

# “Radiographic Assessment of the Pediatric Patient”

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## Special considerations

1. Risk assessment
  - Evidence of caries/hx
  - Trauma
  - Anomalies
  - Fluoride status
  - Diet

## AAPD guidelines for radiographs

- Based on Age and risk assessment

## Child preparation and management

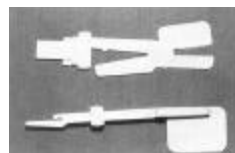
- Euphemisms
- Role models
- Contour film
- Gag reflex – distraction
- Parental help
- Bad taste

## Film Sizes



- Sizes 0,1,2, occlusal/lateral

## Radiographic Tools

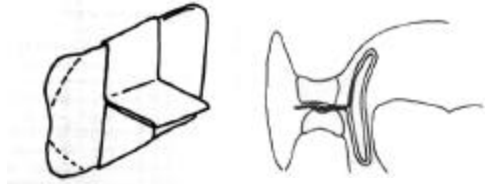


- Snap-a-ray
- Bite wings, periapicals

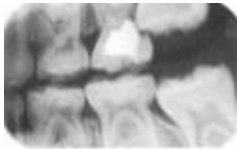
## Radiographic techniques

1. Bite wings
2. Periapicals (not p.a.'s)
3. Max/mand occlusals
4. Extraoral/lateral film
5. Soft tissue x-ray
6. Panoramic radiographs

## Bite Tabs

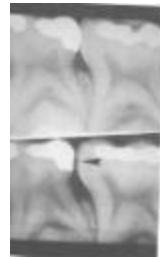


## Bite wing x-ray



- Mesial surface of canine to distal surface of 1<sup>st</sup> permanent molar

## Bite wing x-ray



- Incipient carious lesion.
- Overlapping – common error

## Occlusal Radiographs



## Occlusal Radiographs



- Posterior max. occlusal radiograph

## Extra Oral film

- Lateral Film



## Trauma

- Soft tissue Film
- Indicated after trauma to locate missing piece(s) of fractured tooth.

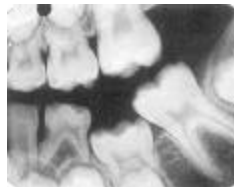


## Panaramic radiograph



## Radiographic diagnosis of dental anomalies

- Ankylosis



## Anomalies

- Gemination : unsuccessful attempt of an individual tooth bud to divide into two.

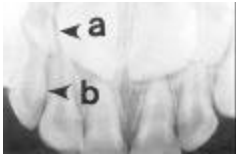


## Anomalies

- Dilaceration



## Anomalies



- Peg lateral
- Supernumerary primary lateral

## Anomalies



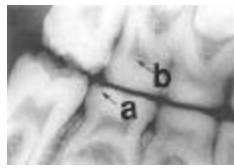
- a) Fusion: dentinal union of two teeth.
- b) Supernumerary tooth
- c) Missing lateral

## Anomalies



- Concrecence: fusion with a cemental union.

## Anomalies



- Amelogenesis Imperfecta
- a) Thin enamel
- b) Increased dentin

## Anomalies



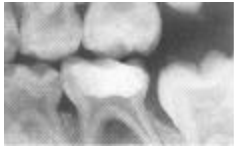
- Unfavorable resorptive pattern of roots.

## Pathology



- Retained primary root tips.

## Pathology



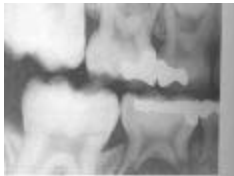
- Furcation involvement

## Pathology



- Furcation involvement with internal root resorption.

## Pathology



- Internal resorption with furcation involvement.

## Artifacts/optical illusions

1. Cervical burnout
  2. Mach band phenomenon
- It may take 30%-70% demineralisation to occur before it can be evidenced radiographically.
  - Radiographs are 2D views of 3D objects.



THANK YOU!