



# DENTAL RADIATION CERTIFICATION

UNIT 5: Dental Image Interpretation  
TOPIC A: Landmark Identification

1. Whose job is it to diagnose dental disease? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The hardest structure of the body is \_\_\_\_\_. This tissue shows up \_\_\_\_\_ on an x-ray.
3. What structure makes up the majority of the tooth? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The DEJ is where the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ meet.
5. The part of the pulp that is in the crown of the tooth is called the pulp \_\_\_\_\_ and the part of the pulp that is going down the roots is called the pulp \_\_\_\_\_. This area will be \_\_\_\_\_ because it is NOT dense and radiation CAN go through that area.
6. Hard dense bone is called \_\_\_\_\_ bone and the bone that is more porous is called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ means something that sticks out. So the bone that sticks up between the teeth and between the roots of the teeth is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The height of the alveolar bone between the teeth is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The bone that is solid and lines the socket of the teeth to help hold them in is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The front project of the mandible is called the \_\_\_\_\_ whereas the distal projection of the ramus of the mandible is called the Condylod Process.
11. A foramen is a \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ foramen is located behind the maxillary \_\_\_\_\_ incisors and is the hole in the palatine bone where the nasopalatine nerves go through.
12. Foramen will be radiopaque / radiolucent (circle one).
13. The median \_\_\_\_\_ is a line down the middle of the \_\_\_\_\_ bone.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are the largest of the paranasal sinuses. The sinuses are radiopaque / radiolucent (circle one). This sinus can be located above the roots of the maxillary \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Fossa is an \_\_\_\_\_ and is radiopaque / radiolucent (circle one) on an x-ray.
16. The floor of the nasal cavity is a radiopaque / radiolucent (circle one) line above the maxillary central incisors. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a radiopaque vertical line between the nasal cavities.
17. Inferior \_\_\_\_\_ are scroll-like bones located inside the \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The maxillary \_\_\_\_\_ is the bone behind the upper last molars.
19. The proper term for the cheek bone is the \_\_\_\_\_. It shows on an x-ray above the molars as an \_\_\_\_\_.

20. The zygomatic process is the part of the zygoma that \_\_\_\_\_ and will be a more dense radio\_\_\_\_\_.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a solid boney ridge on the buccal side of the lower molars.
22. The external \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen as a solid white line by the \_\_\_\_\_. The radiolucency underneath this ridge is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ ridge and fossa is located on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the mandible in the anterior region. The technical term for the chin is the \_\_\_\_\_ protuberance.
24. The mental ridge is \_\_\_\_\_ because it is solid \_\_\_\_\_ bone, whereas the mental fossa is radiolucent because it is an area that is less \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The holes around the apices of the mandibular premolars are the \_\_\_\_\_.
26. This hole can be mistaken for an \_\_\_\_\_ if we aren't careful.
27. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the tube where the inferior alveolar nerve extends down the mandible.
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ is located on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the mandible and will show up on an x-ray as an \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ fossa is underneath this ridge.

**NEXT UP: Unit 5 Topic B: Identification of Decay**