DHYG 128 : Radiology II

Credits 2

In this course, students will gain experience with industry standards such as digital intra oral, digital extra oral, digital photography, and intraoral cameras with critique and interpretation of normal and abnormal conditions. Radiographs on patient populations are performed. Clinical applications of the concepts delivered in DHYG 118 take place during the laboratory experience. This class may include students from multiple sections.

Prerequisites

DHYG 118

Course Outcomes

Review infection control procedures (Radiology I) to include preparation of treatment room, supplies, and equipment for the dental patient and operator in the lab and clinical setting.

Participate in quality assurance control tests for film, digital imaging, and x-ray equipment to include a detailed written administrative program.

Identify and describe exposure and technique errors to include vertical and horizontal angulations, film/sensor placements, PID alignment, double images, movement, and other miscellaneous problems.

Demonstrate the correct vertical angulations for maxillary and mandibular occlusal projections and localization techniques.

Identify and describe extra-oral imaging such as panoramic, cephalometric, and three-dimensional digital imaging.

Describe and demonstrate equipment and patient preparation, patient positioning, and cause of errors of a panoramic image.

Identify normal dental anatomy, landmarks, and bones of the skull on a panoramic image.

Explain the importance of image interpretation for dental diagnosis and to educate the dental patient including periodontal disease, restorations, periapical lesions, dental caries, trauma, and other lesions.

Identify and demonstrate the intraoral camera and lighting in the use of the intraoral camera for capturing pictures of normal and abnormal structures to diagnose dental conditions.

Identify and describe strategies used for dental imaging when managing pediatric and patients with special care needs.

Demonstrate proficiency in dental imaging using paralleling, bisecting, and bitewing techniques to obtain quality diagnostic radiographs on a patient.