

Evaluation of digital periapical radiographs obtained by dental students

Diş hekimliği öğrencileri tarafından alınan dijital periapikal radyografilerin kalite değerlendirilmesi

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SUMMARY

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the quality of digital periapical radiographs obtained using bisecting angle technique by 3rd grade dental students, who were theoretically taught on paralleling and bisecting angle techniques and had the practical experience only for the paralleling technique on dental phantom models.

Materials and Methods: The quality digital periapical radiographs, taken with photostimulable phosphor plates (PSPs) by 3rd year dental students during the initial examination, was evaluated. The type of the teeth, errors on the radiographs related with angulation of the tube head, placement and exposure of the film, and the radiographs, which needed repetition, were recorded.

Results: Overall 288 digital periapical radiographs (53 maxillary anterior, 26 mandibular anterior, 109 maxillary posterior, 100 mandibular posterior) were evaluated. The percentage of radiographs that needed repetition was found as 13.5%. The percentage of positioning errors related to the visibility of the apex was 20,1%. The percentage of the presence of cone-cut was 28,1%. Overall rate of angulation error was found to be 36,8%.

Conclusions: The need for repetition of periapical radiographs taken by 3rd grade dental students seems to be high. Evaluation of the clinical performance of the dental students is needed to identify the deficiencies in teaching/learning process, and for improvement of the dentomaxillofacial radiology curriculum and provision of patient safety. Dental curriculum should be revised, so that the practical courses including bisecting angle technique as well as paralleling technique was taught both theoretically and practically.

Key words: Clinical evaluation, digital radiography, undergraduate dental education.

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, paralel ve açığortay tekniklerini teorik olarak öğrenen ancak pratik eğitimde dental fantom model üzerinde yalnızca paralel tekniği kullanan 3. sınıf diş hekimliği öğrencileri tarafından açığortay tekniği kullanılarak alınan dijital periapikal radyografilerin kalitesinin değerlendirilmesidir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: İlk muayene sırasında 3. sınıf öğrencileri tarafından fosfor plaklar ile açığortay tekniği kullanılarak alınan dijital periapikal radyografilerin kalitesi değerlendirildi. Işın kaynağının açısı, filmin yerleştirilmesi ve ışınlanması ile ilgili radyografi hataları, tekrar gerektiren radyografiler ve radyografisi alınan dişlerin tipi kaydedildi.

Bulgular: Bu çalışmada 288 dijital periapikal radyografi (53 maksiller anterior, 26 mandibular anterior, 109 maksiller posterior, 100 mandibular posterior) değerlendirilmiştir. Tekrar gerektiren radyografi oranı %13,5 olarak bulunmuştur. İlgili diş kökünün tümüyle görüntülenememesine bağlı

hata, radyograflerin %20.1'inde görülmüştür. 'Cone-cut' görülme oranı %28.1 iken, açılma hatası radyograflerin %36,8'inde gözlemlenmiştir.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada 3. sınıf öğrencilerinin aldığı radyograflerde tekrar oranı yüksek bulunmuştur. Öğrencilerin klinik performanslarının değerlendirilmesi eğitim sürecindeki eksikliklerin belirlenmesi, müfredatın geliştirilmesi ve hasta güvenliğinin sağlanması açısından önemlidir. Müfredat açığortay tekniğinin de pratik eğitime katılmasını içerecek şekilde değiştirilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Klinik değerlendirme, dijital radyografi, diş hekimliği eğitimi.

INTRODUCTION

Intraoral radiographic examination is the backbone of dental imaging. The Commission on Dental Accreditation states that graduates must be competent in obtaining diagnostic intraoral radiographs.¹ Previous recommendations concerning image quality and the interpretation of the radiographic image have been made by some organizations.²⁻⁴ After having dental radiology education, a student should know how the periapical radiographs are formed, evaluate the accuracy of the image generated and be familiar with image distortion characteristics of common technique errors and projection artifacts.⁵

Periapical radiograph, which is a main part of intraoral radiographic examination, should show all of a tooth, including at least 2mm of the surrounding periapical bone.⁶ The bisecting angle technique, when taken appropriately, reduces magnification and increases image sharpness as a result of placing the film closer to the teeth than in paralleling technique. However, since the bisecting angle technique is more prone to shape distortion, paralleling technique is the main technique being taught in dental radiology courses.

There are studies that have reported the type and frequency of errors incurred when radiographs were taken by students.⁷⁻⁹ Assessment of the learning outcomes, may give information about the competencies, which a dental student should have. Clinical performance of the student should also be monitored regularly and feedback is important to develop the students' skills. In order to improve the radiological practical and theoretical curriculum, one of the assessment methods is to evaluate the students' clinical performance.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the quality of digital periapical radiographs obtained using bisecting angle technique by 3rd grade dental students, who were theoretically taught on paralleling and bisecting angle techniques and had the practical experience only for the paralleling technique on dental phantom models.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The quality of digital periapical radiographs obtained during the academic years of 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 by 3rd year dental students using bisecting angle technique was evaluated. During the initial examination of the patients, who presented to the multidisciplinary student clinics for dental treatment, digital periapical images were obtained with a Trophy (Novalix, Croissy-Beaubourg- France; operating at 65 kV, 8 mA) intra-oral X-ray unit, as well as photostimulable phosphor plates (PSPs) with Digora Optime (Soredex, Milwaukee, WI), where indicated. A written consent was taken from each subject in the study before exposure.

The radiographs that were considered as having optimal diagnostic quality were those: full length of the roots and at least 2 mm of periapical bone must be visible (for periapical radiographs), as well as presence of sharpness or detail, minimal distortion, correct film positioning, lack of artifacts, optimal density and contrast.¹ The radiographs, which did not meet these criteria, were accepted to have errors, which could lead to the repetition of the radiograph in accordance with the clinical need.

Teeth were classified as maxillary and mandibular anteriors (maxillary and mandibular incisors and canines), maxillary and mandibular posteriors (maxillary and mandibular premolars and molars). The radiographs were evaluated with respect to the positioning and technical errors. Angulation of the tube head was subdivided as vertical and horizontal. Vertical angulation: Lengthening and/or shortening of image. Horizontal angulation: Image overlapping, preventing or making difficult X-ray interpretation. Film and/or x-ray beam positioning: Off-centered image, crown/root cut off or an area of film not exposed to radiation (cone cut). Exposure errors: over/ under/correct exposure related to the tooth region. Finally, radiographic acceptance (diagnostic acceptability/ repetition of the radiograph) was decided according to conditions mentioned above and the radiographs, which needed repetition, were recorded. In order to avoid the potential damage of radiation, repetition of the radiographs were performed only for once and under the direct supervision of the clinical assistant.

RESULTS

Overall 288 digital periapical radiographs were analyzed. The distribution of the radiographs according to the type of teeth and the percentages of the types of errors encountered on the radiographs obtained by 3rd year dental students were shown on Table 1. The percentage of the inadequate (requiring repetition) radiographs was found as 13.5%. Among the 39 radiographs, which needed repetition, the percentages of most frequently recorded er-

rors were as follows: off-centered image (82.1%), root cut off (71.8%), vertical angulation (31.6%), and lack of parallelization (56.4%).

Table 1. The distribution of the radiographs according to the type of teeth and the percentages of the types of errors encountered on the radiographs obtained by 3rd year dental students.

Types of Errors		Types of Teeth	Maxillary Anterior n=53 (%)	Mandibular Anterior n=26 (%)	Maxillary Posterior n=109 (%)	Mandibular Posterior n=100 (%)	Total n=288 (%)
Angulation	Horizontal		1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	10 (9.1)	4 (4)	15 (5.2)
	Vertical		20 (37.7)	6 (23.1)	30 (27.5)	18 (18)	74 (25.7)
	Horizontal & Vertical		1 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	14 (12.8)	2 (2)	17 (5.9)
Cone-cut			9 (17.0)	5 (19.2)	40 (36.7)	27 (27)	81 (28.1)
Parallelization			15 (28.3)	3 (11.5)	53 (48.6)	27 (27)	98 (34.0)
Exposure			9 (17.0)	3 (11.5)	15 (13.8)	12 (12)	39 (13.5)
Focus			12 (22.6)	5 (19.2)	30 (27.5)	22 (22)	69 (23.9)
Visualization	Root		11 (20.7)	5 (19.2)	25 (22.9)	17 (17)	58 (20.1)
	Crown		4 (7.5)	3 (11.5)	12 (11.0)	11 (11)	30 (10.4)
Repetition			7 (13.2)	1 (3.8)	21 (19.3)	10 (10)	39 (13.5)

DISCUSSION

The dental student must understand the goals of dental radiography and the criteria for evaluating the quality of performance. With regard to dental radiology and imaging, there are standards expected of a dental student upon graduation. Only the 3rd year students receive undergraduate dental radiology lectures for the whole year (32 hours). In the first semester, for the practice of dental radiology, 3rd year students take periapical radiographs by using paralleling technique on a phantom head. In the second semester, they attend oral diagnosis and radiology rotation at the multidisciplinary clinics, which includes clinical examination, as well as taking intraoral radiographs when indicated. At the multidisciplinary students clinic, for taking digital periapical radiographs in some cases due to anatomical factors, students were obliged to use the bisecting angle technique, instead of paralleling technique during the first examination of the patients. Most of the radiographic errors may lead to misdiagnosis. Previous studies on the prevalence of radiographic errors used different methods to evaluate the quality of radiographs.⁷⁻¹⁴ In the present study, among the inadequate radiographs in need of repetition, the most frequently recorded positioning errors were off-centered image and root cut off. These results were found to be different than the results of the previous studies reported off-centered and root cut-off radiographs as 55.4% and 9.31%, respectively.^{10,11} This may be attributed to the variations in the year of the students and the evaluation criteria.

The percentage of cone-cut error was reported in previous studies ranging between 3.15% and 26.1%.^{7-9,11} In the present study, 28.1% of the digital periapical radiographs obtained by 3rd year students displayed presence of cone-cut. The different techniques in taking the radiographs (bisecting or paralleling) and the usage of film-holder may be responsible for the variability of results. The film positioning devices should be considered to decrease these kinds of the errors, where applicable. Incorrect vertical angulation was observed more often

on radiographs of the upper teeth. This result is not consistent with the previous studies which reported that the improper vertical angulation was more common in the lower anterior teeth area.^{10,15} Similarly to the previously published papers, in the present study, horizontal angulation errors were detected less often than the vertical angulation errors.^{7,9,10} Horizontal angulation errors become very important when the main objective of the radiological examination was the observation of proximal surfaces of the teeth. It was reported that, horizontal angulation errors were common on radiographs of maxillary posterior teeth¹⁰, similar with the data in the present study.

The percentage of errors regarding exposure of the radiographs was found to be 13.5% in our study. In the multidisciplinary clinic, this error did not have much effect on the retake decision of the radiographs because the brightness and contrast enhancement tool could be used for the best view of digital images.

Regular clinical performance assessment and quick feedback about student performance can play a major role in the development of the educational processes. The assessment should also relate to the student's strengths and weaknesses. Competency-based learning focuses on developing professional skills necessary to provide comprehensive patient care. These competencies should not be based on individual comparisons, but on the ability to provide adequate patient care based on global standards. High quality of radiographs can be obtained by taking optimal images and retake of the images can prevent unnecessary exposure to the patients. It should be taken into consideration that in terms of radiation protection, the amount of repetition of the inadequate radiographs was limited to only once and under the direct supervision of the clinical assistant.

This study was carried on students of only one dental school and the results might be different if more dental schools were involved. Low sample size can also be regarded as another limitation of this study.

CONCLUSIONS

The need for repetition of periapical radiographs taken by 3rd grade dental students seems to be high. Evaluation of the clinical performance of the dental students is needed to identify the deficiencies in teaching/learning process. Also, it is important for the improvement of the dentomaxillofacial radiology curriculum and provision of patient safety. Dental curriculum should be revised, so that the practical courses including bisecting angle technique as well as paralleling technique was taught both theoretically and practically.

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