

Oral & Maxillofacial  
Radiology Practical Exam  
2020

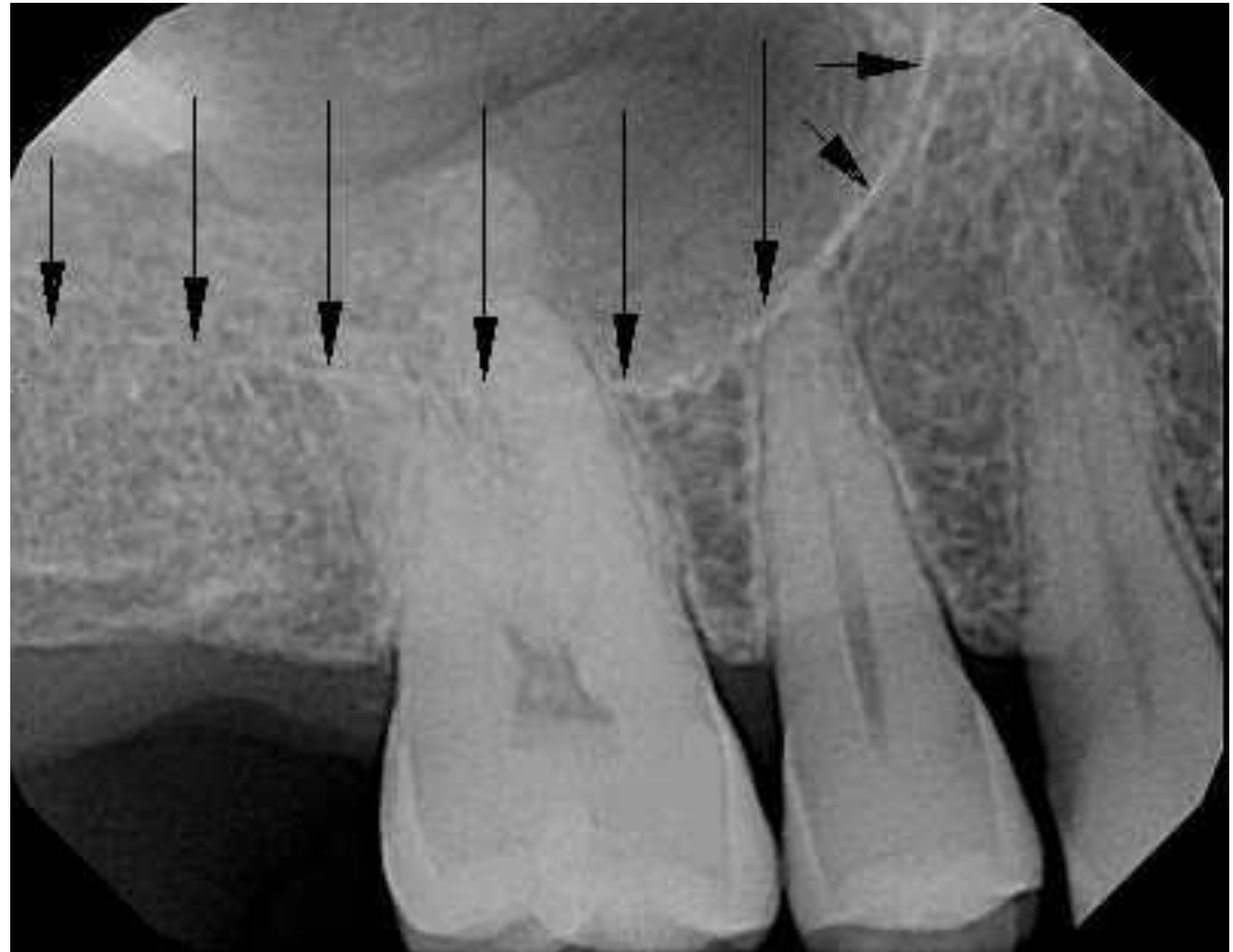
**1) The Black arrow shows:**

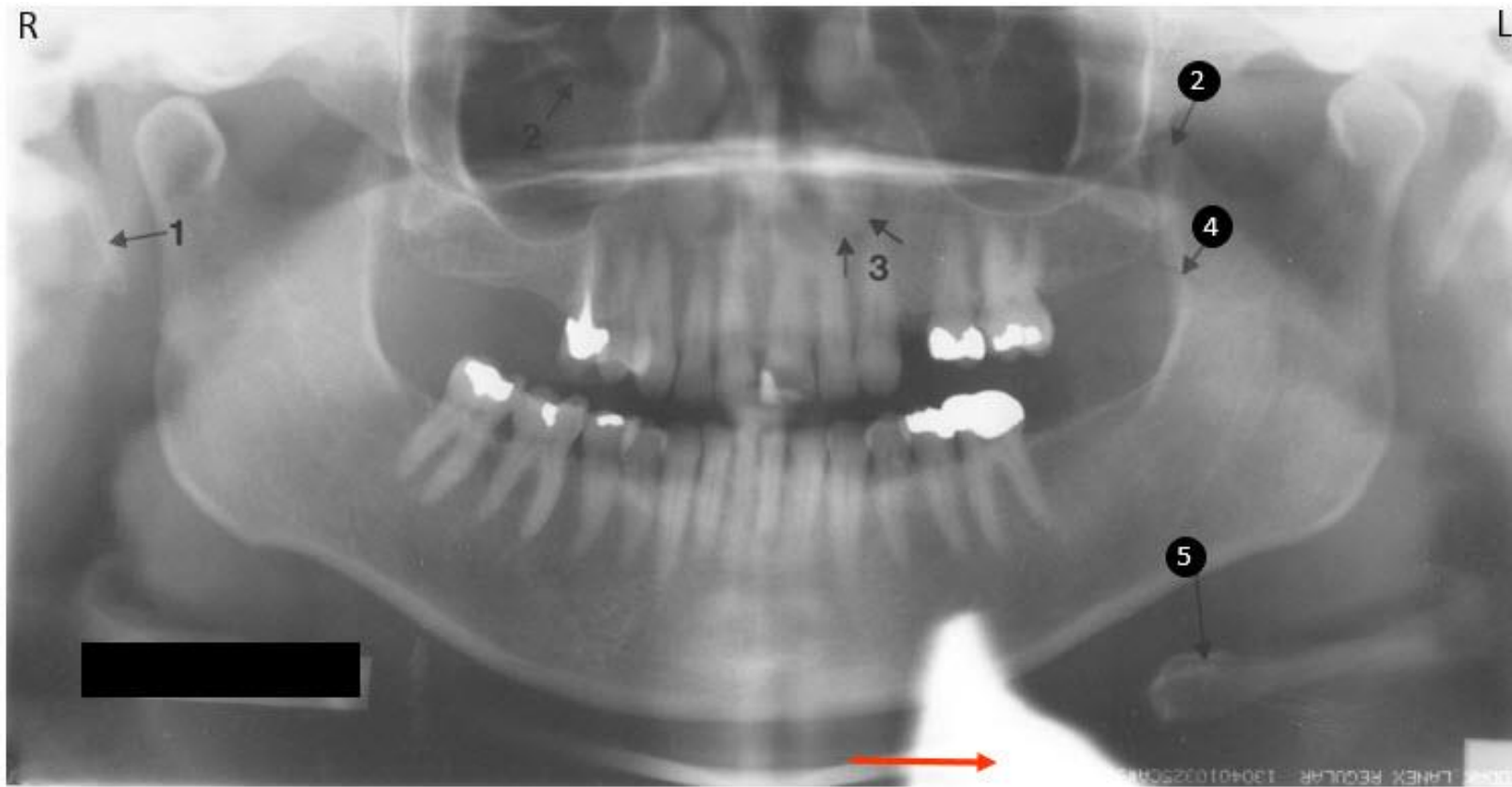
A- Zygomatic Arch

B- Palatal Bone Level

C- Nasal Floor

D- Floor of maxillary sinus





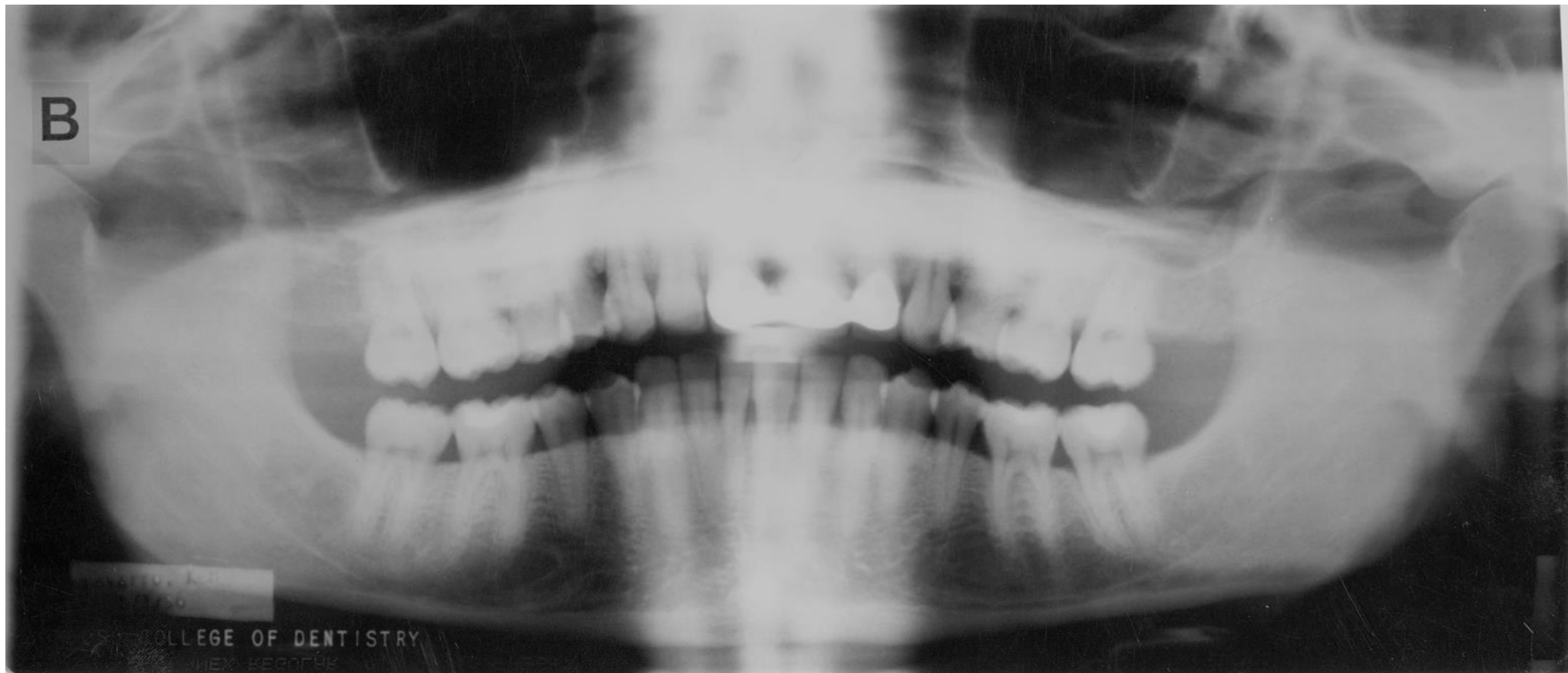
**2)The external oblique ridge is identified in structure number:**

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4



**3) What structure blocks the view of the roots of the maxillary teeth?**

A- Hard Palate

B- Soft Palate

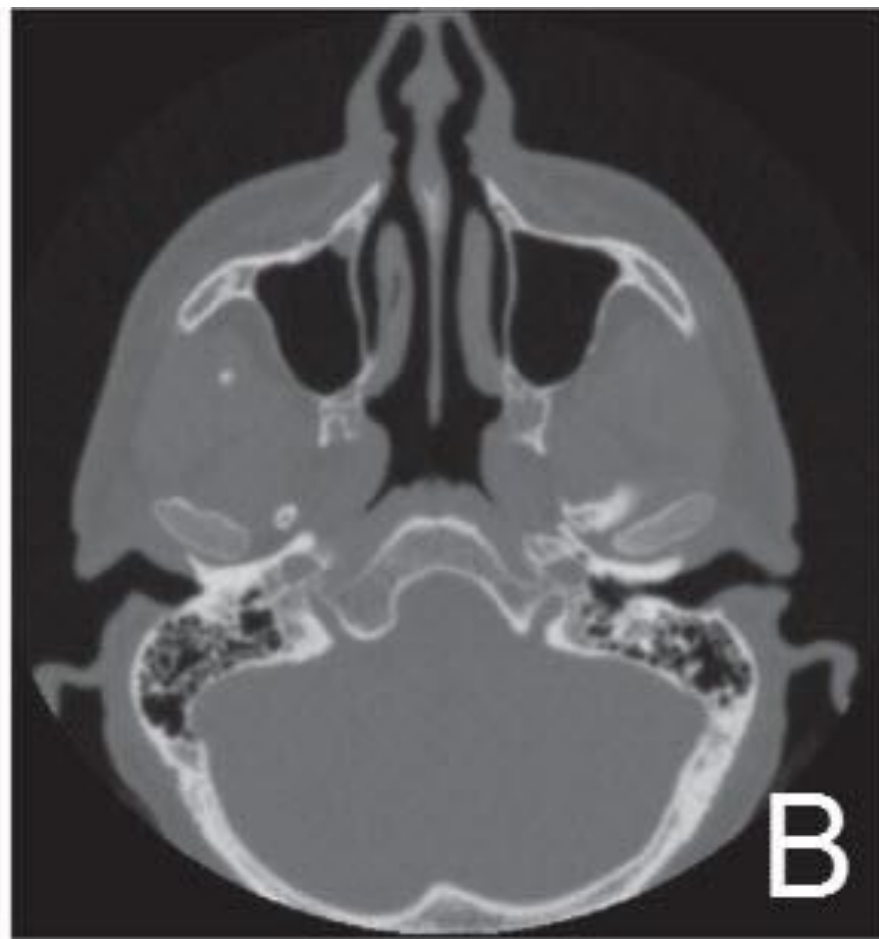
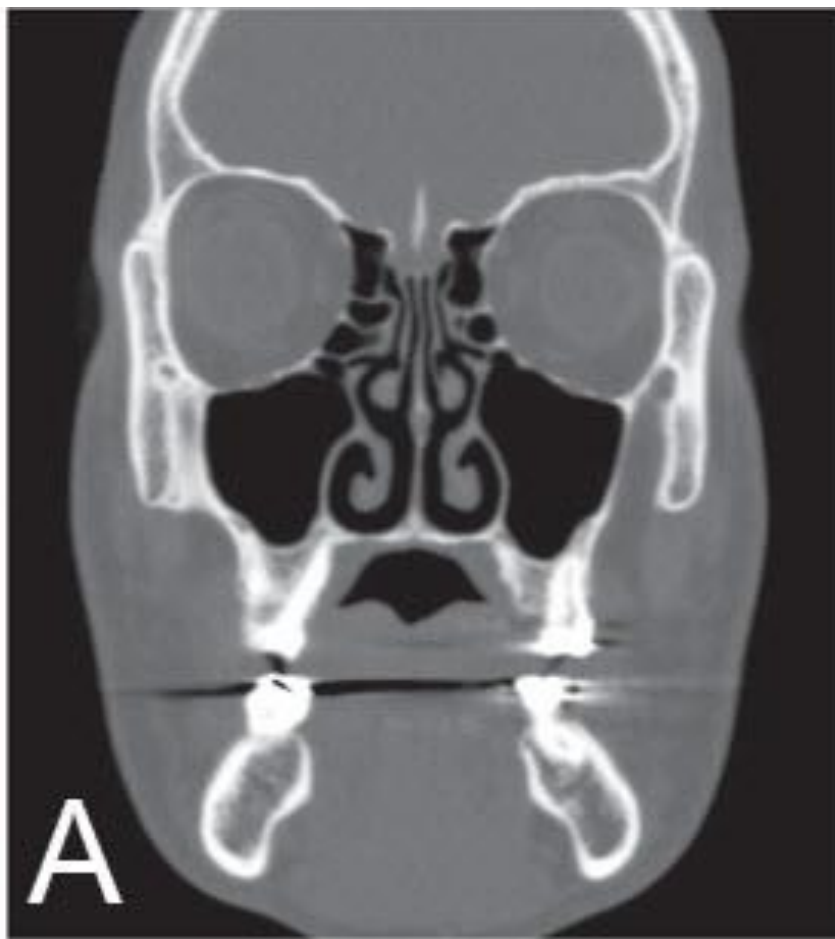
C- Zygomatic Bone

D- Pterygoid plates

**4) Suggested diagnosis for this periapical radiolucency is:**

- A. Periapical granuloma
- B. Periapical Scar
- C. Surgical defect
- D. Film error





**5) The CT cut shown in figure A is coronal cut while figure B show axial cuts ?**

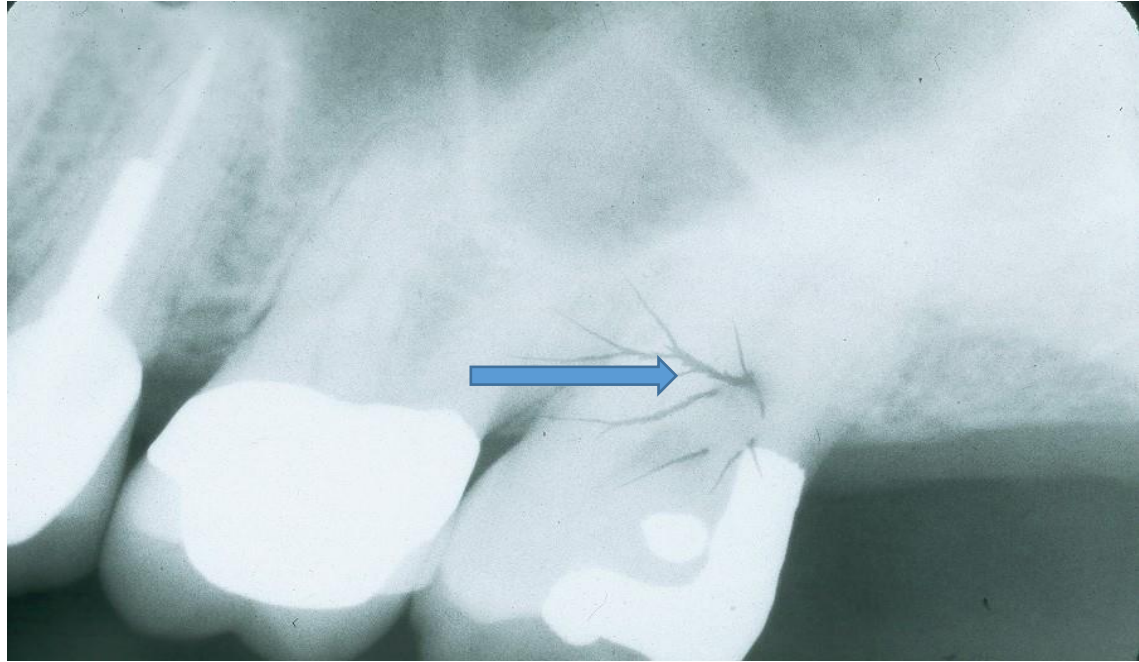
**a) True**

**b) False**

**6)The type of this film is :**

- A. periapical film
- B. occlusal film
- C. panoramic film
- D. bitewing film





## 7) The blue arrow shows :

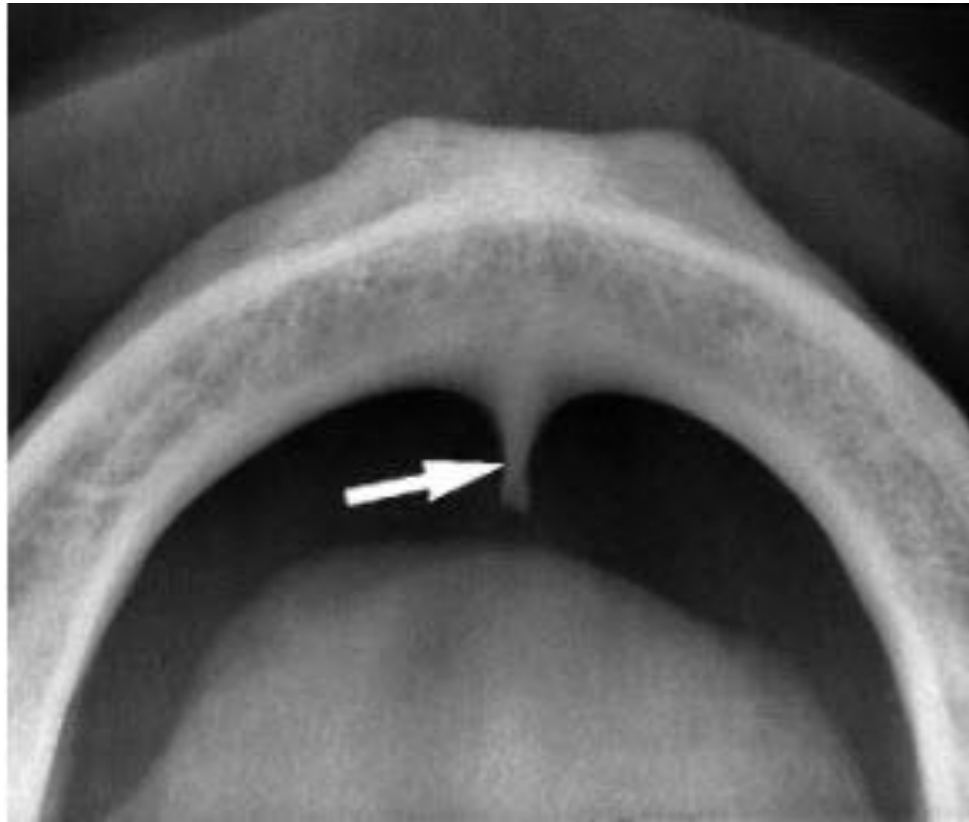
a- finger scratch

b-light leaks

c-dust particles

d-static electricity





**8) The White Arrow is pointing to?**

A. Torus Palatinus  
C. Genial Tubercles

B. Torus Mandibularis  
D. Styloid Process

**9) The type of this film is:**

- A) Periapical radiograph
- B) Occlusal radiograph
- C) Bitewing radiograph
- D) Axial Cut CBCT



# 10-Suggested lesion for this periapical radiopacity is:

- A) bone eburnation
- B) Condensing Osteitis
- C) Hypercementosis
- D) Focal cemental dysplasia



**11) This patient has periapical radiolucency related to upper lateral incisor. Periodic X-Ray shows decrease in size. It may be:**

- 1- periapical abscess
- 2- dentigerous cyst
- 3- periapical cementoosseus dysplasia
- 4- surgical defect





**12) The blue arrows referred to :**

1- Hard palate

2- Soft palate

3- Pterygoid plates

4- Zygomatic process

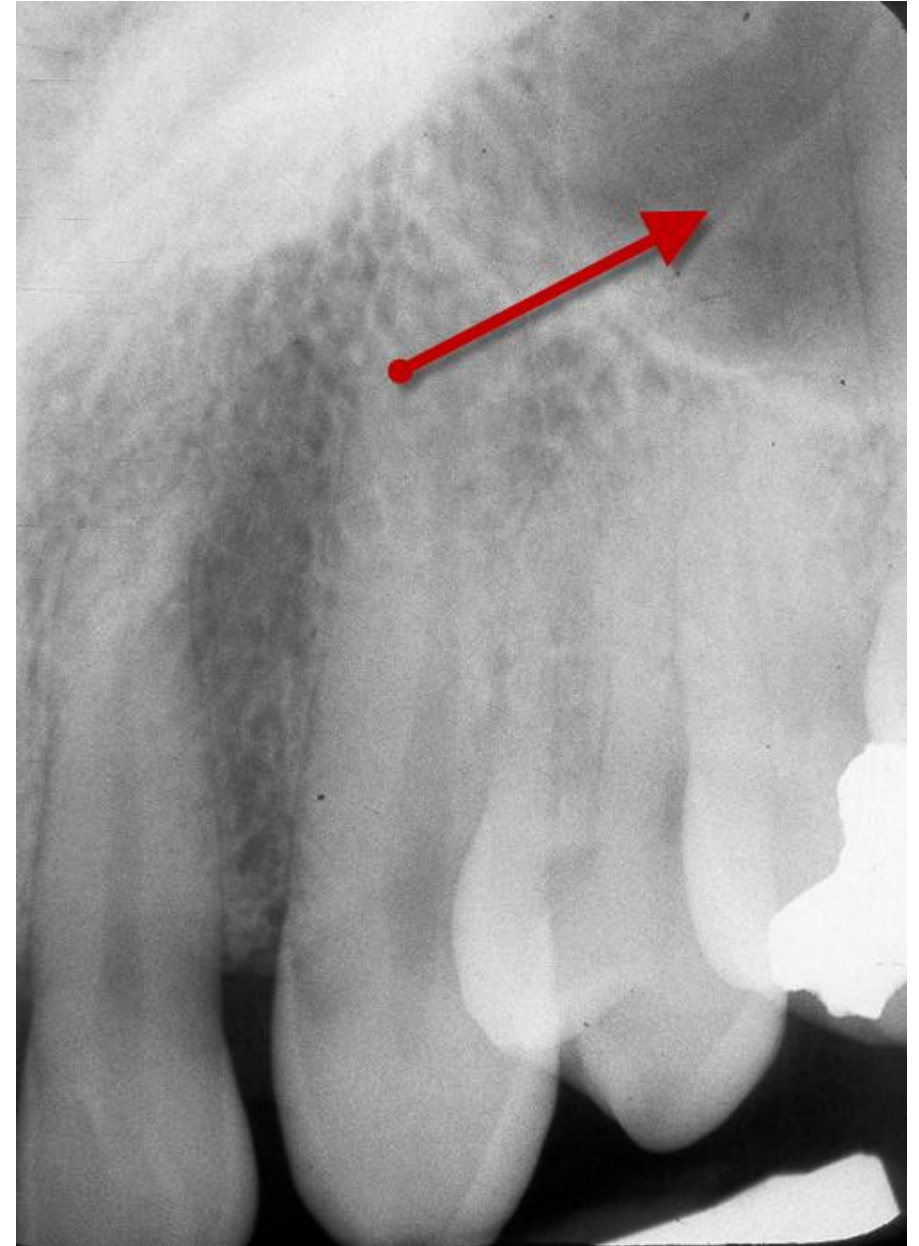
### **13) The red arrow shows:**

A-Periapical abscess

B- Lateral fossa

C- surgical scar

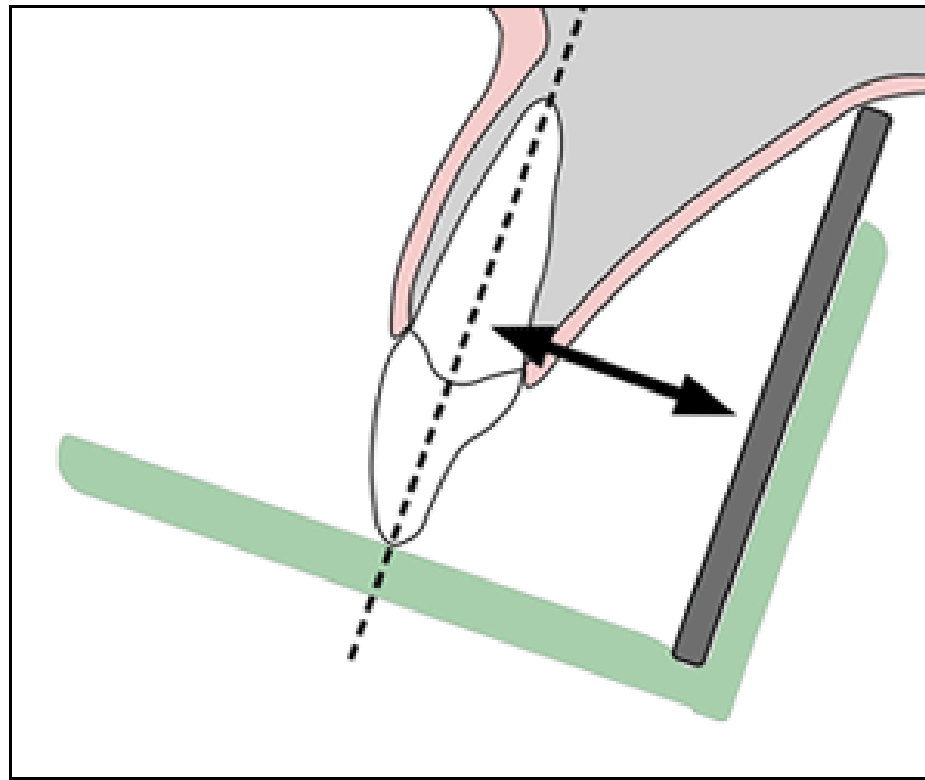
D- Chronic periapical periodontitis



**14) The periapical radiolucency in the image suggested to be:**

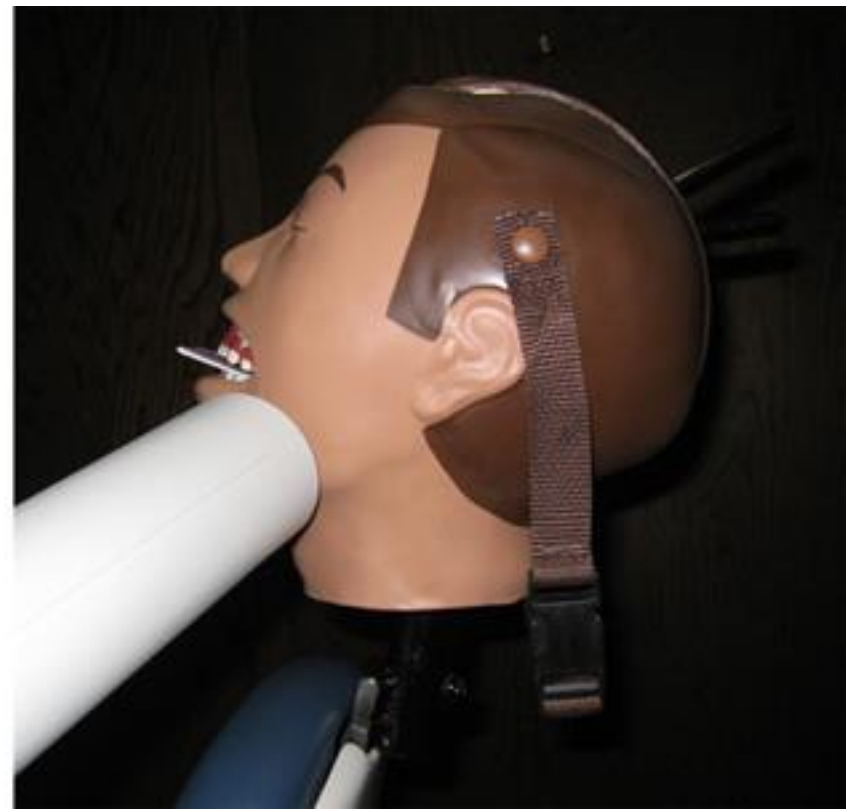
- A. Periapical surgical defect
- B. Condensing Osteitis
- C. Idiopathic Osteitis
- D. periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia





**15)The film position in the above image is the ideal position for periapical film with bisecting angle technique? True or False**





**16) This radiographic projection, film and patient adjustment is ideal for mandibular occlusal view?**

**True or False**

**17)The error that appears in this periapical film is:**

- a)The level of the fixer in the tank was low.**
- b)The level of the developer in the tank was low.**
- c) Over development during processing.**
- d)Improper safe light.**



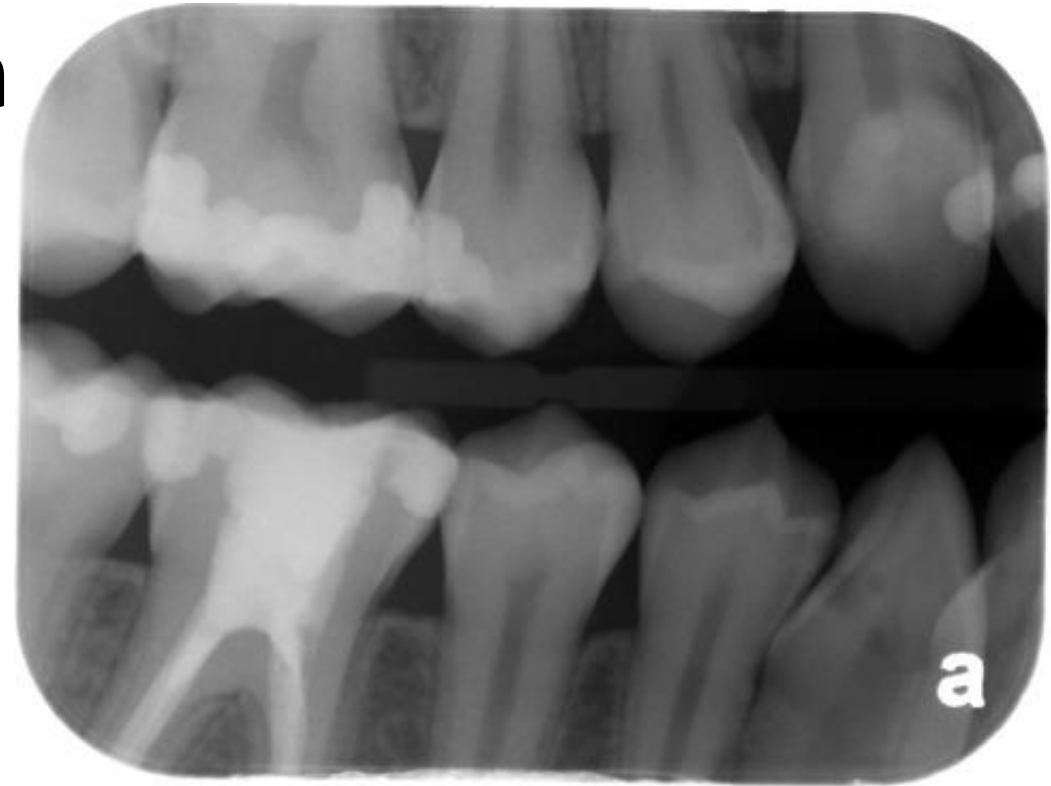
**18) The error in this periapical film is**

**A. Partial image**

**B. Improper horizontal angulation**

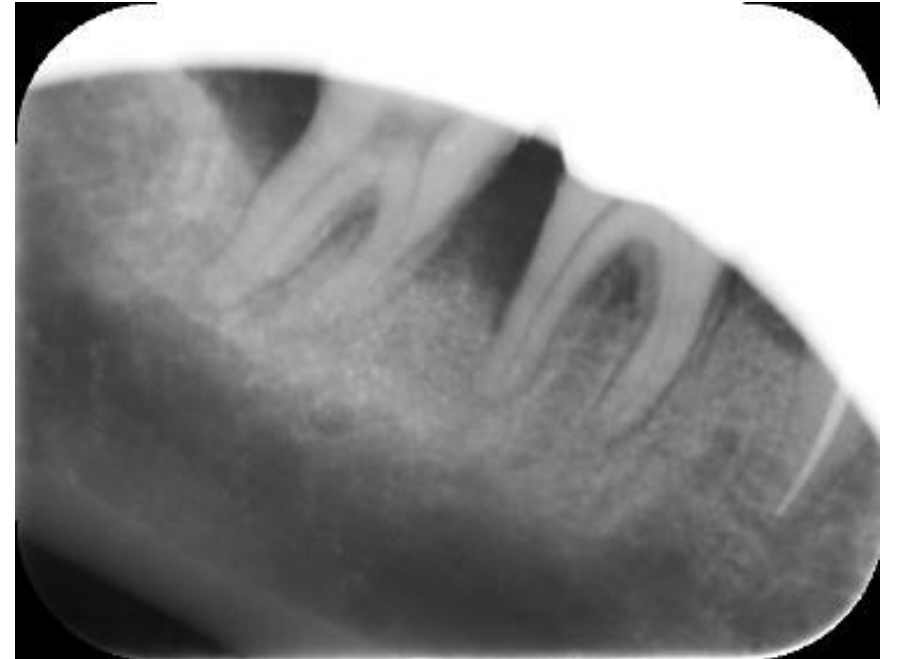
**C. Improper horizontal angulation**

**D. Film bending**



**19-The error that appears in this periapical film is**

- a)Crown cut off
- b)Cone cut
- c)Film fog
- d)Improper horizontal angulation



**20) The main cause of the periapical film error in the image is increase in Kvp of the machine.**

**True or false?**

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**21) The well defined radiolucency in the image suggested to be..... Knowing also that the tooth is non vital**

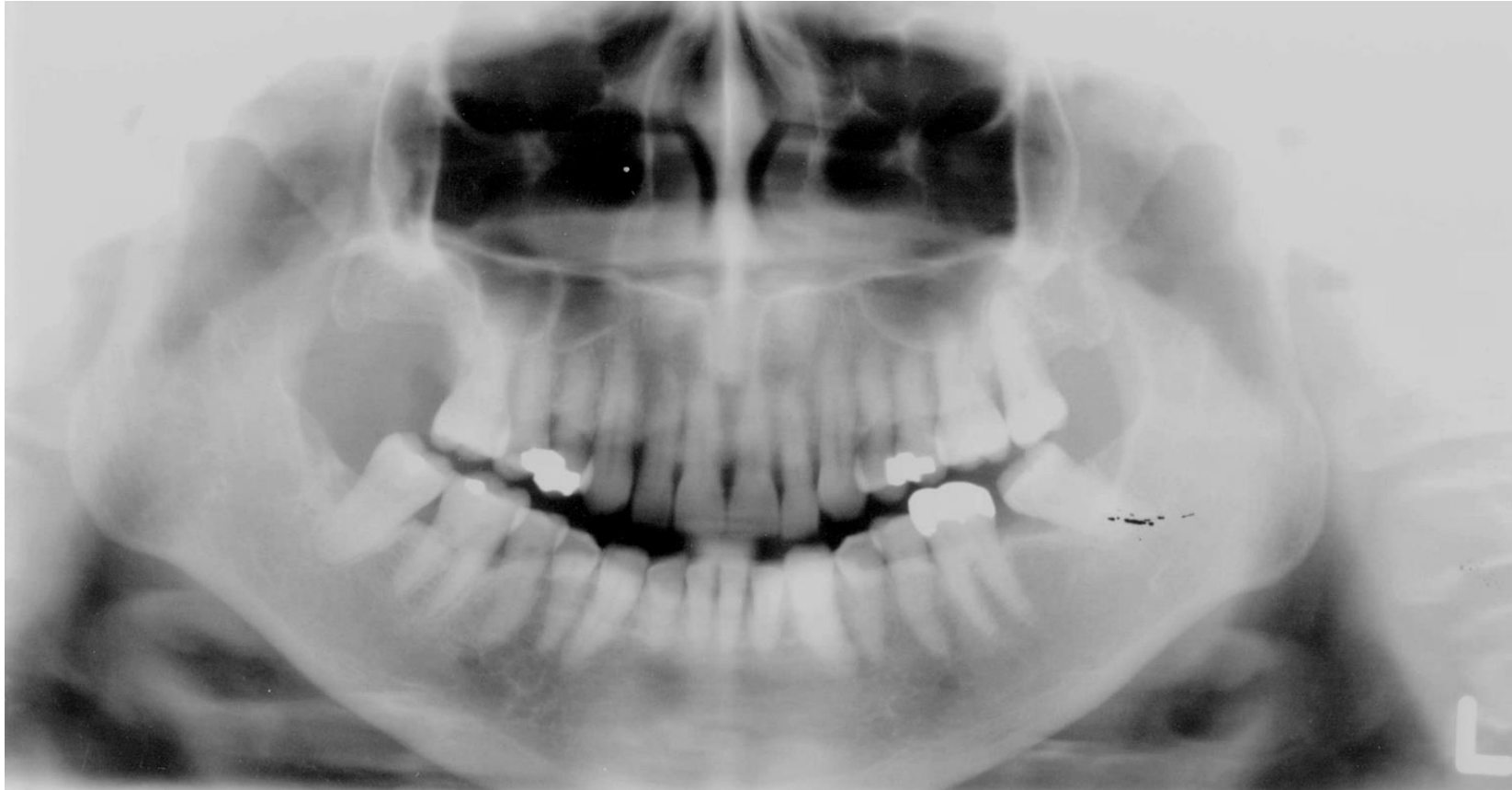
**A. Radicular Cyst.**

**B. Dentigerous Cyst.**

**C. Periapical granuloma.**

**D. Acute periapical abscess.**





**22) The technique error represented on this panoramic film is caused by:**

- A. Tipping the patient's head up too much**
- B. Tipping the patient's head down too much**
- C. Turning the patient's head to the side**
- D. Placing the front teeth too far forward**

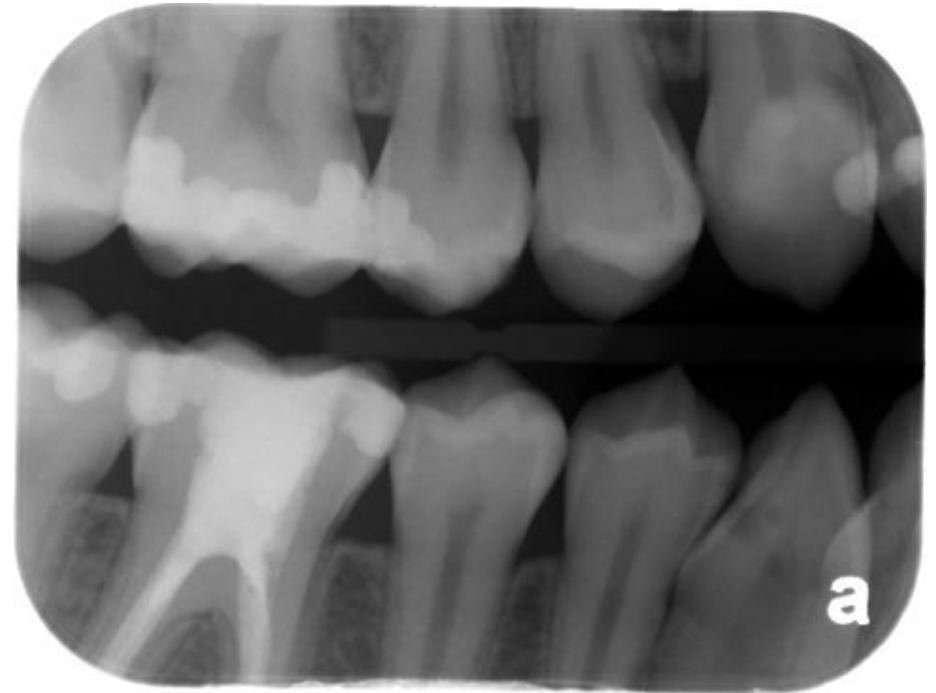
**23) The type of this film is:**

A) Periapical radiograph

B) Occlusal radiograph

C) Bitewing radiograph

D) Axial Cut CBCT





**24)The error that appears in this periapical film is**

- a)Crown cut off
- b)Cone cut
- c)Patient Movement
- d)Improper cone placement



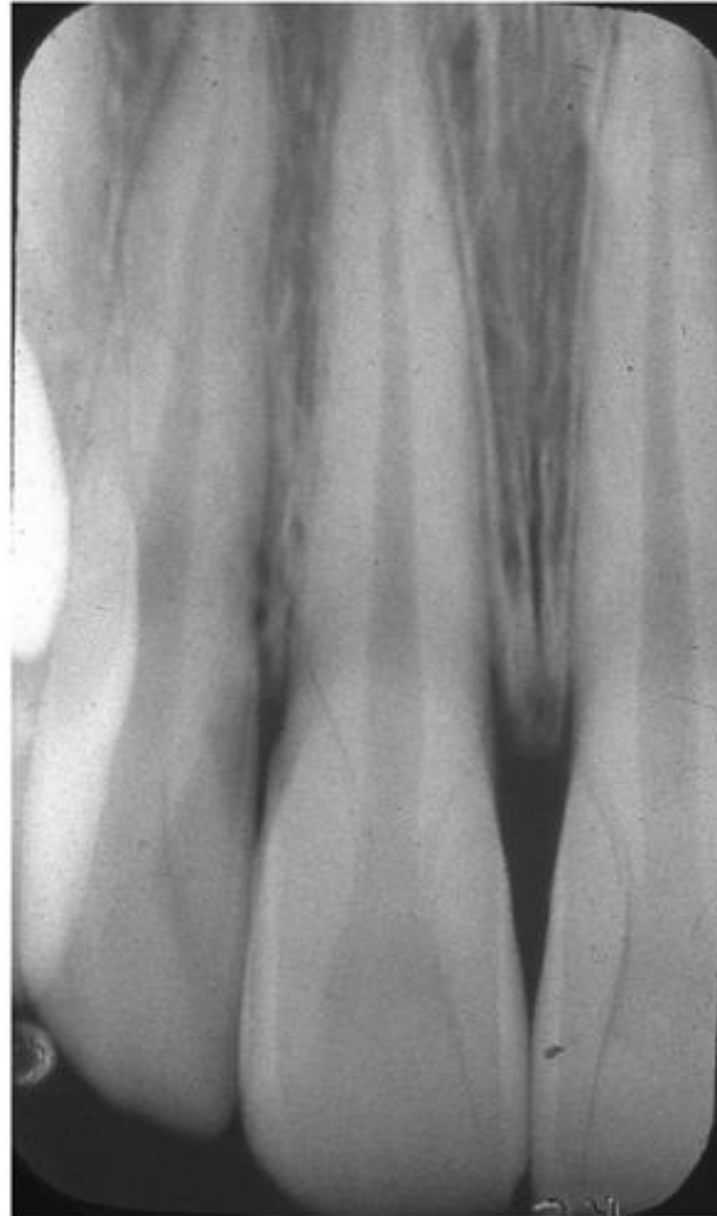
**25) The cause of this error could be:**

A. Improper horizontal angulation

B. Improper Vertical angulation

C. Film bending

D. Increase the KVP



**26) Which of the following projections requires this patient position?**

- a. Submentovertex.**
- b. Waters.**
- c. Posteroanterior.**
- d. Reverse Towne.**



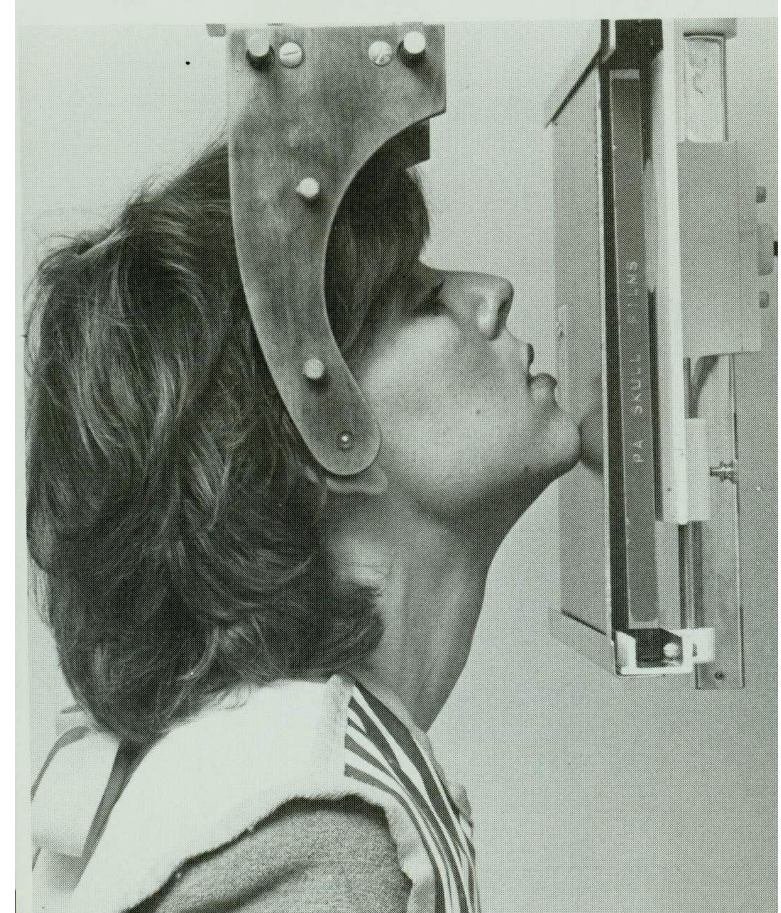
**27) This extraoral radiographic film is called?**

- a. Submentovertex
- b. Waters
- c. lateral cephalometric
- d. Reverse Towne



**28) Which of the following projections requires this patient position?**

- a. Submentovertex.
- b. Occipitomental
- c. Posteroanterior.
- d. Reverse Towne.



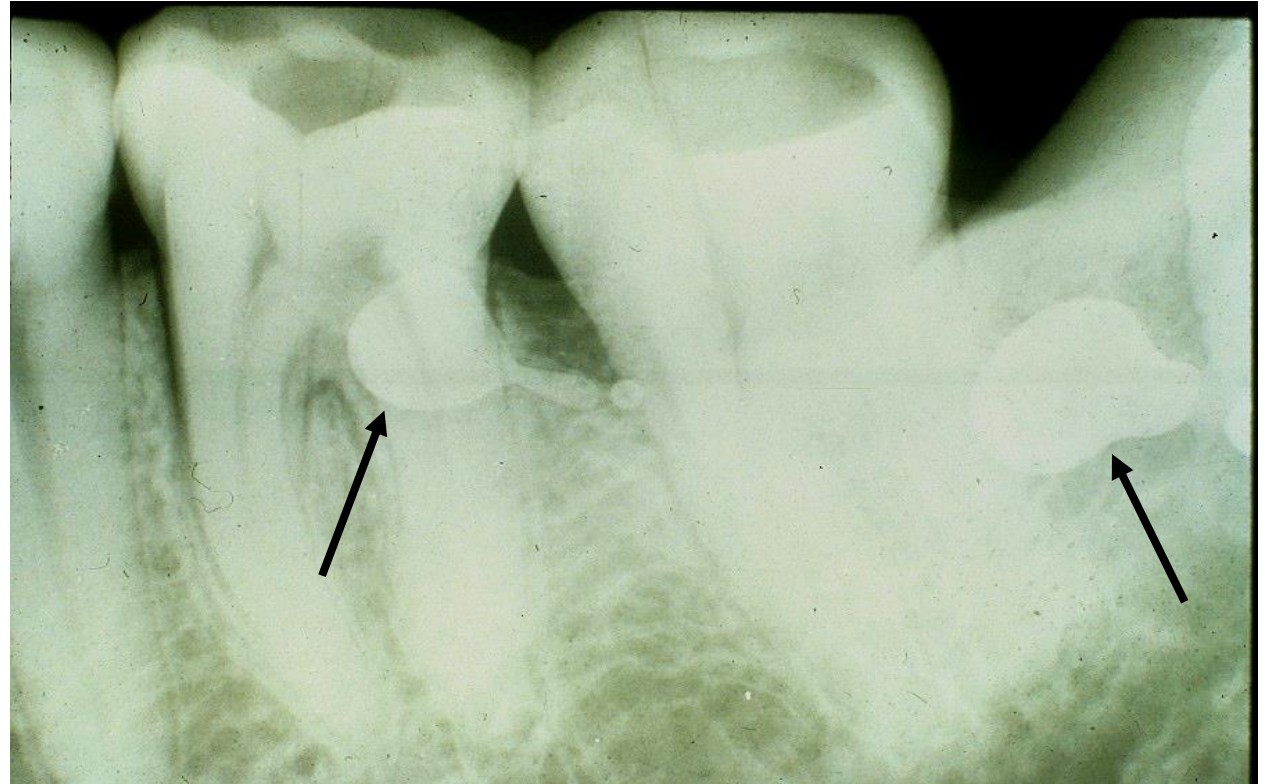
**29) White spots are due to:**

**A- Developer contamination.**

**B- Fixer contamination.**

**C- Light leakage.**

**D- Fixer cut off.**



### 30)The radiographic error is:

- A. Double film
- B. Over lapping error
- C. Cone cut
- D. Dot artifact

