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Observer's agreement in perception of non-cavitated approximal dental caries by CCD digital radiography at different exposure parameters

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Ionizing radiations used in dental practice can cause biologic damage due to somatic or genetic effects on the living system and reducing the dose delivered to the patient should always be a concern for the practitioner. Therefore, implementation of dose indicators and dose monitoring is mandatory for dental radiography. Moreover, proper selection of exposure parameters to avoid re-exposure to patients due to poor image quality should always be taken in consideration. The use of digital systems in dentistry yielded the way for dose reduction and provided flexibility and ease of use, permitting the production of adequate images optimized for each diagnostic task. Radiographic detection of early proximal caries is one of the most difficult tasks in dental radiographic diagnosis; it is very technique-sensitive and needs adequate exposure parameters. Identifying and surveying parameters that allow the detection of artificial lesions or the semi-quantitative assessment of subjective image impression was done, as a surrogate for image quality and these parameters were related to a reference dose; then, accuracy of CCD systems in early detection of proximal caries in regard to the required radiation dose was determined.

Biography

Mohamed Mehanny has completed his PhD from Minia University and is currently pursuing Post-doctoral studies from University of Texas, School of Dentistry. He is Assistant Professor of Radiology, Minia University, School of Dentistry, Egypt. He got a postdoctoral Scholarship governed by USAID to University of Texas Health and Science Center.

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