



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