



# DENTAL RADIATION CERTIFICATION

## UNIT 3: Exposure Techniques TOPIC B: Paralleling Technique

1. Bisecting Angle Technique vs. Paralleling Technique is really just talking about taking \_\_\_\_\_ x-rays.
2. How many periapicals are there in an FMX? \_\_\_\_\_
3. On a PA x-ray, how far past the apex should we be able to see? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The purposes of a PA x-ray include diagnosing:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which branches of dentistry especially need good diagnostic periapical x-rays?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why is paralleling technique recommended? \_\_\_\_\_
7. There are three critical concepts for paralleling technique. The first is to be sure to place the \_\_\_\_\_ parallel to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tooth.
8. What is a receptor? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the long axis of the tooth? \_\_\_\_\_
10. We can use any holder for both the bisecting angle technique and the paralleling technique. True False
11. The most common or best holder to use for paralleling technique is a BEAM ALIGNMENT DEVICE, and the most common one of those is an \_\_\_\_\_.
12. What angle would we be able to always use if our teeth were straight up and down in the skull? \_\_\_\_\_
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ angle of the PID needs to change because the angulation of each tooth is different in the skull.
14. In paralleling technique, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tooth need to be parallel.
15. The second concept in the paralleling technique is to place cone or \_\_\_\_\_ PERPENDICULAR to the receptor.
16. Another way to say PERPENDICULAR IS at a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
17. The advantage of using an XCP kit is to ensure that the PID is placed at a \_\_\_\_\_ angle to the \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The third concept of the paralleling technique is to be sure that the \_\_\_\_\_ is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Besides helping the receptor to be parallel to the long axis of the tooth, placing the receptor in the middle of the mouth is usually \_\_\_\_\_ for the patient.

20. The horizontal angulation for PA x-rays is the \_\_\_\_\_ as for the bitewing technique.
21. The advantage of the paralleling technique is \_\_\_\_\_.
22. On a molar PA, the \_\_\_\_\_ molar should be in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the image.
23. Two disadvantages of the paralleling technique is that it can be \_\_\_\_\_ though that argument was more for using film than using sensors and that it causes image \_\_\_\_\_ and loss of definition.
24. Things that can make x-rays more uncomfortable include:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ palate
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_ palate
  - c. Bony growths called \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_ teeth
25. The second disadvantage of paralleling technique is image \_\_\_\_\_ and loss of \_\_\_\_\_. This is due to the fact that the receptor is placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mouth.
26. Two concepts of where to place the receptor when taking a cuspid x-ray:
  - a. Contact between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ is open
  - b. Aim straight at the \_\_\_\_\_ then usually both the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ contacts will be \_\_\_\_\_
27. The ideal/textbook placement of the receptor for a premolar shot is to see the \_\_\_\_\_ of the cuspid.
28. The adjustment that should be made when the apices are cut off the edge of the film, and there is a lot of room between the edge of the image and the occlusion of the teeth, is to \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The second thing we can do is to \_\_\_\_\_ the vertical angle which would foreshorten the image a bit in order to see the \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Paralleling technique looks pretty easy and you think you will do a FABULOUS job at taking x-rays!      TRUE!

NEXT UP: Unit 3 Topic C: Bisecting Angle Technique