



DENTAL RADIATION CERTIFICATION

TOPIC A: Course Overview

1. Prerequisites to this course include: completion of:
 - a. _____ Hour _____ certification
 - b. _____ certification
 - i. Must be _____ certification and must be sponsored by the American Heart Association or the Red Cross
2. Requirements for eligibility for the RDA exam include:
 - a. Infection Control – 8 hours
 - b. CPR Certification
 - c. This course – Radiation Safety
 - d. _____
 - e. _____ (Law and Ethics)
3. The three requirements for this course (as well as CP and Sealants) include:
 - a. _____ (lecture)
 - b. _____ (working on a typodont/manikin)
 - c. _____ (working on live patients)
4. You must get a _____ or better on all components of this course in order to pass.
5. The lab requirements for this course (as stated by the Dental Board of California) include:
 - a. _____ sets of BWX
 - b. _____ sets of FMX
6. The clinical requirements for this course include:
 - a. _____ patients FMXs (each with a consent form we will provide which your dentist and patient must sign)
7. The four modes of disease transmission include:
 - a. _____ contact
 - b. _____ contact
 - c. _____ infection
 - d. _____ transmission
8. Contraction of a disease in the dental office via direct contact is very common. True False (circle one)
9. Wearing a mask and goggles protects us from contracting a disease from our patients through our _____ and _____.

10. _____ is the majority of the spray produced by dental handpieces and includes _____, _____, and other debris.
11. _____ transmission is similar to droplet infection though the microorganism can hang in the air a long time – the most common disease that is airborne is _____.
12. The four things that must be present in order to contract a disease include:
 - a. _____ (strong) microorganism
 - b. Lots of microorganisms
 - c. A _____ host (lowered immune system)
 - d. _____ of entry (most common is _____, _____, and _____)
13. Goggles are not required during x-ray exposure. True False (circle one)
 - a. Explain: _____
14. Sterilization is killing _____ lifeform.
15. Two ways to sterilize include:
 - a. _____ (autoclave/chemiclave)
 - b. _____ (must be left in for more than _____ hours)
16. Disinfecting is killing _____ microorganisms.
17. Cold sterile is considered a _____ level disinfectant.
18. Sprays and wipes that we use in the operatory are _____ level disinfectants.
19. Common household cleaners (for “housekeeping surfaces”) are _____ level disinfectants.
20. Critical items are things that penetrate _____, _____, and _____.
21. Critical items must be _____ and stay _____ until use.
22. Semicritical items are things that go into the _____ but do NOT cut tooth structure or bone.
23. Semicritical items must be _____ if possible (item does not get ruined in the process). If they are damaged in an autoclave, they can be _____ level disinfected (cold sterile).
24. Noncritical items are things like _____ which are used in dentistry but do not go in the mouth. The disinfectant required for these things is _____ level disinfectant.
25. Processing films correctly without cross contaminating can be challenging. True False
26. The _____ recommends that sensors be wiped with disinfectant after removing the barrier because _____.
27. X-Ray equipment is regulated by both _____ and _____ regulations.
 - a. All x-ray machines manufactured or sold in the US must meet _____ guidelines.
 - b. California requires x-ray machines to be _____ every _____ years.
 - c. California requires the x-ray machines must be _____ every _____ years.
28. The _____ government passed a law in _____ (called the Consumer-Patient Radiation Health and Safety Act) that requires people to be properly trained and certified in order to take x-rays).

29. The CA DPA (Dental Practice Act) states that a _____ can expose dental x-rays if they:
 - a. _____ a Dental Board approved course
 - b. _____ their certificate/license
 - c. And the certificate/license must be _____ in the office of employment
30. The DBC (Dental Board of California) mandates that approved courses require students to take and pass:
 - a. _____ exam
 - b. _____ sets of BWX on a manikin
 - c. _____ sets of FMX on a manikin
 - d. _____ sets of FMX x-rays on _____ patients (can't be cadavers 😊)
31. All requirements of the course must be passed with a _____ % or better.
32. Risk management means to create policies designed to _____ the likelihood of a _____.
33. Be careful of what is _____ in front of a patient. These comments can be used in court as evidence in a lawsuit. This is called _____.
34. Educating our patients and getting their permission for treatment is called gaining _____.
35. Informed consent can be either _____, _____, or _____.
36. When taking x-rays, consent to take x-rays is usually _____ via their opening their mouths to let us take them.
37. The dentist is responsible for the care of all of their patients whether or not they consent to x-rays. True False
38. Taking dental x-rays is normal or expected practice, which is called the _____ of _____.
39. When a patient refuses x-rays you should _____.
40. Dentists are legally responsible for the actions of all ADHPs. True False
41. ADHP stands for _____.
42. All ADHPs are responsible for his/her actions and can be held liable in the case of a lawsuit. True False
43. When we document exposure of dental radiographs we need to state the _____ of images taken.
44. The _____ of the x-rays is the most common reason for lawsuits against dentists.
45. Radiographs are the property of the _____, though patients have a right to _____ access to their records. This is required by the _____ law (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act).
46. _____ allow originals to leave the dental office – they must be kept for _____ years.

NEXT UP: Types and Uses of Dental Imaging!

SORRY FOR ALL THE CRACKLING IN THE VIDEO – THAT IS THE HEADSET CORD WHEN I MOVE. I WILL TRY TO SIT STILL FROM NOW ON 😊