**Before Fine tune:**

This image depicts a panoramic radiograph of the human skull. The primary focus of a panoramic radiograph is to display the entire dental arch of each jaw. When examining the radiograph, one should observe the position and shape of all 28 teeth in both the upper and lower arches. In addition to the teeth, one must note the entire skull including the orbits (the eye sockets), zygoma (cheekbone), and mandible (jaws), to ensure that the images of all of the above structures appear unobstructed.

Upon first glance at the image, one will notice the shadows of the maxillary (upper) and mandibular (lower) sinuses. These should be of uniform radiographic density throughout. Next, one must inspect the teeth by viewing the enamel, dentin, and pulp chambers in the teeth. It is of utmost importance that the enamel of each tooth be uniform, and all areas of the tooth free of dark or radiolucent shadows indicating caries. Lastly, one must carefully inspect the periapical (root end) areas of the teeth to determine if any radiographic density indicative of bone or dental problems.

**After Fine Tune:**

Panoramic radiography shows multiple small osteolytic lesions in the right mandibular ramus, condyle and ascending ramus, the left mandibular condyle, left first molar and body, right first and second premolar, and first and second molar.