



**DENTAL RADIATION
CERTIFICATION**
UNIT 5: Dental Image Interpretation
TOPIC B: Identification of Decay

1. Whose job is it to diagnose dental disease? _____
2. Explain why a dental assistant needs to be able to identify decay on an x-ray. _____
3. The two proper terms for cavity are _____ or _____.
4. Decay can be diagnosed by a dentist using three methods:
 - a. _____ signs
 - b. _____ (such as Diagnodent)
 - c. _____
5. There are _____ cavity classifications. This means _____ different _____ of cavities.
6. Define each of the six cavity classifications:
 - a. **Class I** _____
What is a Pit? _____
What is a fissure? _____
 - b. **Class II** _____
What does proximal mean? _____
The term "apical" means towards the _____
Decay shows up radiolucent / radiopaque (circle one) on an x-ray.
 - c. **Class III** _____
Explain why a radiolucency could either be decay or could be composite: _____
 - d. **Class IV** _____
This is usually NOT from decay, but is from a _____ due to trauma.
 - e. **Class V** _____
Why can't we see Class V lesions on an x-ray? _____
 - f. **Class VI** _____
Define bruxism: _____
7. The degree classifications of decay means how _____ or extensive the decay is.
8. Decay in the beginning stages can be stopped. True False (circle one)
9. Incipient decay is the _____ stages of decay. It is also called _____ or _____. This decay is only in the _____ and is _____ sensitive.

10. Moderate decay extends _____ through the thickness of the _____ but does not involve the _____.
11. Teeth are usually highly sensitive when there is moderate decay. True False (circle one)
12. Advanced decay is when the decay is through the _____ and up to ½ way through the _____.
13. Severe decay extends close to or through to the pulp. The tooth will need a _____.
14. There is ALWAYS _____ decay in the tooth than we can see on an _____.
15. Why is it difficult to see occlusal, buccal, or lingual decay on an x-ray? _____

16. Root surface caries develop quickly because the _____ of the tooth is _____ than enamel.
17. Recurrent decay means decay that is occurs _____ and _____ restoration.
18. Rampant caries means that decay is _____.
19. Early childhood caries (ECC) is usually diagnosed _____ and _____ with x-rays.
20. Cervical burn-out looks like decay (though it isn't) because the area of the tooth at the CEJ (gumline) interproximally is _____ and therefore radiation can go through it.

NEXT UP: Unit 5 Topic C: Identification of Periodontal Disease