

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 58389

Title: Accuracy in Digital Dentistry: A Complete Literature Review.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- Digital dentistry integrates computer-based and digital technologies into dental care to replace analog methods. It utilizes high-resolution intraoral scanners, 3D printing, digital X-rays, and CAD/CAM systems to improve diagnostic accuracy, reduce appointment times, and enhance patient comfort by eliminating messy, traditional impression materials.**
- An intraoral scan is a non-invasive digital procedure used in modern dentistry to capture precise 3D images of your teeth and gums. Instead of using uncomfortable, messy physical molds (like alginate or putty), a dentist uses a handheld wand to quickly map your mouth and create a highly accurate digital model.**
- CAD/CAM (Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing) is a combined software and hardware process. CAD creates a digital 3D model of a part, while CAM translates that blueprint into physical toolpaths. It automates machining and 3D printing to ensure high-precision, rapid production across various industries.**

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4. Additive manufacturing, commonly known as 3D printing, builds objects directly from digital CAD files by depositing or fusing materials layer by layer. Unlike traditional "subtractive" methods that carve away from a solid block, AM creates complex, lightweight geometries with minimal waste.
5. Photogrammetry is the science and technology of extracting precise 3D information, measurements, and 3D models from overlapping 2D photographs. By capturing an object, building, or landscape from multiple angles, specialized software identifies matching points across images and uses triangulation to map them in 3D space.
6. Conventional dental impressions use physical trays filled with materials like alginate or polyvinyl siloxane (VPS) to capture an exact mold of a patient's mouth. While highly accurate for complex cases like dentures, they can cause gagging and discomfort, and are often compared to digital alternatives in clinical research.
7. Implant prosthodontics is the branch of dentistry that designs and attaches artificial teeth (crowns, bridges, or dentures) to surgically placed dental implants. It restores oral function and aesthetics by fusing replacement teeth directly to the jawbone using durable, biocompatible connections like abutments and screws.
8. Full-arch rehabilitation permanently replaces an entire upper or lower row of teeth using 4 to 6 strategically placed dental implants. This fixed prosthesis restores natural chewing function and prevents jawbone deterioration. For immediate results, transitional teeth are securely placed on the same day as the surgical procedure.
9. Computer-assisted implant surgery (CAIS) uses 3D imaging and software for highly precise, prosthetically driven dental implant placement. It minimizes tissue damage by utilizing either static surgical templates (s-CAIS) or dynamic real-time navigation (d-CAIS), often allowing for less invasive, flapless procedures.
10. Key words are very impressive.
11. Flow chart of significant points are good.
12. But can be made result and discussion part with tables and graphs.
13. Summary points also be added.
14. References can be made with alphabetical order.
15. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.

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