



**DENTAL RADIATION
CERTIFICATION**
UNIT 4: Dental Film
TOPIC A: Film Packet and Composition

1. List the four components of the film packet and state their purpose:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
2. The white side of the film packet is the _____, the back side is usually two-toned.
3. The purpose of the dot on the film is to determine _____ and _____ of the film.
4. When mounting x-rays, you want the dot as a pimple / dimple (circle one).
5. What is the first step in mounting x-rays? _____
6. What part of the film packet prevents secondary radiation from fogging the film? _____
7. If the film is put in the mouth backwards, a pattern from the _____ will show on the image. This is called _____ or _____.
8. Who requires that the lead foil in the film packet be recycled? _____
9. Is it possible to take ONE exposure yet get two sets of x-rays? Yes No Explain: _____
10. The base or plastic part of the x-ray film is made out of _____.
11. The cellulose acetate can be likened to the _____ of a painting.
12. _____ is the "paint" of our x-ray and is made of _____. This is the most / least (circle one) important part of the x-ray film.
13. The silver halide crystals can be likened to a _____.
14. When an x-ray is exposed, some of the crystals get _____. This is where there is NOT _____ (where there is air space or less dense areas).
15. The energized crystals only stay a short while. This is called the _____ image.
16. When an x-ray is processed, the crystals that are energized are reduced to _____ metallic silver.
17. The glue (or adhesive) of the film is called _____.
18. The most common size film is a size _____, pedo is size _____, and the occlusal x-ray is size _____.
19. Using fast speed film will allow us to turn our exposure _____ down. The fastest speed film is "F" speed. D speed film is also called _____ speed.
20. Using fast film will help to protect our patients from unnecessary radiation. True False

21. The three components to extra-oral film include:
- a. The _____
 - b. The _____ which holds the film
 - c. _____ which makes the radiation in the cassette stronger so that we can _____ the exposure time to the patient.
22. The emulsion on duplicating film is only on _____ side which is the _____ side of the film.
23. The _____ side needs to contact the original films.
24. The _____ the exposure of duplicating film, the _____ the image. (Which is opposite of regular film.)
25. Which side of the film should be facing the teeth? _____

NEXT UP: Unit 4 Topic B: Film Processing