



DENTAL RADIATION CERTIFICATION

UNIT 5: Dental Image Interpretation TOPIC D: Pt. Education & Dental Materials

- Radiolucent objects show up _____ and include things such as:
 - _____
 - _____ space
 - _____ abscess
 - Bone _____ and _____
- Radiopaque objects show up _____ and include things such as:
 - _____ such as amalgam, implants and metal crowns
 - Newer _____ restorations
 - _____ and dentin
 - _____
 - Compact or _____ bone
- Supernumerary teeth mean _____ teeth.
- Most supernumerary teeth are tooth _____, not completely formed teeth.
- What happens over time to the distal tooth when a more mesial tooth is extracted? _____
- When a tooth is missing the teeth behind them usually _____ mesially to fill the void.
- A _____ has a defined wall whereas an _____ is just fluid (bacterial pus).
- An abscess shows up _____ on an x-ray.
- X-Rays can be used to determine bone _____ when considering implants.
- Metal restorations will show up more _____ than nonmetallic restorations.
- Overhang of amalgam is excess amalgam between the teeth. That is caused by _____
_____. This can cause periodontal issues as the overhang of amalgam will cause food to trap and bacteria to fester in the area.
- Which shows up more radiopaque on an x-ray? Amalgam Calculus (circle one)
- When you see an amalgam tattoo on an x-ray, you should be concerned and immediately bring it to the doctor's attention. True False
- Two ways to differentiate between amalgam and composite on x-ray include:
 - Composite is less dense and therefore less _____
 - The shape of the _____ is different; an amalgam prep needs to be wider at the base because it is held in by _____ instead of by adhesives

15. Composite can be either radiolucent or radiopaque. True False (circle one)
16. When a composite is radiolucent, the only way to determine if it is there is to look _____ in the mouth.
17. How can you tell the difference between decay and an old composite on an x-ray? _____
18. An all metal crown shows up fully _____ on an x-ray.
19. A gold onlay would appear on an x-ray as a cross between a _____ and a _____.
20. The primary purpose for doing a gold inlay instead of doing a full crown is to preserve _____ tooth structure.
21. Stainless steel crowns look more _____ than gold (full metal) crowns.
22. Porcelain to metal crowns look funny – but you can see the _____ of the metal underneath, and the more _____ area over the top is _____ (or ceramic of some kind).
23. The rubber material used to fill the canal of the tooth when we do a root canal is called _____.
24. An endodontic post is more / less (circle one) radiopaque than gutta percha.
25. What is one treatment choice if a root canal treatment fails? _____. This is visible on an x-ray as filling material is used as a _____ (often an amalgam plug) at the end of the root tip.
26. Over time, lost bone, around the apex of a tooth due to an abscess, will usually fill in. True False
27. An all porcelain/ceramic crown will be more / less radiopaque than a PFM.
28. The white line visible underneath an all ceramic crown would be the _____.
29. The fake tooth of a bridge is called a _____ whereas the anchor teeth are called _____.
30. A liner or base underneath a filling is sometimes visible on an x-ray. True False
31. Metal pins underneath composite is not necessary anymore because we now have good _____.
32. In most cases, you should remove a denture or partial-denture prior to taking an x-ray. True False
33. A _____ is an image of metal showing up on the opposite side of a panoramic x-ray.
34. YOU HAVE THOROUGHLY ENJOYED THIS CLASS AND WANT TO DO IT AGAIN!! TRUE TRUE ☺

NEXT UP: JUST TAKE THE QUIZ AND FINAL EXAM!
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