






Please cite the Published Version

Atallah, Hawraa Noori , Ali, Marwah Safaa , Abd Noor, Hussein Jameel , Sami, Suha Mohammad  and Haider, Julfikar  (2023) Evaluation of the relation between the maxillary sinus and the posterior teeth using digital panoramic radiography. *Journal of Medicine and Life*, 16 (8). pp. 1240-1244. ISSN 1844-122X

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25122/jml-2023-0105>

Publisher: Jurnalul Pentru Medicina Si Viata S.R.L

Version: Published Version

Downloaded from: <https://e-space.mmu.ac.uk/633875/>

Usage rights:  [Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Additional Information: This is an open access article which originally appeared in *Journal of Medicine and Life*

Enquiries:

If you have questions about this document, contact openresearch@mmu.ac.uk. Please include the URL of the record in e-space. If you believe that your, or a third party's rights have been compromised through this document please see our Take Down policy (available from <https://www.mmu.ac.uk/library/using-the-library/policies-and-guidelines>)

Evaluation of the relation between the maxillary sinus and the posterior teeth using digital panoramic radiography

Hawraa Noori Atallah^{1*} , Marwah Safaa Ali² , Hussein Jameel Abd Noor¹ , Suha Mohammad Sami¹ , Julfikar Haider² 

Author Affiliations

1. Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Kufa, Najaf, Iraq
2. Department of Engineering, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, United Kingdom

* Corresponding Author:

Hawraa Noori Atallah
Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery,
University of Kufa,
Najaf, Iraq
Email: hawraan.khazal@uokufa.edu.iq

DOI

10.25122/jml-2023-0105

Dates

Received: 11 April 2023

Accepted: 17 June 2023

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine the relationship between the maxillary posterior teeth and maxillary sinus floor (MSF), as well as the impact of nearby tooth loss on the space between MSF and posterior maxillary roots. A number of 120 digital panoramic radiographs were obtained from the archives of several clinics in Al-Najaf, Iraq, with the overall teeth examined in these radiographs including 236 of the 1st premolars, 227 of the 2nd premolars, 227 of the 1st molars, and 231 of the 2nd molars, from the right and left sides. The distances between the apices of the teeth and the maxillary sinus were determined. There are three categories of relationships between upper posterior teeth roots and MSF. These include type Os (root apex exists below or outside MSF), Type Co (root apex in contact with the MSF), and Type Is (root apex above or inside MSF). Type Os is the most encountered among premolars, Type Co is mostly encountered among the 2nd molars, and Type Is, in the 1st and 2nd molars. The study finds no correlation between age, gender, and the distribution of maxillary posterior tooth roots attached to the MSF. The first premolars were the furthest from MS, while the first molars were the closest. The most frequent link between maxillary molar roots and the MS was the Co-relation for the 2nd maxillary molar and the Is relation for the 1st maxillary molar. There is a non-significant decrease in the distance between the apices of the 1st maxillary premolar, 2nd maxillary premolar, and 1st maxillary molar and the MS before and after extraction.

KEYWORDS: panoramic radiography, floor of maxillary sinus, upper posterior teeth

ABBREVIATIONS: MSF: Maxillary Sinus Floor; MS: Maxillary Sinus; Co: Root in contact with sinus floor; Is: Root inside the sinus; Os: Root outside the sinus

INTRODUCTION

The intimate relationship between the roots of posterior teeth and the maxillary sinus (MS) is one of the causes of maxillary sinus complications after dental treatment. The maxillary sinus is a pyramidal-shaped cavity in the body of the maxilla, with the lateral wall of the nose forming the sinus base and the tip of the pyramid extending to the zygomatic process of the maxillary bone. The alveolar process of the maxilla makes the floor of the MS, which is located five millimeters below the nasal floor at the age of 20 [1-2]. Surgeons must have in-depth knowledge of the vast array of variations in the maxillary sinus prior to surgical procedures such as maxillary sinus elevation or dental implant placement [3-4]. One of the anatomic variations is pneumatization, a physiologic process that increases the capacity of the paranasal sinuses during the growing peri-

od [5]. Extraction of the posterior maxillary teeth can have an impact on the maxillary sinus pneumatization, particularly the extraction of several neighboring teeth that have apices projected into the MS [2, 6]. The intimate association between the posterior teeth roots and the maxillary sinus can cause issues during the treatment of the maxillary sinus (e.g., extraction), which can result in the establishment of oroantral communication. The root canal treatment method can induce maxillary sinus perforation, allowing dental material to enter the maxillary sinus [7]. Understanding the anatomical link between the MS and the apex of the posterior maxillary teeth is crucial for minimizing or avoiding complications following extraction or root canal therapy [8-9]. The maxillary sinus is often well visible on panoramic radiographs [10]. Panoramic radiography is a traditional imaging tool for examining the tight contact between the roots of the upper posterior teeth and the MS [11]. The

aim of this study is to assess the connection between the MS and the upper posterior teeth with the use of digital panoramic radiography.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Panoramic images collection

From November 2021 to January 2022, a total of 120 radiographs (with the overall teeth examined in these radiographs) including 236 of the 1st premolars, 227 of the 2nd premolars, 231 of the 1st molars, and 236 of the 2nd molars from the right and left sides were obtained from the archives of digital panoramic radiography in several clinics in Al-Najaf, Iraq. The relation between the apices of all the mentioned teeth and the MSF was assessed by making a radiographic report describing the relation and using a digital ruler included in the program of taking the radiograph. The impact of nearby tooth loss on the relation between MSF and posterior maxillary roots was evaluated by measuring the distance between the root apex of the tooth which is just adjacent to the extracted tooth, to the floor of the sinus.

The inclusion criteria were:

- high-quality and ideal panoramic radiographs;
- fully formed upper posterior permanent teeth where the root apex is closed and without any pathological condition;
- healthy maxillary sinus condition without any pathology.

The exclusion criteria were cysts, periapical abscesses and granuloma, hypercementosis, periodontal disorder, and sinus inflammation.

Panoramic images evaluation

All images were analyzed by a radiologist with extensive expertise. An example of the panoramic image is shown in Figure 1. The relationship type between the roots of the upper posterior teeth and the MSF was reported as:

- Type (Os), where the root apex exists outside the MSF
- Type (Co), where the root apex is in contact with the floor of the sinus
- Type (Is), where the root apex exists inside the MSF.

The impact of nearby tooth loss on the space between MSF and posterior maxillary roots was evaluated by measuring the distance between the root apex of the tooth which is just adjacent to the extracted tooth, to the floor of the sinus. Using the digital ruler included in the panoramic imaging software (iRYS

viewer), the distances from the teeth apices to the MSF were also measured. If a tooth was multirooted, the closest root to the MSF was evaluated.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using version 26 of SPSS. Categorical variables were presented as frequencies and percentages. As necessary, Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests evaluated the correlations between the categorical variables. Mann-Witney U test was used to make a comparison in the difference between the presence or absence of a neighboring tooth. Results were considered significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

RESULTS

Table 1 depicts the distribution of the relationship of posterior maxillary root apices with the MSF type Os being the most common relationship between 1st premolar root apices and the MSF (87%), followed by the relationship between the 2nd premolar and MSF (57.7%). This type of relationship is less encountered between molars and the maxillary sinus floor (24.2% in the case of the first molar, 15.6% in the case of the second molar). Type Co was the most prevalent in the second molars (46.3%), followed by the first molars (34.8%), the second premolars (33.5%), and the first premolars (11%). Type Is relationship is the most prevalent in the first and second molars (41% and 38.1%, respectively).

As showcased in Table 2, there is no effect of age and gender on the distribution of the relations of upper posterior teeth roots to the MSF.

The effect of the extraction on the adjacent site is shown in Table 3. There is a decrease in the distance between the apices of (maxillary first premolar, maxillary second premolar, and maxillary first molar) and MS, leading to maxillary sinus pneumatization after extraction. Still, the difference in distances before and after extraction does not reach the significance level.

DISCUSSION

The rough anatomical proximity of the root apices of upper posterior teeth with the MS results in many difficulties throughout dental treatment. Due to the risk of pneumatization that occurs after extraction, which minimizes the quantity of bone available for implant placement or denture construction, clinicians

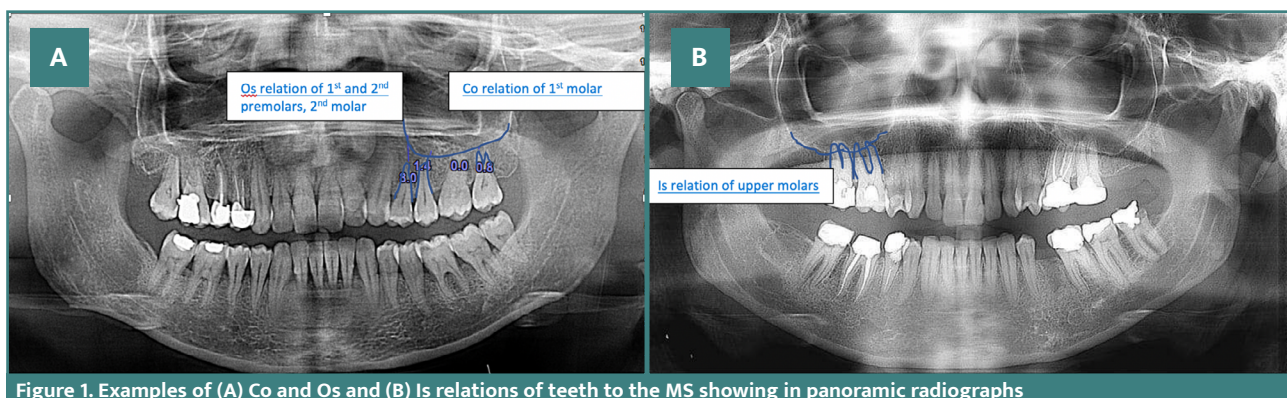


Figure 1. Examples of (A) Co and Os and (B) Is relations of teeth to the MS showing in panoramic radiographs

Table 1. Distribution of the relation between root apex of upper posterior teeth and floor of the maxillary sinus

| | Os No (%) | Co No (%) | Is No (%) | Total |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 st Premolar | 206 (87.3%) | 26 (11%) | 4 (1.7%) | 236 (100%) |
| 2 nd Premolar | 131 (57.7%) | 76 (33.5%) | 20 (8.8%) | 227 (100%) |
| 1 st molar | 55 (24.2 %) | 79 (34.8%) | 93 (41%) | 227 (100 %) |
| 2 nd molar | 36 (15.6 %) | 107 (46.3%) | 88 (38.1%) | 231 (100 %) |

Co: root in contact with sinus floor; Is: inside the sinus; Os: root outside the sinus

Table 2. Age and gender associated with the distribution of the relation of root apex of posterior teeth and MSF

| Female | | Gender | | Total | p | Age | | Total | p |
|-----------------|----|-------------|------------|------------|-----|-------------|-------------|------------|-----|
| | | Female | Male | | | <35 | ≥35 | | |
| First premolar | Co | 19 (73.1%) | 7 (26.9%) | 26 (100%) | 0.3 | 17 (65.4%) | 9 (34.6%) | 26 (100%) | 0.4 |
| | Is | 4 (100.0%) | 0 (0.0%) | 4 (100%) | | 2 (50.0%) | 2 (50.0%) | 4 (100%) | |
| | Os | 133 (64.6%) | 73 (35.4%) | 206 (100%) | | 106 (51.5%) | 100 (48.5%) | 206 (100%) | |
| Total | | 156 (66.1%) | 80 (33.9%) | 236 (100%) | | 125 (53%) | 111 (47%) | 236 (100%) | |
| Second premolar | Co | 46 (60.5%) | 30 (39.5%) | 76 (100%) | 0.1 | 41 (53.9%) | 35 (46.1%) | 76 (100%) | 0.9 |
| | Is | 17 (85.0%) | 3 (15.0%) | 20 (100%) | | 11 (55.0%) | 9 (45.0%) | 20 (100%) | |
| | Os | 86 (65.6%) | 45 (34.4%) | 131(100%) | | 71 (54.2%) | 60 (45.8%) | 131(100%) | |
| Total | | 149 (65.6%) | 78(34.4%) | 227 (100%) | | 123 (54.2%) | 104 (45.8%) | 227 (100%) | |
| First Molar | Co | 46 (58.2%) | 33 (41.8%) | 79 (100%) | 0.1 | 40 (50.6%) | 39 (49.4%) | 79 (100%) | 0.6 |
| | Is | 65 (69.9%) | 28 (30.1%) | 93 (100%) | | 52 (55.9%) | 41 (44.1%) | 93 (100%) | |
| | Os | 40 (72.7%) | 15 (27.3%) | 55 (100%) | | 32 (58.2%) | 23 (41.8%) | 55 (100%) | |
| Total | | 151 (66.5%) | 76 (33.5%) | 227 (100%) | | 124 (54.6%) | 103 (45.4%) | 227 (100%) | |
| Second Molar | Co | 73 (68.2%) | 34 (31.8%) | 107 (100%) | 0.5 | 55 (51.4%) | 52 (48.6%) | 107 (100%) | 0.4 |
| | Is | 55 (62.5%) | 33 (37.5%) | 88 (100%) | | 45 (51.1%) | 43 (48.9%) | 88 (100%) | |
| | Os | 26 (72.2%) | 10 (27.8%) | 36 (100%) | | 23 (63.9%) | 13 (36.1%) | 36 (100%) | |
| Total | | 154 (66.7%) | 77 (33.3%) | 231 (100%) | | 123 (53.2%) | 108 (46.8%) | 231 (100%) | |

Table 3. Comparison of the vertical distances of the root apices to the sinus floor according to the presence or absence of adjacent teeth

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---------|
| Maxillary first premolar | Presence of adjacent 2 nd premolar Median (IQR)* | Absence of adjacent 2 nd premolar Median (IQR) | p-value |
| | 4.4 (2.9) | 2.7 (3.1) | 0.06 |
| Maxillary second premolar | Presence of adjacent 1 st premolar Median (IQR)* | Absence of adjacent 1 st premolar Median (IQR) | p-value |
| | 2 (3.1) | 0.15 (3) | 0.2 |
| Maxillary first molar | Presence of adjacent 2 nd molar Median (IQR)* | Absence of adjacent 2 nd molar Median (IQR) | p-value |
| | 0 (1.7) | -1.6 (2.8) | 0.07 |
| Maxillary second molar | Presence of adjacent 1 st molar Median (IQR)* | Absence of adjacent 1 st molar Median (IQR) | p-value |
| | 0 (1) | 0 (1.05) | 0.2 |

*Interquartile range

performing pre-prosthetic and pre-implant surgical operations in the posterior part of the maxillary jaw must know the number of teeth roots that emerge in the maxillary sinus [12]. In spite of the fact that the cone-beam computed tomography system gives more accurate details, panoramic radiography was used in this study due to a lack of cases in the archive of the cone-beam computed tomography system in several clinics and due to cost and radiation dose that limit its use. Additionally, a panoramic radiograph used by the majority of dentists to evaluate the Orofacial complex as it gives an adequate view of jaws, sinuses, and teeth. This study examined the relations of the upper posterior root apices with the MSF in Iraqi people at Al-Najaf city. Type Os was the most common relationship between the maxillary first premolars to the sinus floor, which is consistent with the research of Abdulwahed *et al.* (2023), Pagin *et al.* (2013), and Tian *et al.* (2016) [12-14]. For maxillary second premolars, the frequency of Os relationship decreased (57.7%) and the frequency of Co and Is relationships increased when compared with the maxillary first premolars. This indicated that the second maxillary premolars had a closer connection with the maxillary sinus floor, which is in agreement with a study conducted in 2018 by Gu *et al.* [8]. Based on the results of this study, the type Is relationship occurs more commonly in the maxillary first molars (41%), followed by the maxillary second molars (38.1%), while the type Co relationship occurs more frequently in the maxillary second molars (46.3%) and first molars (34.8%). This suggests that dentists should become more attentive to these locations during dental procedures, as perforation of the maxillary sinus floor may occur. This outcome is consistent with Arabion *et al.* and Pertiwi *et al.* [15-16]. Similar to the research of Gu *et al.* [8] and Pei *et al.* [17], the two sides were studied together, revealing no statistically significant difference between the right and left sides. Age and gender showed no significant impact on the results. A possible explanation for the absence of any obvious or consistent effect of age or gender is the restricted sample size. This finding is consistent with Von Arx *et al.* [18]. The distance between MSF and root apices of upper posterior teeth can be altered by tooth extraction. This study measured the distance between the apices of upper posterior teeth and MSF with the presence and absence of adjacent teeth for each tooth and found that the distance decreased when the adjacent tooth was extracted. Hence, expansion in the maxillary sinus occurred, although the outcomes were not statistically significant. Von Arx *et al.* [18] and Gu *et al.* [8] reached a similar conclusion about the absence of a substantial impact of extraction.

CONCLUSION

This retrospective study showcased several conclusions. Firstly, it was revealed that the first premolar had the longest distance from the sinus floor, and the first molars had the shortest distance. Furthermore, the Co relationship was the most common for the maxillary second molar, while the Is relationship was more prevalent for the 2nd molars. Age and gender had no significant effect on the results. Lastly, a decrease in the distance between maxillary premolars root apices and maxillary sinus, or the maxillary molars and maxillary sinus after extraction of the adjacent tooth was highlighted, yet the findings were not significant.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval

The study was approved by the scientific committee at the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, College of Dentistry, University of Kufa with project No. 220/1-9-2020.

Consent to participate

Informed Consent was obtained in written and verbal form from the patients.

Authorship

HNA contributed to data collection and analysis, MSA wrote the original paper, HJAN offered the final confirmation, SMS revised all the included references, and JH edited the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Orhan K, Seker BK, Aksoy S, Bayindir H, *et al.* Cone beam CT evaluation of maxillary sinus septa prevalence, height, location and morphology in children and an adult population. *Med Princ Pract* 2013; 22(1): 47-53. doi: 10.1159/000339849.
- Schriber M, von Arx T, Sendi P, Jacobs R, *et al.* Evaluating maxillary sinus septa using cone beam computed tomography: is there a difference in frequency and type between the dentate and edentulous posterior maxilla? *Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants* 2017; 32(6). doi: 10.11607/jomi.5854.
- Emirkol M, Demirkol N. The effects of posterior alveolar bone height on the height of maxillary sinus septa. *Surg Radiol Anat* 2019; 41: 1003-9. doi: 10.1007/s00276-019-02271-2.
- Kılınc A, Menziletoğlu D, Işık BK. Assessment of Maxillary Sinus Septa Using Cone Beam Computed Tomography: A Retrospective Clinical Study. *Selcuk Medical Journal* 2020; 36(3): 173-7. doi: 10.30733/std.2020.01300
- Bornstein MM, Seiffert C, Maestre-Ferrín L, Fodich I, *et al.* An analysis of frequency, morphology, and locations of maxillary sinus septa using cone beam computed tomography. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants*. 2016; 31(2): 280-7. doi:10.11607/jomi.4188
- Lim H-C, Kim S, Kim D-H, Herr Y, *et al.* Factors affecting maxillary sinus pneumatization following posterior maxillary tooth extraction. *J Periodontol* 2021; 51(4): 285. doi: 10.5051/jpis.2007220361
- Zadsirjan S, Sheikhi M, Dakhilalian A, Feli M. Association of Inflammatory Periapical Lesions with Maxillary Sinus Abnormalities: A Retrospective Cone-Beam Computed Tomography Study. *J Dent (Shiraz)* 2021; 22(4): 273. doi: 10.30476/DENTIJODS.2021.87286.1254
- Gu Y, Sun C, Wu D, Zhu Q, *et al.* Evaluation of the relationship between maxillary posterior teeth and the maxillary sinus floor using cone-beam computed tomography. *BMC Oral Health*. 2018. 18(1): 1-7. doi: 10.1186/s12903-018-0626-z.
- Hassan BA. Reliability of periapical radiographs and Orthopantomograms in detection of tooth root protrusion in the maxillary sinus: correlation results with cone beam computed tomography. *J Oral Maxillofac Res*.2010; 1(1).doi: 10.5037/jomr.2010.1106
- Radiology WSPMO. Principles and interpretation 6th Ed St Louis. MO Mosby Elsevier. 2009.
- Sun W, Xia K, Tang L, Liu C, *et al.* Accuracy of panoramic radiography in diagnosing maxillary sinus-root relationship: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Angle Orthod*. 2018; 88(6): 819-29. doi: 10.2319/022018-135.1
- Abdulwahed A, Mustafa M, Karobari MI, Alomran A, *et al.* Anatomical Evaluation of Posterior Maxillary Roots in Relation to the Maxillary Sinus Floor in a Saudi Sub-Population: A Cross-Sectional Cone-Beam Computed Tomography Study. *Healthcare (Basel)*. 2023. doi:10.3390/healthcare11010150
- Pagin O, Centurion BS, Rubira-Bullen IRF, Capelozza ALA. Maxillary sinus and posterior teeth: accessing close relationship by cone-beam computed tomographic scanning in a Brazilian population. *J Endod*.2013; 39(6): 748-51. doi:10.1016/j.joen.2013.01.014
- Tian X-m, Qian L, Xin X-z, Wei B, Gong Y. An analysis of the proximity of maxillary posterior teeth to the maxillary sinus using cone-beam computed tomography. *J Endod*.2016; 42(3): 371-7. doi:10.1016/j.joen.2015.10.017
- Arabion H, Haghnegahdar AA, Sadegj Ardekani Y, Ebrahimi R, *et al.* Comparison of the distances between the maxillary sinus floor and root-tips of the first and second maxillary molar teeth using panoramic radiography among dolichocephalic and brachycephalic and mesocephalic individuals. *J. dent. mater. tech*.2015; 4(2): 81-8. doi: 10.22038/jdmt.2015.4122

16. Pertiwi AD, Firman RN, Pramanik F. Digital panoramic radiograph about positions of maxillary posterior tooth roots to maxillary sinus floor. *PJoD* 2016; 28(3): 148-153. doi: 10.24198/pjd.13669
17. Pei J, Liu J, Chen Y, Liu Y *et al.* Relationship between maxillary posterior molar roots and the maxillary sinus floor: cone-beam computed tomography analysis of a western Chinese population. *J. Int. Med. Res.* 2020; 48(6): 0300060520926896. doi: 10.1177/0300060520926896.
18. Von Arx T, Fodich I, Bornstein MM. Proximity of premolar roots to maxillary sinus: a radiographic survey using cone-beam computed tomography. *J. Endod.* 2014; 40(10): 1541-8. doi: 10.1016/j.joen.2014.06.022.