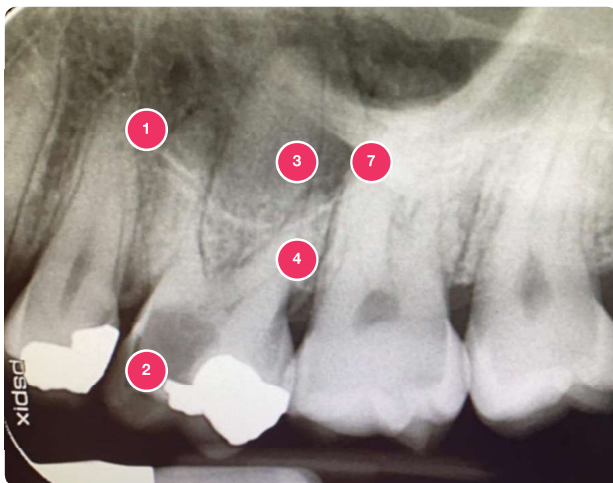


# Radiographic Assessment for Extraction

## Radiographic Exam (Fig 15.2)

An OPT supplemented with a CBCT provides optimal radiographic information but must only be prescribed if it is clinically justified

1. Orientation and position of the tooth e.g. mesial impaction.
2. Crown: presence and extension of caries.
3. Roots: number, height, curvature and presence of apical radiolucency/PDL widening.
4. Bone height, width and density around the tooth and in the furcation area, absence of lamina dura (indicating possible ankylosis).
5. Follicular width (particularly unerupted 8's).
6. Impacted teeth around the tooth in question.
7. Relationship to important anatomical features (IDN, tuberosity, sinus).
8. Query any pathology e.g. cysts



**Figure 15.2** – Example radiographic report assessing the need for extraction of UL6

- 1 Upright
- 2 Crown: DO Radiopacity present, occlusal cavity and extensive caries present
- 3 Three splayed roots, apical radiolucency and PDL widening present on each, all three roots. All three roots superimposed on the maxillary sinus
- 4 10% horizontal bone loss, considered physiological
- 5 Nil
- 6 Nil
- 7 Suggestion of close proximity of the maxillary sinus. This is just a 2D image of a 3D structure, the exact relationship cannot be known without a CBCT

*Radiograph courtesy of Dr Nicola Z Gore BDS (Lond), MClinDent (Fixed and Removable Prosthodontics - Lond) MJDF RCS, PGCert Medical/Dental Education*