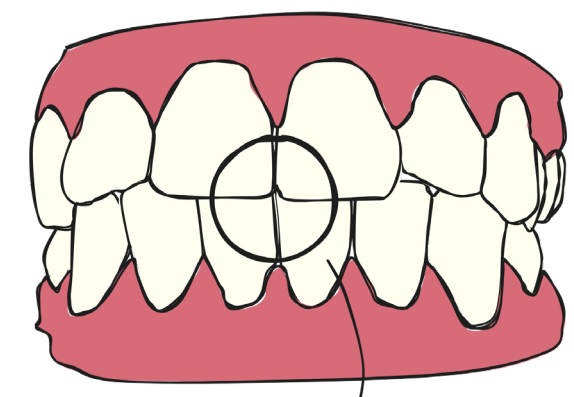




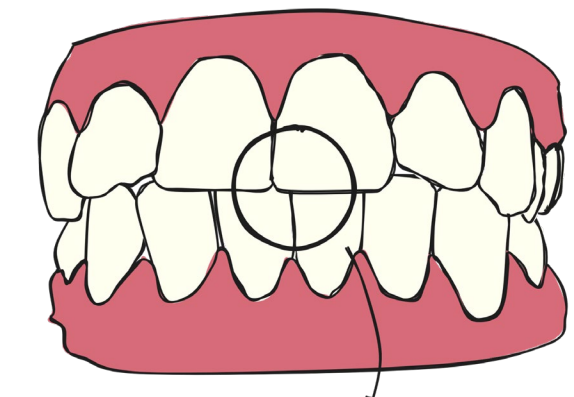
Dataset

1. Introduction and Motivations

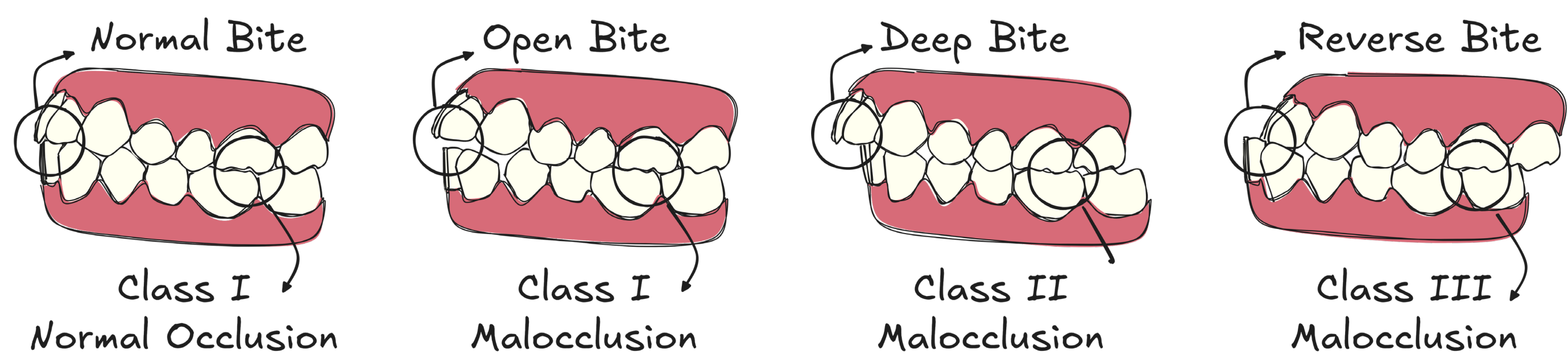
- Clinical relevance:** Occlusion classification is key for orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning.
- Gap:** Existing datasets focus on segmentation or landmarks, but none of them address occlusal classification in 3D intra-oral scans.
- Goal:** Enable automated and clinically meaningful occlusion analysis directly from IOS data.
- Impact:** Provides a public resource to foster AI-driven orthodontic tools.



Centered Midline

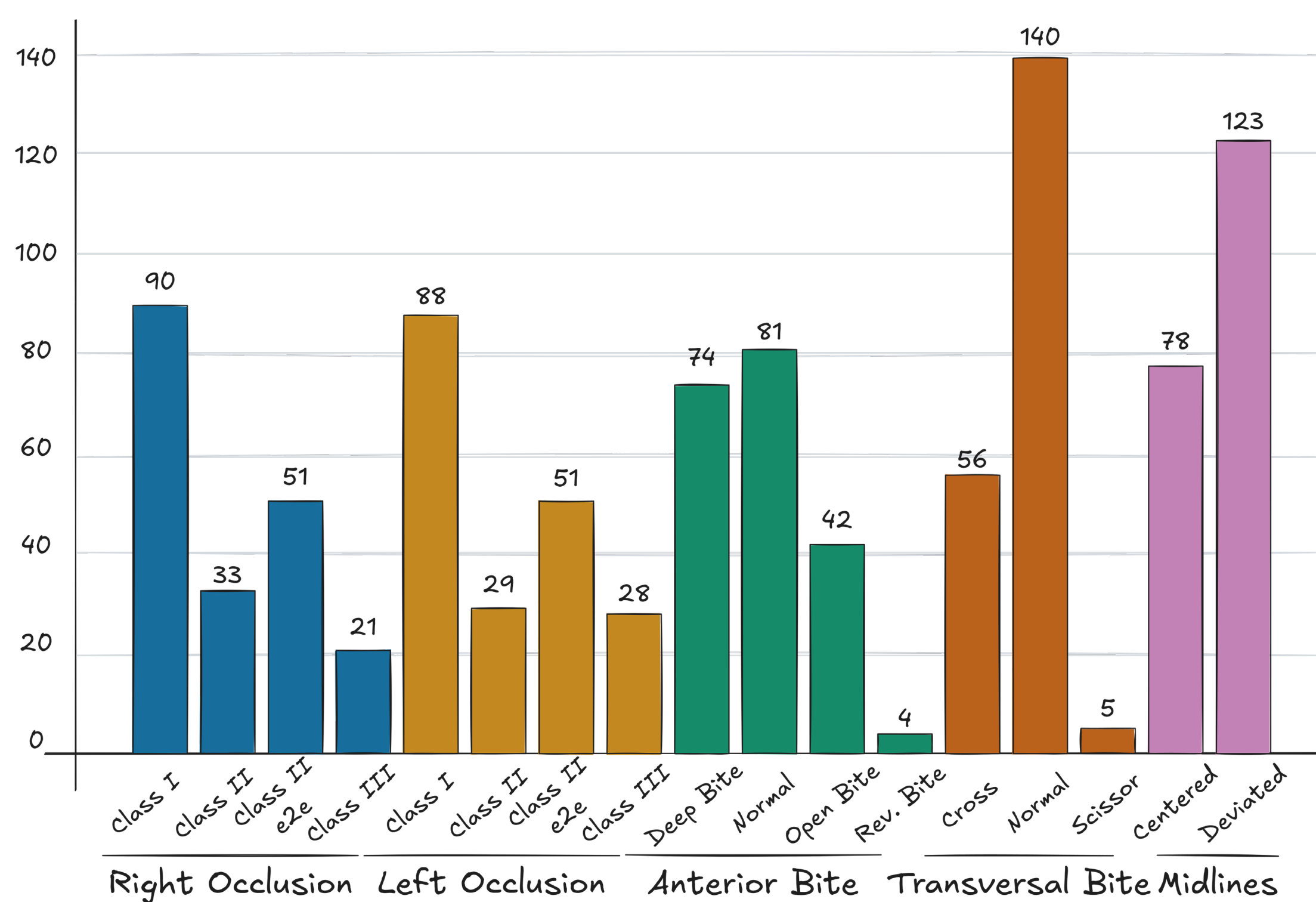


Deviated Midline



2. Dataset

- 200 paired intra-oral scans (upper + lower arches) in STL format. Aligned in a standardized coordinate system (RAS).
- Labels across 5 occlusal traits: Sagittal (left/right), Vertical bite, Transverse bite, and Midline alignment.
- Acquired with two scanners: Carestream & 3Shape TRIOS.



3. IOS Samples

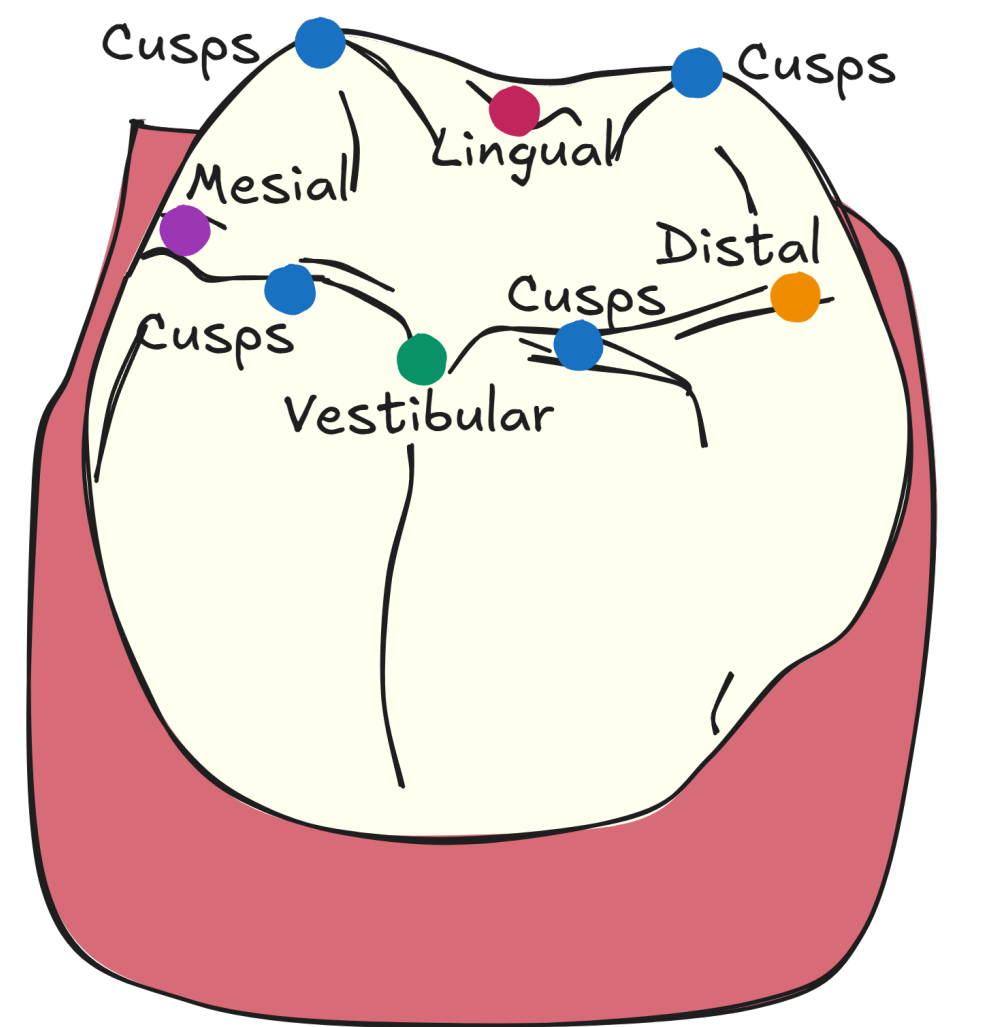
IOS samples randomly chosen from the dataset.



4. Teeth Landmarks

For every intra-oral scan, we predicted different landmarks for each tooth using the winner of MICCAI2024 3DTeethLand Challenge.

Both model and weights are available at:
<https://github.com/nnistelrooij/3dteethland>



5. Methods

We built our baselines on the Pointcept framework, using PointTransformer V3 and SPUNet. To assess the best input type, we compared mesh vertices only, predicted landmarks only, and their combination.

We also contrasted two learning strategies: a shared backbone with five task-specific heads (multi-task) versus separate models for each task (single-task).



Repository

Evaluation followed a 5-fold cross-validation scheme, with results reported as mean and standard deviation across folds.

6. Results

Study about different input features. All classification metrics are macro-averaged across the five occlusal tasks and reported as mean \pm std (%) over the 5 cross-validation folds. Inference time is the average time in seconds to process a single scan.

Input Features	Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Time (s)
Mesh	PointTr.V3	0.69 \pm 0.03	0.62 \pm 0.02	0.61 \pm 0.04	0.60 \pm 0.03	0.11
Landmarks		0.70 \pm 0.04	0.62 \pm 0.04	0.63 \pm 0.05	0.61 \pm 0.04	0.04
Mesh + Landmarks		0.71 \pm 0.03	0.64 \pm 0.03	0.64 \pm 0.02	0.63 \pm 0.03	0.11
Mesh	SPUNet	0.64 \pm 0.01	0.56 \pm 0.03	0.58 \pm 0.03	0.56 \pm 0.04	0.05
Landmarks		0.60 \pm 0.02	0.56 \pm 0.06	0.56 \pm 0.06	0.58 \pm 0.05	0.02
Mesh + Landmarks		0.65 \pm 0.01	0.59 \pm 0.05	0.61 \pm 0.04	0.58 \pm 0.05	0.05

Multi-Task Learning (MTL) vs. Single-Task Learning (STL). All classification metrics are macro-averaged across the five occlusal tasks and reported as mean \pm over the 5 cross-validation folds. Inference time is the average time in seconds to process a scan.

Model	Learning Strategy	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Time (s)
PointTr.V3	Single-Task (STL)	0.72 \pm 0.13	0.66 \pm 0.14	0.65 \pm 0.14	0.64 \pm 0.13	1.10
	Multi-Task (MTL)	0.71 \pm 0.03	0.64 \pm 0.03	0.64 \pm 0.02	0.63 \pm 0.03	0.11
SPUNet	Single-Task (STL)	0.67 \pm 0.14	0.61 \pm 0.13	0.61 \pm 0.14	0.60 \pm 0.13	0.50
	Multi-Task (MTL)	0.65 \pm 0.01	0.59 \pm 0.05	0.61 \pm 0.04	0.58 \pm 0.05	0.05

Per-task F1-score (%) across occlusal classification tasks. Results are macro-averaged over 5-fold cross-validation and reported as mean \pm std (%).

Model	Strategy	Right Occl.	Left Occl.	Anter. Bite	Tran. Bite	Midline	Avg.
PointTr.V3	STL	0.71 \pm 0.05	0.67 \pm 0.07	0.77 \pm 0.14	0.59 \pm 0.10	0.49 \pm 0.06	0.64 \pm 0.13
	MTL	0.69 \pm 0.05	0.68 \pm 0.04	0.74 \pm 0.14	0.57 \pm 0.12	0.46 \pm 0.05	0.63 \pm 0.03
SPUNet	STL	0.60 \pm 0.02	0.57 \pm 0.02	0.78 \pm 0.13	0.58 \pm 0.14	0.48 \pm 0.04	0.62 \pm 0.14
	MTL	0.54 \pm 0.07	0.59 \pm 0.04	0.68 \pm 0.15	0.61 \pm 0.15	0.51 \pm 0.08	0.60 \pm 0.13