



Oral Radiology Q&A

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What is used to restrict the size and shape of the xray beam and reduce patient exposure?

- a. Collimation
- b. Filtration
- c. Barrier placement
- d. None of the above



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Which of the following is used to filter the xrays?

- a. Glass
- b. Tungsten
- c. Lead
- d. Aluminum



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The function of the filter is to:

- a. Stop secondary radiation
- b. Minimize scatter
- c. Direct the central ray more accurately to the object
- d. Stop the soft non-penetrating xrays



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The xray beam is filtered to:

- a. Soften the beam
- b. Restrict the beam size
- c. Remove long wavelength xrays
- d. Remove short wavelength xrays



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Made up of molybdenum:

- a. Filament
- b. Focusing cup
- c. Target
- d. Anode
- e. Cathode



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- b. Focusing cup**
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Tungsten is used as the target material because of:

- a. Its high atomic number
- b. High melting point
- c. Both of the choices mentioned
- d. None of the choices mentioned



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After the primary radiation is filtered and collimated, it is known as the:

- a. Central ray
- b. Useful beam
- c. Primary beam
- d. Purified beam



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- a. Central ray
- b. Useful beam**
- c. Primary beam
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Which of the following refers to the penetrating xray beam that is produced at the target of the anode and exits the tube head?

- a. Primary radiation
- b. Secondary radiation
- c. General radiation
- d. Characteristic radiation



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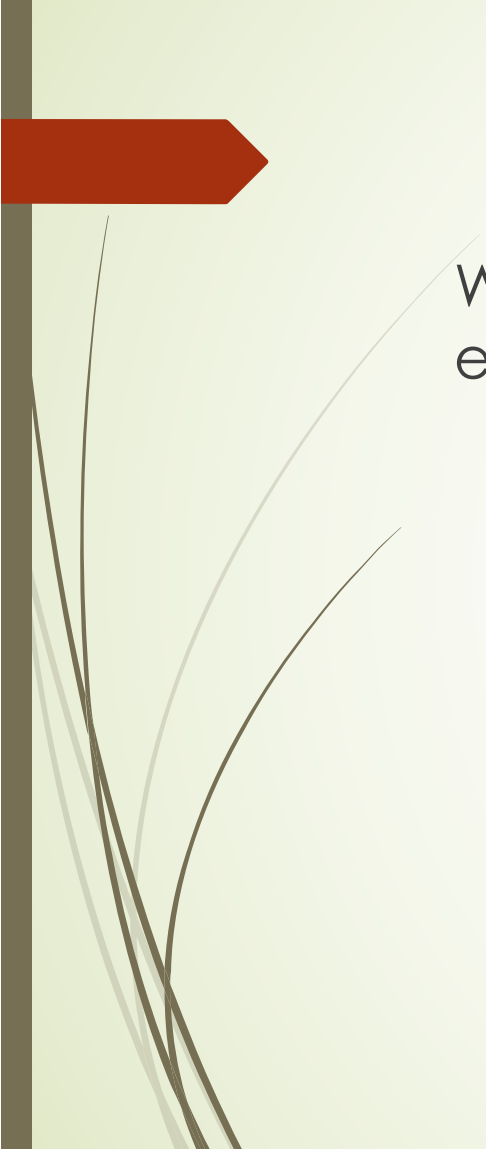
In performing normal dental diagnostic procedures, the operator receives the greatest hazard from which type of radiation?

- a. Direct primary beam
- b. Scatter
- c. Secondary
- d. Gamma
- e. Secondary and scatter



In performing normal dental diagnostic procedures, the operator receives the greatest hazard from which type of radiation?

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- b. Scatter
- c. Secondary
- d. Gamma
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Which of the following projections is best for the examination of the maxillary sinus?

- a. Lateral jaw projection
- b. Reverse Towne projection
- c. Waters projection
- d. Submentovertex projection



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The radiographic view that best demonstrates a mediolaterally-displaced subcondylar fracture is the:

- a. Panoramic projection
- b. Maxillary occlusal view
- c. Posteroanterior projection
- d. Lateral oblique of the mandible
- e. Lateral skull projection



The radiographic view that best demonstrates a mediolaterally-displaced subcondylar fracture is the:

- a. Panoramic projection
- b. Maxillary occlusal view
- c. Posteroanterior projection**
- d. Lateral oblique of the mandible
- e. Lateral skull projection



If multiple myeloma is suspected because of a patient's medical history and intraoral radiographs, which radiographic projection is the best to confirm the suspected diagnosis?

- a. Lateral skull
- b. Lateral oblique
- c. Posterior-anterior
- d. Anterior-posterior
- e. Temporomandibular survey



If multiple myeloma is suspected because of a patient's medical history and intraoral radiographs, which radiographic projection is the best to confirm the suspected diagnosis?

- a. Lateral skull**
- b. Lateral oblique
- c. Posterior-anterior
- d. Anterior-posterior
- e. Temporomandibular survey



The function of the filament:

- a. Convert electrons into photons
- b. Convert photons to electrons
- c. Release photons
- d. Release electrons
- e. None of the above



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- b. Convert photons to electrons
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- d. Release electrons**
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The heating of the filament in the cathode is controlled by the:

- a. Step down transformer
- b. Rheostat
- c. Voltmeter
- d. Kilovoltage



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The electrons are attracted across the tube only when _____ is created.

- a. Enough energy
- b. Enough heat
- c. A difference in potential
- d. A sufficient amount of electrons



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- a. Enough energy
- b. Enough heat
- c. A difference in potential**
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The speed with which electrons travel from the filament of the cathode to the target of the anode depends upon the:

- a. Potential difference between the two electrodes
- b. Number of milliamperes in the tube circuit
- c. Angle between the filament and the target
- d. Voltage in the filament circuit
- e. Size of the electron cloud



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The number of electrons flowing per second is measured by what?

- a. Kilovoltage
- b. Milliamperage
- c. Time (sec)
- d. All of the above



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The wavelength of xray photons is determined by what?

- a. Kilovoltage
- b. Milliamperage
- c. Amount of heat supplied to the filament
- d. None of the above



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What should be increased to increase the penetrative quality of xray?

- a. Exposure time
- b. Kilovoltage
- c. Milliamperage
- d. Collimation



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- b. Kilovoltage**
- c. Milliamperage
- d. Collimation



The measure of the quality of the xray emitted from the tube is:

- a. Whole value layer
- b. Milliamperage setting
- c. Half value layer
- d. Kilovoltage



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How should proper subject contrast be maintained when taking a radiograph of a patient with thick heavy bones?

- a. Increase mA
- b. Increase kVp
- c. Increase exposure time
- d. Increase development time
- e. Use a high contrast film



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Of the following factors affecting magnification, which cannot be controlled by the operator?

- a. Source-film distance
- b. Film parallelism
- c. Film-object distance
- d. Focal spot size



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Image sharpness on a radiograph is increased by:

- a. Increasing film speed
- b. Using a small focal spot size
- c. Using a large focal spot size
- d. Increasing object-film distance
- e. Decreasing object-film distance



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Methods to reduce magnification;

1. Use a small focal spot
2. Decrease focal spot to film distance
3. Increase focal spot to film distance
4. Decrease object to film distance
5. Increase object to film distance

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 3 and 4
- d. 3 and 5
- e. None



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- d. 3 and 5
- e. None



In intraoral radiography, the focal distance is between _____ inches.

- a. 5 and 12
- b. 5 and 16
- c. 8 and 16
- d. 10 and 24



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- a. 5 and 12
- b. 5 and 16
- c. 8 and 16**
- d. 10 and 24



Penumbra formation is inevitable in dental radiography because of:

- a. The distance between the tube and the object
- b. The minute vibration in the machine that cannot be avoided
- c. The position of the patient in the chair
- d. Line focus



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- a. The distance between the tube and the object**
- b. The minute vibration in the machine that cannot be avoided
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- d. Line focus



The angulation needed to take a radiograph of tooth no. 16 is:

- a. +15 degrees
- b. +10 degrees
- c. +30 degrees
- d. +20 degrees



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- a. +15 degrees
- b. +10 degrees
- c. +30 degrees
- d. +20 degrees**



Which of the following allows the most radiation to penetrate?

- a. Amalgam
- b. Enamel
- c. Dentin
- d. Maxillary sinus



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- a. Amalgam
- b. Enamel
- c. Dentin
- d. Maxillary sinus**



Radiopaque tissues:

- a. Absorb little of the xrays
- b. Absorb xrays more fully
- c. Are hollow regions
- d. Are cysts, granulomas, or abscesses
- e. None of the choices



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Of the materials used in dentistry today, which are the most difficult to distinguish radiographically from caries?

1. Zinc oxide
2. Composite resin
3. Methyl methacrylate
4. Zinc phosphate cement
5. Calcium hydroxide methyl cellulose paste

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 3 and 5
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 4 and 5
- e. 2 and 4



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The acidifier in the fixing solution is:

- a. Boric acid
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Acetic acid
- d. Sulfuric acid



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- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Acetic acid**
- d. Sulfuric acid



What is used as a preservative in both developing and fixing solution?

- a. Potassium bromide
- b. Sodium sulfite
- c. Sodium carbonate
- d. Hydroquinone



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Which of the following is a hardening agent in film processing?

- a. Acetic acid
- b. Potassium bromide
- c. Potassium alum
- d. Potassium hydroxide



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What component of the developer acts as a restrainer, preventing the developer from reducing unexposed crystals?

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If a film is stripped from its pocket and exposed to light, after processing it will:

- a. Be unaffected
- b. Turn white
- c. Turn black
- d. Be translucent



If a film is stripped from its pocket and exposed to light, after processing it will:

- a. Be unaffected
- b. Turn white
- c. Turn black**
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If the temperature of processing solutions is slightly above normal, radiographs of desired density is best obtained by:

- a. Increasing exposure time
- b. Decreasing fixing time
- c. Increasing developing time
- d. Decreasing developing time



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After developing bitewing radiographs, there is too much overlap between the contacts of adjacent teeth and this is caused by:

- a. Too much vertical angulation
- b. Too little vertical angulation
- c. Incorrect horizontal angulation
- d. None of the above



After developing bitewing radiographs, there is too much overlap between the contacts of adjacent teeth and this is caused by:

- a. Too much vertical angulation
- b. Too little vertical angulation
- c. Incorrect horizontal angulation**
- d. None of the above



What is the cause of a herringbone effect on a processed film?

- a. Bent film
- b. Use of improper vertical angulation
- c. Use of improper horizontal angulation
- d. Film is placed backwards in the mouth



What is the cause of a herringbone effect on a processed film?

- a. Bent film
- b. Use of improper vertical angulation
- c. Use of improper horizontal angulation
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SLOB means:

- a. Side of Lingual is Opposite the Buccal
- b. Same Left Opposite the Buccal
- c. Same Lingual Over Buccal
- d. Same Lingual Opposite Buccal
- e. None of these



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- d. Same Lingual Opposite Buccal**
- e. None of these



In object localization, if the tube is shifted mesially, and the object in question appears to move distally, then the object is said to be on the

- a. Buccal
- b. Lingual
- c. Mesial
- d. Distal
- e. None of these



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Which of the following is a major disadvantage of the paralleling technique?

- a. The image formed on the film will not have dimensional accuracy
- b. Periodontal bone height cannot be accurately diagnosed
- c. An increase in exposure time is needed due to the use of long cone
- d. An increase in exposure time is needed due to the use of short cone



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The most critical period of gestation in the fetus when exposure to radiation may lead to the production of congenital anomalies is between the:

- a. 4th through 8th week
- b. 5th through 10th week
- c. 2nd through 6th week
- d. 8th through 10th week



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- a. 4th through 8th week
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- d. 8th through 10th week



Radiographs of the pregnant patient:

- a. Should never be made
- b. Cause fetal injury
- c. Should only be made with triple leaded aprons on the mother's lap
- d. Should be made when there is a specific need



Radiographs of the pregnant patient:

- a. Should never be made
- b. Cause fetal injury
- c. Should only be made with triple leaded aprons on the mother's lap
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To avoid exposure to secondary radiation when taking radiographs, the dentist should stand:

- a. At the back of the patient
- b. Next to the patient
- c. At least 3 feet from the patient
- d. At least 6 feet from the source of secondary radiation



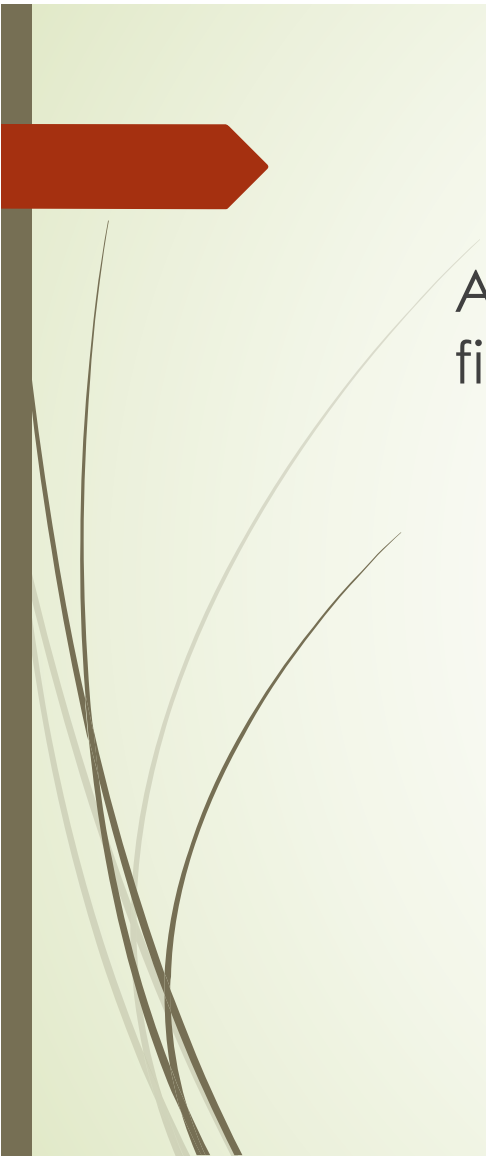
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All of the following have similar radiographic findings except:

- a. Ameloblastoma
- b. Radicular cyst
- c. Lateral periodontal cyst
- d. Complex odontoma



All of the following have similar radiographic findings except:

- a. Ameloblastoma
- b. Radicular cyst
- c. Lateral periodontal cyst
- d. Complex odontoma**



The radiographic image of incisive foramen is present:

- a. Between the roots of the upper central incisors above their apices
- b. Between the central and lateral roots above their apices
- c. Between the central and lateral roots below their apices
- d. Between the roots of the upper central incisors below their apices



The radiographic image of incisive foramen is present:

- a. Between the roots of the upper central incisors above their apices
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- c. Between the central and lateral roots below their apices
- d. Between the roots of the upper central incisors below their apices**



The radiographic image of incisive foramen is present:

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