data, the area is enlarged and shown in the [Image Zoom] pane. The edges of the eyes, the mouth, or the center of the nose are recommended for the best mapping results.

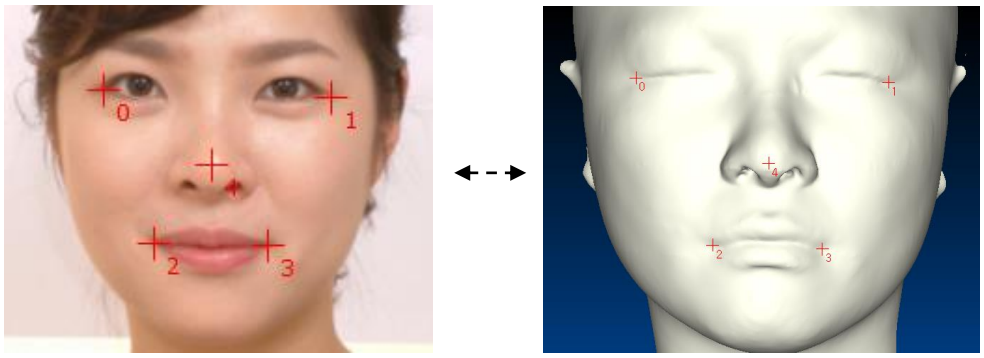


Fig. 186 Place corresponding points to map photo onto patient data

INFO	Use the enlarged images in the [Image Zoom] pane on the right side of the screen to place the points, not the actual images.

After placing at least four points, click Next.

In the next stage use the  or  tools provided to remove unnecessary areas or any distortion.

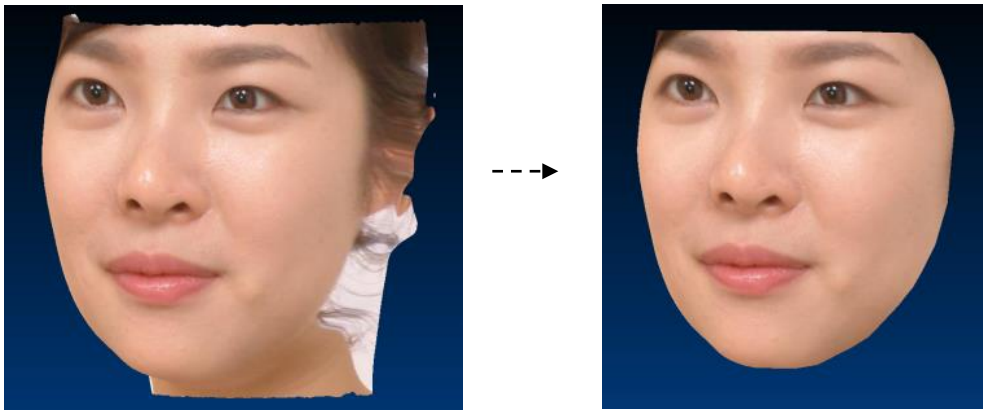


Fig. 187 Use the provided tools to get rid of unnecessary areas

Verify the final image and click [OK] to finish mapping and return to the main window.

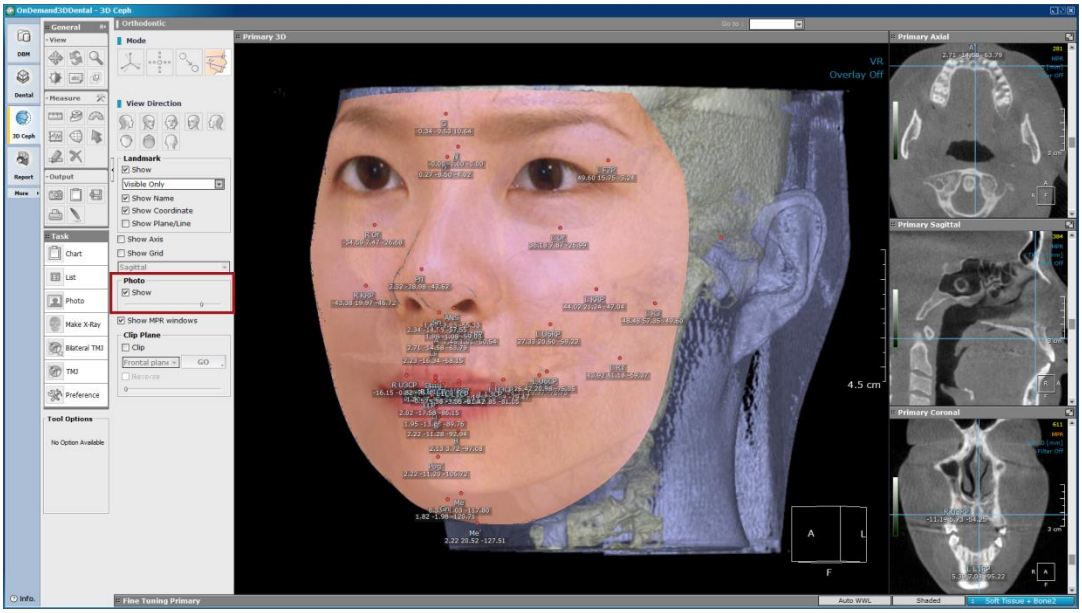
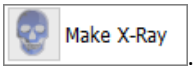


Fig. 188 The opacity levels and visibility of the photo can be adjusted using the slide bar provided (highlighted in red)

Make X-Ray. First, set preferences for X-ray image generation using the [Preference] menu from [Task Tools]. Please refer to page 102 *(☞ Subsection: Preference)* for more instructions.

After preferences have been set, click 

. After the [Select Position] dialog appears, choose desired X-ray orientation and click [OK] to start generating the X-ray image. The four orientations provided are [Lateral], [Frontal], [SMV], and [Panoramic].

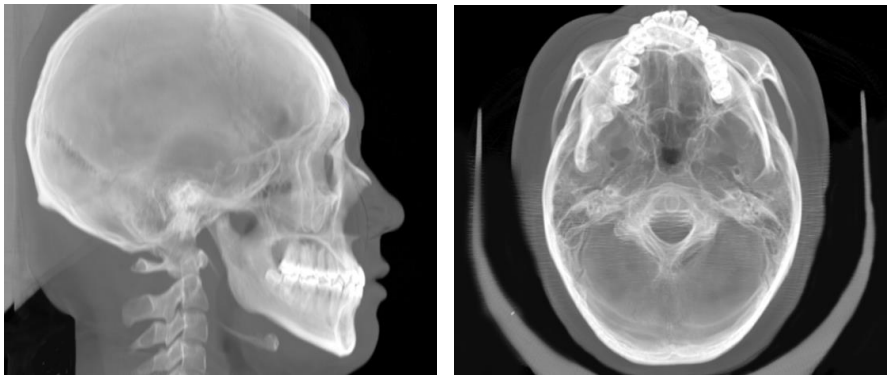


Fig. 189 Lateral and SMV X-ray images generated using 3D Ceph

For panoramic X-rays, a [Draw Arch] dialog appears. First, set the threshold values for the panorama and draw an arch on the axial pane provided. Set the ROI in the sagittal pane and press [OK] after verifying.

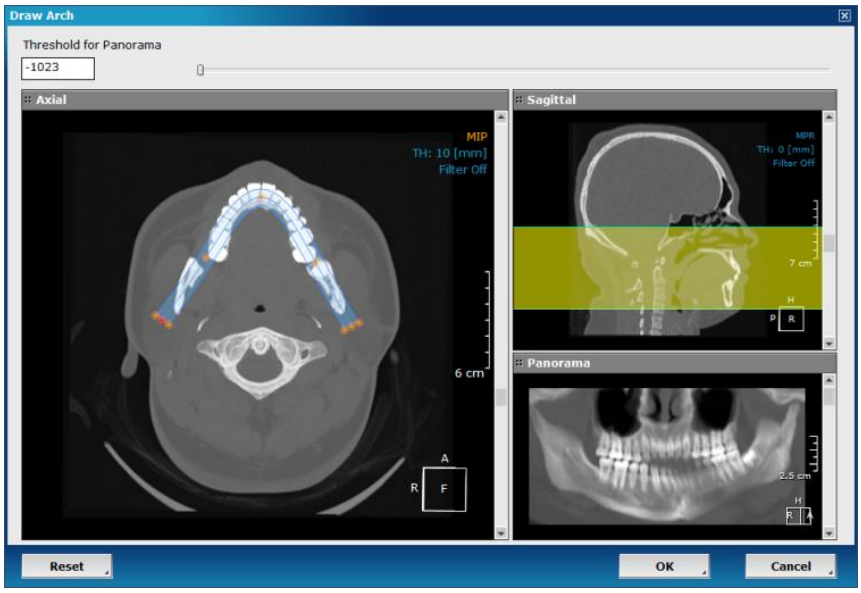
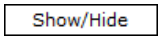
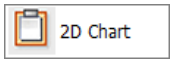


Fig. 190 Generate a panoramic X-ray image by drawing an arch

In X-ray mode, users are able to generate the soft tissue profilography as well as the polygonal chart of the patient. Use the 

along the top right corner of the screen to show or hide landmark points on the 2D image. Use the 

in the top right corner of the screen or filter option in the top right corner of the [XRay Image] pane to adjust filter of the 2D image.

2D Chart. Click on 

to view a polygonal chart based on different analysis methods. Select preferred analysis method from the drop down menu provided. The available analysis methods available are as follows: COGS, Downs, Jarabak, Kim, McNamara, Ricketts and Steiner.

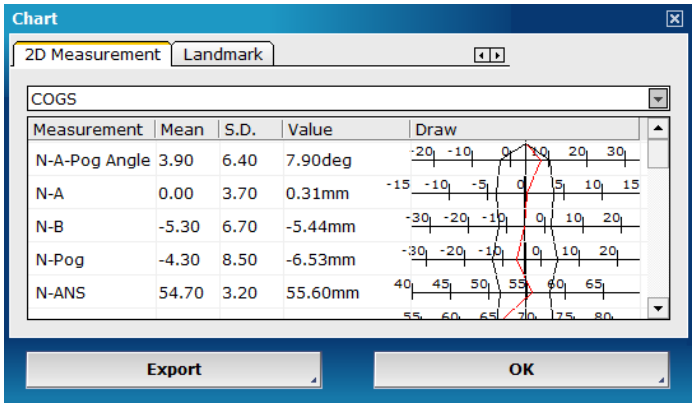
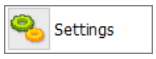


Fig. 191 Select a preferred analysis method and [Export] if necessary

Export. The generated X-ray image can then be exported using the 

task tool provided. The allowed formats are JPEG and DICOM.

Settings. Click 

to view the [Analysis Management] dialog, shown below.

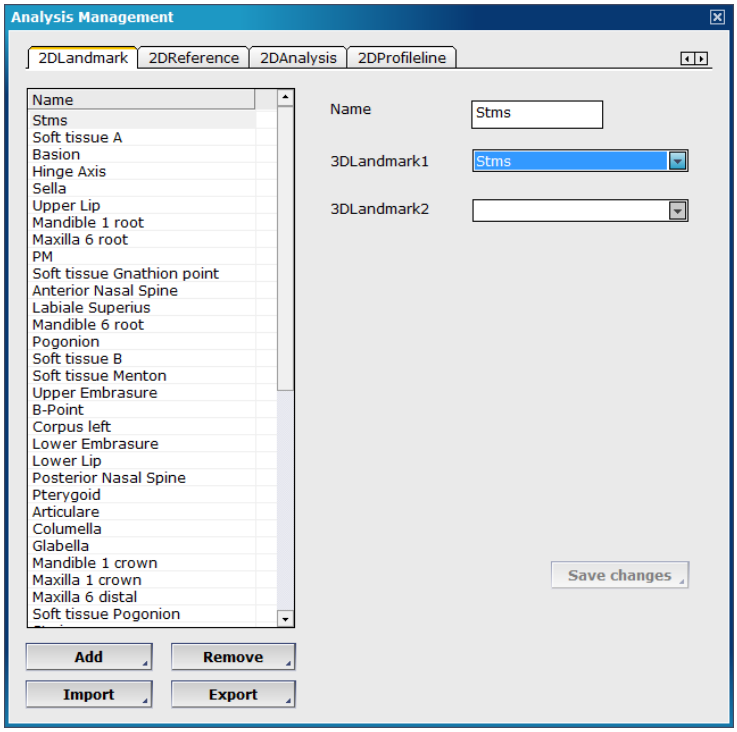
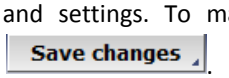


Fig. 192 2D analysis settings

The four tabs included are [2DLandmark], [2DReference], [2DAnalysis] and [2DProfileline].

Names of landmarks, references, analyses and profileline are listed with their corresponding details and settings. To make changes to existing values, simply select a different option and click 

.

Other options:

Function	Description
Add	Add a value (landmark, reference, etc.) to the list. For landmarks, set corresponding 3D landmarks.
Remove	Remove value.
Export	Landmarks can be exported as OLF (Ortho Landmark File), while analyses are saved in OAF (Ortho Analysis File) format and a profilography as an Ortho Profileline File.
Import	Import files in OAF and OLF format to add to library.

Bilateral TMJ. As its name suggests, this view generates a bilateral view of the patient's TMJ cross sections. Click on 

and use the 

to draw out a polygonal shape over the patient's condyle. The TMJ views will be generated according to the arch/curve drawn, so use the 

to modify the arch/curve if necessary.

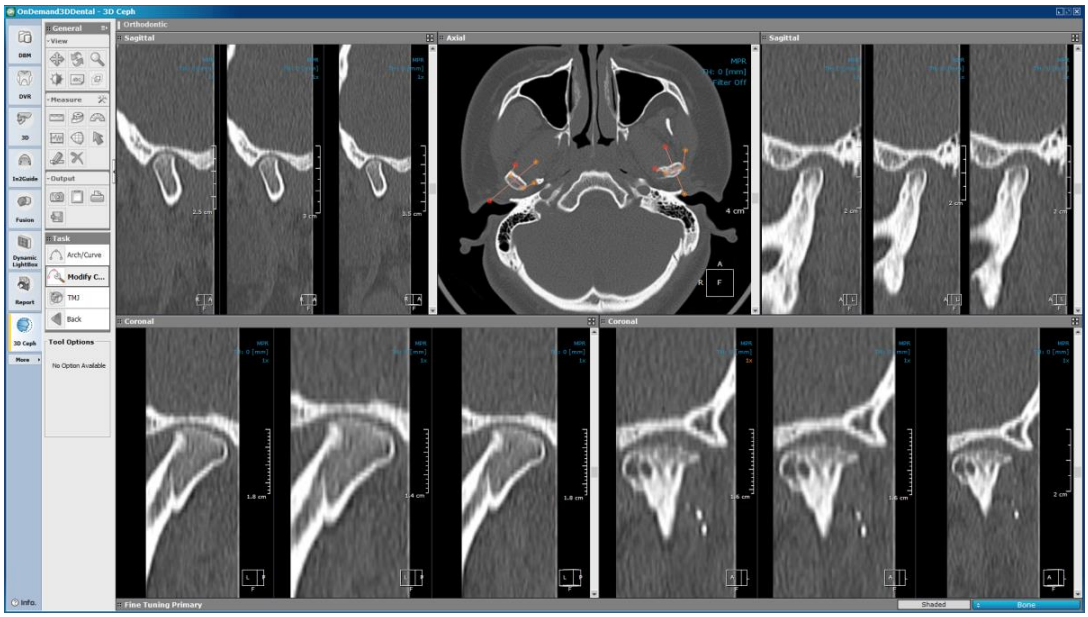


Fig. 193 Bilateral TMJ layout

TMJ. [TMJ] creates a singular view of one condyle, unlike [Bilateral TMJ].

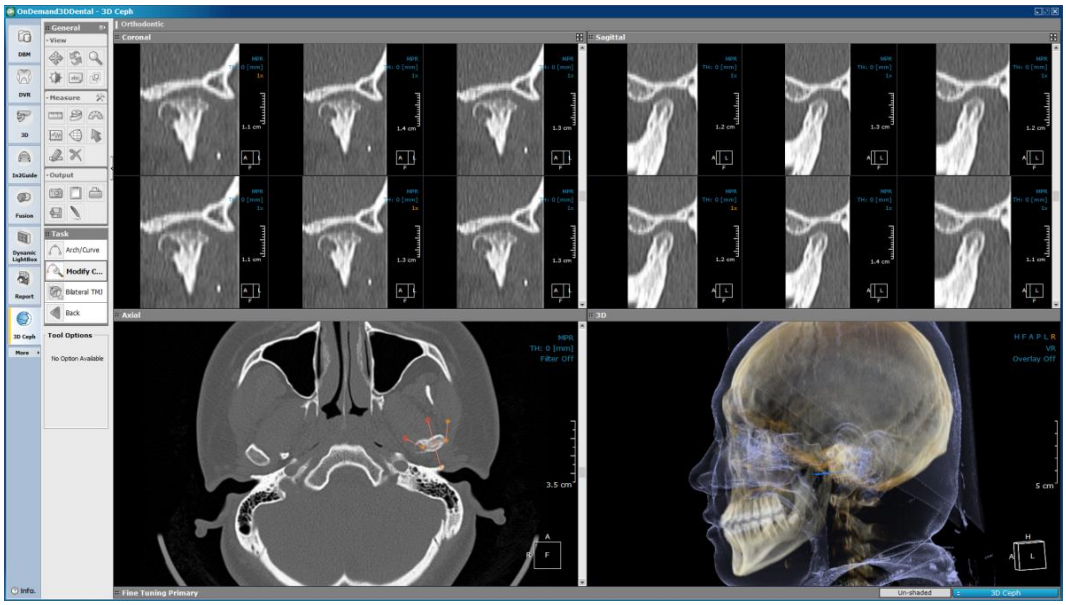


Fig. 194 TMJ view on 3D Ceph

Preference. Click 

from [Task Tools] to set options for X-ray generation.

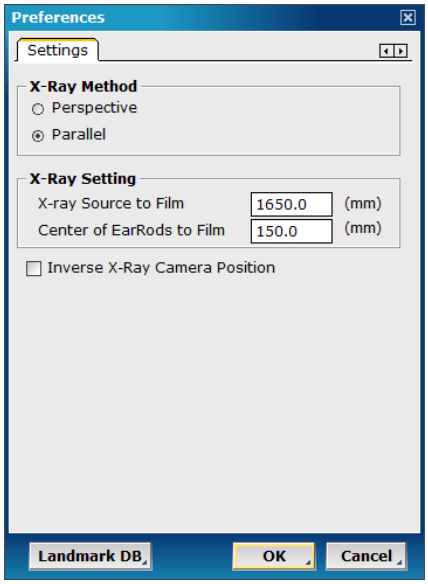


Fig. 195 3D Ceph preferences

Function	Description
Perspective	After reorientation, if Right Porion (R Po) landmark is traced, the X-ray image is generated from the coordinates set by the R Po (X, Z).
Parallel	The X-ray image is generated using various parallel rays instead of a set coordinate.
X-ray Source to Film	If the X-ray method is chosen as [Perspective], the user can adjust the distance the X-ray source to the film.
Center of EarRods to Film	If the X-ray method is chosen as [Perspective], the user can adjust the distance from the center of the EarRods to the film.
Inverse X-ray camera position	Inverse X-ray camera position. (E.g.: lateral is set left to right instead of right to left)

Landmark DB. Click on **Landmark DB** on the bottom left corner of the [Preference] menu to define landmarks, references and analysis methods in the user's library, as well as their relations, such as distance and angle.

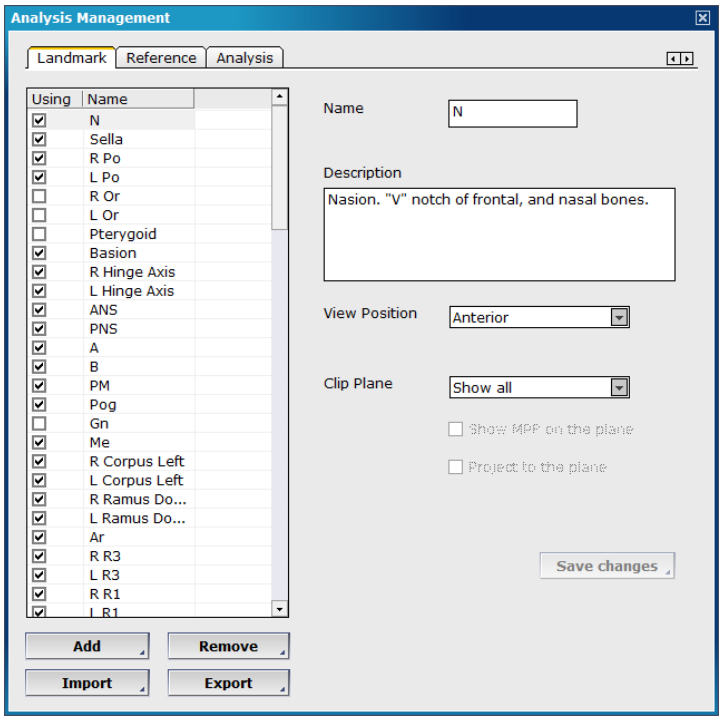


Fig. 196 3D landmarks, references, and analyses

Click and drag landmarks to change order of appearance or uncheck to exclude. Changes can be made to the description, view position and clip plane settings of each landmark, and saved using the **Save changes** button provided.

Similarly to the 2D analysis settings on page 100 *(☞ Subsection: Settings)*, users can add their own landmark points, references and analysis methods using the **Add** button or remove unwanted ones using **Remove**. The information needed to add a landmark, reference or analysis method differs, as shown in Fig. 197.

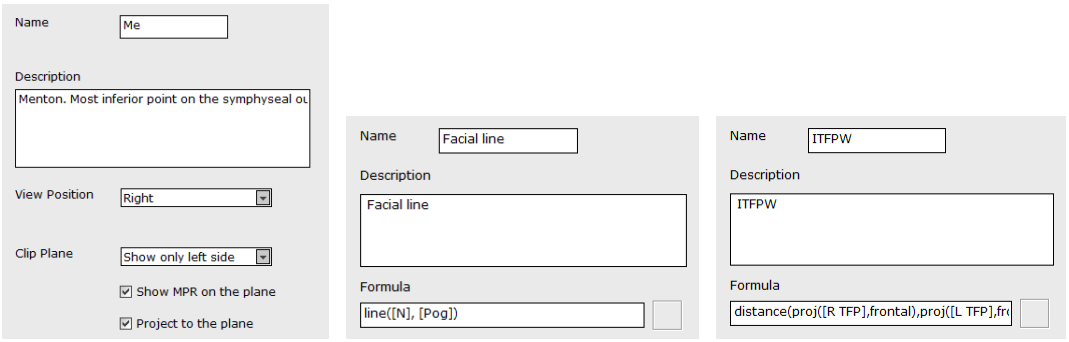


Fig. 197 Landmarks (left) require view position and clip plane settings, while references (middle), similarly to analyses (right) require a description and a formula to match. Please refer to ***(☞ Appendixes B and C)*** for more information on formulas used in 3D Ceph for both 2D and 3D cephalometric analyses.

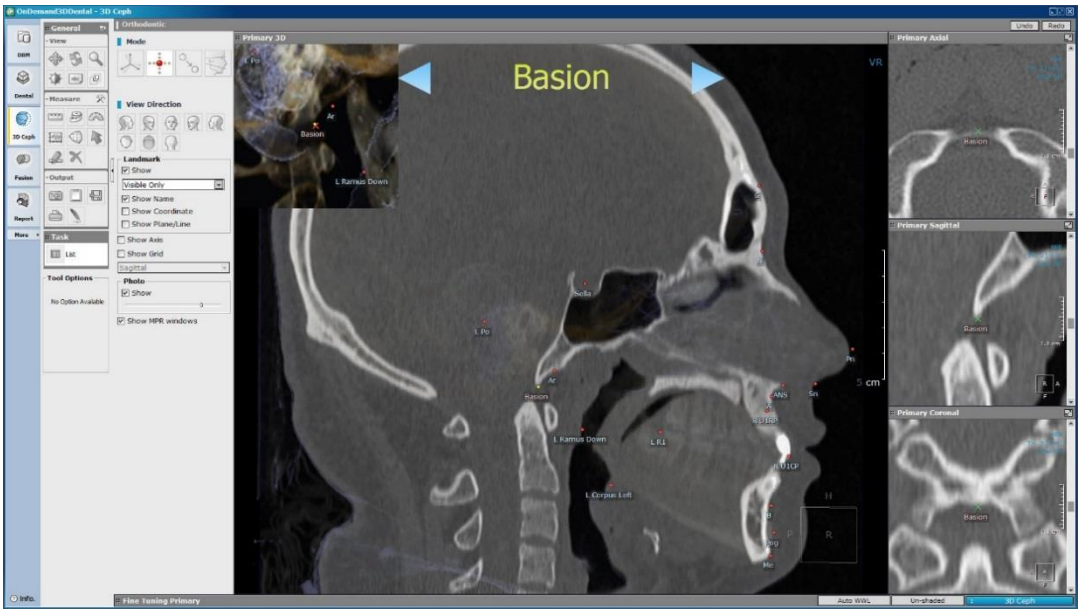


Fig. 198 For landmarks that are seen better on MPR panes, the software shows an MPR overlay on top of the 3D volume. When inputting custom landmarks, the user can use the [View Position] and [Clip Plane] (see Fig. 180) settings to set the corresponding landmarks' ideal visualization settings

Users can also use the **Import** and **Export** buttons import and export landmark point, reference and analysis information as OLF or OAF data.

Additional Tools

View Direction

Fig. 199 Select preferred viewing direction

Landmark

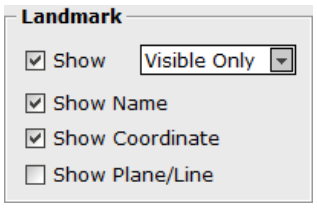


Fig. 200 Landmark

Options for landmarks include [Show All] or [Show Visible Only], as well as settings such as the visibility of the names, coordinates and plane/lines of traced landmark points.

Visibility Settings

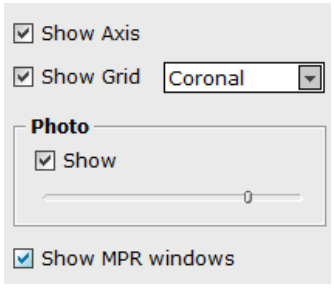


Fig. 201 Set visibility of axis, grid, photo and MPR

Choose to view the axis or grid and the grid orientation.

If the user uses photo mapping, the transparency settings of the photo can be set using the slide bar provided.

The MPR windows can also be hidden if necessary.

Clip Plane

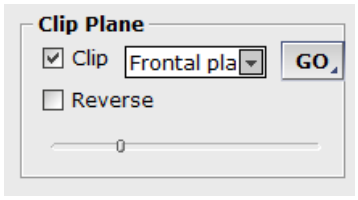


Fig. 202 Clip a plane on 3D Ceph

The [Clip plane] tool allows the user to clip certain planes on the 3D volume according to the tracing done by the user.

Select a plane to clip from the drop down menu. To clip the other side of the plane, check [Reverse].

Click 

to view from an adjusted camera angle and use the slider bar to further adjust the position of the plane.

Fusion Scale

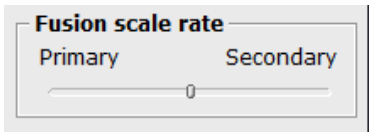


Fig. 203 The scale rate of the two volumes

In case two sets of volume data were loaded onto 3D Ceph, the user can adjust the scale of Primary to Secondary data using the slider bar.

9.5 Dual Volume

3D Ceph can be used to superimpose two sets of data and perform cephalometric tracing. The following is the workflow associated with loading two volumes of data onto 3D Ceph.

First, select two sets of data from DBM, as shown in Fig. 204.

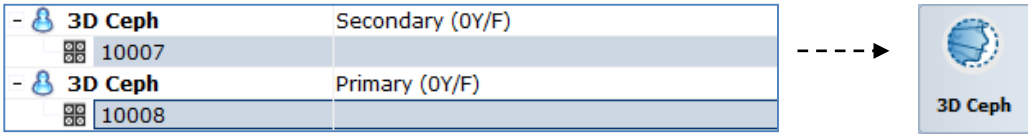


Fig. 204 Select two sets of data using the [Ctrl] key

In the [Loading Options] window, make sure to reselect both data and press [OK].

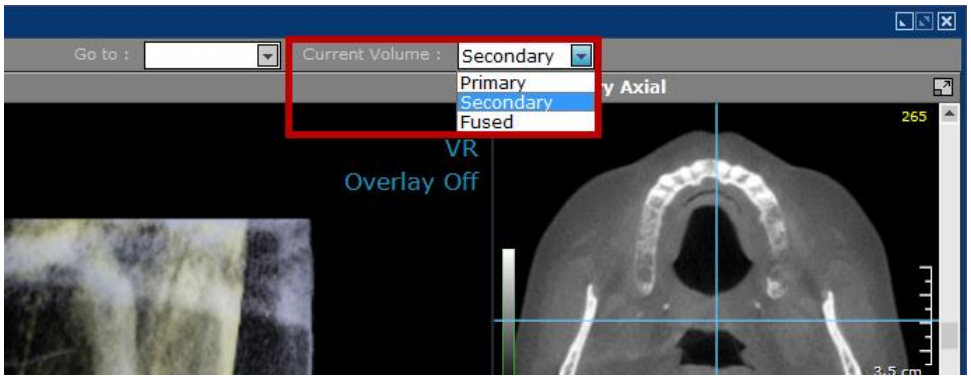


Fig. 205 The software will load the primary data first, allowing the user to switch between primary and secondary using the menu provided on the top right corner. After superimposition, users will also be able to switch to Fused mode.

Press  to launch the Fusion wizard, as shown below.

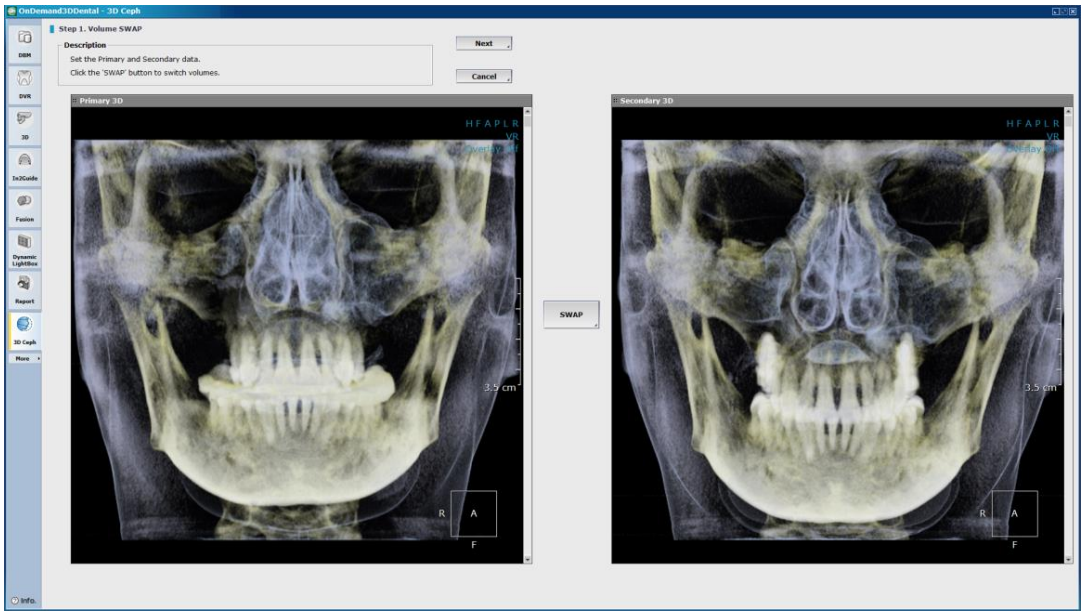
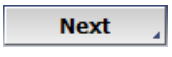


Fig. 206 Set which data is Primary and which is Secondary; SWAP if needed

Click  to proceed with manual registration.

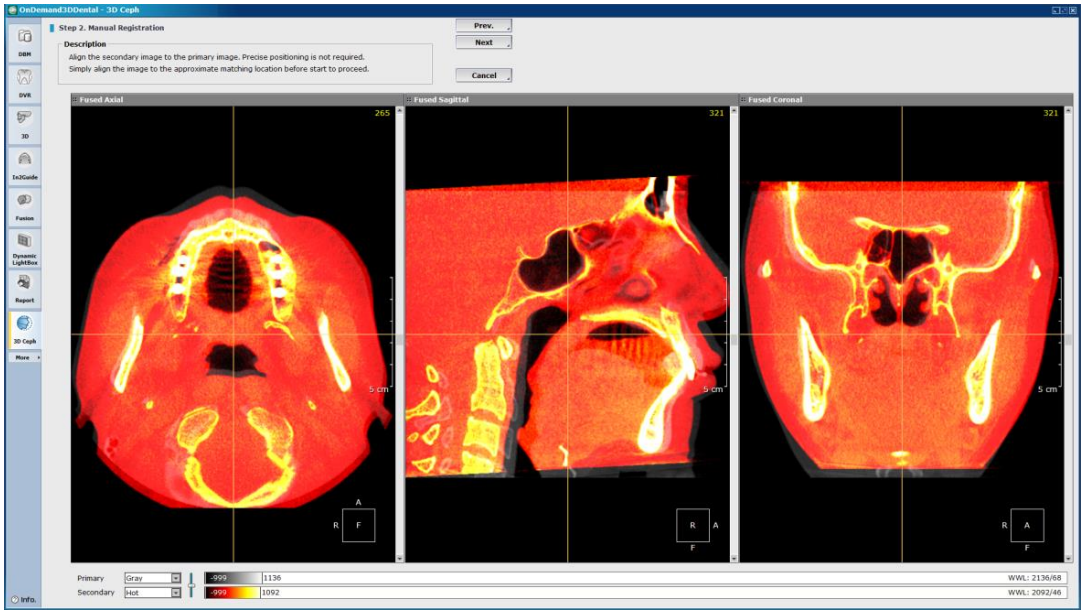


Fig. 207 Use mouse to align; drag or scroll to rotate

Drag Secondary data and use mouse scroll to rotate to align the two volumes.

Click **Next** again and set the VOI (volume of interest) of the data. The VOI is needed for automatic registration. Adjust the size of VOI box using the axial, sagittal and coronal panes provided. It is recommended to place the VOI in an area of little change, such as the Nasion or Sella.

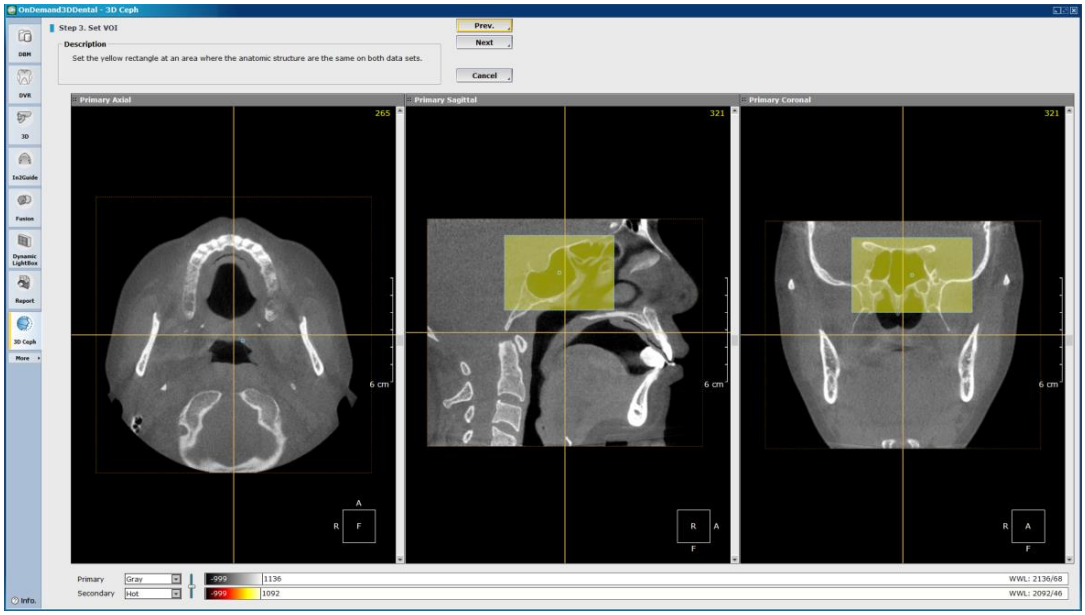


Fig. 208 Set VOI over an area of little change for highest accuracy

TIP	Auto registration will take more time if the VOI is set over a large area and the accuracy of the registration is affected if the area is set too low.

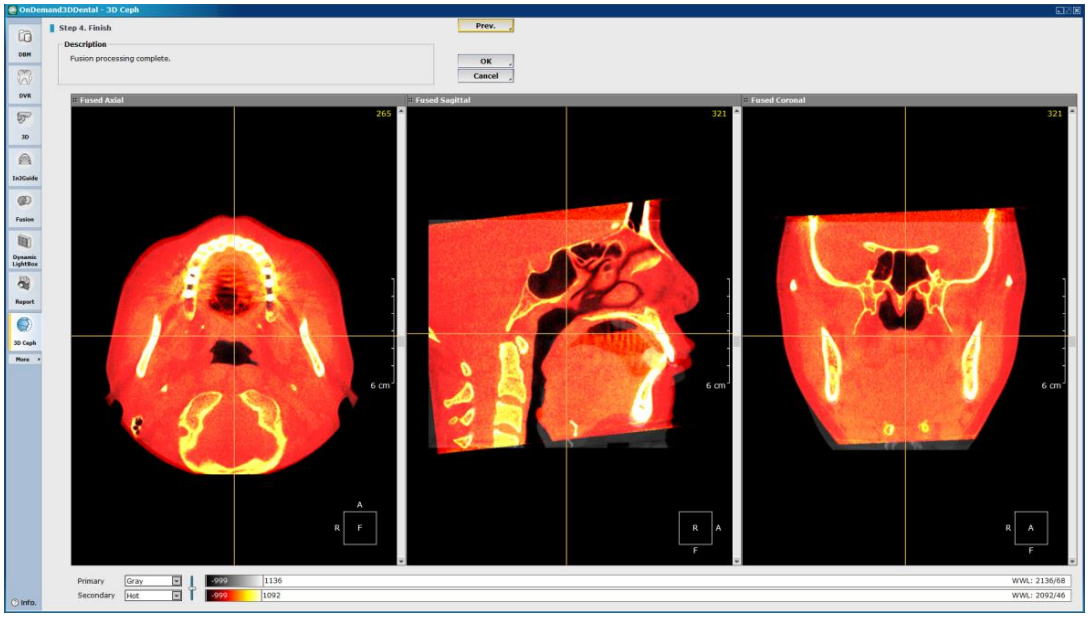


Fig. 209 Automatically registered data

Click Next to proceed with automatic registration and press OK to finish. Users can also go over previous steps with the Prev. button if necessary.

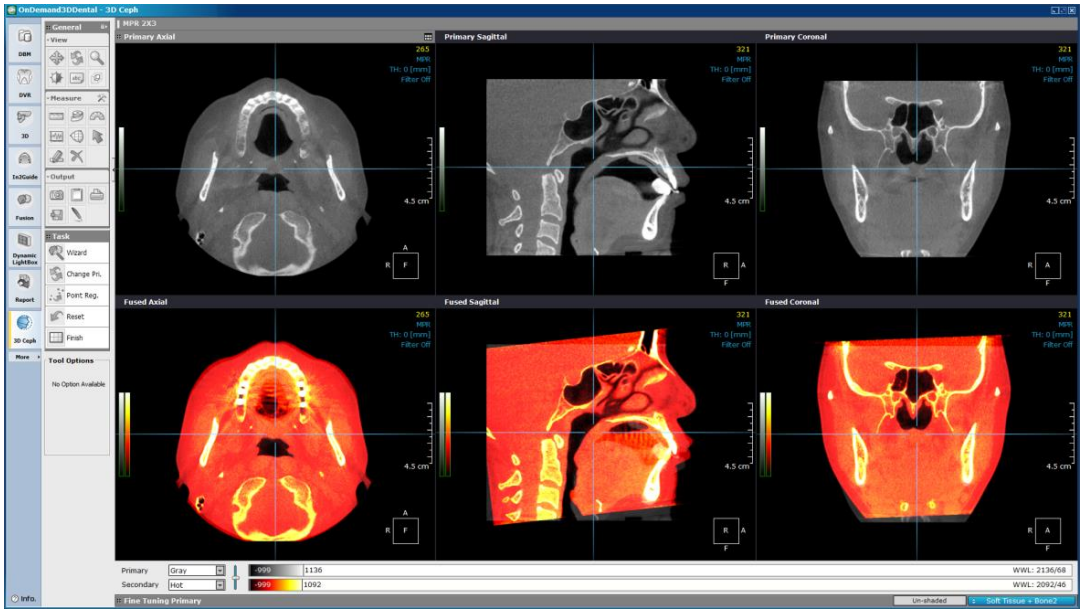
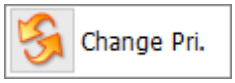
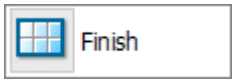


Fig. 210 MPR 2x3 view is generated

The following task tools are available:

Function	Description
	Return to the Fusion wizard.
	Swap Primary and Secondary data.
	Register the two sets of image data using reference points. Landmarks can be used as reference points.
	Reset the orientation of the two sets of image data.
	Finish and go back to 3D Ceph mode.

Click [Finish] to go return to the 3D Ceph main layout.

Proceed with [Reorientation] and [Tracing] as shown starting on page 92 *(☞ Subsection: Reorientation).*

To trace, users can first trace landmarks on the Primary data and click 

from [Task Tools] to copy them onto the Secondary data.

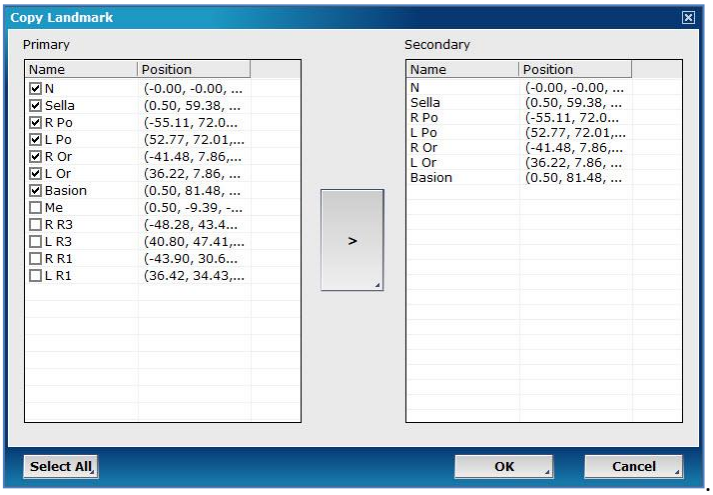
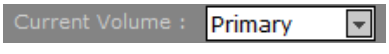


Fig. 211 Check landmarks and use the [>] button to copy over to the Secondary data

To trace on the Secondary data, simply use the 

on the top right corner of the layout and select [Secondary]. Landmarks on the Secondary data can also be copied onto the Primary data.

After the user has reached the  mode, the [Current Volume] can be changed to [Fused] to see superimposed data.

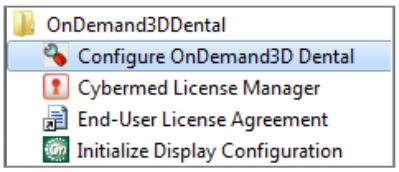
Measurement Formulas

Please refer to pages 123 and 130 ***(☞ Appendixes B for 3D formulas*** and ***☞ Appendix C for 2D formulas)*** for more information.

10 Other Utilities

OnDemand3D™ Application Environment Settings

Go to [Start] menu -> OnDemand3DDental -> Configure OnDemand3D Dental to make changes to the Environment Settings of OnDemand3D™ Dental.



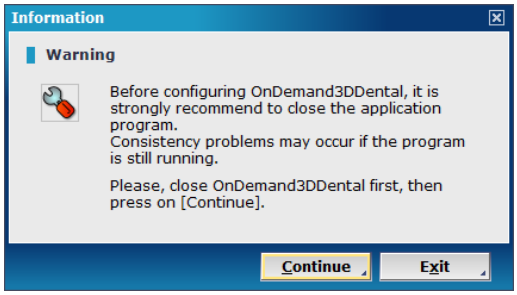


Fig. 212 Make sure the application is closed before continuing

There are a total of five menu options available in the Environment Settings window: [Database Engine], [DICOM Settings], [DBM], [Miscellaneous] and [MPR Options].

Database Engine

Configure Database Engine. The default database engine for OnDemand3D™ Dental is MDE (Microsoft Database Engine). Users have the option to switch to MS-SQL. Unless the contents in the [Master Database] exceed 2GB, it is recommended to use MDE.

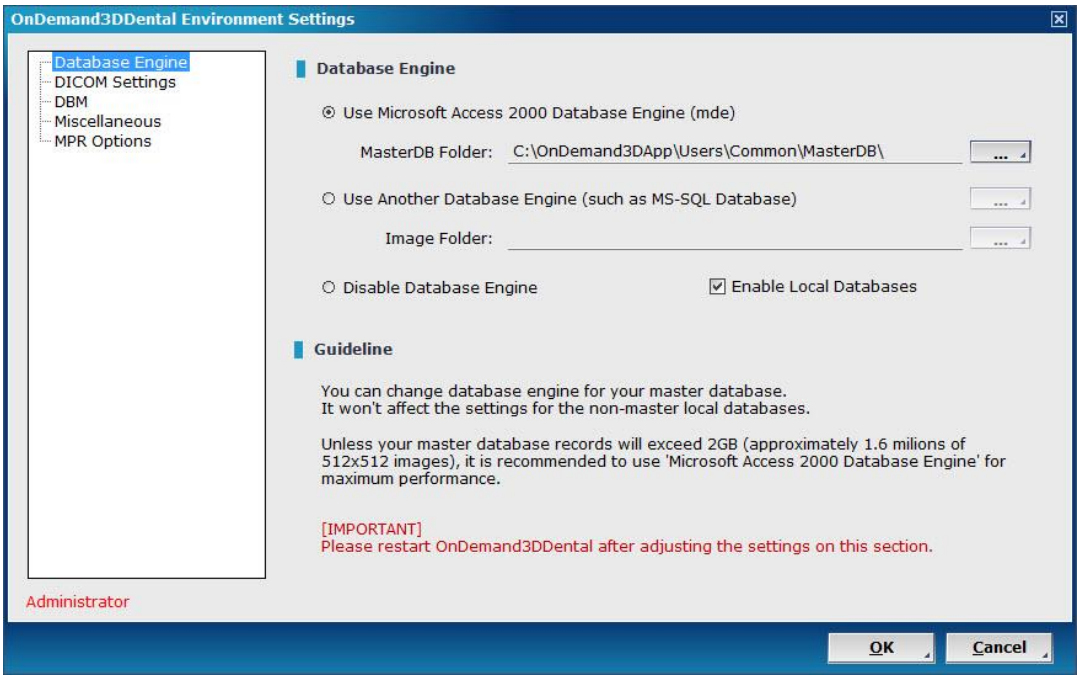


Fig. 213 [Database Engine] settings

Function	Description
Use Microsoft Access 2000 Database Engine (mde)	The default database engine for OnDemand3D™ Dental is MDE (Microsoft Database Engine). Users have the option to switch to MS-SQL. Unless the contents in the [Master Database] exceed 2GB, it is recommended to use MDE.
Use Another Database Engine (such as mS-SQL Database)	To switch database engine: • Install MS-SQL Server (Express) software • Create a new Database for OnDemand3D™ Dental in the MS-SQL Server (Express) • Select second option [Use Another Database Engine (such as MS-SQL Database)] • Create a path to the database in the MS-SQL Server (Express).
Disable Database Engine	Click to disable default data source - [Master Database]. In case default data source - [Master Database] is disabled, make sure to enable [Start to OnDemand3D Gate Server] see page 113 *(☞ OnDemand3D™ Application Environment Settings: DBM).* To set [OnDemand3D-Server] as the data source.
Enable Local Databases	Local databases are enabled by default. Uncheck to disable.

DICOM Settings

Configure DICOM SCP and log storage settings.

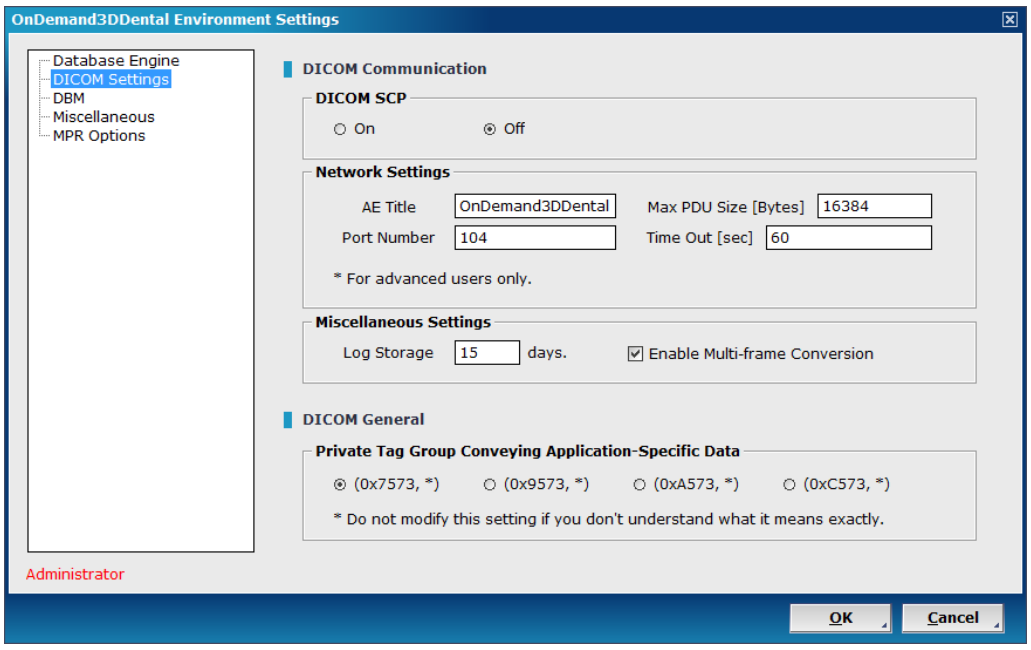


Fig. 214 Configure DICOM settings

Function	Description
DICOM SCP	Turn on/off the DICOM SCP process. DICOM SCP is off on default.
Network Settings	DICOM SCP settings: AE Title, Max PDU Size, Port Number, and Time Out.
Miscellaneous Settings	Set Log Storage days. Enable/disable Multi-frame conversion.
Private Tag Group Conveying Application-Specific Data	Binary address of private tag group conveying Application-Specific Data.

DBM

Configure settings for the DBM module.

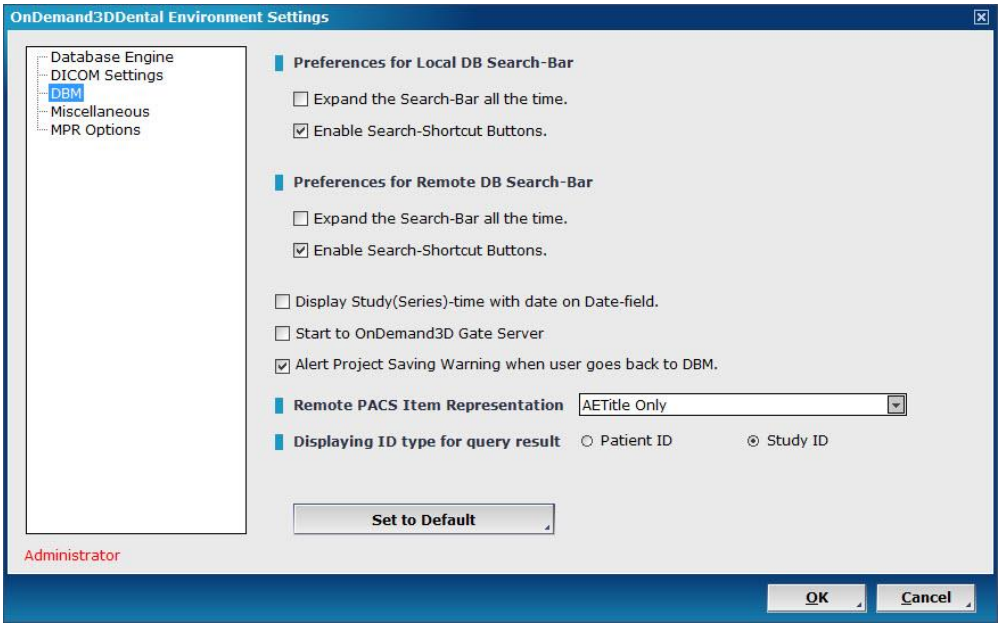


Fig. 215 DBM module settings

Users can set their preferences for their local and remote database UI using the menu above.

Function	Description
Expand the Search-Bar all the time.	Set the search bar to be expanded all the time when OnDemand3D™ Dental is run.
Enable Search-Shortcut Buttons	Enable search shortcuts and select how many to display.

Display Study(Series)-time with data on Date-field	Display date only or display date with time in DBM.
Start to OnDemand3D Gate Server	Set default data source for OnDemand3D™ Dental. The default data source is [Master Database]. If this field is checked, [OnDemand3D-Server] will be set as the data source.
Alert Project Saving Warning when user goes back to DBM	Enable [Save this Project?] alert message when user clicks on DBM while still working on a different module.
Remote PACS Item Representation	AETitle Only / Description Only / AETitle + Description
Displaying ID type for query result	'ID' in query results refers to either Patient ID or Study ID.

Press Set to Default to go back to original settings.

Miscellaneous

Configure miscellaneous GUI (Graphical User Interface) settings.

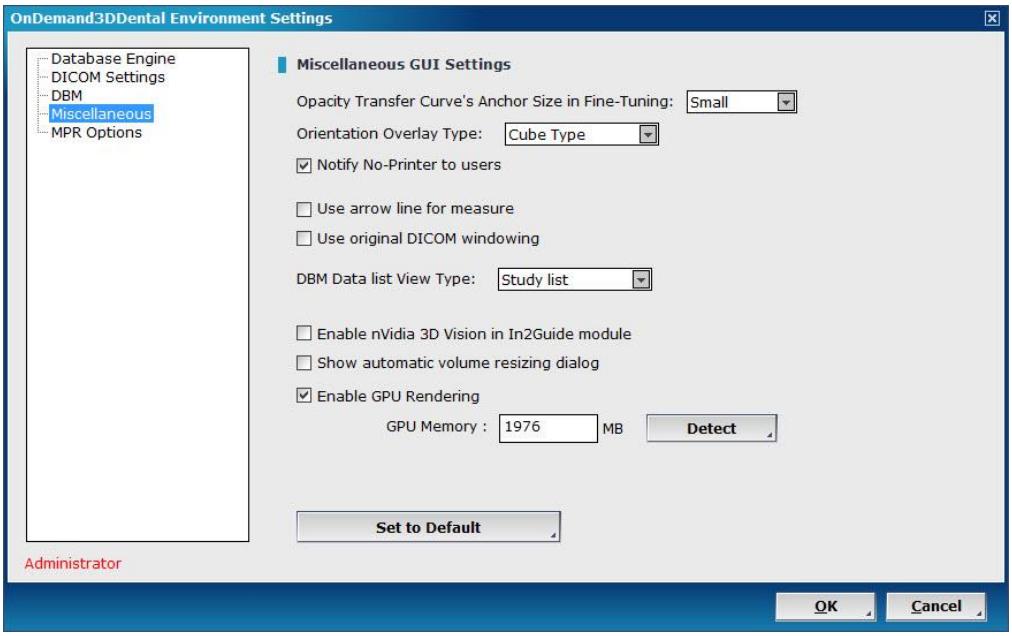


Fig. 216 [Miscellaneous] configuration

Function	Description
Opacity Transfer Curve's Anchor Size in Fine-Tuning	Adjust the Opacity curve anchor point size. Small / Middle / Large
Orientation Overlay Type	Orientation overlay in 3D view. • Cube Type (**H F A P L R** mark on each side) • Arrow Type (X, Y, Z coordinate lines)
Notify No-Printer to users	Display [No-Printer] warning message in Report module when Printer is not set.
Use arrow line for measure	Enable/disable arrow shaped annotations for measurements.
Use original DICOM windowing	Use original WL (Window Level) and WW (Window Width) values
DBM data list View Type	Select whether to view by patient or study.
Enable nVidia 3D Vision in In2Guide module	Click to enable nVidia 3D Vision, an option for the In2Guide module.
Show automatic volume resizing dialog	Display volume resizing warning message when loading big size data.
Enable GPU Rendering	Turn on/off GPU Rendering. GPU is disabled by default. Check to enable GPU rendering. Click Detect to calculate available video memory on hardware. Warning appears when GPU is low.

Press Set to Default to go back to original settings.

MPR Options

Configure settings for MPR images, such as slice thickness, slice thickness limit and image size limits.

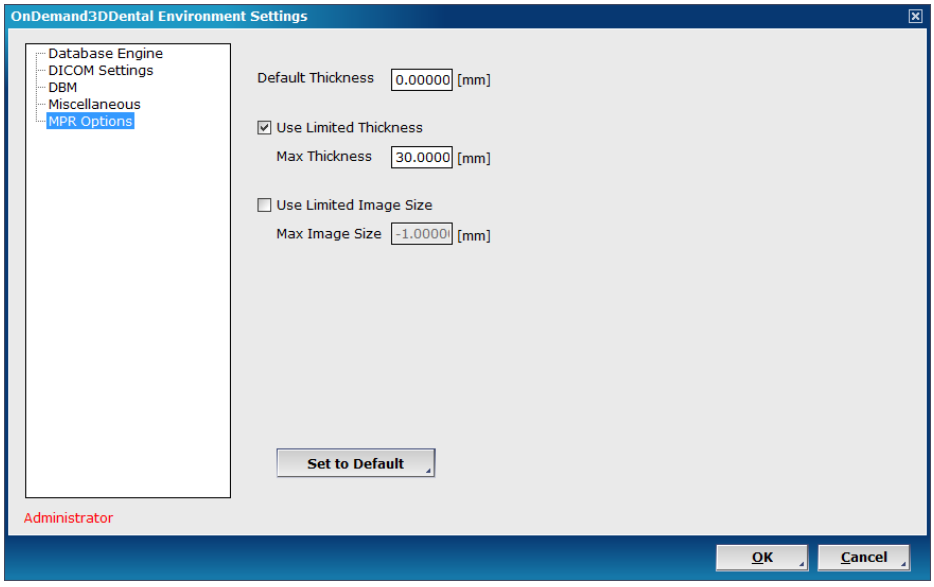


Fig. 217 MPR options

Initial Display Configuration

Users can set preferences for multi-monitor use by going to [Start] menu -> [OnDemand3DDental] -> [Initialize Display Configuration].

To modify the default layout click on the monitor icons. Users will be able to enable or disable screens and set one screen to display rows and columns by selecting [Modify Layout].

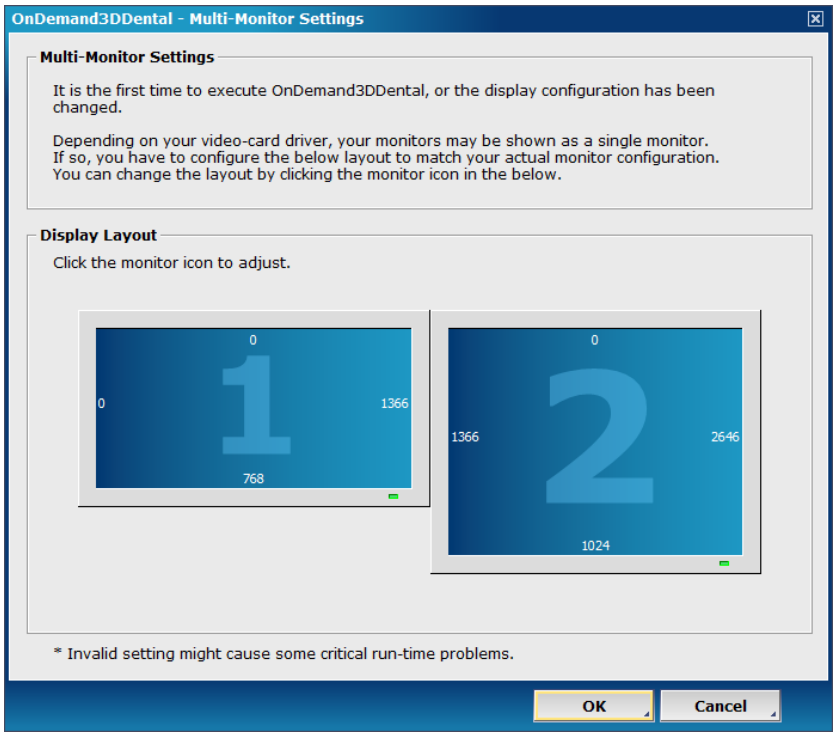


Fig. 218 Multi-monitor settings

Appendix A: Fine Tuning

The 3D renderings on OnDemand3D™ are based on the [Fine Tuning] settings of density range, color, and opacity. The [Fine Tuning] bar can be found along the bottom of the screen. Tap the gray [Fine Tuning] bar to expand or shrink.

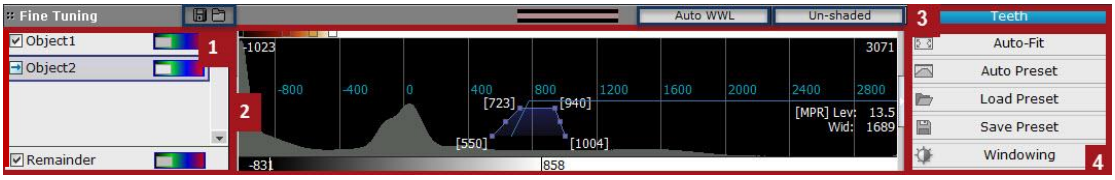
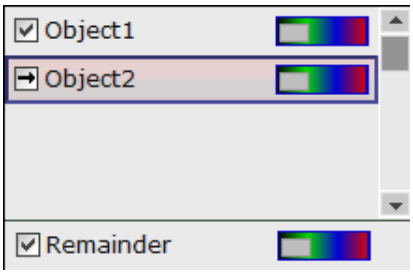


Fig. 219 The [Fine Tuning] bar

A.1 Object List



The [Object List] displays the objects in the 3D volume. Users will be able to rename, delete the object by right-clicking. Also click on the color bar and change color and transparency settings if needed.

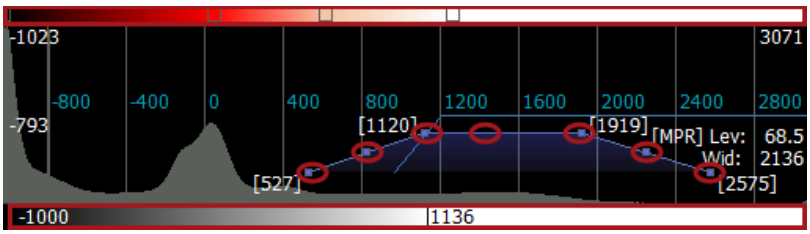
Fig. 220 [Object List]

Change [Color Tone] and [Transparency]. Click once on the color bar beside object name and the user will be prompted with a pop-up menu. The default settings are [Opaque] for transparency and [Original] for color tone.

[Save] and [Load] Object Items. Object list items can be saved as MKL (Mask List Files) data with the  icon and loaded using the  icon right beside it.

A.2 Fine Tuning Functions

Manually adjust settings using the Color (upper), Fine Tuning (middle) and Windowing (bottom) bars shown in Fig. 221.



Color Bar

Fine Tuning (Opacity) Bar

Windowing Bar

Fig. 221 [Color], [Fine Tuning] and [Windowing] bars

Fine Tuning Bar.

The [Fine Tuning] bar in the middle represents density and opacity levels. The X axis defines density values and the Y axis defines opacity values. Any of the points circled in red in the above image, can be used to drag and make changes to the trapezoid-like shapes, which represent the X, Y axis values.

Right-click on an opacity setting (trapezoid), and see the following menu:

Function	Description
Add Opacity	Add an Opacity setting (trapezoid).
Delete Opacity	Delete selected Opacity setting.
Edit Opacity	Edit selected Opacity setting.
Duplicate Opacity	Duplicate current Opacity setting.
Load from Preset	Load from a previously saved Opacity settings.
Save to Preset	Save current Opacity settings as a Preset.
Auto-Fit	Auto-fit to display the whole [Fine Tuning Bar].
Load ColorMap	Load a previously saved Color Map to apply to current Opacity settings
Save ColorMap	Save the current Color Map as a Preset.

Fig. 222 Additional options

Color Bar.

The [Color Bar] adjusts the color settings of the corresponding opacity levels. Click on the rectangular control points to make adjustments to the color applied to a certain density value; or right-click anywhere on the Color Bar and select [Add Color Here] to add color to the current location on the [Opacity Bar]. The user can also delete color masks, load and save color maps.

To load a color map, right-click on the [Color Bar], choose [Load Color Map] and select a color map of choice from the provided menu.

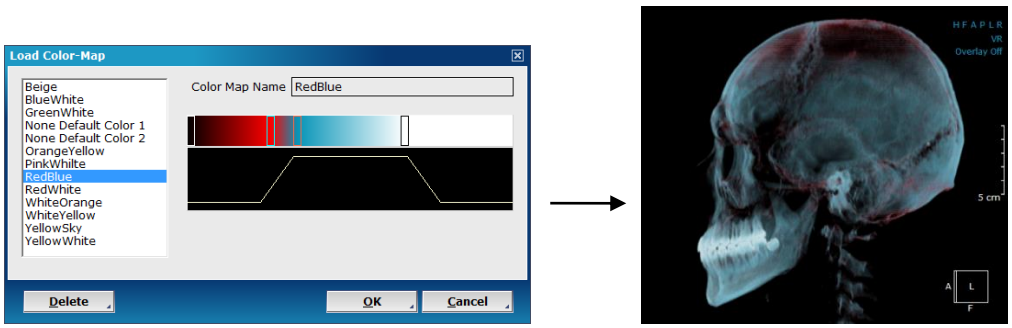


Fig. 223 Object given [RedBlue] color mask

Windowing Bar.

The [Windowing Bar] adjusts the windowing settings of the 2D panes. Click on the bar and drag it to adjust windowing settings. Maximum and minimum values of the windowing settings are shown in the [Windowing Bar]

A.3 Preset Menu

Click the default 

icon to select a different preset. The following dialog should pop up.

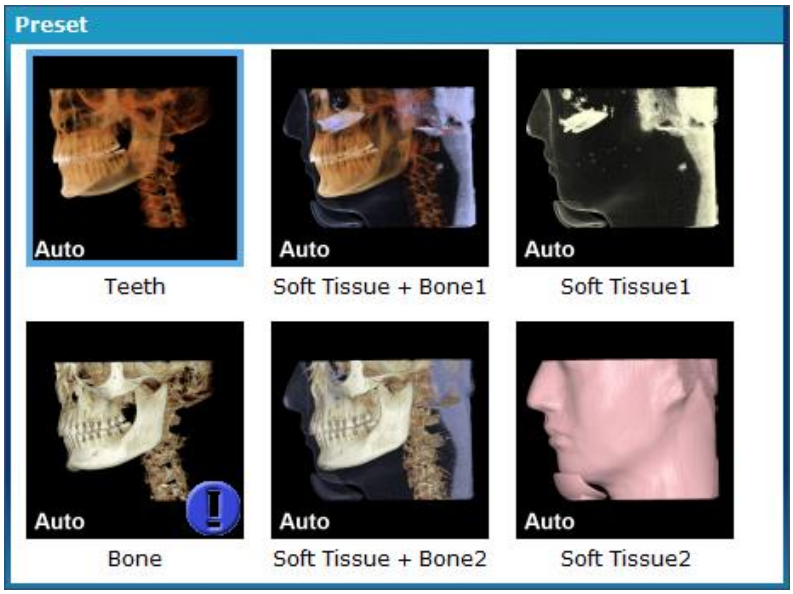


Fig. 224 Select from one of the default presets provided for instant visualization

The presets available by default can be seen applied below in Fig. 225.

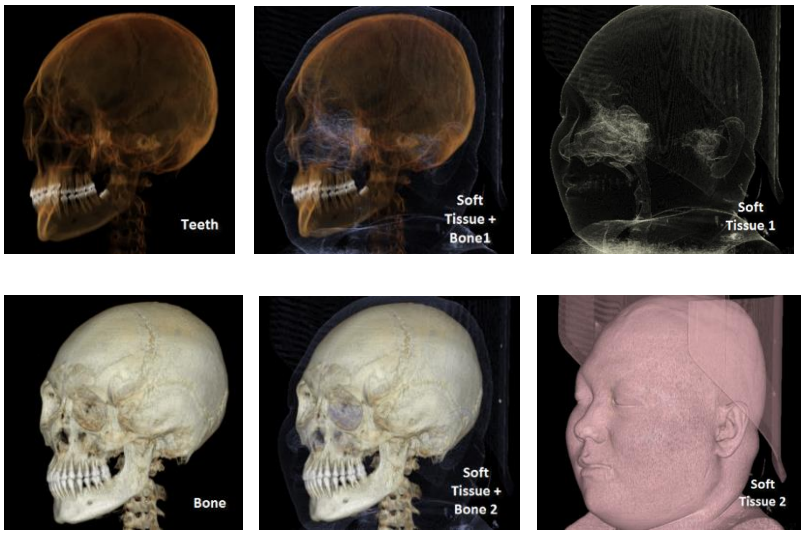


Fig. 225 Comparison of rendering types

A.4 Preset Options Menu

For easier access, users are provided with a quick preset menu for volume rendering options on OnDemand3D™.

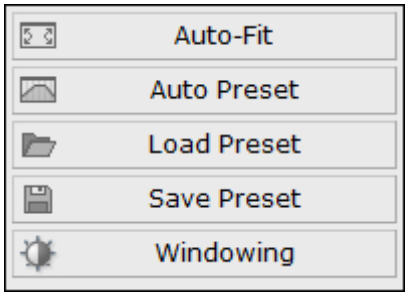


Fig. 226 [Preset Menu]

Auto-Fit. Pressing [Auto-Fit] will shrink the Fine Tuning Bar to be displayed in its entirety, minimizing the need to scroll back and forth.

Auto Preset. Pressing [Auto Preset] will automatically calculate and set appropriate opacity and density values for the chosen rendering type.

Load Preset. Use this tool to load a previously saved preset. The [Choose Opacity Preset] dialog will appear as shown below. Users will be able to load a preset from OnDemand3D™'s library of presets categorized by CT manufacturers, or from the user's own [User Defaults].

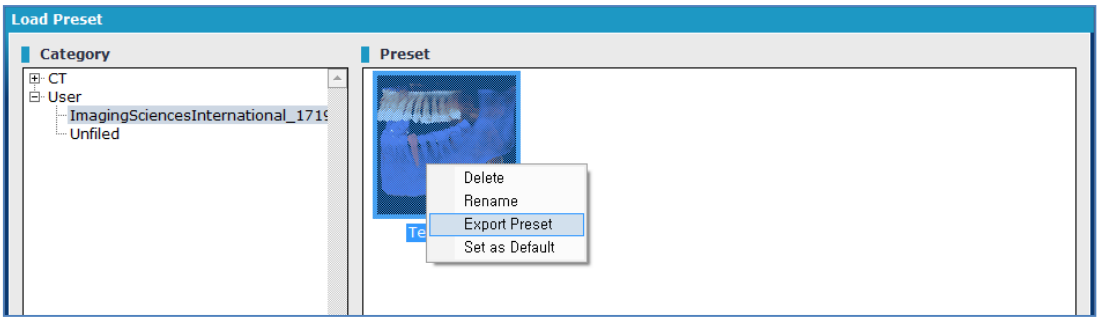


Fig. 227 [Load Preset] dialog

To select a preset, simply click and press [OK].

The user is also able to delete, rename export or set presets as default by right-clicking. New categories and modalities can also be added by simply right-clicking on a category, shown on the left side of the window.

Save Preset. Pressing this will create a new preset with the current fine-tuning value. Use the [Save Preset] window shown in Fig. 228 and give the preset a name, and include a screenshot for easier access. Users will be able to select between a few screenshot options which also include 2D panes.

If the preset is [Set as Default], the same fine tuning values will apply to all data opened on OnDemand3D™ taken with the same equipment as the current preset.

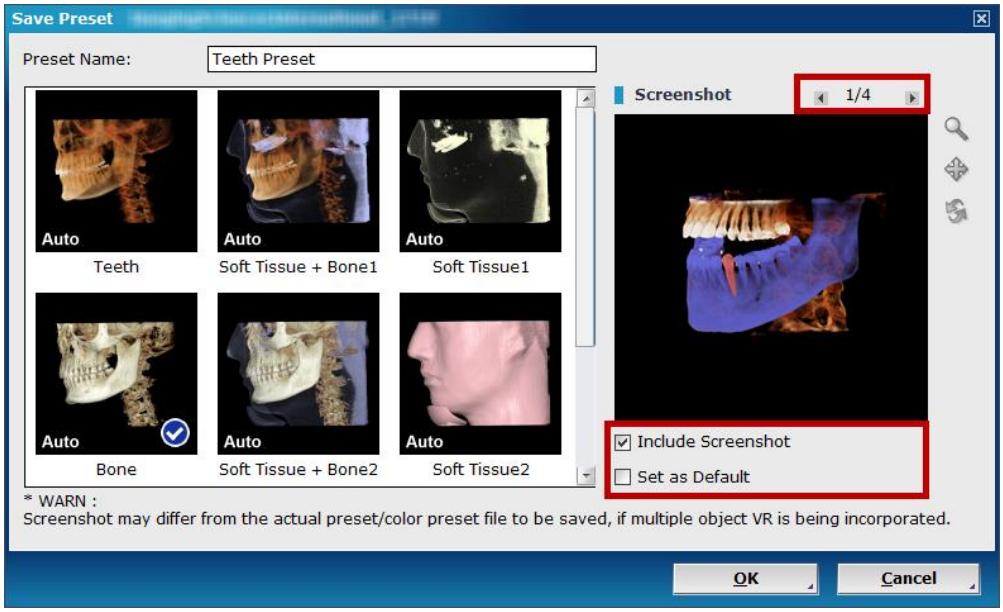


Fig. 228 Give the preset a name and include a screenshot for easier access

Presets saved this way are saved in the [User] category of [Load Preset] and the [User] folder in [C://OnDemand3DDental/Preset]. Each CT equipment model is assigned a separate folder and presets are saved as LPF data in corresponding folders, as shown below.

Fig. 229 CT equipment and saved preset files

Scroll down in the [Preset] window, and the user will see saved presets, as shown below.

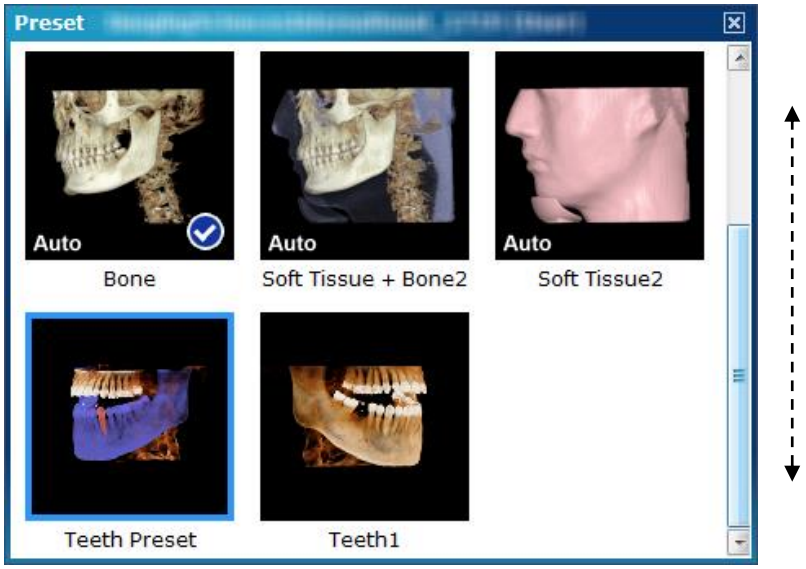


Fig. 230 A new preset shortcut is created

Windowing. The [Windowing] button offers windowing presets available on OnDemand3D™, organized by modalities, as shown below in Fig. 231.

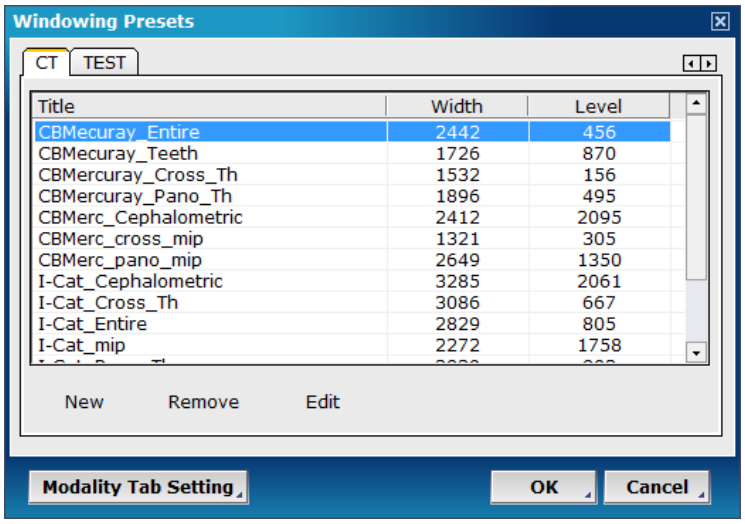


Fig. 231 Available windowing presets for CT images

The extended functions of New, Remove, and Edit.

To add more tabs/modalities to [Windowing Presets], select Modality Tab Setting, input windowing width and leveling and press [OK].

A.5 Additional Options

Auto Windowing. The Auto WWL button will automatically calculate and adjust the 2D image windowing levels and widths.

Image Shading. For shaded images, press Shaded. The difference between shaded and unshaded volume images can be seen below in Fig. 232.

Fig. 232 Unshaded (left) and Shaded image (right)

Appendix B: 3D Ceph Formulas

B.1 Motivation & Background

The main objective of cephalometric programs is to provide accurate analysis results according to the defined functions (distance, angles, etc.). However, previous programs have made it difficult to modify or add new analyses. Doctors had to read through difficult and long explanations of measurement definitions such as **"Measurement D refers to the distance of the point A projected on the sagittal plane from the point between the points B and C."**

If these functions are described in a formula, doctors would be able to easily figure out what the measurements stand for. The example mentioned above can be expressed as **"distance (proj[A], sagittal), mid([B], [C])."** Lines and planes can also be defined by formulas. The **FZ line** is **line ([R FZP], [L FZP])** and the **NFZ plane** is **plane ([N], [R FZP], [L FZP])**. Please refer to ☞ ***Appendix B.3 Syntax Details*** to learn more about syntaxes.

Analyses can be divided into two main groups. The first is landmarks, and the second is formulas. For an easier understanding, formula refers to the reference and measurement. Reference refers to the elements that can be reused, and the measurement refers to the elements that are shown as results of the analysis. The user can define lines and planes in the [Reference] tab, and in turn these will be usable for measurements.

Currently OnDemand3D™ App offers "Dr. Cho's Analysis" as a default analysis, and the measurements are represented as formulas. The user can also modify or add new analysis formulas using the explanations provided in this appendix chapter.

B.2 Examples

For a better understanding of formulas, refer to the examples and descriptions of "Dr. Cho's Analysis." (Please assume that all the Landmark points have been placed in the 3D volume image.) For a detailed description and a more accurate definition of the formulas, please refer to ☞ ***Appendix B.3 Syntax details*** listed in the next section.

- **FZ line: line([R FZP], [L FZP])**
  The straight line that passes R FZP and L FZP.
- **R NFZ line : line(proj([N], sagittal), proj([R FZP], sagittal))**
  The line that passes the projection of the N point in the sagittal plane and the projection of the R FZP point in the sagittal plane.
- **NFZ plane: plane([R FZP], [L FZP], [N])**
  The plane that passes R FZP, L FZP, and N.
- **Midsagittal plane: plane([N], [NFZ plane], frontal)**
  The vertical plane of the NFZ plane and the frontal plane that passes the N.
- **Occlusal plane : plane(mid([R U1CP], [R L1CP]), mid([R U6CP], [R L6CP]), mid([L U6CP], [L L6CP]))**
  The plane that passes the point between the R U1CP and R L1CP, the point between the R U6CP and R L6CP, and the point between the L U6CP and L L6CP.

- **R Maxillary Oblique plane: rotate([MxS plane], line([ANS], vector(0, 0, 1)), 45)**
  The MxS plane rotated by 45 degrees to the vertical direction of the ANS.
- **A(y) : [A](y)**
  The Y value of Landmark A.
- **B(y) – A(y) : [B](y)-[A](y)**
  The difference between the Y value of B and the Y value of A.
- **SNA : angle(proj([Sella], sagittal), proj([N], sagittal), proj([A], sagittal))**
  The angle between the point of the Sella projected on the sagittal plane, the N point projected on the sagittal plane, and the A point projected on the sagittal plane.
  The (proj[N], sagittal) is the point that measures the angle.
- **MxBW : distance(proj([R KRP], [MxF plane]), proj([L KRP], [MxF plane]))**
  The distance between the R KRP point projected on the MxF plane and the L KRP point projected on the MxF Plane.
- **Mx / CB WR : [MxBW] / [CBW]**
  MxBW value / CBW value.
- **R U1VD : distance([R U1CP], [Maxillary plane])**
  The distance between the R U1CP and the Maxillary plane.
- **R L6SP : diff([Pog](y), [R L6CP](y))**
  The difference between the Y value of the Pog and the Y value of the R L6CP
  The Abs([Pog](y)-[R L6CP](y)) formula shows the same result.

B.3 Syntax Details

The syntaxes are optimized to increase readability. The purpose for this is to allow first time users to easily learn the formulas.

I. Referencing

The sections grouped together by parentheses refer to the Landmark, Reference, or Measurement already defined. Therefore the Landmark, Reference, or Measurement name can be inserted within the parentheses.

- **[name]**
  For example, if the Landmark is set as N, A, and B, the C line should be added in the [References].
- **line([N], [A])**
  The Measurement can be also be set in the following formula.
- **distance([B], [C line])**
  This formula has the same meaning as the formula distance ([B], line([N], [A])).

II. Defining a landmarks

A Landmark means a point in a 3D setting that has a defining name. The user can simply set a name to define a Landmark. The user can also find the point between two points, or find a rotated point within an angle.

- **mid(landmark, landmark)**

  A point between two landmark points.
- **proj(landmark, line)**

A new landmark projected on a line.

- **proj(landmark, plane)**
  A new landmark projected on a plane.
- **rotate(landmark, line, angle)**
  A landmark rotated on a line in relation of the angle.
- **intersect(line, line)**
  An intersection between two lines.

For example:

- **mid([N], [A])**
- The landmark point between N and A.
- **mid(mid([N], [A]), [B])**
- The point between N and A and the point B
- **proj([N], [A line])**
  The point of N projected on the A line.
- **proj([N], [A plane])**
  The point of N projected on the A plane
- **proj(mid([N], [A]), [A line])**
  The point between N and A projected on the A line
- **rotate([N], [A-vertical], -45)**
  The N point rotated in a -45 degree according to the A vertical line.

III. Defining lines

A line is generally known as a straight line that passes two points in a 3D setting. However, in 3D Ceph module, the lines used here include direction. The reason for this is to more accurately represent which angle is being calculated.

There are various ways to define the lines. The user can define a line passing two landmark points, or a line passing two planes.

- **line(landmark, landmark)**
  A line that passes two landmark points. The direction of the line is from the first landmark to the second landmark.
- **line(plane, plane)**
  A line that passes two planes. The direction is set randomly.
- **line(landmark, vector)**
  A line that passes one point in the direction of the vector
- **proj(line, plane)**
  A line projected on a plane. The direction follows the direction of the plane.
- **rotate(line, line, angle)**
  A second line rotated to the angle of the first line. The direction follows the direction of the second line.
- **! line**
  A line in the opposite direction.

For example:

- **line([N], [A])**
  A line that passes the points N and A.

- **! line([N], [A])**
  A line that passes the points A and N
- **line([A plane], [B plane])**
  The line that passes the A plane and B plane
- **proj(line([N], [A]), [C plane])**
  A line that passes the N and A points projected in the C plane
- **rotate([B line], [A-vertical], 23.2)**
  The B line rotated 23.2 degrees according to the A-vertical line

IV. Defining a plane

A plane is defined by a point in a flat plane and a perpendicular vector. There are various ways to define a Plane.

- **plane(landmark, landmark, landmark)**
  A plane that passes three landmark points.
- **plane(landmark, plane, plane)**
  A plane that passes a single landmark point in two planes
- **plane(landmark, landmark, plane)**
  A plane that passes two landmark points in a single plane
- **plane(landmark, landmark, line)**
  A plane that passes two landmark points and is parallel to a single line.
- **plane(landmark, plane)**
  A plane that passes one landmark point and is parallel to a single plane
- **rotate(plane, line, angle)**
  A plane rotated according to the angle of a line
- **axial** or **horizontal**
  A plane that passes (0, 0, 0) and has a perpendicular vector of (0, 0, 1).
- **sagittal**
  A plane that passes (0, 0, 0) and has a perpendicular vector of (0, 1, 0).
- **coronal** or **frontal**
  A plane that passes (0, 0, 0) and has a perpendicular vector of (1, 0, 0).

For example:

- **plane([N], [A], [B])**
  A plane that passes the points N, A, and B.
- **rotate([A plane], [B-vertical], 90)**
  The A plane rotated in a 90 degree angle according to the B-vertical line.
- **plane([A], axial)**
  A plane that passes the A point and is parallel to the axial plane

V. Defining a vector

A vector represents the direction and size in a 3D setting. The definitions are as follows:

- **vector(x, y, z)**
  The vector in the x, y, and z direction. x, y, and z are shown as numbers.
- **vector(line)**
  The vector in the direction of the line.
- **vector(plane)**
  A normal vector of a plane.

For example:

- **vector(23, -45.2, 0)**

A vector from (0, 0, 0) to (23, -45.2, 0).

VI. Distance

The Distance is a Measurement value commonly used when calculating results. It can represent the distance between two points, or the z value of a certain landmark point. The definitions are as follows:

- **distance(landmark, landmark)**
  The distance between two landmark points.
- **distance(landmark, line)**
  The shortest distance between a landmark and a line.
- **distance(landmark, plane)**
  The shortest distance between a landmark and a plane.
- **landmark(x)**
  The x value of a landmark point.
- **landmark(y)**
  The y value of a landmark point.
- **landmark(z)**
  The z value of a landmark point.

For example:

- **distance([N], [A])**
  The distance between the points N and A.
- **distance([N], line([A], [B]))**
  The shortest distance between N and the line A and B.
- **distance([A], axial)**
  The distance between the point A and the axial plane.
- **[A](x)**
  The x value of point A.
- **proj([A], sagittal)(y)**
  The y value of the A landmark projected on the sagittal plane.

VII. Angle

The angle is another value commonly used in analyses. The user can find the angle between two lines or the angle of three points. The angle is defined by two straight lines, and the angle is defined by the direction of the lines. Therefore, the user has to use the value for the opposite line (! line) to find the desired angle. The definitions are as follows:

- **angle(line, line)**
  The angle between two lines.
- **angle(line, plane)**
  The angle between a line and a plane
- **angle(landmark, landmark, landmark)**
  The angle between three points.
  The middle landmark acts as the point to calculate the angle.

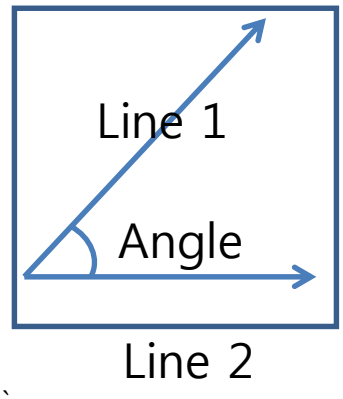


Fig. S Angle measurement

For example:

- **angle([A line], [B line])**
  The angle between line A and B
- **angle([A line], ! [B line])**
  The opposite angle between line A and B.
- **angle([A line], frontal)**
  The angle between the A line and the frontal plane.
- **angle([A], [B], [C])**
  The angle between the line that pass between point A and B, and the line between point B and C.

VIII. Ratio

The ratio stands for the ratio of the values, and shows the ratio of the distance or the angle.

- **distance / distance**
  The ratio between the two distances.
- **angle / angle**
  The ratio between the two angles.

For example:

- **distance([A], [B]) / distance([B], [C])**
  The distance ratio between A,B and B,C.
- **[A Angle] / [B Angle]**
  The ratio between angle A and angle B.

VIII. Operators

The user can not only calculate the distance between two points, but also calculate the absolute value, or the sum or difference of two values. The definitions are as follows:

- **distance + distance**
  The sum of two distances.
- **distance – distance**
  The difference between two distances.
- **abs(value)**
  The absolute value of a distance, angle, or ratio.
- **diff(value, value)**
  The absolute difference value between two values.
- **-value**

The value shown with the opposite sign (+ is shown as -, and vice versa).

For example:

- **distance([A], [B]) + distance([A], [C])**
  The sum of the distance of A,B and A,C.
- **abs(distance([A], [B]) – distance([A], [C]))**
  The absolute difference value of the distance of A,B and A,C.
- **diff(distance([A], [B]), distance([A], [C]))**
  The absolute difference value of the distance of A,B and A,C.
- **-distance([A], [B])**
  The distance between A and B, shown in a negative value.

Appendix C: 2D Ceph Formulas

C.1 Background

A 2D analysis only uses (x, y) coordinates for analysis, unlike a 3D analysis which use Landmarks, Lines, and Planes (x, y, z). Therefore, only Landmarks and Lines are used in the 2D analysis. A Vector can be defined and utilized, but since it cannot be represented in a 2D setting, Vectors cannot be defined independently.

C.2 Syntax Details

The Syntaxes are optimized to increase readability. The purpose for this is to allow first time users to easily learn the formulas, as well as allow the users to quickly understand that the Measurements stand for after learning the Formulas.

I. Referencing

The sections grouped together by parentheses refer to the Landmark, Reference, or Measurement already defined. Therefore the Landmark, Reference, or Measurement name can be inserted within the parentheses.

- **[name]**
  For example, if the Landmark is set as N, A, and B, add a line C in the [References].
- **line([N], [A])**
  The Measurement can also be set in the following formula.
- **distance([B], [C line])**
  This formula has the same meaning as the formula distance ([B], line ([N], [A])).

II. Defining landmarks

A Landmark means a point in a 2D setting that has a defining name. The user can simply set a name to define a Landmark. The user can also find the central point between two points, or find a rotated point within an angle.

- **point(x, y)**
  A new landmark defined by inputting the (x, y) coordinates.
- **mid(landmark, landmark)**
  A new landmark defining the middle of two landmark points.
- **proj(landmark, line)**
  A new landmark line projected on a line.
- **rotate(landmark, landmark, angle)**
  A landmark rotated on a line in relation of the angle.
- **intersect(line, line)**
  An intersecting point between two lines.

For example:

- **mid([N], [A])**
  A new landmark point between N and A.
- **mid(mid([N], [A]), [B])**
  The point between B and between landmarks N and A.
- **proj([N], [A line])**
  The point N projected on the line A.

- **proj(mid([N], [A]), [A line])**
  A new landmark point between N and A projected on line A
- **rotate([N], [A-vertical], -45)**
  The point N rotated in -45 degrees according to the vertical line A.

III. Defining lines

A line is generally known as a straight line that passes between two points in a 2D setting. However, in 3D Ceph module, the lines used here include direction. The reason for this is to more accurately represent which angle is being calculated.

There are various ways to define the lines. The user can define a line passing two landmark points, or a line rotated according to a defined landmark.

- **line(landmark, landmark)**
  A line passing two landmark points. The direction of the line is from the first landmark to the second landmark.
- **line(landmark, vector)**
  A line passing a landmark point and in the direction of the vector.
- **rotate(line, landmark, angle)**
  A new line rotated to the angle of the landmark point. The direction of the line is not affected.
- **! line**
  A line with going the opposite direction.
- **X axis**
  A line that passes (0, 0) and heads in the direction of the (1, 0) vector.
- **Y axis**
  A line that passes (0, 0) and heads in the direction of the (0, 1) vector.

For example:

- **line([N], [A])**
  A line that passes the landmark points N and A.
- **! line([N], [A])**
  A line that passes the landmark points A and N.
- **rotate([B line], [A], 23.2)**
  The B line rotated 23.2 degrees according to the point A.

IV. Defining a vector

A Vector represents the direction and size in a 2D setting. The definitions are as follows:

- **vector(x, y)**
  The vector in the x, y direction, represented in numbers.
- **vector(line)**
  The vector in the direction of the line.

For example:

- **vector(23, -45.2)**
  A vector from (0, 0) to (23, -45.2).

V. Distance

The Distance is a Measurement value commonly used when calculating results. It can represent the distance between two points and the definitions are as follows:

- **distance(landmark, landmark)**
  The distance between two landmark points.
- **distance(landmark, line, left)**
  The distance between a landmark and a straight line (shown in + if the landmark and line is on the left, shown in – if the landmark and line is on the right).
- **distance(landmark, line, right)**
  The distance between a landmark and a straight line (shown in + if the landmark and line is on the right, shown in – if the landmark and line is on the left).
- **distance(landmark, line)**
  The shortest distance between a landmark and a line.
- **landmark(x)**
  The x value of a landmark point.
- **landmark(y)**
  The y value of a landmark point.

For example:

- **distance([N], [A])**
  The distance between the points N and A.
- **distance([N], line([A], [B]))**
  The shortest distance between point N and the line that passes A, B.
- **[A](x)**
  The x value of point A.
- **proj([A], sagittal)(y)**
  The y value of point A projected on the sagittal plane.

III. Angle

The Angle is another value commonly used in finding the results of a measurement. The user can find the angle between two lines or the angle of three points. The angle is defined by two straight lines, and the angle is defined by the direction of the lines. Therefore, the user has to use the value use the formula (! Line) to make the line face the opposite direction to calculate an angle. The definitions are as follows:

- **angle(line, line)**
  The angle between two straight lines.
- **angle(landmark, landmark, landmark)**
  The angle between three landmark points. The middle landmark acts as the point to calculate the angle.

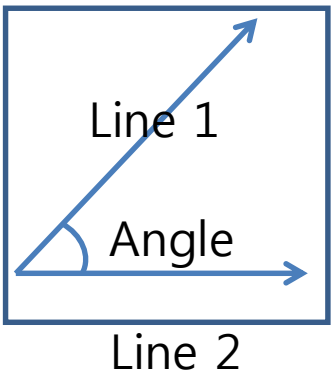


Fig. T Angle measurement

For example:

- **angle([A line], [B line])**
  The angle between line A and B
- **angle([A line], ! [B line])**
  The opposite angle between line A and B.
- **angle([A], [B], [C])**
  The angle between the line that passes point A, B, and the line that passes point B, C.

IV. Ratio

The Ratio stands for the ratio of the values, and shows the ratio of the distance or the angle.

- **distance / distance**
  The ratio between two distances.
- **angle / angle**
  The ratio between two angles.

For example:

- **distance([A], [B]) / distance([B], [C])**
  The distance ratio between A,B and B,C.
- **[A Angle] / [B Angle]**
  The ratio between Angle A and Angle B.

VIII. Operators

The user can calculate the distance between two points as well as calculate the absolute value, the sum, or difference of two values. The definitions are as follows:

- **distance + distance**
  The sum of two distances.
- **distance – distance**
  The difference to two distances.
- **landmark + landmark**
  The sum of two landmark points.
- **landmark – landmark**
  The difference of two landmark points.
- **landmark * value**
  The landmark multiplied by the value.

- **landmark / value**
  The landmark divided by the value (non-zero).
- **abs(value)**
  The absolute value of a distance, angle or ratio.
- **diff(value, value)**
  The absolute difference value between two values.
- **-value**
  The value shown with the opposite sigh (+ is shown as -, and vice versa).

For example:

- **distance([A], [B]) + distance([A], [C])**
  The sum of the distance of A,B and A,C.
- **abs(distance([A], [B]) – distance([A], [C]))**
  The absolute difference value of the distance of A,B and A,C.
- **diff(distance([A], [B]), distance([A], [C]))**
  The absolute difference value of the distance of A,B and A,C.
- **-distance([A], [B])**
  The distance between A, B, shown in a negative value.
- **[A]+ [B]**
  A new landmark point created by adding the x,y values of point A and B.

Appendix D: Uninstalling OnDemand3D™

For users who are updating OnDemand3D™, it is recommended to uninstall any previous versions before proceeding. Please proceed to read below for instructions on how to uninstall on occasions where it is needed, such as changing the language of the software.

Step 1: Close the software if it is open.

Step 2: Go to [Start] menu -> [OnDemand3DDental] - [Uninstall OnDemand3D Dental] as shown below.

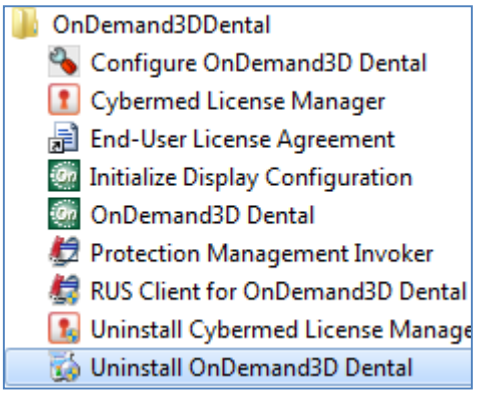


Fig. 233 Select to start the uninstallation process

Last step: Wait and confirm.

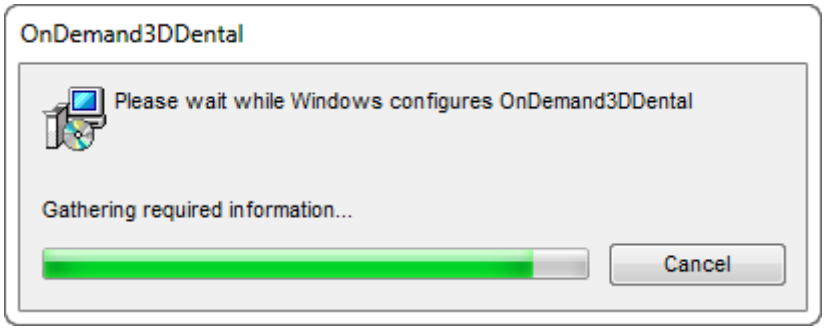


Fig. 234 The process should take less than a minute

INFO	Please note that the OnDemand3D™ folder in [Local Disk (C:)] is not deleted when the software is uninstalled, hence the user will not lose any data during this process and can reinstall and use OnDemand3D™ as needed.

Appendix E: Data Back Up and Restoration

E.1 Data Backup

We recommend that user takes the precaution of regularly backing up the patient data to ensure against data loss and destruction. User can manually back up the data at any time.

Please follow the steps below for data backup.

Step 1: Go to [Start] menu → [All Programs] → [OnDemand3D Dental] → [Configure OnDemand3D Dental].

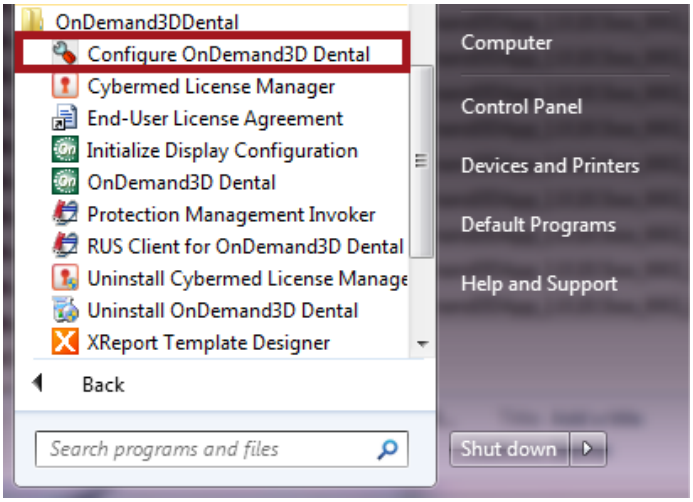


Fig. 235 [Configure OnDemand3D Dental] in the [Start] menu

Step 2: Open [Configure OnDemand3D Dental] and check [MasterDB] folder path

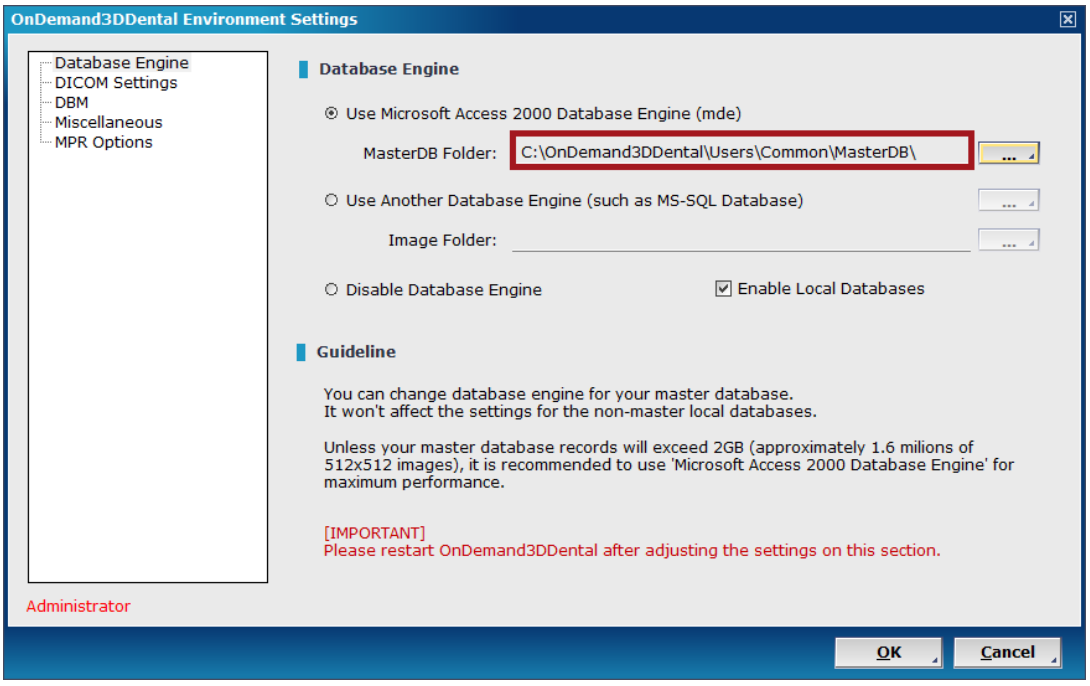


Fig. 236 [MasterDB] folder path

Step 3: Locate [MasterDB] on your computer.

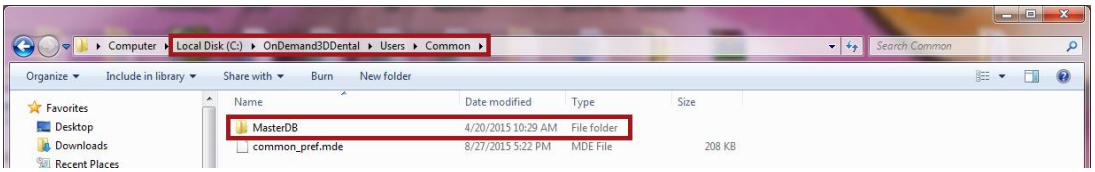


Fig. 237 [MasterDB] location on the workstation

Step 4: Make a copy of Master DB folder where patient data is being saved to a new location.

INFO	We recommend that you don't back up the data to the same hard disk where the initial MasterDB is stored.

E.2 Data Restoration

User can change the existing [MasterDB] path to a new location or restore backed-up data as follows.

Step 1: Launch [Start] → [All Programs] → [OnDemand3D Dental] → [Configure OnDemand3D Dental].

Step 2: Click ... and choose new location for [MasterDB] folder

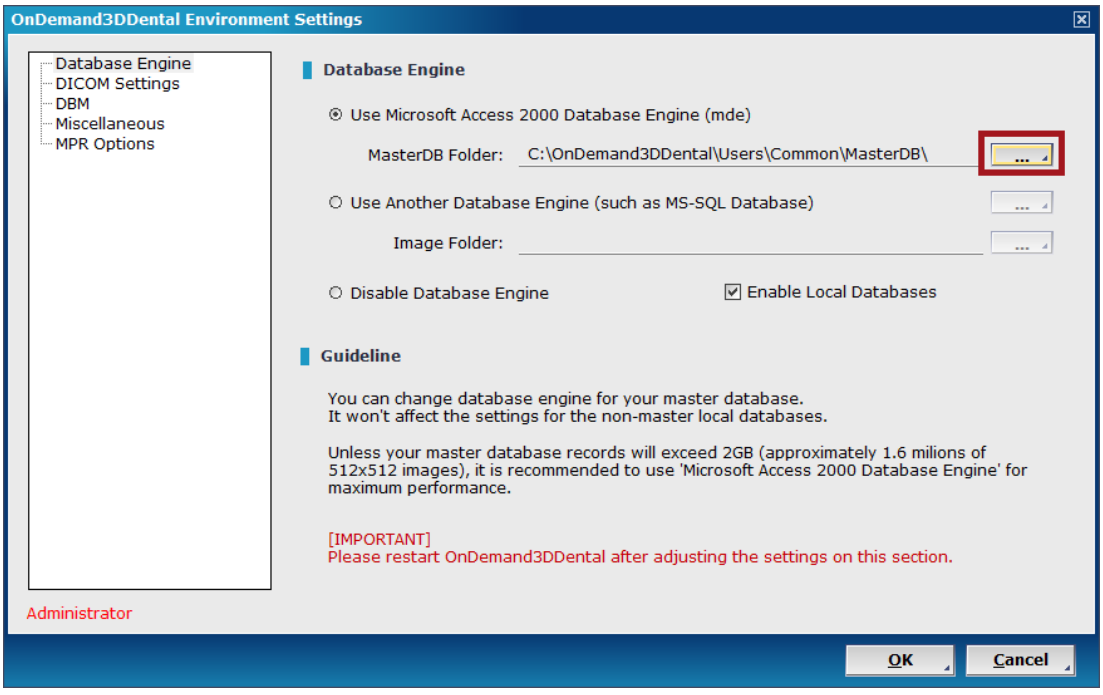


Fig. 238 Choose location for [MasterDB] folder

Step 2: Confirm the new database creation by selecting "Yes".

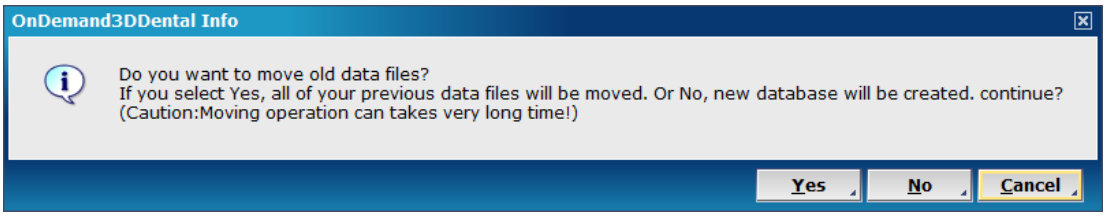


Fig. 239 OnDemand3DApp info dialog

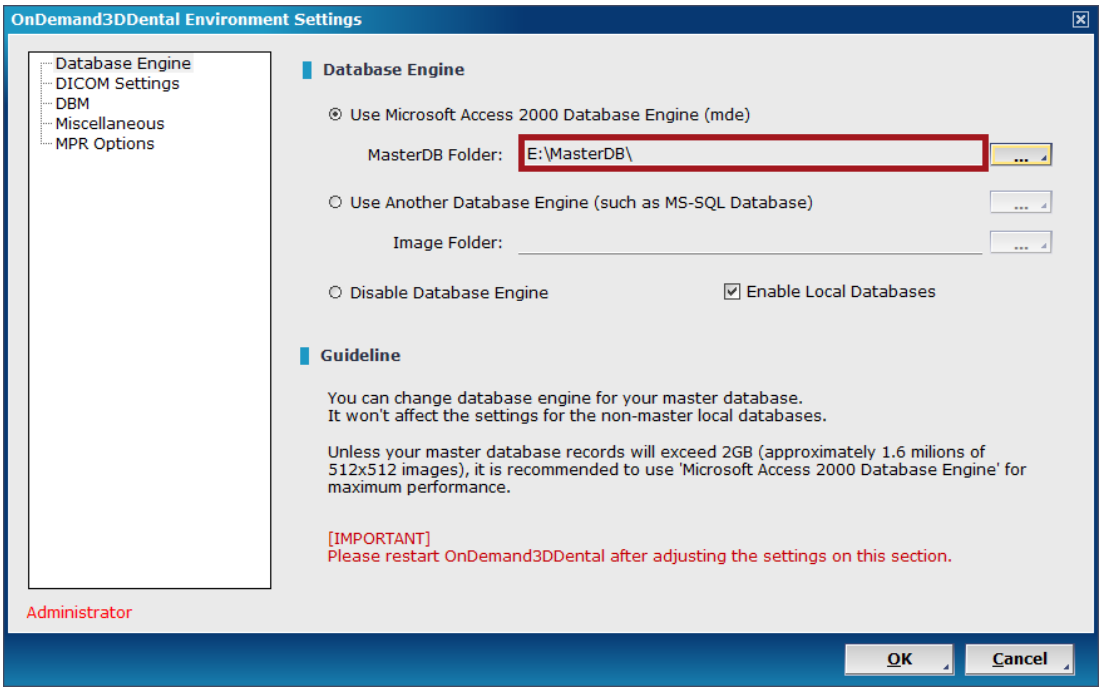


Fig. 240 New [MasterDB] folder path

Appendix F: Troubleshooting & Contact Us

F.1 FAQs

Q1: I installed the OnDemand3D™ and the Leaf Implant library, but OnDemand3D™ does not install properly.

A1: The user must be logged in as the Admin in their computer to properly install OnDemand3D™. Please check the OnDemand3D™ version number and contact local distributor or Cybermed Inc. about any concerns regarding installation.

Q2: After installation, I start the program and the message "Can't Read the User Information Database" appears and the program does not start.

A2: This happens when the software cannot read the user database because the user is not logged in on the computer as the Admin. Please log in the computer with the Admin account.

Q3: OnDemand3D™ was working properly before, but now it does not work.

A3: OnDemand3D™ uses a HASP key lock to check if the user has permission to use OnDemand3D™ App. Please check if the HASP key is properly installed.

Q4: Some of the buttons on the OnDemand3D™ are cut off and do not show up in my computer monitor. What should I do?

A4: Please check if the computer monitor resolution is set lower than the recommended resolution of 1024 x 768. If the resolution is set lower, some of the buttons on OnDemand3D™ are not displayed in the monitor. The user can change the font size in the computer settings to view all of the buttons. The font size change does not affect the software in any way.

For more FAQs and solutions, please visit our website at www.ondemand3d.com.

F.2 Contact Us

If the user is experiencing problems or has any inquiries at all, please follow the steps below for a quicker and more efficient way to get a solution.

Step 1: Take screenshots or try and capture the issue in any way possible. Most importantly, please include error messages, or log files.

Step 2: Click 

on the bottom left corner of OnDemand3D™ to see version number. If possible, capture the [Information] window as it is and include it in the e-mail. If not, please send us the **version number** currently in use, **environment** (network? or single workstation?) **operating system** (Windows 7? English? or French?) and **license information** (dongle or serial key? etc.)

Step 3: If possible, please check if the problem can be reproduces will different types of data from different workstations.

Step 4: Write us an e-mail at support@ondemand3d.com with all captured images and required information trying to be as detailed as possible and walk us through the process that caused the problem.

The more information the user provides, the quicker the solution will be.

Appendix G: Shortcut keys

G.1 General

- Key Operation on Image Pane

Key	Operation
	Overlay On / Off
	Cancel or Stop the current function
	Delete selected annotation/measurement
	Launch DBM
	Show or Hide all DSI(Dynamic Sensitive Item)
	Launch Window Preset Dialog in any module
	Capture selected pane without overlay action
	Minimize or Maximize selected pane
	Launch QLB dialog in any module

- Key Operation on Fine Tuning

Key	Operation
	Overlay On / Off

G.2 DBM Module

- Key Operation for Patient Study

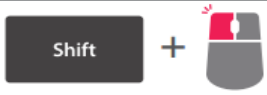
Key	Operation
F5	Refresh Search List
+ − or Enter ↵	Perform same as “+ button” in Patient list (Double click)
Insert	Launch DLB
Esc	Deselect from Patient list or clear value from Search box
Delete	Delete patient list

G.3 3D & Dental Module

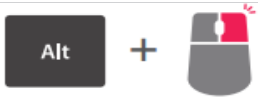
- Key Operation on MPR Image Pane

Key	Operation
Space	Move to Next Slice
↓	Move to Next Slice
↑	Move to Previous Slice
←	Move to Previous Slice
→	Move to Next Slice
Page Up	Move to Previous Slice (by 1/10 slices)
Page Down	Move to Next Slice (by 1/10 slices)
Home	Move to First Slice
End	Move to Last Slice
Ctrl + Z	Implant Undo (Dental Tab)
Ctrl + Y	Implant Redo (Dental Tab)
Ctrl + G	A/S/C Position Dlg open (Slice Direct Move)(Only on 3D Module)

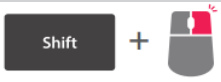
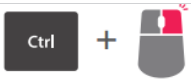
- Mouse Left Button Operation on Image Pane

Key	MPR	3D / 3D-Zoom	Endoscopy
	Zoom In	Zoom In	Zoom In
	Pan	Pan	Pan

- Mouse Right Button Operation on Image Pane

Key	MPR	3D / 3D-Zoom	Endoscopy
	Windowing	Object Rotation	Rotation
	Zoom Out	Zoom Out	Zoom Out
	Zoom	Zoom	Zoom
	Auto Windowing		

- Mouse Wheel Operation on Image Pane

Key	MPR	3D / 3D-Zoom	Endoscopy	CPR
	Move to Next / Previous Slice	Rotate 3D Image (by 30 degrees)	Backward and forward movement	Scroll through
	Move to Next / Previous Slice (move by 1/10)	Rotate 3D Image (by 30 degrees)	Backward and forward movement (3 times faster)	Scroll through (3 times faster)
	Move to Next / Previous Slice (move by 1/10)	Rotate 3D Image (by 30 degrees)	Backward and forward movement (3 times faster)	Scroll through (3 times faster)

G.4 Report Module

- Key Operation for Reporting

Key	Operation
	Delete selected image from Thumbnail
	Refresh Database or History

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Caution

1) The Medical Imaging Processor Unit should be used by experienced personnel only.

- Check if the Imaging Storage Device has enough disk space.
- Check if the Imaging Storage Device, Imaging Analysis Device, and Imaging Output Device are turned on.

2) Users must logon with their own user ID and password.

- Do not save or delete the medical image while operating on it.
- Please use a function with caution if the user does not fully understand the function.
- Do not turn off the power or forcibly close the program while it is running.

3) When done with the Medical Imaging Processor Unit, please adhere to the following cautionary measures:

- Close all images used.
- Log off the program.
- Do not turn off the power to the Imaging Storage Device even if finished.
- Keep the device in a dry and room temperature environment.

	When used in large networks such as hospitals, Cybermed Inc. recommends using antivirus software to protect the system. For better security, using an intranet will minimize exposure to computer viruses.

Please contact local distributor or Cybermed Inc. by phone or e-mail if any problems occur while installing or operating OnDemand3D™ software.
E-mail: support@ondemand3d.com; info@ondemand3d.com
Contact Phone: Korea: +82-**2-3397-3970**
USA: +1-**949-341-0623**

End of Manual

Korea
Cybermed Inc.
504, 1512 SJ Technoville 278,
Beotkkot-ro, Geumcheon-gu
Seoul, Korea (153-769)
Tel. +82-2-3397-3970 Fax. +82-2-3397-3971
info@ondemand3d.com

USA
OnDemand3D Technology Inc.
1382 Valencia Ave.
#B, Tustin, CA 92780, USA
Tel. +1-949-341-0623 Fax. +1-949-334-1317
info@ondemand3d.com