



# DENTAL RADIATION CERTIFICATION

## UNIT 3: Exposure Techniques TOPIC A: Bitewing Technique

1. A set of bitewings includes \_\_\_\_ images. This includes \_\_\_\_\_.
2. How many sets of bitewings are required in this course? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Occlusion means \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The apices of the teeth should be visible on a bitewing x-ray.     True    False
5. The primary purpose of taking bitewing x-rays is to find \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Other uses for bitewing x-rays include:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Who can legally diagnose decay?           \_\_\_\_\_ only
8. Why do we need to be able to identify decay on an x-ray since we can't diagnose?     \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What are we looking for when we take bitewings for "preventive" purposes?     \_\_\_\_\_
10. CEJ stands for \_\_\_\_\_ and is the area where the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ meet.
11. Healthy alveolar bone is \_\_\_\_\_ mm apical to the CEJ.
12. Lamina dura is thick \_\_\_\_\_ lining the socket of the teeth.
13. Crestal bone is the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. What type of office would regularly take vertical bitewings?     \_\_\_\_\_
15. Proper receptor placement for a premolar bitewing is to place it so as to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_, though this can be challenging when we are using a \_\_\_\_\_ as our receptor.
16. Proper receptor placement for a molar bitewing would include looking to see what teeth are present and centering the receptor behind the present teeth.           True    False  
Explain: \_\_\_\_\_
17. Vertical angulation for bitewing x-rays is usually thought of to be \_\_\_\_\_ angulation. This is true when we use \_\_\_\_\_ as the receptor, but if we use a \_\_\_\_\_ as the receptor, the vertical angulation should be approximately \_\_\_\_\_ degrees.
18. The biggest difference between sensor placement and film placement is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

19. The most common intra-oral receptor size is a size \_\_\_\_\_. A size zero film would usually be used for \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Good horizontal PID placement is to aim straight at the \_\_\_\_\_ between two adjacent teeth.
21. Horizontal angulation for a molar bitewing and a premolar bitewing is the same. True False  
Explain: \_\_\_\_\_
22. Our goal for bitewings is to have nice \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Overlapping that is only in the enamel would not typically require us to take a retake. True False
24. The line between the enamel and the dentin is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
25. If decay is only in the enamel, it is usually not sensitive to the patient and we wouldn't put a filling in the tooth.  
True False
26. Define the following terms:
- a. Interproximal: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Alveolar bone: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Crestal bone: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Overlapping: \_\_\_\_\_
27. The purpose of vertical bitewings is to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ bone better than if the bitewing is horizontal.
28. The office most likely to use vertical bitewings is a \_\_\_\_\_ office.
29. When we mount x-rays, we are putting them together like a puzzle in a way that is as if we are look \_\_\_\_\_ at the patient.
30. You are learning a lot and enjoying these podcasts! True False 😊😊😊😊

**NEXT UP: Unit 3 Topic B: Paralleling Technique**