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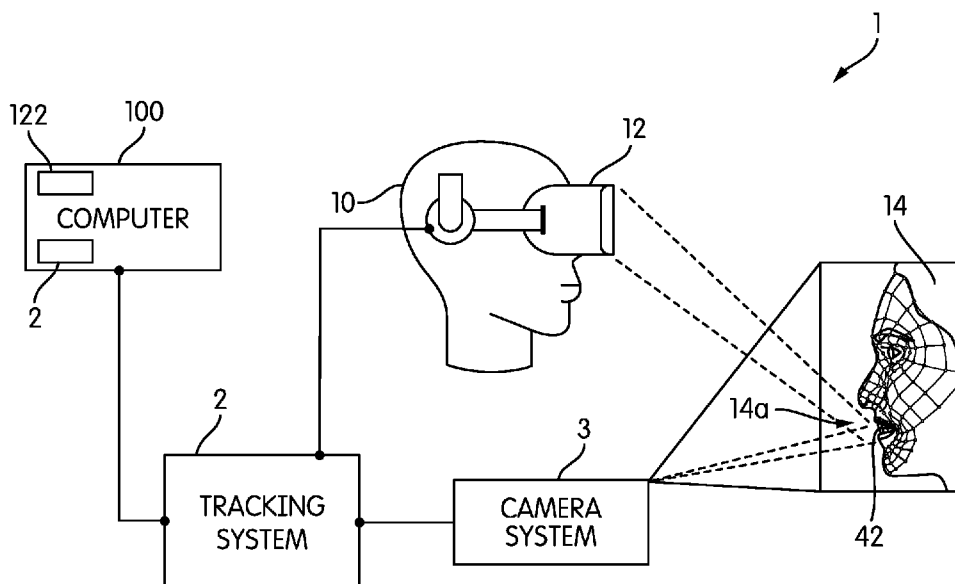


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: A method, system and computer readable storage media for proposing and visualizing orthodontic treatments. A patient may use a mobile device such as a smart phone to quickly and inexpensively visualize an orthodontic treatment for misaligned teeth and overlay it on a 3D model of the face and jaw, with a depth sensor being used to detect depth information. The orthodontic treatment may also be visualized in an augmented manner for a clinician. 3D data of the orthodontic treatment may be used for further analysis or fabrication of a treatment appliance.



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**METHOD AND SYSTEM
FOR PROPOSING AND VISUALIZING DENTAL TREATMENTS**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present application generally relates to a method, a system and a computer readable storage media for orthodontic analysis and, more particularly, to a method, system and computer readable storage media for detecting a misalignment of teeth and proposing and visualizing possible orthodontic/dental treatments, in real time, utilizing augmented reality.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Dentists may usually detect a misalignment of teeth of a patient in a standard investigation/clinical check. Patients may then be transferred to an orthodontist for further treatment. In some cases, diagnosis of the condition of the teeth may take place late, for example, if the patient does not go to the dentist on a regular base. Moreover, manual diagnosis by an orthodontist may be time consuming. There may therefore be a need to quickly and/or inexpensively diagnose a misalignment of teeth, propose possible solutions and visualize the proposal.

25

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US20180249912A1 discloses a preview of how the teeth may look using an image of the teeth that was obtained beforehand.

US Patent No. US9675305B2 discloses the use of photos to detect wrong positions of teeth without depth information.

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US Patent Application No. 2017202633 discloses an imaging and display system for guiding medical interventions comprising a wearable display for viewing by a user wherein the display presents a composite, or combined image that includes pre-operative surgical navigation images, intraoperative images, and in-vivo microscopy images or sensing data. A probe, such as a microscopy probe or a sensing probe, may

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- 5 be used to acquire in-vivo imaging/sensing data from the patient and the intra-operative and in-vivo images may be acquired using tracking and registration techniques to align them with the pre-operative image and the patient to form a composite image for display.
- 10 US Patent Application No. 20020082498 discloses a method for image-guided surgery comprising capturing 3-dimensional (3D) volume data of a portion of a patient, processing the volume data so as to provide a graphical representation of the data, capturing a stereoscopic video view of a scene including a portion of said patient, rendering the graphical representation and the stereoscopic video view in a
- 15 blended manner so as to provide a stereoscopic augmented image, and displaying said stereoscopic augmented image in a video-see-through display.

US Patent Application Publication No. 20160191887 describes a real-time surgery navigation method and apparatus for displaying an augmented view of a patient from

20 a static or dynamic viewpoint of a surgeon. A surface image, a graphical representation of the internal anatomic structure of the patient processed from preoperative or intraoperative images, and a computer geometrically registering both images may be used. Responsive to geometrically registering the images, a head mounted display may present to a surgeon an augmented view of the patient.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Existing limitations associated with the foregoing, as well as other limitations, can be overcome by the method according to claim 1, the system according to claim 10, and

30 the computer readable storage media according to claim 12 each for proposing and visualizing an orthodontic treatment.

Orthodontic treatments may hereinafter be used interchangeably with cosmetic treatments to cover various treatments of the tooth such as correction of

35 malocclusions (including for example overjets, overbites, crossbites, etc.), as well as

- 5 improving the smile of a patient including the use of dental crowns, dental veneers, dental bonding, inlays, onlays, implants and the like.

In an aspect herein, the present invention provides a method for the visualization of an orthodontic/cosmetic treatments, the method comprising: recording a three-
10 dimensional image of a face to obtain a three-dimensional facial data record;
determining characteristic points within the three-dimensional facial data record;
segmenting a mouth area based on the characteristic points; obtaining a three-
dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; determining an orthodontic
15 treatment as a three-dimensional tooth data record based on the obtained three-
dimensional representation of actual teeth; and overlaying the orthodontic treatment
on a mouth area of the three-dimensional facial data record.

In another aspect herein, the method further comprises one or more of the following steps: (i) determining characteristic points within the three-dimensional facial data
20 record, determining a direction of orientation of the face in the three-dimensional facial data record based on the characteristic points; and orienting said orthodontic treatment such that its direction matches the direction of orientation of the face in the three-dimensional facial data record, (ii) recording said three-dimensional image of the face with a mobile device, (iii) designing a corrective appliance based on the
25 orthodontic treatment, (iv) wherein the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth is obtained through extraction from the three-dimensional image of the face or obtained from a scan, (v) establishing reference objects/reference frames and /or detecting anatomical dental features in the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; and determining misalignments of the three-dimensional
30 representation of actual teeth to be corrected by comparing the reference objects/reference frames and /or anatomical dental features with reference data, (vi) wherein the reference data includes data obtained from ongoing patient treatments, past patient treatments, scientific literature and textbooks, (vii) wherein the anatomical features include at least one of cusps, ridges, grooves and contact points,
35 (viii) continuously updating a three-dimensional facial data record based on data from a tracking system including real time data tracking changes in facial expressions

5 and/or patient movements, (ix) wherein the orthodontic treatment is obtained in real-time.

In yet another aspect herein, the present invention provides a method for the augmented visualization of an orthodontic treatment, the method comprising:

10 recording a three-dimensional image of a face to obtain a three-dimensional facial data record; segmenting a mouth area based on the characteristic points; obtaining a three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; determining an orthodontic treatment as a three-dimensional tooth data record based on the obtained three-dimensional representation of actual teeth; overlaying the orthodontic treatment
15 as an augmentation on a treatment site through a display device for augmented visualization such that the orthodontic treatment appears directly superimposed on said treatment site.

In another aspect herein, the method further comprises one or more of the following
20 steps: (i) wherein the display device for augmented visualization is an augmented reality glass or HUD display, (ii) further comprising designing a corrective appliance based on the orthodontic treatment, (iii) wherein the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth is obtained through extraction from the three-dimensional image of the face or obtained from a scan, (iv) further comprising: establishing reference
25 objects/reference frames and /or detecting anatomical dental features in the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; and determining misalignments of the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected by comparing the reference objects/reference frames and /or anatomical dental features with reference data, (v) wherein the reference data includes data obtained
30 ongoing patient treatments, past patient treatments, scientific literature and textbooks, (vi) wherein the anatomical features include at least one of cusps, ridges, grooves and contact points, (vii) further comprising continuously updating the three-dimensional facial data record based on data from a tracking system including real time data tracking changes in facial expressions, clinician movements and/or patient
35 movements, (viii) wherein the orthodontic treatment is obtained in real-time.

5 In another aspect herein, the present invention provides a system for visualizing an orthodontic treatment, the system comprising: a mobile device having a means for distance measurement, a means for motion tracking and/or a means for color measurement, and at least one processor configured to perform the steps of; recording a three-dimensional image of a face to obtain a three-dimensional facial data record;
10 segmenting a mouth area based on the characteristic points; obtaining a three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; determining an orthodontic treatment as a three-dimensional tooth data record based on the obtained three-dimensional representation of actual teeth; and overlaying the orthodontic treatment on a mouth area of the three-dimensional facial data record.

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The system may further comprise one or more of the following configurations: (i) wherein the processor is further configured to perform the steps of: determining a direction of orientation of the face in the three-dimensional facial data record based on the characteristic points; and orienting said orthodontic treatment such that its
20 direction matches the direction of orientation of the face in the three-dimensional facial data record, (ii) wherein the processor is further configured to perform the step of designing a corrective appliance based on the orthodontic treatment, (iii) wherein the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth is obtained through extraction from the three-dimensional image of the face or obtained from a scan (iv) wherein the
25 processor is further configured to perform the steps of: establishing reference objects/reference frames and /or detecting anatomical dental features in the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; and determining misalignments of the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected by comparing the reference objects/reference frames and /or anatomical dental
30 features with reference data, (v) wherein the reference data includes data obtained from ongoing patient treatments, past patient treatments, scientific literature and textbooks, (vi) wherein the processor is further configured to perform the step of continuously updating the three-dimensional facial data record based on data from a tracking system including real time data tracking changes in facial expressions and/or
35 patient movements.

5 In another aspect herein, the present invention may provide a system for visualizing
an orthodontic treatment, the system comprising: a display device for augmented
visualization, and at least one processor configured to perform the steps of; recording
a three-dimensional image of a face to obtain a three-dimensional facial data record;
determining characteristic points within the three-dimensional facial data record;
10 segmenting a mouth area based on the characteristic points; obtaining a three-
dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; determining an orthodontic
treatment as a three-dimensional tooth data record based on the obtained a three-
dimensional representation of actual teeth; overlaying the orthodontic treatment as an
augmentation on a treatment site through the display device for augmented
15 visualization such that the orthodontic treatment appears directly superimposed on
said treatment site.

The system may further comprise one or more of the following configurations: (i)
wherein the display device for augmented visualization is an augmented reality glass
or HUD (head-up display) display, (ii) wherein the processor is further configured to
20 perform the steps of designing a corrective appliance based on the orthodontic
treatment, (iii) wherein the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth is obtained
through extraction from the three-dimensional image of the face or obtained from an
intraoral scan, (iv) wherein the processor is further configured to perform the steps of:
25 establishing reference objects/reference frames and /or detecting anatomical dental
features in the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; and
determining misalignments of the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to
be corrected by comparing the reference objects/reference frames and /or anatomical
dental features with reference data, (v) wherein the reference data includes data
30 obtained ongoing patient treatments, past patient treatments, scientific literature and
textbooks, (vi) wherein the processor is further configured to perform the steps of
continuously updating the three-dimensional facial data record based on data from a
tracking system including real time data tracking changes in facial expressions,
clinician movements and/or patient movements.

5 In another aspect herein, the present invention may provide a non-transitory
computer-readable storage medium storing a program which, when executed by a
computer system, causes the computer system to perform a procedure comprising:
recording a three-dimensional image of a face to obtain a three-dimensional facial
data record; determining characteristic points within the three-dimensional facial data
10 record; segmenting a mouth area based on the characteristic points; obtaining a three-
dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; determining an orthodontic
treatment as a three-dimensional tooth data record based on the obtained three-
dimensional representation of actual teeth; and overlaying the orthodontic treatment
on a mouth area of the three-dimensional facial data record.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Example embodiments will become more fully understood from the detailed
description given herein below and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

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FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an orthodontic/cosmetic visualization system
according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a mobile device according to an exemplary embodiment of the
present invention;

25 FIG. 3 illustrates a side view of a mobile device and a patient according to an
exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a computer system according to an exemplary
embodiment of the present invention;

30 FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing a method according to an exemplary embodiment of
the present invention;

FIG. 6a is a front view of a three-dimensional data record of a patient's face;

FIG. 6b is a front view of a three-dimensional data record of a patient's face having
characteristic points;

FIG. 7a is a front view of a three-dimensional tooth data record;

35 FIG. 7b is a front view of a three-dimensional data record of a patient's face having a
proposed orthodontic/cosmetic treatment.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with example aspects described herein, a method, system and computer readable storage media may be provided for detecting a misalignment of teeth and
10 proposing possible orthodontic/cosmetic treatments.

System for Proposing and Visualizing an Orthodontic/Cosmetic Treatment

FIG. 1 illustrates a visualization system **1** comprising a display device **12** for
15 augmented visualization such as head mounted augmented reality glasses, an HUD display, or a stereoscopic display capable of receiving stereoscopic video images, or otherwise display device **12** that may be used for overlaying an orthodontic treatment **42** in an augmented manner on a target/treatment site **14a** or on a stereoscopic video of the target/treatment site **14a** such that the orthodontic treatment **42** appears to be
20 superimposed on the target/treatment site **14a** when viewed by a clinician **10**. The visualization system **1** may also include a camera system **3**, wherein the camera system **3** may preferably be a mobile device **54** such as a smart phone (as shown in FIG. 2) equipped with a color, depth and motion tracking sensors. In particular, the mobile device **54** may have an RGB-IR camera **62** for color measurement, an IR
25 projector **56**, for distance measurement using infra-red rays, and a fisheye camera **58** for motion tracking. Herein, an orthodontic proposal/treatment may be displayed virtually on the display of the mobile device **54**, and preferably over a real-time 3D model of a patient's face for viewing. The mobile device **54** may also have a flash **60** for lighting an object during of the real-time 3D model. Of course, the mobile device
30 **54** may also have other means for color measurement, distance measurement and motion tracking of a patient **14** as may be appreciated by a person of ordinary skill in the art. Herein, a patient **14** may use a display of the mobile device **54** to view an orthodontic treatment **42** overlaid on a video or 3D model of him/herself. In an alternative embodiment herein, the camera system **3** may be a 3D optical tracking
35 system and/or stereoscopic camera system and may be included in the computer system and/or may form or be a part of the tracking system **2**. The camera system **3**

5 may also be embedded in the display device **12** of the clinician **10**. The camera system may operate under one of several depth sensing principles including, for example, (i) structural light, (ii) Time of Flight (ToF) and/or (iii) stereoscopic principles explained hereinafter. For cameras employing structural light, a light source may be used to project a known pattern onto the patient **14**, and a receiver may detect the distortion of
10 the reflected pattern to calculate depth map based on geometry. For cameras employing Time of Flight (ToF) principles, a light source may send out a pulse, and a sensor may detect a reflection of the pulse from the patient **14** in order to record its time of flight. Knowing that and the constant speed of light, the system may calculate how far away the patient **14** is. Alternatively, a modulated light source may be sent
15 and a phase change of light reflected from the patient may be detected. For cameras employing stereoscopic principles, multiple cameras may be placed at different positions to capture multiple images of the patient, and a depth map may be calculated based on geometry. This depth information may be used to track the patient's location during treatment (e.g. during dental treatment).

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The target/treatment site **14a** may be a buccal cavity area of the patient **14** corresponding to locations of the patient's actual teeth **74** (FIG. 3). Alternatively, the orthodontic treatment **42** may be overlaid on a plain background on the display of the mobile device **54** or may be displayed directly on a screen of a smart glass worn by
25 the clinician **10** without being superimposed in an augmented manner. In order to obtain the orthodontic treatment **42** a patients' actual teeth **74** may be captured preferably three dimensionally and analyzed to determine any corrections needed as explained in the methods hereinafter.

30 The display device **12** of FIG. 1 may be connected to or form part of a computer system **100**. The computer system **100** may include the tracking system **2** and a processor **122**. The tracking system **2** may alternatively be separate from the computer system **100** and may form at least part of any of the other devices, components, and/or systems discussed herein. The tracking system **2** may be electrically connected to a
35 processor **122** and may offer real-time location data for a precise location and orientation of images and objects in a common coordinate system. In an exemplary

5 embodiment herein, the tracking system may be vision based, for example utilizing cameras of the camera system **3** for visual tracking of the face of the patient **14**, or characteristic points **63** (FIG. 3) on the face of the patient **14** or predetermined markers (not shown) placed on the face of the patient, using for example object/pattern recognition.

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The processor **122** may be configured to receive real time three dimensional patient facial data, to analyze said data to obtain an orthodontic treatment **42** and to overlay said orthodontic treatment **42** on (i) the treatment site **14a** for viewing by the clinician **10** through the display **12** and/or (ii) on a region in a **3D** model or stereoscopic video
15 of the patient corresponding to the treatment site **14**.

In so doing, the clinician **10** and/or patient **14** may receive real-time proposed orthodontic treatments that possess depth and that may move/shift accordingly with changing facial expressions or locations of the patient **14** as if they were real teeth.

20 This may be achieved, for example, by monitoring the characteristic points **63** in real time and showing or hiding portions of the displayed orthodontic treatments based on changes in locations of the characteristic points **63** caused by the changing facial expressions. Example facial expressions may include (a) smiling wherein the processor **122** may be configured to show all teeth or most teeth, (b) opening the
25 mouth wherein the processor **122** may be configured to show the upper jaw to not be in contact with the lower jaw, (c) closing the mouth wherein the processor **122** may be configured to show no teeth, (d) biting wherein the processor **122** may be configured to show the upper jaw in contact with the lower jaw) etc.

30 In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the orthodontic treatment **42** may optionally be overlaid on the treatment site **14a** after a request is received from the clinician **10** through a user interface of the computer system **100** (such as a gesture recognition system and/or a voice recognition system or the like) before or during a treatment procedure.

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5 Overlaying of the orthodontic treatment **42** on the treatment site **14a** or **3D** model or
stereo video of the treatment site may be performed dynamically and in real time and
may be achieved by the processor **122** working in tandem with the tracking system **2**
wherein changes in position of (i) the patient **14** and/or (ii) the clinician **10**, as well as
changes in facial expressions of the patient **14**, captured by the tracking system **2**,
10 may be translated into corresponding changes in positions of the overlaid orthodontic
treatment **42** such that said orthodontic treatment **42** appears directly superimposed
even as the patient **14** and/or or clinician **10** moves. Moreover, responsive to a
rejection of the proposal, the processor **122** may be configured to provide the further
proposals until one is accepted. An accepted proposal may be stored for fabrication of
15 aligners or for use in other orthodontic/dental treatments.

*Computer System for Proposing and Visualizing an Orthodontic/Cosmetic
Treatment*

20 Having described the system **1** of FIG. 1 reference will now be made to FIG. 4, which
shows a block diagram of a computer system **100** that may be employed in
accordance with at least some of the example embodiments herein. Although various
embodiments may be described herein in terms of this exemplary computer system
100, after reading this description, it may become apparent to a person skilled in the
25 relevant art(s) how to implement the disclosure using other computer systems and/or
architectures.

In one example embodiment herein, the computer system **100** may include at least one
computer processor **122** and may include a tracking system **2**, user interface **126** and
30 input unit **130**. The input unit **130** in one exemplary embodiment may be used by the
clinician **10** along with a display unit **128** such as a monitor to send instructions or
requests about a treatment to the computer processor **122**. In another exemplary
embodiment herein, the input unit **130** is a finger or stylus to be used on a touchscreen
interface (not shown). The input unit **130** may alternatively be a gesture/voice
35 recognition device, a trackball, a mouse or other input device such as a keyboard or

5 stylus. In one example, the display unit **128**, the input unit **130**, and the computer processor **122** may collectively form the user interface **126**.

The computer processor **122** may include, for example, a central processing unit, a multiple processing unit, an application-specific integrated circuit (“ASIC”), a field
10 programmable gate array (“FPGA”), or the like. The processor **122** may be connected to a communication infrastructure **124** (e.g., a communications bus, or a network). In an embodiment herein, the processor **122** may receive a request for automatically calculating and displaying an orthodontic treatment **42** and may obtain instructions concerning the request from one or more storage units of the computer system **100**.
15 The processor **122** may then load said instructions and execute the loaded instructions such as using a database or artificial intelligence (AI) to obtain possible treatments for display.

One or more steps/procedures for proposing the orthodontic treatment **42** may be
20 stored on a non-transitory storage device in the form of computer-readable program instructions. To execute a procedure, the processor **122** loads the appropriate instructions, as stored on a storage device, into memory and then executes the loaded instructions.

25 The computer system **100** may further comprise a main memory **132**, which may be a random access memory (“RAM”) and also may include a secondary memory **134**. The secondary memory **134** may include, for example, a hard disk drive **136** and/or a removable-storage drive **138** (e.g., a floppy disk drive, a magnetic tape drive, an optical disk drive, a flash memory drive, and the like). The removable-storage drive
30 **138** may read from and/or write to a removable storage unit **140** in a well-known manner. The removable storage unit **140** may be, for example, a floppy disk, a magnetic tape, an optical disk, a flash memory device, and the like, which may be written to and read from by the removable-storage drive **138**. The removable storage unit **140** may include a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing
35 computer-executable software instructions and/or data.

5 In further alternative embodiments, the secondary memory **134** may include other computer-readable media storing computer-executable programs or other instructions to be loaded into the computer system **100**. Such devices may include a removable storage unit **144** and an interface **142** (e.g., a program cartridge and a cartridge interface); a removable memory chip (e.g., an erasable programmable read-only
10 memory (“EPROM”) or a programmable read-only memory (“PROM”)) and an associated memory socket; and other removable storage units **144** and interfaces **142** that allow software and data to be transferred from the removable storage unit **144** to other parts of the computer system **100**.

15 The computer system **100** also may include a communications interface **146** that enables software and data to be transferred between the computer system **100** and external devices. Such an interface may include a modem, a network interface (e.g., an Ethernet card or a wireless interface), a communications port (e.g., a Universal Serial Bus (“USB”) port or a FireWire® port), a Personal Computer Memory Card
20 International Association (“PCMCIA”) interface, Bluetooth®, and the like. Software and data transferred via the communications interface **146** may be in the form of signals, which may be electronic, electromagnetic, optical or another type of signal that may be capable of being transmitted and/or received by the communications interface **146**. Signals may be provided to the communications interface **146** via a
25 communications path **148** (e.g., a channel). The communications path **148** may carry signals and may be implemented using wire or cable, fiber optics, a telephone line, a cellular link, a radio-frequency (“RF”) link, or the like. The communications interface **146** may be used to transfer software or data or other information between the computer system **100** and a remote server or cloud-based storage (not shown).

30 One or more computer programs or computer control logic may be stored in the main memory **132** and/or the secondary memory **134**. The computer programs may also be received via the communications interface **146**. The computer programs may include computer-executable instructions which, when executed by the computer processor
35 **122**, cause the computer system **100** to perform the methods as described hereinafter.

5 In another embodiment, the software may be stored in a non-transitory computer-readable storage medium and loaded into the main memory **132** and/or the secondary memory **134** of the computer system **100** using the removable-storage drive **138**, the hard disk drive **136**, and/or the communications interface **146**. Control logic (software), when executed by the processor **122**, causes the computer system **100**, and
10 more generally the system for visualizing an orthodontic treatment **1**, to perform all or some of the some of the methods described herein.

In another example embodiment, the computer system **100** may be a mobile device **54** having an application that may be engaged by a user to propose and visualize
15 orthodontic treatments **42**.

Implementation of other hardware arrangement so as to perform the functions described herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art(s) in view of this description.

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Method for Proposing and Visualizing an Orthodontic/Cosmetic Treatment.

Having described the computer system **100** of FIG. 4, methods for proposing and visualizing an orthodontic treatment will now be further described in conjunction with
25 FIGS. 5-7.

FIG. 5 shows a process **200** for proposing an orthodontic treatment. FIGS. 6a-7b show a three-dimensional facial data record **62** and a corresponding three-dimensional tooth data record **61** for correction of misaligned teeth. The process of proposing an
30 orthodontic treatment **42** may start at Step **S100** in FIG. 5 when a mobile device **54** or camera system **3** is engaged to capture a **3D** facial data record **62** (FIG. 6a). As discussed earlier, a stereo video of the patient's face may alternatively be captured and object recognition methods may be used to detect anatomical features in the stereo video. By means of a facial recognition method, characteristic points **63** (FIG.
35 6b) of the face, such as points at the corners of the mouth may be determined in Step **S200**. On the basis of the characteristic points **63**, the mouth or lips of the patient **14**

5 may be recognized in Step **S300**. The facial recognition methods may also include methods as described in U.S. Patent No. US8831295B2, entitled “Electronic device configured to apply facial recognition based upon reflected infrared illumination and related methods” by Coons, U.S. Patent No. US7804997B2 entitled “Method and system for a three dimensional facial recognition system”, by Geng et al, and U.S.
10 Patent No. US8457367B1, entitled “Facial recognition” by Sipe et al, and are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety, as if set forth fully herein.

A three-dimensional direction **65** of the orientation of the patient’s face in the three-dimensional facial data record **62** may be determined in Step **S400**. A mouth area **64**
15 between the lips of the patient **14** may be segmented and/or cut from the **3D** facial data record **62** in Step **S500**. The three-dimensional representation of the actual teeth **66** of the patient **14** may also be extracted in Step **S600** from the **3D** facial data record **62**. From the three-dimensional representation, it may also be determined if there is a misalignment (Step **S700**), through for example, automated measurements. The
20 establishment of reference objects, reference frames and /or detection of anatomical dental features in the three-dimensional representation of the actual teeth **66** may allow for automatic dental measurements. The establishment of reference frames may allow for determination of how much the teeth are supposed to move or have moved. The detection of anatomical features may comprise automatic detection of landmarks
25 associated with the **3D** representation of the patient’s actual teeth **66**, the landmarks comprising at least one of cusps, ridges, grooves and contact points. Dental measurements may then be computed based on the reference objects, reference frames and /or anatomical dental features and compared with reference data (for example using artificial intelligence) in order to determine the presence of
30 misalignments. Systems and methods for dental measurements may include those taught in U.S. Patent No US8126726B2, entitled “System and method for facilitating automated dental measurements and diagnostics”, by Matov et al, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, as if set forth fully herein.

35 In an alternative embodiment, the **3D** representation of the patient’s actual teeth **66** may be received from a previously created database or intraoral scan.

5 In Step **S800** a proposed correction for the misaligned teeth may be obtained.

Moreover, instructions such as (i) predetermined instructions for correcting misalignments and/or (ii) instructions based on artificial intelligence may be to propose an orthodontic treatment. More specifically, in Step **S800**, artificial
10 intelligence data analysis may be used on the obtained dental measurements of Step **S700** to diagnose an orthodontic condition and generate a set instructions for the processor **122** to propose a correction. The processor **122** may be configured to identify a location and position of a plurality of teeth of the **3D** representation of the patient's actual teeth **66** and assign corresponding coordinates. The diagnosis may be
15 based on or a best fit to one or more inputs, that may be compared with the **3D** representation of the patient's actual teeth **66** such as inputs being derived from or otherwise based on ongoing patient treatments, past patient treatments (such as diagnostic data sets of a past treatment with each diagnostic data set comprising coordinates that correspond to known locations/positions of a plurality of teeth),
20 scientific literature, textbooks etc.

The processor **122** may further be configured to identify at least one treatment approach, a corrective appliance, corrected teeth, a combination thereof or otherwise orthodontic treatment **42** for at least one diagnosis, which may include calculating a
25 set of target coordinates, which may represent a desired or corrected location or position of a tooth, and identifying at least one treatment approach, a corrective appliance, or a combination thereof, which may be at least partially effective in reorienting one or more teeth toward a location or position represented by one or more target coordinates. The method may also include determining a probability value that
30 may be correlated with a relative likelihood of the orthodontic treatment **42** to be effective in reorienting one or more teeth to a location or position represented by a target, and may include employing an application of at least one artificial intelligence or other algorithm. Systems for employing artificial intelligence in treatment planning, such as are described in US Patent No. 9788917B2, entitled "Methods and
35 systems for employing artificial intelligence in automated orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning" by James Mah are hereby incorporated by reference in their

5 entirety, as if set forth fully herein. In an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the orthodontic treatment **42** may preferably be a three-dimensional tooth data record **61** (FIG. 7a) corresponding to the corrected teeth which may be stored for use in further treatment procedures such as for designing aligners.

10 In Step **S900 – S1100**, the orthodontic treatment **42** may be rotated and overlaid (fully or partially or used to replace the **3D** representation of the patient's actual teeth **66** on the mobile device **54**) on the **3D** facial data record **62** in such a way that the orientation of the orthodontic treatment **42** matches the **3D** direction **65** of the orientation of the patient's face and the position matches the position of the mouth

15 area **64**. Herein a relative orientation of the orthodontic treatment **42** to **3D** direction **65** of the orientation of the patient's face may be established. The relationship may be established, for example, on the basis of existing teeth that will remain or teeth that are to be replaced. The relevant relationship data may be stored so that the orientation of the orthodontic treatment **42** may take place automatically when the patient moves.

20 Preferably, the **3D** facial data record **62** may be colored due to the use of a color camera **62** in the smartphone and may also be updated in real time.

In another alternative embodiment, the tracking system **2** may be used to continuously orient the orthodontic treatment as discussed hereinafter.

25 In the case of an augmented overlay viewed by a clinician **10** through the display device **12** the orthodontic treatment **42** may be routed to a screen of the display device **12** such that the orthodontic treatment **42** appears directly superimposed on a treatment site **14a** of the patient **14** in an augmented manner. Using data from the

30 tracking system **2** including, for example, (i) real time data tracking changes in the patient's facial expressions **44** (e.g. smiling) (ii) real time data tracking clinician movements **46**, and/or (iii) real time data tracking patient movements **50** (e.g. changes in position) , the augmented data (orthodontic treatment **42**) routed to the display device **12** may be dynamically updated in real time for overlay on the treatment site

35 **14a** such that said orthodontic treatment **42** appears directly superimposed on said

5 site. Said treatment site **14a** may be recognized using, for example, object recognition on data obtained from the camera system **3**.

In view of the foregoing description, it may be appreciated that the example
embodiments described herein provide a method, system and computer readable
10 storage media for proposing and visualizing an orthodontic treatment.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same
meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this
invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar to or equivalent to those
15 described herein may be used in the practice or testing of the disclosure, suitable
methods and materials are described above. All publications, patent applications,
patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their
entirety to the extent allowed by applicable law and regulations. The disclosure may
be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential
20 attributes thereof, and it may therefore be desired that the present embodiment be
considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive. Any headings utilized
within the description are for convenience only and have no legal or limiting effect.

5

CLAIMS

1. A method of operating a system (1) for proposal and augmented visualization of an orthodontic treatment, the system (1) comprising: a display device (12) for augmented visualization, wherein the display device (12) comprises an augmented reality glass or HUD display; a mobile device (54) having a means for distance measurement; and at least one processor (122), the method comprising
10 recording a three-dimensional image of a face with the mobile device (54) to obtain a three-dimensional facial data record;
segmenting a mouth area of the three-dimensional facial data record;
15 obtaining a three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected;
determining an orthodontic treatment as a three-dimensional tooth data record based on the obtained three-dimensional representation of actual teeth; and
overlying the orthodontic treatment as an augmentation on the mouth area through the display device (12) for augmented visualization such that the
20 orthodontic treatment appears directly superimposed on the mouth area.
2. The method according to claim 1, the mobile device (54) further comprising a means for motion tracking and/or a means for color measurement.
3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising:
25 determining characteristic points within the three-dimensional facial data record;
determining a direction of orientation of the face in the three-dimensional facial data record based on the characteristic points; and
orienting said orthodontic treatment such that its direction matches the direction of orientation of the face in the three-dimensional facial data record.
- 30 4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising designing a corrective appliance based on the orthodontic treatment.

- 5 5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth is obtained through extraction from the three-dimensional image of the face or obtained from a scan.
6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising:
- 10 establishing reference objects/reference frames and /or detecting anatomical dental features in the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected; and
- determining misalignments of the three-dimensional representation of actual teeth to be corrected by comparing the reference objects/reference frames and /or
- 15 anatomical dental features with reference data,
- wherein the reference data includes data obtained from ongoing patient treatments, past patient treatments, scientific literature and textbooks.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the anatomical dental features include at
- 20 least one of cusps, ridges, grooves and contact points.
8. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, further comprising continuously updating the three-dimensional facial data record based on data from the mobile device (54), including real time data tracking changes in facial expressions and/or
- 25 patient movements.
9. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the orthodontic treatment is determined in real-time.
10. A system (1) for visualizing an orthodontic treatment, the system comprising:
- 30 a display device (12) for augmented visualization, wherein the display device (12) comprises an augmented reality glass or HUD display;
- a mobile device (54) having a means for distance measurement, and
- at least one processor configured to perform the steps of the method according to any one of claims 1 to 9.

- 5 11. The system according to claim 10, the mobile device (54) further comprising a means for motion tracking and/or a means for color measurement.
12. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing a program which, when executed by a computer implemented system (1) according to claim 10 or 11, causes the system (1) to perform the method steps according to any one of claims 1
10 to 9.

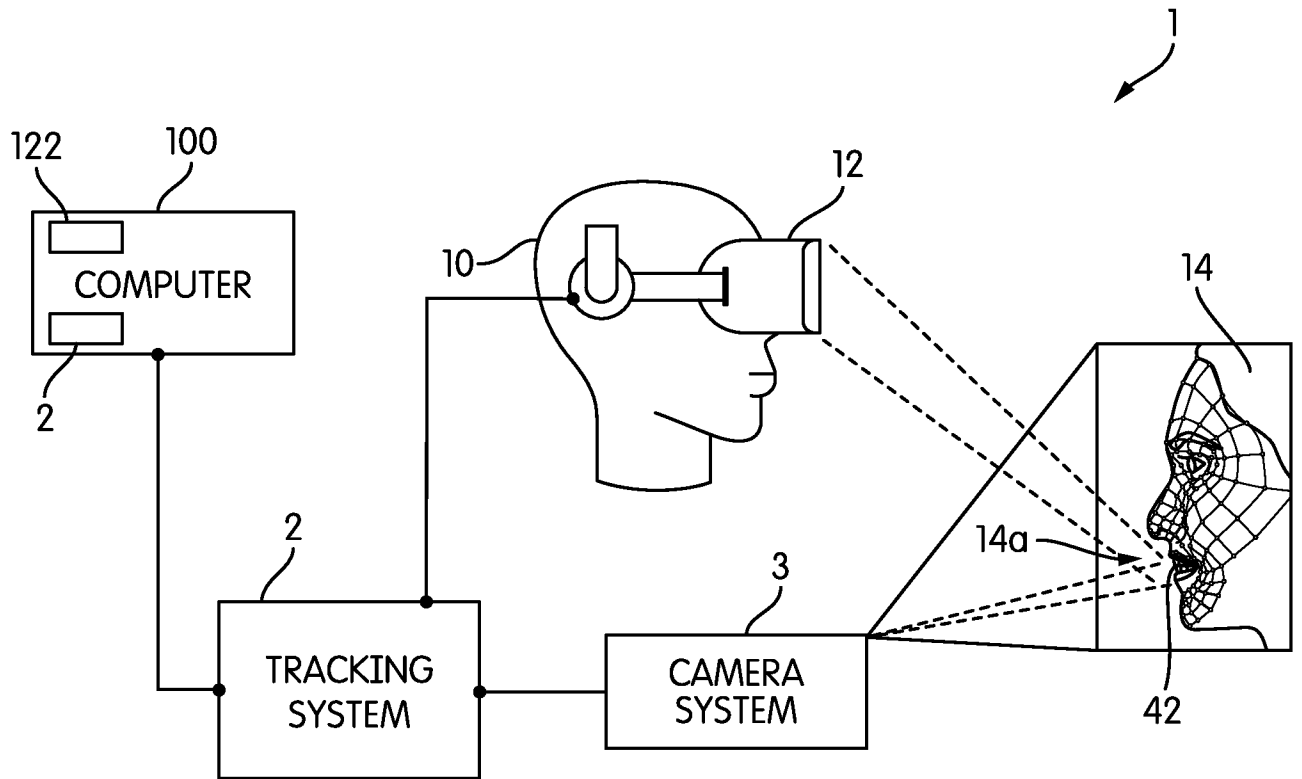


FIG. 1

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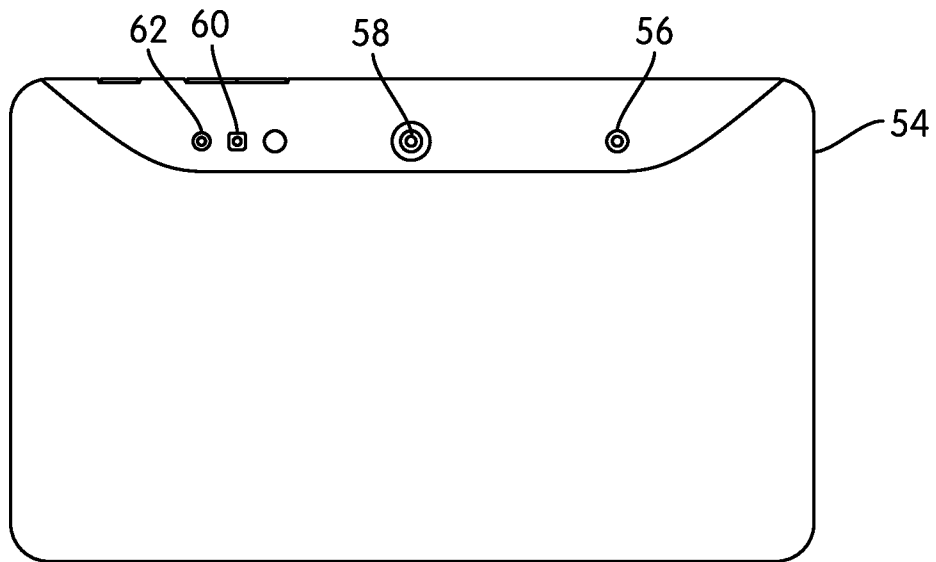


FIG. 2

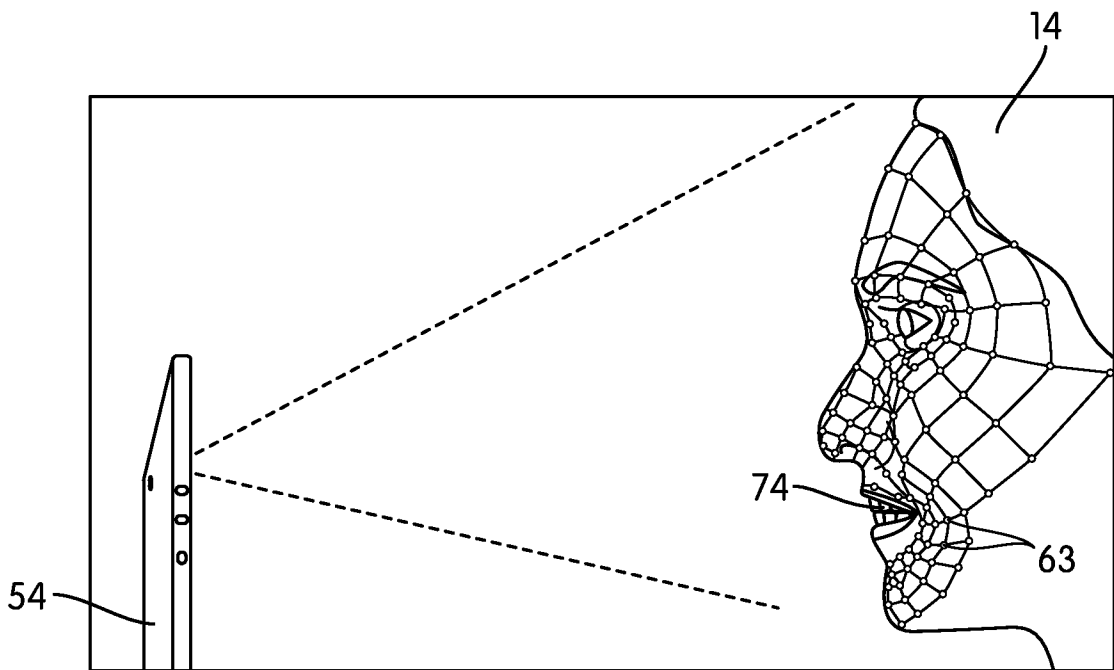


FIG. 3

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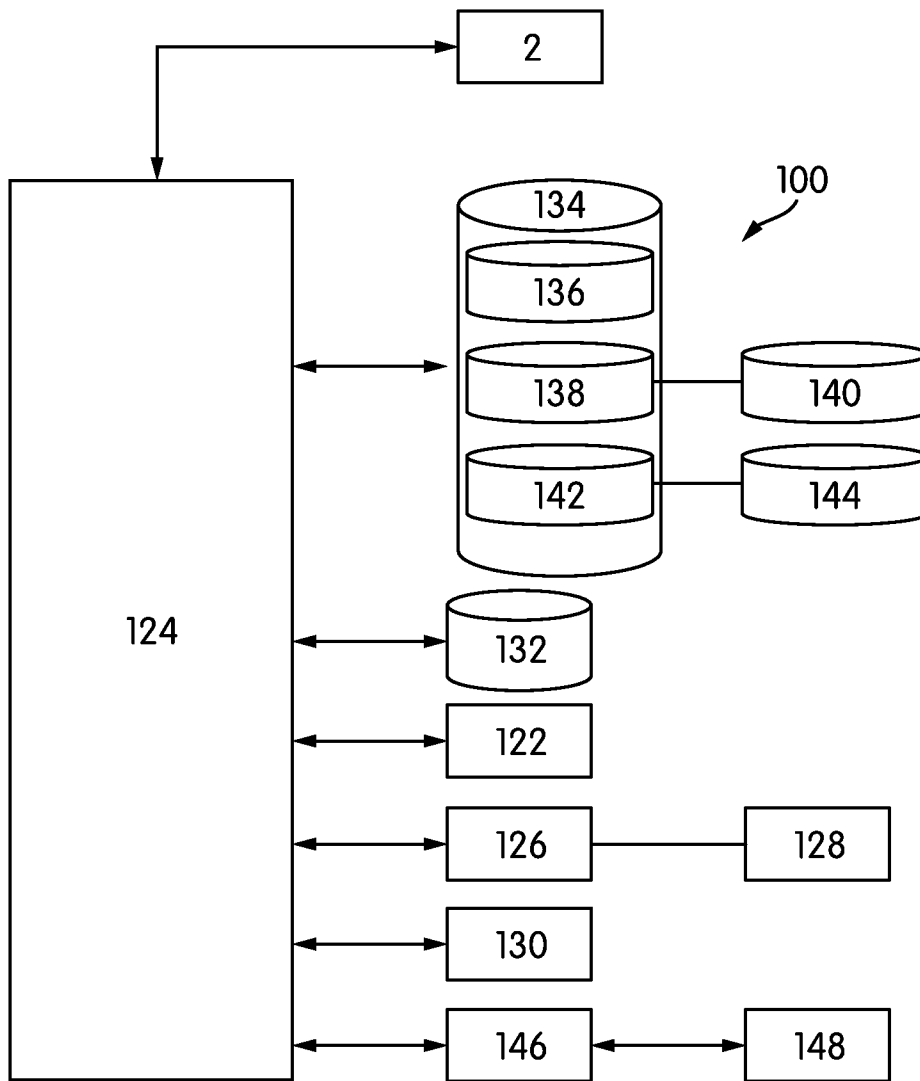


FIG. 4

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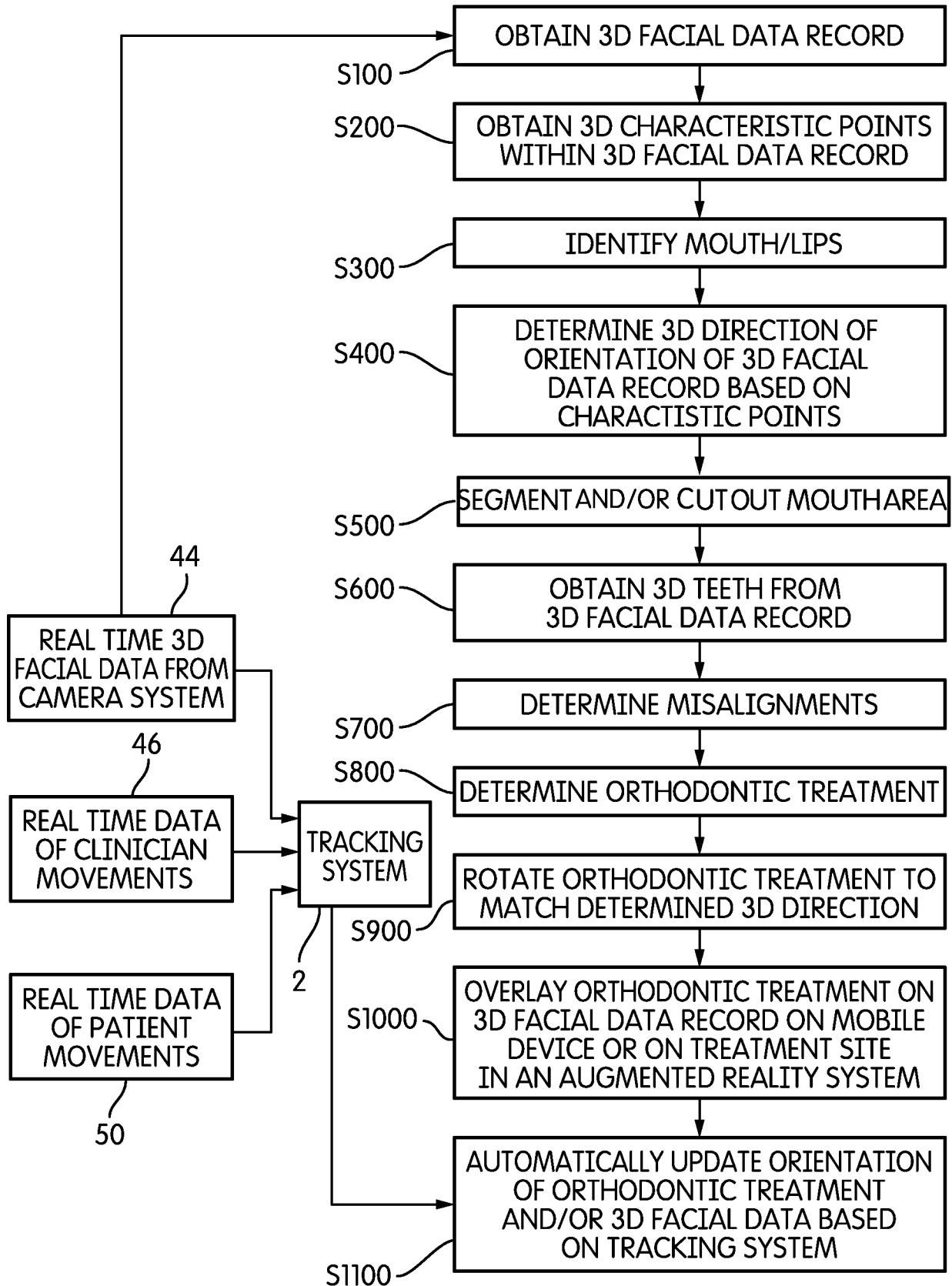


FIG. 5

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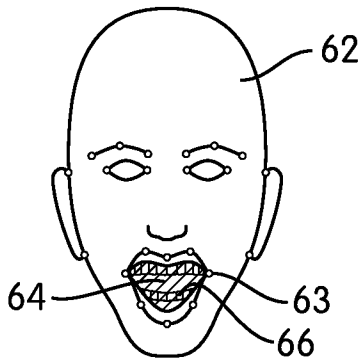


FIG. 6a

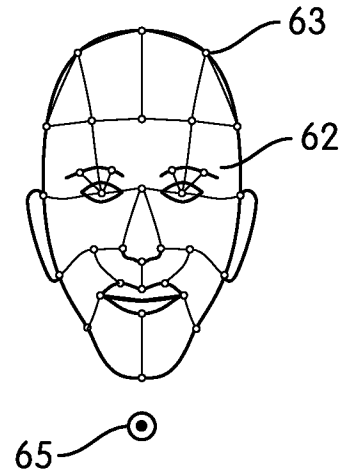


FIG. 6b

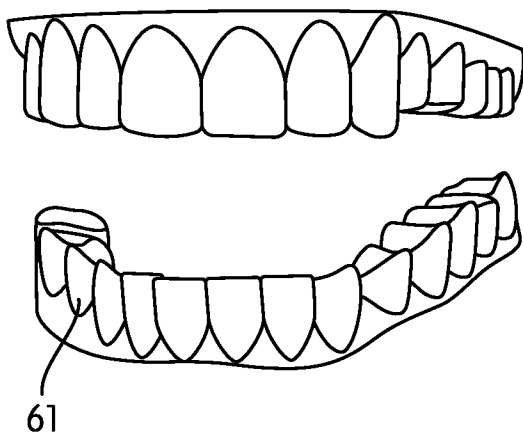


FIG. 7a

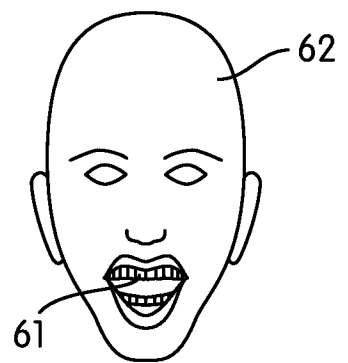


FIG. 7b

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2020/051468

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 INV. A61C9/00 A61C13/107 A61C13/00
 ADD.
 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 practicable, search terms used)
 EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2018/249912 A1 (SCHNEIDER SASCHA) 6 September 2018 (2018-09-06) cited in the application abstract; figures 1,3,4a,4b,5 paragraphs [0001], [0004], [0006] - [0012], [0014], [0022] - [0025] -----	1,10,12
A	EP 3 418 968 A1 (ALIGN TECHNOLOGY INC) 26 December 2018 (2018-12-26) abstract; figure 1a paragraphs [0012], [0013], [0044], [0045], [0195] -----	1,10,12
A	US 2012/015316 A1 (SACHDEVA ROHIT) 19 January 2012 (2012-01-19) abstract; figures 1,38c paragraphs [0153], [0156], [0157] - [0159] -----	1,10,12
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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 application or patent 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 13 March 2020	Date of mailing of the international search report 27/03/2020
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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, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Tempels, Marco
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2020/051468

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	US 2016/191887 A1 (CASAS CARLOS QUILES [ES]) 30 June 2016 (2016-06-30) cited in the application abstract -----	1,10,12

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