

Dental Radiology Coursework I/II by Nishiyama

●basic principles of intraoral radiography

Please submit two types of answers, one that you answered before the exercise and one that you answered after the exercise. Submission deadline: Until the end of May

- ◆ Regarding periapical intraoral radiography, in the following sentences, mark the correct one with a circle and the wrong one with a cross.
 - (1) The irradiated field is always circular or elliptical.
 - (2) In the plane perpendicular to the x-ray centerline, the x-ray intensity distribution in the field is uniform.
 - (3) The "Cone Cut" shape is the same as the cone outline shape.
 - (4) As shown in Fig. 1, when a 3 cm long aluminum rod is cut in 5 mm increments and photographed using the bisecting method, the coronal side (a) and root side (b) are projected at the same length.
 - (5) When imaging the maxillary canines, it is permissible to rotate the film more than 45 degrees with respect to the occlusal plane.
 - (6) When taking periapical intraoral radiographs of the mandibular anterior teeth, placing the tongue under the film is fine.
 - (7) When inserting the maxillary molar film (or IP), if the 3mm film protrudes from the cusp on the palatal side, the periapical X-ray can be taken without problems using the bisecting method.
 - (8) For periapical intraoral full-mouth radiographs, a prescribed number of 10, 14, or 17 images should be followed.
 - (9) When the distance from the focal point is doubled, an image with the same density can be obtained by doubling the tube current.
 - (10) Exposure dose is always lower in digital systems than in film systems.
 - (11) The characteristic curve of the digital system and the characteristic curve of the film are the same.
 - (12) Region [1] (half of the donut shape) and region [2] (half of the donut shape) in Figure 2 below have the same density.

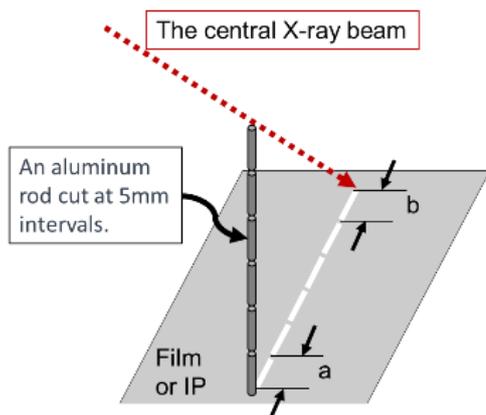


Fig. 1

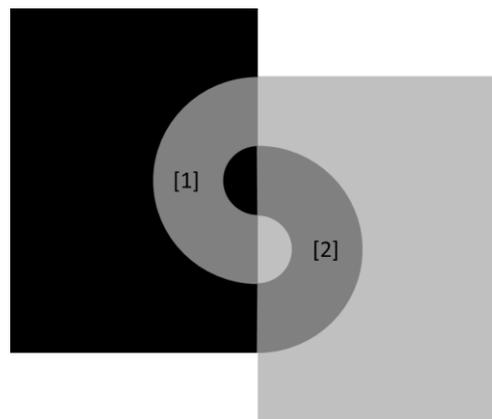


Fig. 2