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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MATERIALISE DENTAL N.V.** [BE/BE]; Technologielaan 15, B-3001 Leuven (BE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **VAN LIERDE, Carl** [BE/BE]; Brusselsesteenweg 560, B-9402 Meerbeke (BE).
VAN ROIE, Bert [BE/BE]; Kriekenbergweg 3, B-3010 Leuven (BE).

(74) Agents: **BIRD, Ariane** et al.; Bird Goën & Co, Klein Dalenstraat 42A, B-3020 Winksele (BE).

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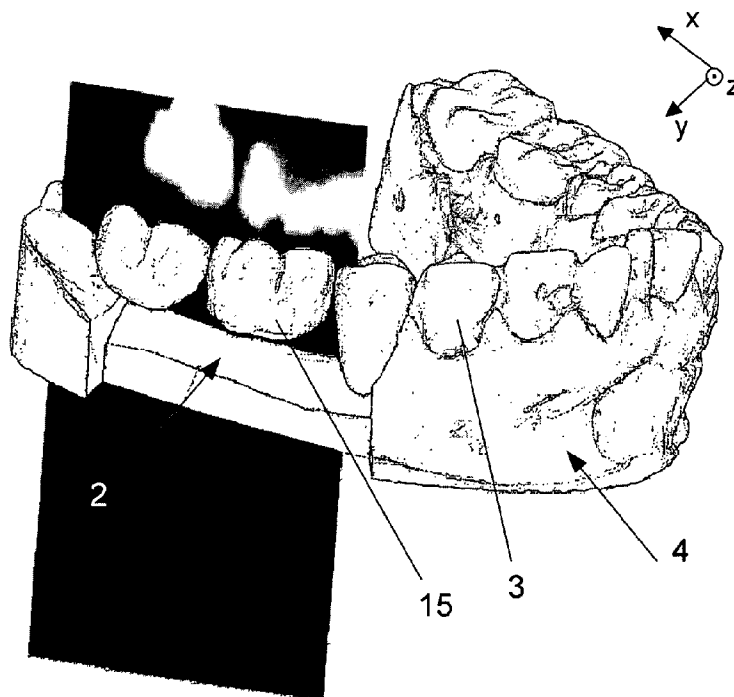
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR CREATING A PERSONALIZED DIGITAL PLANNING FILE FOR SIMULATION OF DENTAL IMPLANT PLACEMENT



(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a method for creating a personalized digital planning file for simulation of dental implant placement. After planning, the digital representation in a plaster model may be used to design and produce dedicated surgical templates to assist the surgeon in transferring the implant plan to a patient during medical intervention.

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METHOD FOR CREATING A PERSONALIZED DIGITAL PLANNING FILE FOR SIMULATION OF DENTAL IMPLANT PLACEMENT

Technical field of the invention

5 The present invention relates to simulation of dental implant placement and more particularly relates to a method for creating a personalized digital planning file for simulation of dental implant placement as well as software for carrying out any of these methods and to computer systems implementing these methods.

10 Background of the invention

 Surgical planning for dental implant placement traditionally uses medical imaging modalities to verify the quantity and quality of a jawbone. Multi-planar reformatted CT (computed tomography) has become one of the most comprehensive and accurate aids for implant treatment planning. CT offers
15 means to visualise the oral anatomy of a patient in a number of differently oriented slices of a volumetric scan and to graphically superimpose on the images representations of commercial implants of varying length, diameter and brand (for example, SimPlant™ provided by Materialise, Leuven, Belgium).

 According to the current state of the art a patient is sent to a radiologist
20 for a CT scan. The result of the scan is a stack of 2D slices forming a three-dimensional volumetric "data set" which can then be used as input for a dental planning program. Typically, such a program imports the data set provided by a radiology site without altering any information. Using image-processing techniques such as, for example, image segmentation, three-dimensional models
25 of the bone may be derived from the data set. In the planning environment, the practitioner subsequently defines a curve that follows the arch of the jaw. Several cross-sections can be chosen perpendicular to both the panoramic curve and the axial slices. Typically, implant receptor sites may be chosen in these cross-sections. The practitioner can modify the positions and inclinations of each
30 implant as needed in any of the views, including the 3D view. Fine tuning is performed by shifting and tilting of the implant representations or by changing

their dimensions. Each individual implant position can be evaluated in terms of the volume of available bone and its quality. The latter is interpretable in CT images by means of the number of Hounsfield units attributed to each of the voxels, i.e. volumetric building blocks of the CT images.

5 Disadvantages of using CT for dental implant planning are the additional costs related to scanning and the fact that significant irradiation of the patient is required in order to obtain the volumetric data. Moreover CT or CT-like scanning equipment, such as e.g. cone-beam scanners, is costly and has yet to be widely used in the dental market. Scanning equipment is
10 therefore not always readily available.

To overcome these disadvantages methods for simulating dental implant placement without resorting to volumetric image data such as CT, cone-beam scans, MRI scans, have been proposed.

US 6,319,006 describes a method for producing a drill assistance
15 device for a tooth implant in which an X-ray image is correlated with a three-dimensional image of optically measured visible parts of a patient's remaining dentition. The method comprises taking an X-ray picture of the jaw and the compilation of corresponding measured data record, a three-dimensional, optical measurement of the visible surfaces of the jaw and of the teeth and the
20 compilation of a corresponding measured data record. The measured data records from the X-ray picture and the measured data records from the three-dimensional, optical image are correlated with each other. Based on the information that is available, the type and position of the implant relative to the adjacent teeth is planned and a drill template is produced which is attached to
25 the neighbouring teeth, thus making the exact drilling of an implant pilot hole possible.

However, a disadvantage of this way of working is the lack of three-dimensional information about the shape of the jawbone. While the X-ray image provides information about the bone in a projected image, it does not
30 provide insights about the level of the bone in cross section along the dental arch. As an example, Fig. 1 shows two exemplary cross-sections of a jawbone, which on a frontal X-ray image would both be visualized identically. However the bone in both sections is very different as can be seen from Fig. 1.

In WO 2004/064660 a method for dental registration is provided. The method comprises rigidly coupling a base element to a maxillofacial area, inserting an object comprising at least one of a tool and a tool guide into a mouth in the maxillofacial area, and determining a position of the object
5 relative to the rigid element without a reference element outside the mouth. According to embodiments, the method may comprise combining two non-volumetric images of at least part of the maxillofacial area. The non-volumetric images can be obtained by X-ray, optical scan data or direct bone surface measurements. The method may comprise acquiring the first non-volumetric
10 image including at least a part of the base element, identifying at least one registration mark of the rigid element and registering the image to the second non-volumetric image, thereby registering the registration mark to the area.

The method described in WO 2004/064660 is tedious and not so practically convenient because a foreign object, i.e. the base element, needs
15 to be introduced into the mouth and rigidly coupled to the jaw. The object furthermore needs to be present in the mouth during the imaging. Moreover, the technique does not take into account the fact that X-ray images inherently are inaccurate in the lateral direction, as disclosed in the book "Implants and Restorative Dentistry", Chapter 11 – Imaging in oral implantology, page 178. A
20 registration according to the described technique would not compensate for these inaccuracies.

Summary of the invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a good method and apparatus for creating a personalized digital planning file for simulation of
25 dental implant placement.

The above objective is accomplished by a method according to the present invention.

In a first aspect of the invention, a method is provided for creating a personalized digital planning environment for simulation of dental implant
30 placement from (i) a digitised representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy of a patient including at least a part of the dental arch, (ii) an at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness in the region of and around

potential dental implant receptor sites, and (iii) a two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites, the method comprising:

- mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites along at least part of a dental arch of the digitized intra-oral surface anatomy,
- constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites based on the at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness, and
- generating a single digital project file comprising at least the digitized representation of the intra-oral surface anatomy of the patient, the mapped two-dimensional dental X-ray image and the three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites.

An advantage of the present invention is that it does not require costly CT equipment and measurements, while still providing information about the bone structure.

The method according to embodiments of the present invention does not require the use of volumetric imaging techniques such as e.g. CT (computed tomography), cone-beam CT imaging or MRI (magnetic resonance imaging). As CT scans submit the patient to a significant radiation loading, avoiding them is advantageous for the patient. Patient specific information, which may possibly be obtained from different sources such as e.g. optical scanning, digital photography, non-volumetric X-ray etc., may be combined in a digital manner for obtaining a single digital project that can be used by e.g. a clinician in maxillofacial planning software for the purpose of simulating a surgical intervention such as dental implant placement.

The digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy may be investigated for possible dental implant receptor sites.

The digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy may be for the entire dental arch of the upper jaw and/or lower jaw.

According to embodiment of the invention, the digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy may be a surface scan, e.g. an optical scan, e.g. optical surface scan, of the mouth of the patient.

According to other embodiments of the invention, the digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy may be obtained from an impression of the upper jaw and/or lower jaw, whereby this impression may be used to digitally capture spatial coordinates of the intra-oral surface.

5 The digital representation of the soft tissue may be obtained via statistical information from an expert system.

According to other embodiments, the soft tissue may have a thickness and the digital representation of the soft tissue thickness may be obtained via local measurements of the thickness of the soft tissue. According to
10 embodiments of the invention, the local measurements of the thickness of the soft tissue may be obtained by using a depth gauge, such as, for example at least one hypodermic needle. According to other embodiments of the invention, the local measurements of the thickness of the soft tissue may, for example, be obtained from ultrasound measurements.

15 According to embodiments of the invention, there being a curved surface following the dental arc, mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch may be performed by folding the dental X-ray image along the curved surface.

Mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch
20 may comprise indicating corresponding points on the dental X-ray image and on the intra-oral surface anatomy.

Mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch may comprise non-uniform stretching of the X-ray image.

According to embodiments of the invention, mapping the dental X-ray
25 image along at least part of the dental arch may include linear scaling of the X-ray image in the apical-coronal-direction or Y-direction of the patient. According to other embodiments of the invention, mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch may include non-linear scaling of the X-ray image in the horizontal direction or X-direction.

30 Constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites may be performed by offsetting the soft tissue thickness inwardly in a direction towards the jawbone.

Generating a single digital project file comprising information obtained in the previous steps may be performed by combining obtained digital information in a single digital project visualisable on a display screen.

According to embodiments of the invention, the method may
5 furthermore comprise importing the digital project file into implant planning software.

In a second aspect of the invention, a computer program product is provided for executing any of the methods according to the present invention when executed on a computing device associated with a simulation device for
10 simulation of dental implant placement.

The present invention also provides a machine readable data storage device storing the computer program product according to the present invention.

Furthermore, the present invention provides transmission of the
15 computer program product according to the present invention over a local or wide area telecommunications network.

The present invention furthermore provides a computer system for creating a personalized digital planning environment for simulation of dental implant placement from (i) a digitised representation of an intra-oral surface
20 anatomy of a patient including at least a part of the dental arch, (ii) an at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness in the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites, and (iii) a two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites, the system comprising:

- 25
- means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites along at least part of a dental arch of the digitised intra-oral surface anatomy,
 - means for constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites based on the at least point-wise
30 digital representation of soft tissue thickness, and
 - means for generating a single digital project file comprising at least the digitized representation of the intra-oral surface anatomy of the patient, the

mapped two-dimensional dental X-ray image and the three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites.

The means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image may comprise means for investigating for possible dental implant receptor sites.

5 The means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image may comprises mean for performing a surface scan of the mouth of a patient.

The means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image may comprise means for performing linear scaling of the X-ray image in the apical-coronal direction of the patient.

10 The means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image may comprise means for performing non-linear scaling of the X-ray image in the horizontal direction.

The soft tissue may have a thickness and the means for constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites may comprise means for local measurement of the thickness of the soft tissue.

20 The means for constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites may comprise means for performing offsetting the soft tissue thickness inwardly in a direction towards the bone.

The means for generating a single digital project file may comprise means for combining obtained digital information in a single digital project visualisable on a display screen.

25 The computer system may furthermore comprise means for importing the digital project file into implant planning software.

In still a further aspect of the present invention, a method is provided for creating a personalized digital planning environment for simulation of dental implant placement, the method comprising:

- digitising intra-oral surface anatomy of a patient,
- 30 - generating an at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness in the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites,

- taking a two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites and mapping it along at least part of a dental arch of the digitised intra-oral surface anatomy,
- constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites based on the at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness, and
- generating a single digital project file comprising information obtained in the previous steps.

The terms "carrier medium" and "computer readable medium" as used herein refer to any medium that participates in providing instructions to a processor for execution. Such a medium may take many forms, including but not limited to, non-volatile media, volatile media, and transmission media. Non-volatile media includes, for example, optical or magnetic disks, such as a storage device which is part of mass storage. Volatile media includes dynamic memory such as RAM. Transmission media include coaxial cables, copper wire and fiber optics, including the wires that comprise a bus within a computer. Transmission media can also take the form of acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio wave and infra-red data communications.

Common forms of computer readable media include, for example a floppy disk, a flexible disk, a hard disk, magnetic tape, or any other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tapes, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a PROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, any other memory chip or cartridge, a carrier wave as described hereafter, or any other medium from which a computer can read.

Various forms of computer readable media may be involved in carrying one or more sequences of one or more instructions to a processor for execution. For example, the instructions may initially be carried on a magnetic disk of a remote computer. The remote computer can load the instructions into its dynamic memory and send the instructions over a telephone line using a modem. A modem local to the computer system can receive the data on the telephone line and use an infrared transmitter to convert the data to an infrared signal. An infrared detector coupled to a bus can receive the data carried in the

infra-red signal and place the data on the bus. The bus carries data to main memory, from which a processor retrieves and executes the instructions. The instructions received by main memory may optionally be stored on a storage device either before or after execution by a processor. The instructions can
5 also be transmitted via a carrier wave in a network, such as a LAN, a WAN or the internet. Transmission media can take the form of acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio wave and infrared data communications. Transmission media include coaxial cables, copper wire and fibre optics, including the wires that form a bus within a computer.

10 It is an advantage of embodiments of the present invention that no volumetric scan such as CT or CT-like scanning needs to be performed in order to obtain the required information.

Particular and preferred aspects of the invention are set out in the accompanying independent and dependent claims. Features from the
15 dependent claims may be combined with features of the independent claims and with features of other dependent claims as appropriate and not merely as explicitly set out in the claims.

The above and other characteristics, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description,
20 taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate, by way of example, the principles of the invention. This description is given for the sake of example only, without limiting the scope of the invention. The reference figures quoted below refer to the attached drawings.

Brief description of the drawings

25 Fig. 1 shows two cross-sections of parts of jawbones which would generate equal X-ray images.

Fig. 2 shows a 3D plaster model of a dental arch.

Fig. 3 illustrates part of a jawbone covered with soft tissue and an impression material, needles for measuring the soft tissue thickness being
30 provided through the impression material and the soft tissue.

Fig. 4 illustrates an impression tray which can be used for measuring the soft tissue thickness in accordance with embodiments of the invention.

Fig. 5 shows an X-ray image of a mouth of a patient.

Fig. 6 (front view) and Fig. 7 (top view) illustrate how an X-ray film is folded on a curved surface that follows the arch of the jaw of a patient, for obtaining a panoramic X-ray image.

5 Fig. 8 illustrates the mapping of a panoramic X-ray image on a 3D representation of the intra-oral surface anatomy.

Fig. 9 illustrates a set-up with needles for determining soft tissue thickness.

10 Fig. 10 illustrates determined bone structure of the jaw, obtained by offsetting the known soft tissue surface inward over a distance known from the measurements of soft tissue thickness.

Fig. 11 illustrates mapping an X-ray image with the determined bone structure.

15 Fig. 12 illustrates addition of a digital representation of an ideal tooth set-up in a receptor site, to aid in the decision where and how to place the implants.

Fig. 13 illustrates a processing system which can be used with methods according to embodiments of the present invention.

20 In the different figures, the same reference signs refer to the same or analogous elements.

Description of illustrative embodiments

25 The present invention will be described with respect to particular embodiments and with reference to certain drawings but the invention is not limited thereto but only by the claims. The drawings described are only schematic and are non-limiting. In the drawings, the size of some of the elements may be exaggerated and not drawn on scale for illustrative purposes. The dimensions and the relative dimensions do not correspond to actual reductions to practice of the invention.

30 Furthermore, the terms first, second, third and the like in the description and in the claims, are used for distinguishing between similar elements and not necessarily for describing a sequential or chronological order. It is to be understood that the terms so used are interchangeable under appropriate

circumstances and that the embodiments of the invention described herein are capable of operation in other sequences than described or illustrated herein.

Moreover, the terms top, bottom and the like in the description and the claims are used for descriptive purposes and not necessarily for describing
5 relative positions. It is to be understood that the terms so used are interchangeable under appropriate circumstances and that the embodiments of the invention described herein are capable of operation in other orientations than described or illustrated herein.

It is to be noticed that the term "comprising", used in the claims, should
10 not be interpreted as being restricted to the means listed thereafter; it does not exclude other elements or steps. It is thus to be interpreted as specifying the presence of the stated features, integers, steps or components as referred to, but does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps or components, or groups thereof. Thus, the scope of the
15 expression "a device comprising means A and B" should not be limited to devices consisting only of components A and B. It means that with respect to the present invention, the only relevant components of the device are A and B.

The invention will now be described by a detailed description of several
20 embodiments of the invention. It is clear that other embodiments of the invention can be configured according to the knowledge of persons skilled in the art without departing from the true spirit or technical teaching of the invention, the invention being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

Several embodiments of methods for creating a personalised digital
planning file for simulation of a dental implant placement are now described.

25 Such method embodiments may be implemented in a processing system 1500 such as shown in Fig. 13. Fig. 13 shows one configuration of processing system 1500 that includes at least one programmable processor 1503 coupled to a memory subsystem 1505 that includes at least one form of memory, e.g., RAM, ROM, and so forth. A storage subsystem 1507 may be
30 included that has at least one disk drive and/or CD-ROM drive and/or DVD drive. In some implementations, a display system, a keyboard, and a pointing device may be included as part of a user interface subsystem 1509 to provide for a user to manually input information. Ports for inputting and outputting data

also may be included. More elements such as network connections, interfaces to various devices, and so forth, may be included, but are not illustrated in Fig. 13. The various elements of the processing system 1500 may be coupled in various ways, including via a bus subsystem 1513 shown in Fig. 13 for simplicity as a single bus, but will be understood to those in the art to include a system of at least one bus. The memory of the memory subsystem 1505 may at some time hold part or all (in either case shown as 1511) of a set of instructions that when executed on the processing system 1500 implement the step(s) of the method embodiments described herein. Thus, while a processing system 1500 such as shown in Fig. 13 is prior art, a system that includes the instructions to implement novel aspects of the present invention is not prior art, and therefore Fig. 13 is not labelled as prior art.

It is to be noted that the processor 1503 or processors may be a general purpose, or a special purpose processor, and may be for inclusion in a device, e.g., a chip that has other components that perform other functions. Also with developments such devices may be replaced by any other suitable processing engine, e.g. an FPGA. Thus, one or more aspects of the present invention can be implemented in digital electronic circuitry, or in computer hardware, firmware, software, or in combinations of them. Furthermore, aspects of the invention can be implemented in a computer program product tangibly embodied in a carrier medium carrying machine-readable code for execution by a programmable processor. Method steps of aspects of the invention may be performed by a programmable processor executing instructions to perform functions of those aspects of the invention, e.g., by operating on input data and generating output data.

Furthermore, aspects of the invention can be implemented in a computer program product tangibly embodied in a carrier medium carrying machine-readable code for execution by a programmable processor. The term "carrier medium" refers to any medium that participates in providing instructions to a processor for execution. Such a medium may take many forms, including but not limited to, non-volatile media, and transmission media. Non volatile media includes, for example, optical or magnetic disks, such as a storage device which is part of mass storage. Volatile media includes mass

storage. Volatile media includes dynamic memory such as RAM. Common forms of computer readable media include, for example a floppy disk, a flexible disk, a hard disk, magnetic tape, or any other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tapes, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a PROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, any other memory chip or cartridge, a carrier wave as described hereafter, or any other medium from which a computer can read. Various forms of computer readable media may be involved in carrying one or more sequences of one or more instructions to a processor for execution. For example, the instructions may initially be carried on a magnetic disk of a remote computer. The remote computer can load the instructions into its dynamic memory and send the instructions over a telephone line using a modem. A modem local to the computer system can receive the data on the telephone line and use an infrared transmitter to convert the data to an infrared signal. An infrared detector coupled to a bus can receive the data carried in the infrared signal and place the data on the bus. The bus carries data to main memory, from which a processor retrieves and executes the instructions. The instructions received by main memory may optionally be stored on a storage device either before or after execution by a processor. The instructions can also be transmitted via a carrier wave in a network, such as a LAN, a WAN or the Internet. Transmission media can take the form of acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio wave and infrared data communications. Transmission media include coaxial cables, copper wire and fibre optics, including the wires that comprise a bus within a computer.

25 The present invention provides a method for creating a personalized digital planning environment for simulation of dental implant placement without requiring the use of volumetric imaging techniques such as e.g. CT (computed tomography), cone-beam CT imaging or MRI (magnetic resonance imaging). Therefore, patient specific information, which may possibly be obtained from different sources such as e.g. optical scanning, digital photography, non-volumetric X-ray etc., may be combined in a digital manner for obtaining a single digital project that can be used by e.g. a clinician in maxillofacial

planning software for the purpose of simulating a surgical intervention such as dental implant placement.

According to the present invention, the method comprises different steps. Hereinafter, these different steps will be described by means of different
5 embodiments.

A first step of the method according to the present invention comprises digitizing an intra-oral topography or surface anatomy of a patient. In other words, the geometry of remaining teeth and soft tissue is digitized in this first step of the method. According to embodiments of the present invention, this
10 information may be obtained at least for possible implant receptor sites, i.e. for places where no teeth are present anymore. According to other embodiments of the invention, this information may be obtained for an entire dental arch of a lower and/or upper jawbone of the patient, this means locations where teeth are still present together with the locations where no teeth are present
15 anymore and where implants may have to be provided.

According to embodiments of the invention, obtaining this information may be done directly, for example by performing an optical scan in the mouth of the patient, e.g. a 3D optical surface scan. According to other embodiments of the invention, obtaining this information may also be done indirectly, for
20 example by taking an impression of the upper and/or lower jaw, converting this impression into a stone or plaster model and digitally capturing spatial coordinates of the intra-oral surface from the stone or plaster model. The latter may be done by means of, for example, a mechanical digitizer, a laser scanner, stereo photography or laser holography. Fig. 2 shows a plaster model
25 of a dental arch 1 comprising potential dental implant receptor sites 2, or locations without teeth 3, and locations 4 where teeth 3 are still present.

The detailed information about the geometry of the remaining dentition and the soft tissue may then be imported into a computer workstation running 3D graphics software. A three-dimensional surface representation of the jaw is
30 thereby obtained. Since the digitization is limited to capturing of the surface geometry, no information is directly available about the position of the jawbone in 3D hidden under the soft tissue after performing this first step of the method according to the invention.

A second step of the method therefore comprises acquiring information about the thickness of the soft tissue, at least in the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites 2, this, however, without making use of volumetric imaging techniques such as CT, cone-beam CT or MRI.

5 According to one embodiment of the present invention, information about the thickness of the soft tissue may be obtained via statistical information from an expert system. Therefore, information about the thickness of the soft tissue or gum at different sites along the jaw may be imported from the expert system. The expert system may comprise a database of information
10 about typical soft tissue thickness distributions in different cross-sections along the jaw taken from a representative sample of the population, e.g. recorded depending upon relevant parameters such as age, sex, weight, relevant dimensions of the human subject, e.g. dimensions of patient anatomy, diseases (e.g. gingivitis), etc. For example, statistics may be available for facial
15 soft tissue thickness, based on measurements on cadavers and described in, for example, Domaracki M.,Stephan C.: "Facial Soft Tissue Thicknesses in Australian Adult Cadavers", J Forensic Sci, January 2006, Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 5-10. Such a database may be analysed according to well know statistical techniques to obtain representative values with an optional standard deviation
20 to assist in making decisions. Such captured soft tissue thicknesses or thickness distributions can be correlated with the soft tissue thickness visible in projection in the axial direction of an X-ray image, i.e. from the crest of the jawbone to the delineated gingival level. In providing values for use with the present invention the expert system may take information into account, and/or
25 provide information about, variations in soft tissue distributions related to suitable parameters, e.g. age, gender, diseases (e.g. gingivitis), patient anatomy, etc.

 According to another embodiment the thickness of the soft tissue may be measured using a depth gauge such as, for example, at least one
30 hypodermic needle 5 or the like, in discrete points. This is illustrated in Fig. 3, which shows a part of a jawbone 6 with soft tissue 7 on top of it. Preferably, the depth gauge, e.g. hypodermic needle(s) 5, may be provided through a silicone or alginate impression material 8 which is seated in the mouth of the

patient. A set of hypodermic needles 5 may then be used which remain fixed in the impression material 8 after removal from a patient's mouth. The hypodermic needles 5 indicate the direction of the measurement while the level (depth) of intrusion in the soft tissue 7 can be determined relative to the remaining dentition or other reference points in the jaw such as, for example, old or temporary implants.

Alternatively, an impression tray 9 with gauging cylinders 10 for guiding the hypodermic needle(s) 5 along a predetermined path may be used. This is illustrated in Fig. 4. The impression tray 9 may be filled with an impression material, such as e.g. silicone or alginate paste (not shown in Fig. 4), and the patient bites down on it to create an impression in the impression material. This is identical to known, conventional ways of working. Measurements may be performed through the impression tray 9 and the impression material and may be recorded.

According to yet another embodiment, ultrasound measurements may be used to locally quantify the thickness of the soft tissue 7. Ultrasound thickness measurements are well known to a person skilled in the art.

The present invention also includes using a combination of two or more of the methods mentioned above. For example, one method may be used as a main method and a second method used for corroboration of the results. This may be advantageous when the main method does not provide enough or accurate points. These can then be improved by regression against known values from an expert system, for example.

During a third step of the method according to the invention, a two-dimensional (2D) dental X-ray image of at least the potential dental receptor sites 2, but preferably of the entire dental arch 1, is acquired, and the thereby obtained image is mapped along at least part of the dental arch 1 as determined on the 3D digital representation of the intra-oral topography, e.g. the 3D digital representation of the plaster model. According to preferred embodiments of the invention, the 2D dental X-ray image may be mapped along the entire dental arch 1, thereby providing a 2D dental X-ray image map of all locations 4 with teeth 3 or old or temporary implants and all locations providing potential dental receptor sites 2. Fig. 5 illustrates a dental X-ray

image 11 of a complete mouth of a patient, i.e. of the upper jaw 12 and lower jaw 13 showing potential dental implant receptor sites 2 and locations where teeth 3, or possibly old or temporary implants, are present.

According to one embodiment of the invention, mapping of the X-ray image to the patient anatomy may be performed including non-uniform (may be linear or non-linear) scaling and deformation of the X-ray image 11. Therefore, the X-ray film 11 may be interpreted as being folded along a curved internal surface of the dental arch 1, the curved surface following the arch 1 of the jaw. This is illustrated in Fig. 6 (front view) and 7 (top view). The 2D dental X-ray image 11 may be a panoramic X-ray image. As the panoramic X-ray image may be subject to magnification errors and errors due to the variation of the patient from the scanning equipment or even displacement of the patient while taking the X-ray image, distortions may be present in the 2D dental X-ray image 11. Especially in the horizontal direction, there may be non-linear variations in the magnification at different object depths. To obtain an accurate mapping of the panoramic X-ray image 11 with respect to the 3D representation of the treatment area, i.e. the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites 2, the mapping method must allow non-uniform stretching of the X-ray image 11. A possible approach may be to indicate pairs of corresponding points with a first point of the pair on the X-ray image 11 and a second point of the same pair on the 3D representation obtained during the first step of the method. Where these points are indicated, the correspondence between the X-ray image 11 and the 3D representation will be accurate. In regions between the points and/or away from the points, the X-ray image 11 may be interpolated, respectively extrapolated, to obtain minimal distortion of the X-ray image 11. A mathematical optimization approach of interpolation with RBF e.g. (Radial Base Function) functions can be used to obtain this mapping. This embodiment is illustrated in Fig. 8.

According to embodiments the mapping may be performed in a linear manner according to the axial direction or Z-direction, i.e. the apical-coronal direction relative to the teeth, and in a non-linear manner in the horizontal or X-direction. Preferably, mapping may be performed in a linear manner in the Z-direction because typically X-ray images are relatively accurate in the Z-

direction (see 'Implants and Restorative Dentistry', Chapter 11 – Imaging in oral implantology, page 178 mentioned above), in which it is described that performing measurements in the X-direction is not reliable, but performing measurements in the Z-direction is reliable. Performing measurements in the Y-dimension does not give data. The mapping may be based on a calibration element with known length and visible in the X-ray image along the Z-direction. Such fiducial markers are known to the skilled person.

In a fourth step of the method according to the invention, a 3D surface model of the jawbone at potential dental implant receptor sites 2 is created based on the soft tissue thickness information acquired during the second step of the method according to the invention, at the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites 2.

According to one embodiment of the invention, this creating of a 3D surface model of the jawbone may be made by offsetting from the soft tissue surface, known from the digitized plaster model or the optical scan, in an inward direction, i.e. from the soft tissue surface towards the underlying bone. This offset is over distances known from statistical values provided in the second step or from the measurements performed in the second step (see Fig. 9). In the case of using the results of the measurements performed in the second step of the method, the exact offset value may be known for tissue points lying on the measurement axes, i.e. the axes determined by the hypodermic needles and their placement in the soft tissue during measurement. For the other points, i.e. points not lying on the measurement axes, but rather in between hypodermic needles, the offset value may be interpolated between known offset values in the discrete measuring points. Any suitable interpolation method can be used, e.g. polynomial interpolation. The result is a 3D surface model of the jawbone at the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites 2 as illustrated in Fig. 10.

According to another embodiment of the invention, the thickness of the soft tissue 7 may be measured on the available X-ray image 11 in different points along the dental arch 1. These measurements may be transferred to the 3D digital representation of the intra-oral topology and may be assumed constant in a section perpendicular to the dental arch 1, i.e. in the cross-

sections or the observed values may be input into the expert system mentioned above and used to obtain adjusted values of the soft tissue thickness by extrapolating known values to values at other positions not visible on the X-ray image.

5 According to another embodiment of the invention, the digital representation of the bone may be generated starting from the cross-section of the digital representation of the 3D stone or plaster model or of the optical scan, i.e. the intra-oral topography with soft tissue being present. By respectively offsetting the contours inwards with a constant or adjusted
10 thickness as measured applicable in that section during the second step of the method, a set of contours is obtained defining the shape of the bone of the jaw. Using a lofting operation these contours can be used to generate a 3D representation of the bone of the jaw. With lofting operation is meant connecting two polygonal contours together with a triangular mesh, in that way
15 producing a surface.

 According to yet another embodiment of the present invention, a hollowing operation may be applied to the 3D representation of the stone or plaster model or to the optical scan that forms the 3D model of the intra-oral topography with soft tissue in place. Such a hollowing operation creates an
20 inner surface that is uniformly offset relative to the stone or plaster model. This inner surface may be regarded as a simplified representation of the bone assuming a constant thickness of the soft tissue 7 over the entire jaw.

 A fifth step of the method according to the present invention is generating a single digital project file that comprises a combination of at least
25 the digital representation of the plaster model or the optical scan, i.e. of the intra-oral topography, the mapped X-ray image and the digital representation of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites 2 as obtained in the previous steps (see Fig. 11). This project file can be imported and used in implant planning software, for example SimPlant™, provided by Materialise,
30 Belgium, for the purpose of simulating implant placement. In other words, the fifth step of the method according to the present invention comprises combining digital information obtained in former steps in a single digital project

file to be visualised on a display, e.g. computer screen or printed on a printing device such as a plotter.

In this planning environment a digital representation of the ideal tooth set-up in the receptor sites 2 may be added, for example from a digital tooth library, to aid in the decision of where and how to place the implants 15, as illustrated in Fig. 12.

After planning, the digital representation of the intra-oral topography, e.g. plaster model or optical scan, may be used to design and produce dedicated surgical templates to assist the surgeon in transferring the implant plan to the patient during a surgical intervention.

An advantage of the present invention is that it does not require costly CT equipment and measurements, while still providing information about the bone structure. CT equipment is not always readily available so that there are dentists who do not have access to CT equipment. As CT scans submit the patient to a significant radiation loading, avoiding them is advantageous for the patient. The present invention therefore provides a safe and more easily available method for creating a personalized digital planning file for simulation of dental implant placement. Moreover, the method according to the present invention allows mapping of an X-ray image to the 3D model of the intra-oral topography in the axial direction or Z-direction, i.e. the apical-coronal direction relative to the teeth, and allows mapping by non-linear scaling and deformation of the X-ray image in the X-direction.

It is to be understood that although preferred embodiments, specific constructions and configurations, as well as materials, have been discussed herein for devices according to the present invention, various changes or modifications in form and detail may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention.

CLAIMS

- 1.- A method for creating a personalized digital planning environment for simulation of dental implant placement from (i) a digitised representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy of a patient including at least a part of the dental arch, (ii) an at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness in the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites (2), and (iii) a two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites (2), the method comprising:
- 5
- mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) along at least part of a dental arch (1) of the digitized intra-oral surface anatomy,
 - constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) based on the at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness, and
 - generating a single digital project file comprising at least the digitized representation of the intra-oral surface anatomy of the patient, the mapped two-dimensional dental X-ray image and the three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites.
- 10
- 15
- 20
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- 30
- 2.- Method according to claim 1, wherein the digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy is investigated for possible dental implant receptor sites (2).
- 3.- Method according to claim 2, wherein digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy is for the entire dental arch (1) of the upper jaw (12) and/or lower jaw (13).
- 4.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein the digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy is a surface scan of the mouth of the patient.
- 5.- Method according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the digitized representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy is obtained from an impression of the upper jaw (12) and/or lower jaw (13), whereby this impression is used to digitally capture spatial coordinates of the intra-oral surface.

- 6.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein the digital representation of the soft tissue (7) is obtained via statistical information from an expert system.
- 5 7.- Method according to any of claims 1 to 5, the soft tissue (7) having a thickness, wherein digital representation of the soft tissue (7) is obtained via local measurements of the thickness of the soft tissue.
- 8.- Method according to claim 7, wherein the local measurements of the thickness of the soft tissue (7) are obtained by using a depth gauge.
- 10 9.- Method according to claim 8, wherein the depth gauge comprises at least one hypodermic needle (5).
- 10.- Method according to claim 7, wherein local measurements of the thickness of the soft tissue (7) are obtained from ultrasound measurements.
- 15 11.- Method according to any of the previous claims, there being a curved surface following the dental arch (1), wherein mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch (1) is performed by folding the dental X-ray image (11) along the curved surface.
- 20 12.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch (11) comprises indicating corresponding points on the dental X-ray image and on the intra-oral surface anatomy.
- 13.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch (11) comprises non-uniform stretching of the X-ray image.
- 25 14.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch (1) includes linear scaling of the X-ray image in the apical-coronal-direction of the patient.
- 30 15.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein mapping the dental X-ray image along at least part of the dental arch (1) includes non-linear scaling of the X-ray image in the horizontal direction.
- 16.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental

implant receptor sites (2) is performed by offsetting the soft tissue thickness inwardly in a direction towards the jawbone.

- 17.- Method according to any of the previous claims, wherein generating a single digital project file comprising information obtained in the previous steps is performed by combining obtained digital information in a single digital project visualisable on a display screen.
- 18.- Method according to any of the previous claims, furthermore comprising importing the digital project file into implant planning software.
- 19.- Computer program product for executing any of the methods as claimed in any of the previous claims when executed on a computing device associated with a simulation device for simulation of dental implant placement.
- 20.- Machine readable data storage device storing the computer program product of claim 19.
- 21.- Transmission of the computer program product of claim 19 over a local or wide area telecommunications network.
- 22.- A computer system for creating a personalized digital planning environment for simulation of dental implant placement from a digitised representation of an intra-oral surface anatomy of a patient including at least a part of the dental arch, an at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness in the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites (2), and a two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites (2), the system comprising:
- means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) along at least part of a dental arch (1) of the digitised intra-oral surface anatomy,
 - means for constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) based on the at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness, and
 - means for generating a single digital project file comprising at least the digitized representation of the intra-oral surface anatomy of the patient, the mapped two-dimensional dental X-ray image and the

three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites.

- 23.- A computer system according to claim 22, wherein the means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image comprises means for investigating for possible dental implant receptor sites (2).
5
- 24.- A computer system according to claim 22 or 23, wherein the means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image comprises means for performing a surface scan of the mouth of a patient.
- 25.- A computer system according to any of claims 22 to 24, wherein the means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image comprises means for performing linear scaling of the X-ray image in the apical-coronal direction of the patient.
10
- 26.- A computer system according to any of claims 22 to 25, wherein the means for mapping the two-dimensional dental X-ray image comprises means for performing non-linear scaling of the X-ray image in the horizontal direction.
15
- 27.- A computer system according to any of claims 22 to 26, the soft tissue (7) having a thickness, wherein the means for constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) comprises means for local measurement of the thickness of the soft tissue (7).
20
- 28.- A computer system according to any of claims 22 to 27, wherein the means for constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) comprises means for performing offsetting the soft tissue thickness inwardly in a direction towards the bone.
25
- 29.- A computer system according to any of claims 22 to 28, wherein the means for generating a single digital project file comprises means for combining obtained digital information in a single digital project visualisable on a display screen.
30
- 30.- A computer system according to any of claims 22 to 29, furthermore comprising means for importing the digital project file into implant planning software.

- 31.- A method for creating a personalized digital planning environment for simulation of dental implant placement, the method comprising:
- digitising intra-oral surface anatomy of a patient,
 - 5 - generating an at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness in the region of and around potential dental implant receptor sites (2),
 - taking a two-dimensional dental X-ray image of the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) and mapping it along at least part of a dental arch (1) of the digitised intra-oral surface anatomy,
 - 10 - constructing a three-dimensional surface model of the bone at the potential dental implant receptor sites (2) based on the at least point-wise digital representation of soft tissue thickness, and
 - generating a single digital project file comprising information obtained
 - 15 in the previous steps.

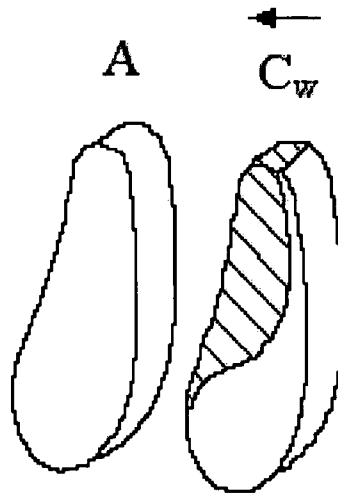


FIG. 1

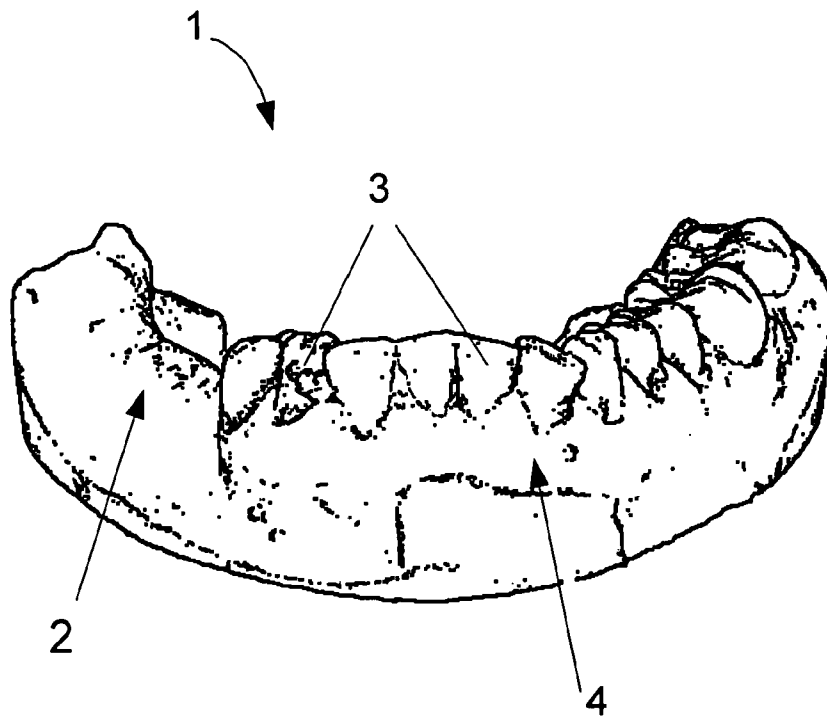


FIG. 2

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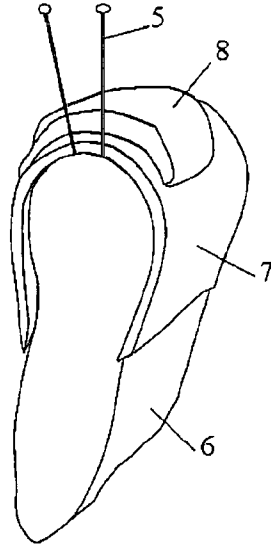


FIG. 3

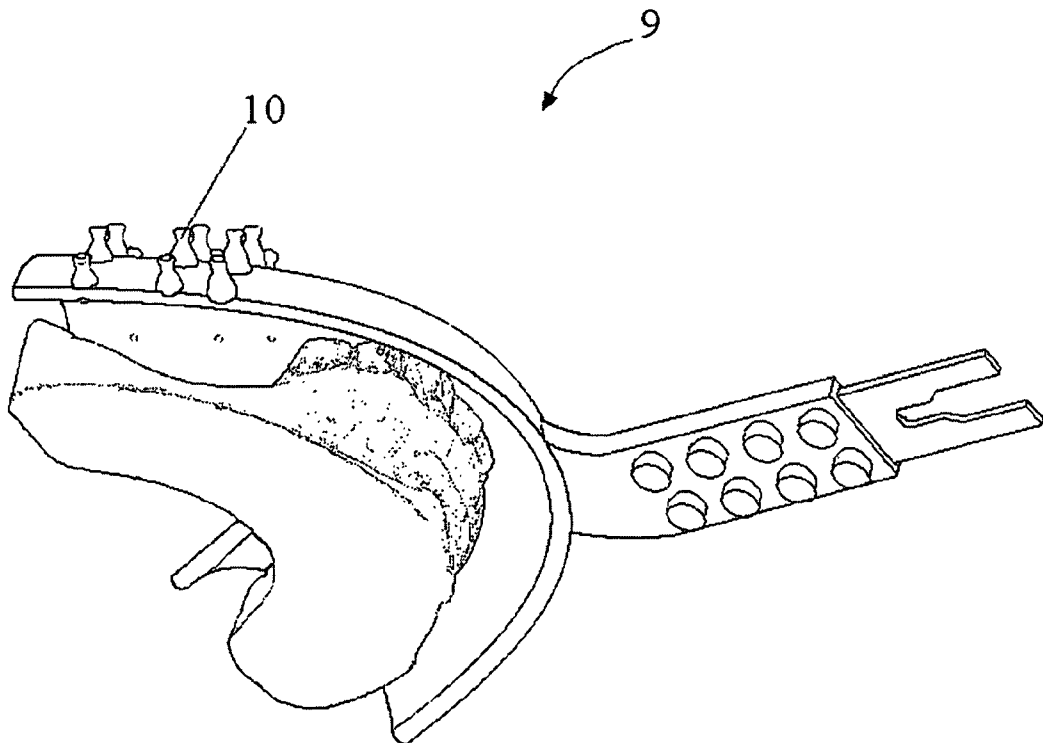


FIG. 4

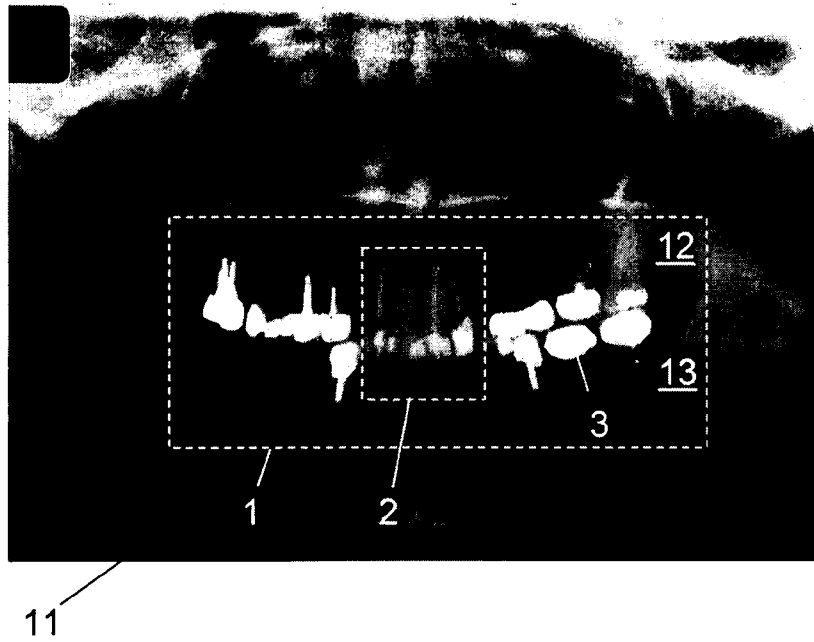


FIG. 5

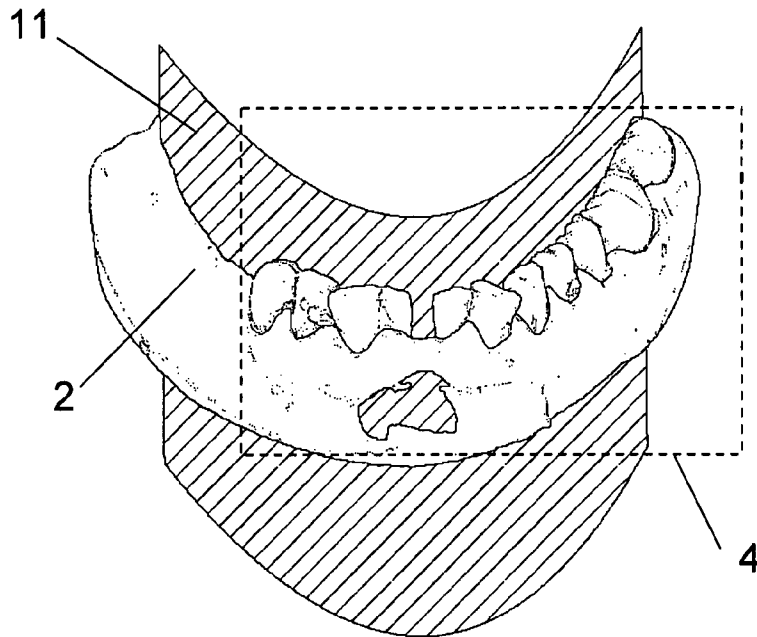


FIG. 6

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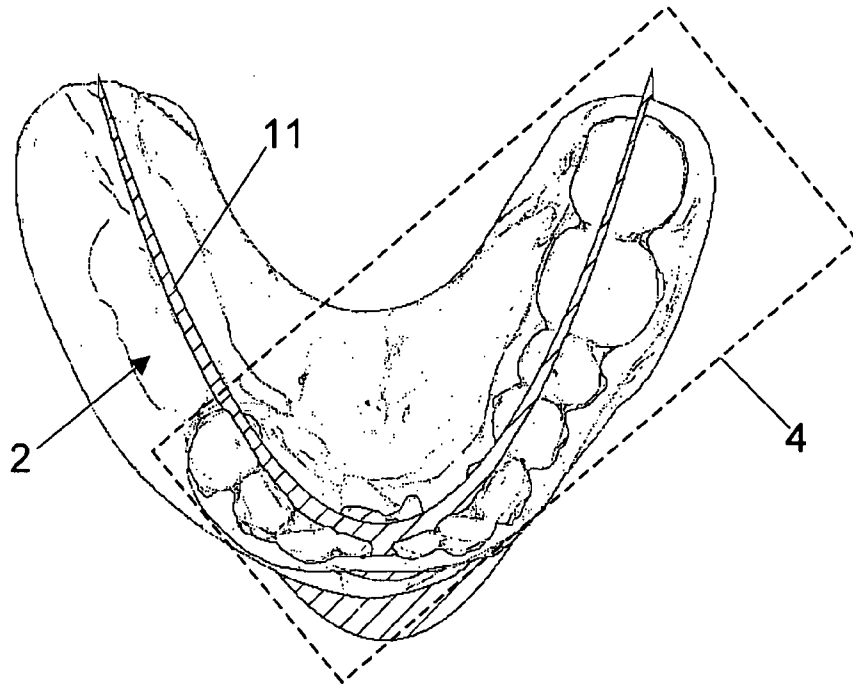


FIG. 7

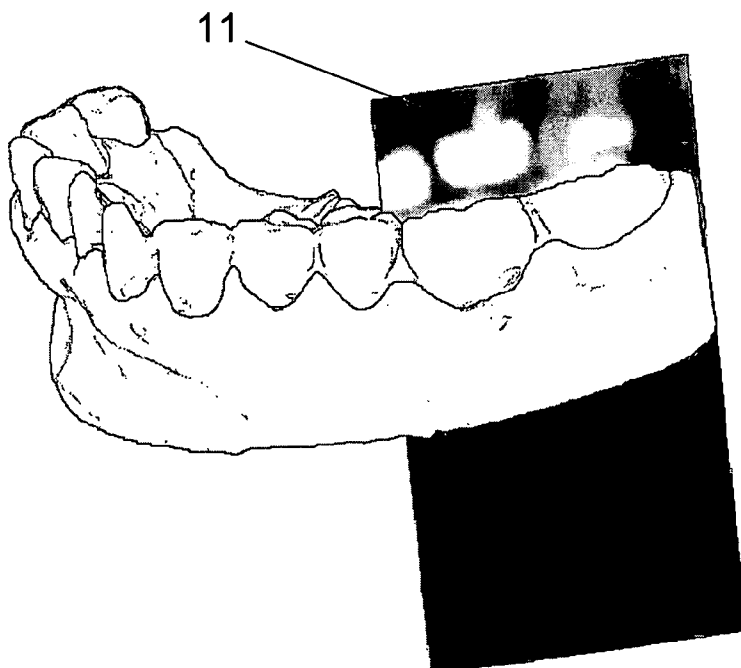


FIG. 8

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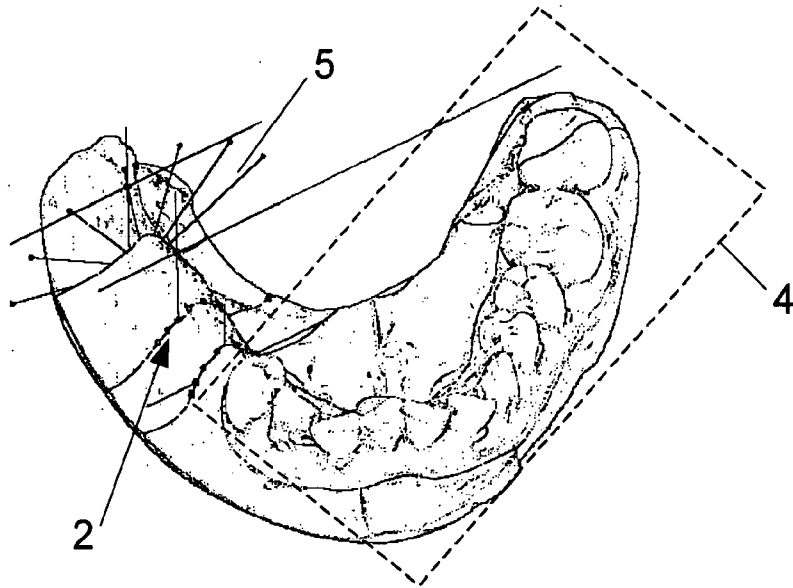


FIG. 9

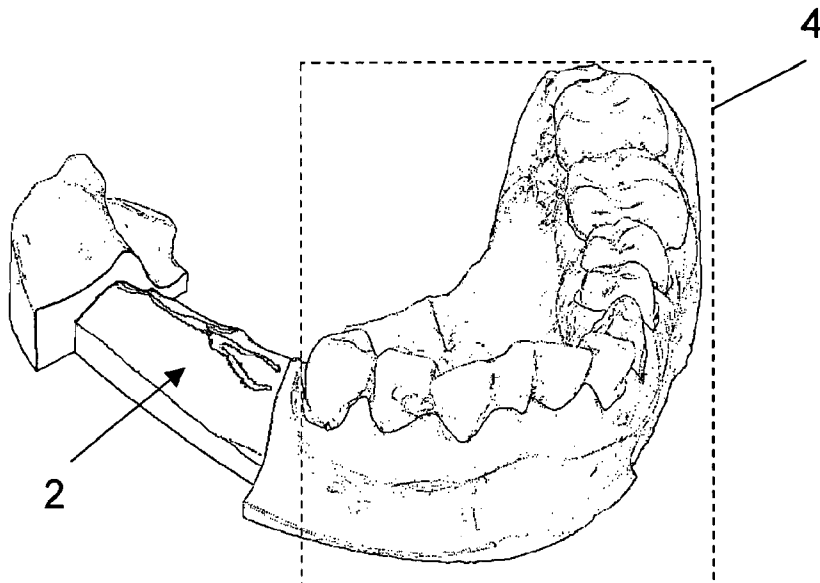


FIG. 10

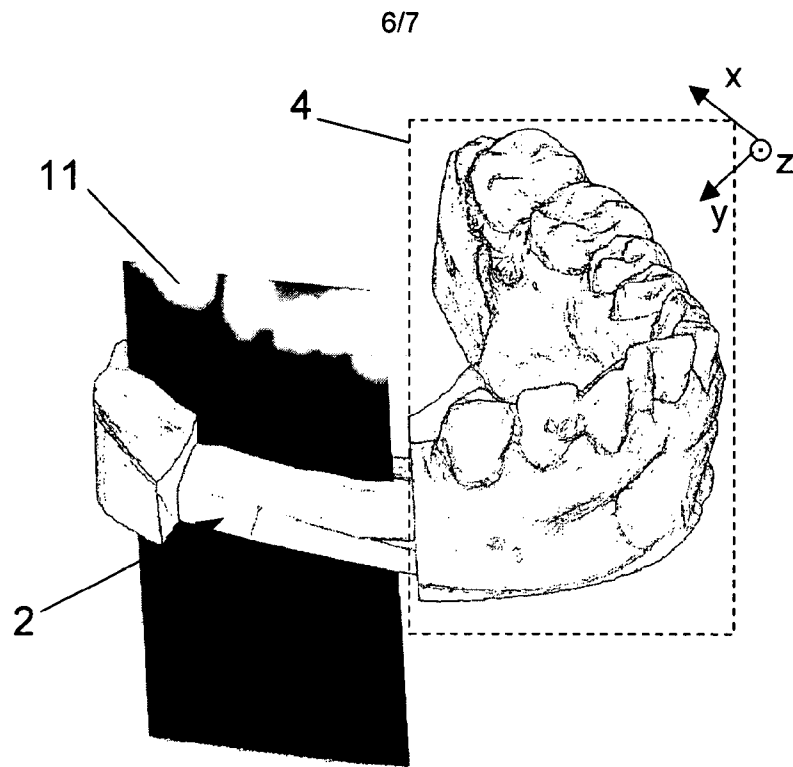


FIG. 11

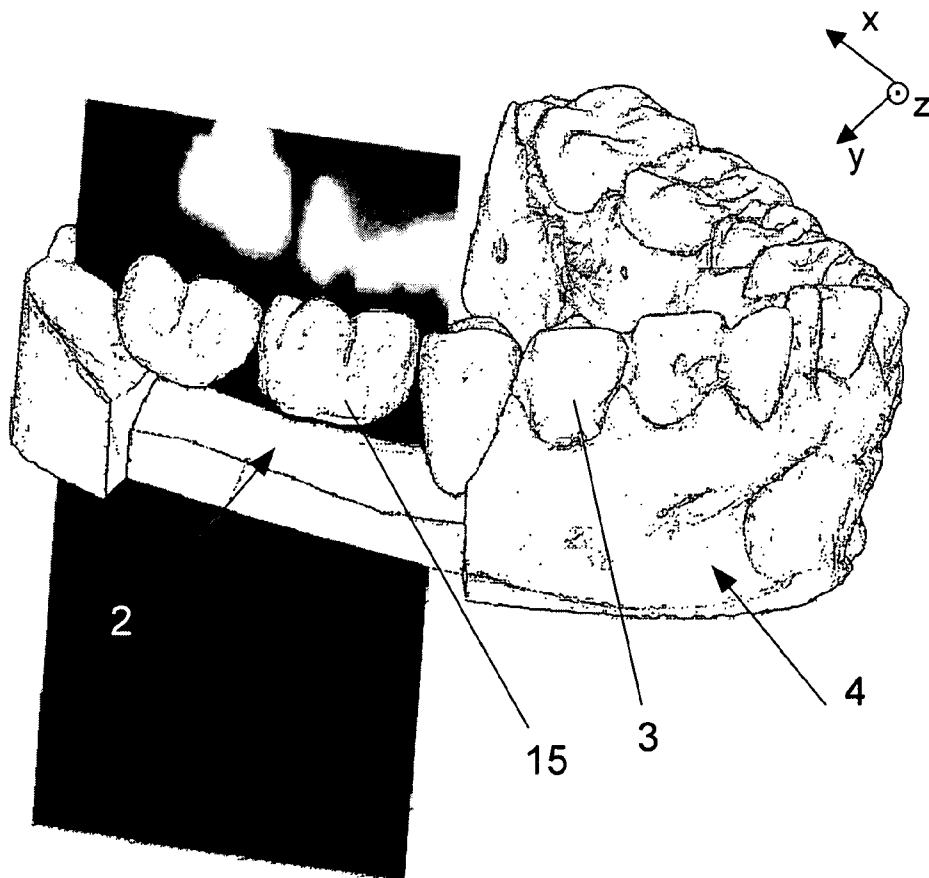


FIG. 12

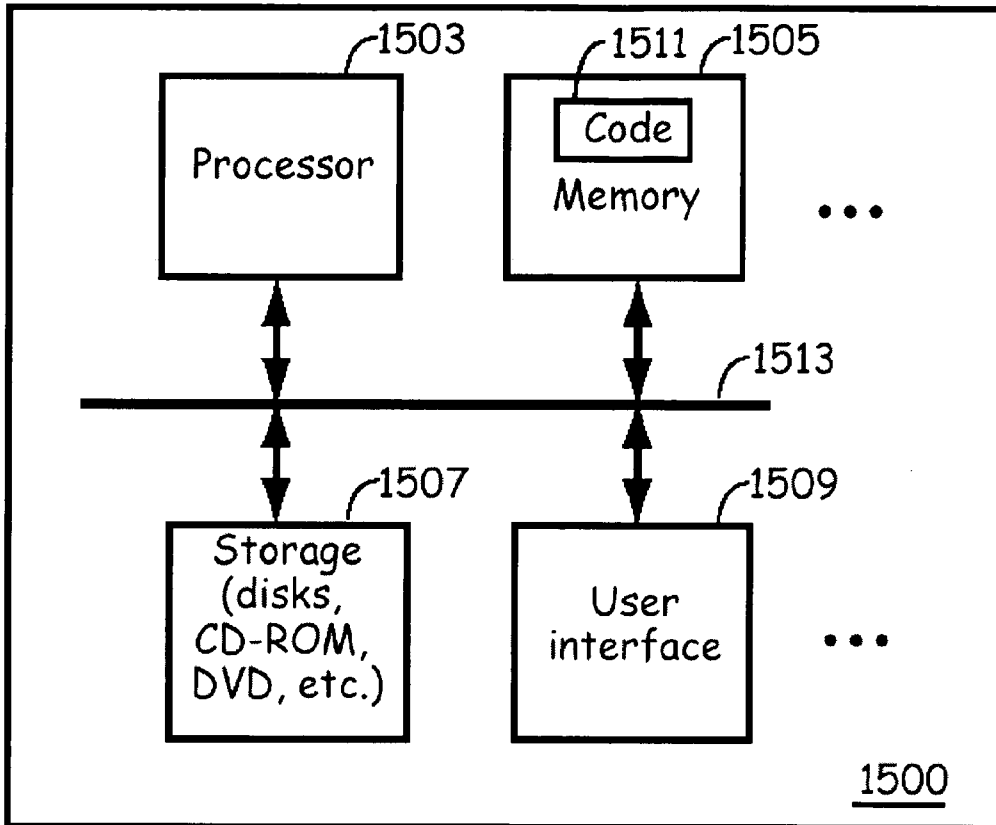


Fig. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No PCT/EP2007/003810
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 INV. A61C13/00 A61C8/00 A61C19/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A61C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 562 448 A (MUSHABAC DAVID R [US]) 8 October 1996 (1996-10-08) column 3, line 14 - column 4, line 17 column 5, line 44 - column 6, line 51 column 7, lines 5-41 column 10, lines 35-67 column 24, line 35 - column 25, line 62 figures 1,25-30 <div style="text-align: center;">----- -/--</div>	1-7, 10-31

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

<p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>*E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>*&* document member of the same patent family</p>
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 1 October 2007	Date of mailing of the international search report 09/10/2007
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Salvignol, Astrid
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2007/003810

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 2004/064660 A (TACTILE TECHNOLOGIES LLC [US]; WEINSTEIN URIEL [IL]; YOHAI YUVAL [IL];) 5 August 2004 (2004-08-05) cited in the application page 4, line 27 - page 5, line 5 page 5, line 31 - page 6, line 12 page 14, lines 1-11 page 15, lines 3-31 page 23, line 28 - page 24, line 18 page 30, line 31 - page 31, line 2 figures 1,2,6A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	<p>1-7, 10, 12, 17-24, 27,29-31</p>
A	<p>US 6 319 006 B1 (SCHERER FRANZ [DE] ET AL) 20 November 2001 (2001-11-20) cited in the application</p> <p>column 2, line 11 - column 3, line 11 column 3, line 41 - column 4, line 36 figures 1-5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	<p>1-4, 11-15, 17-26, 29-31</p>
A	<p>DE 100 36 027 A1 (SCHREIBER HANS [DE]) 10 January 2002 (2002-01-10)</p> <p>column 4, paragraph 39 column 5, paragraph 58 - column 6, paragraph 60 column 7, paragraph 67 figures 1,2,2',7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	<p>1,7,16, 19-22, 27,28,31</p>
P,X	<p>WO 2006/115841 A (ORTHOCLAR HOLDINGS INC; WEN HUAFENG [US]; CHISHTI MUHAMMAD ZIAULLAH K) 2 November 2006 (2006-11-02)</p> <p>paragraphs [0266] - [0268]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p>	<p>1,3-6, 11-17, 19-26, 28,29,31</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP2007/003810

Box II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: 8, 9
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery
2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2007/003810

Patent document cited in search report	A	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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WO 2006115841	A	02-11-2006	US 2006275736 A1	07-12-2006