



# DENTAL RADIATION CERTIFICATION

## UNIT 3: Exposure Techniques TOPIC D: Panoramic Radiography

1. What does extra-oral mean? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why are more general dental offices using panoramic x-rays regularly today than they did in the past?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Some of the uses for panoramic x-rays include:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a theoretical concept of the image layer of a tomographic x-rays where the maxilla and the mandible \_\_\_\_\_ normally be when taking the x-ray.
5. The vertical line that extends down the patient's nose is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The horizontal line that extends from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ to the tragus of the ear is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The collimator in a panoramic machine is \_\_\_\_\_ instead of circular.
8. The two types of receptors for panoramic x-rays are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What is the purpose for the "intensifying screen"? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. The intensifying screen allows the operator to turn \_\_\_\_\_ the exposure time and get the same good quality image.
11. A ghost image is when an object is visible on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the x-ray.
12. The lead apron could get in the way of the x-ray and will show up radiolucent / radiopaque (circle one) on the image.
13. What instruction do we want to give the patient in order to fill the radiolucency of the air space above the roots of the maxillary teeth? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What causes the spine to superimpose on the panoramic image? \_\_\_\_\_
15. If the image shows the patient "frowning" too much – the curve of spee is upside down or is flat – we had the patient's \_\_\_\_\_ too high.
16. If the image shows the patient with an exaggerated smile, their \_\_\_\_\_ was too far \_\_\_\_\_.
17. If the patient bites too far forward on the biteblock their \_\_\_\_\_ teeth will look \_\_\_\_\_.
18. If the patient bites too far back on the biteblock their \_\_\_\_\_ teeth will look \_\_\_\_\_.

**NEXT UP: Unit 4 Topic A: The Film Packet**