



DENTAL RADIATION CERTIFICATION

UNIT 5: Dental Image Interpretation TOPIC C: Identification of Periodontal Disease

1. The tissues supporting include the _____, _____, _____, _____, and the _____.
2. These four structures together make up the _____.
3. Healthy _____ is solid cortical bone all the way around the alveolar bone between the teeth.
4. Unhealthy lamina dura gets _____ at the gingival crest.
5. Normal _____ is the height of the bone around the neck of the teeth.
6. The crestal contour should be _____ to a line drawn between the CEJs of adjacent teeth.
7. The CEJ is the _____ (where the _____ and _____ meet).
8. Normal crestal bone is _____ mm _____ to the CEJ.
9. The crest of the alveolar bone between posterior teeth should be _____ or _____.
10. When adjacent teeth are at the same occlusal _____, the bone level should be _____.
11. When one of adjacent teeth is _____ or _____, the crest of the interproximal bone will have a _____ contour.
12. When an adjacent tooth is not erupted all the way, the vertical difference in the bone is a sign of periodontal disease. True False (circle one)
13. Healthy crestal contour on anterior teeth is _____ and _____.
14. Periodontal ligaments are fibrous tissue that attach from the _____ and the _____ . This shows up as a thin _____ line.
15. When the PDL space is wide, the tooth will then be _____.
16. Bone loss can be either vertical or horizontal. True False
17. _____ bone loss is greater bone loss on the interproximal aspect of one tooth than on the _____ tooth.
18. Localized bone loss means that it just in _____ local area whereas _____ bone loss means that it is widespread.
19. Gingivitis is NOT visible on an x-ray. True False
20. Gingivitis means _____ of the _____.
21. Mild or slight periodontitis is characterized by _____ of the lamina dura.

22. Moderate periodontitis can be _____ or vertical, _____ or generalized, and is approximately _____ to _____ mm apical to the CEJ.
23. Severe or advanced periodontitis is _____ mm or greater. And involves the furcation area (the area between a _____-rooted tooth.
24. Furcation involvement is _____ in reality than it appears on an x-ray.
25. Why can't we see furcation involvement of periodontal disease in the maxillary molars?
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26. Risk factors for periodontal disease include:
- a. _____
 - b. Faulty _____
 - c. Trauma from occlusal forces
27. Open _____ may cause food impaction which then will be a good breeding place for b_____ which then starts the periodontal disease process.
28. Limitations of x-rays include:
- a. They are a _____ in time
 - b. Radiographs reveal the bone _____ rather than the bone lost.
 - c. Radiographs are _____ able to show bone loss on the _____ or _____ surfaces.
29. We can use x-rays alone to determine the presence of periodontal disease. True False
30. Radiographs do not tell us everything. True False

NEXT UP: LAST PODCAST!!!
Unit 5 Topic D: Patient Education & Dental Materials