

The operator who takes the images

Documents

- How many films are taken and the exposures
- Kilovoltage
- Milliamperage
- Time
- If dose is shown on the unit it must be documented...measured in Grays

Film Evaluation and Fault Analysis

- Is everything present?
- Is shape correct – foreshortening or elongation?
- Are size of teeth correct – panoramic positioning?
- Processing factors – too light, too dark?
clear or foggy?
yellowing?
shiny and clean?
- Use transmitted and reflective light
- Artefacts
- Regular markings, lines or patterns
- Overlapping images
- Arch/film relationship
- Operator technique
- Block position
- Use one eye as the beam before exposure

SUBJECTIVE QUALITY RATING

<u>DIAGNOSTICALLY</u> ACCEPTABLE A	DIGITAL FILM	
No errors or minimal errors in either patient preparation, exposure, positioning, image (receptor) processing or image reconstruction and of sufficient image quality to answer the clinical question	Not less than 95%	Not less than 90%
<u>DIAGNOSTICALLY</u> NOT ACCEPTABLE N Errors either patient preparation, exposure, positioning, image (receptor) processing or image reconstruction which render the image diagnostically unacceptable	Not greater than 5%	Not greater than 10%
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Reported - Recorded – Signed

CARRYING OUT AND RECORDING CLINICAL EVALUATION

EVALUATION OF DENTAL EXPOSURE

- Evaluation to be recorded for every examination
- Dentists Report
- Record in the patients notes
- If no evaluation is recorded
- exposure was not justified
- exposure was illegal

CLINICAL EVALUATION

Regulation

- Clinical evaluation of the outcome of each procedure is recorded in accordance with the employer's procedures

Use of diagnostic levels (DRLs)

Diagnostic reference levels

- Typical dose for a standard patient
- Set locally
- National recommendations
- Intra – oral film - 2.1 mGy (ESD)
- Panoramic film - 65 mGy (DWP)