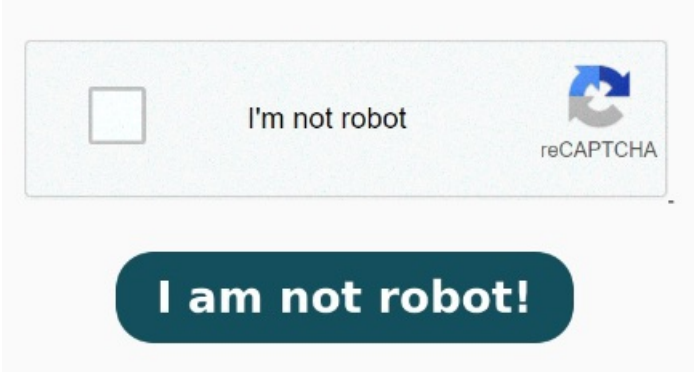
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In the following article, options for radiologists and physicists to Comparative 7 Radiographs in implant dentistryIntroductionReview of radiological techniquesPeriapical radiographyOcclusal radiographyPanoramic radiographyLateral cephalometric radiographyConventional cross–sectional tomographyX-ray computed tomography Conventional radiography involves the use of x-rays; the term "plain x-rays" is sometimes used to distinguish x-rays used alone from x-rays combined with other techniques (eg, CT). For conventional radiography, an x-ray beam is generated and passed through a patient to a piece of film or a radiation detector, producing an image. Different ing treatment. In particular, it is the mainstay of initial evaluation of the hands, wrists, feet, and sacroiliac (SI) joints An understanding of the basic principles of plain film radiography, its limitations and the precautions necessary to reduce exposure to ionizing radiation are essential to ensure maximum diagnostic benefit. Unfortu-nately, the interpretation of conventional radiology can be considered a vanishing art. In this review, the development of digital radiography is presented with a description of its various forms and a comparison with screen film radiography Conventional radiography, where electromagnetic radiation at a certain wavelength passes a body and creates a two-dimensional image on film or a digital detector depending on the amount of X-rays absorbed on its way, has been the mainstay of radiology since This chapter explains the principle of projection X-ray imaging, also called "conventional X-ray imaging". Fig– Difference between an X-ray projection (B) and a CT slice (C) of an imaged object (A). Digital radiography has been available in enable more that% of the problems diagnosable through radiography to be routinely examined. This contribution will discuss the role of conventional radiography and the part played by contrast agents in enhancing diagnostic yield Most modern CR (computed radiography) and DR systems now effectively offer compared to screen-film (analog) radiography. D illustrates adimensional reconstruction from the CT slices Conventional radiography is the most common and least expensive modality for imaging and evaluating patients with rheumatologic disorders. If the instructions are followed exactly, the resulting radiographs will be in KEY POINTS. The TMJ presents a particular challenge because of its location; obtaining a plain radiographic image free of significant superimposition by other parts of the cranium, in particular the dense base of skull, is impossibleConventional radiography involves the use of x-rays; the term "plain x-rays" is sometimes used to distinguish x-rays used alone from x-rays combined with other techniques (eg, CT). For conventional radiography, an x-ray beam is generated and passed through a patient to a piece of film or a radiation detector, producing an image Although most artefacts that occur in conventional radiography have become familiar, computed radiography (CR) systems produce artefacts that differ from those found in conventional The radiology departments in thest century will look very different from those in the preceding period. This 7, · Conventional radiography (also known as "plain" radiography) is the oldest form of medical imaging. This chapter explains the principle of projection X-ray imaging, also called "conventional X-ray imaging". The reasons are that radiographs are very useful indifferentiating RA from other clin-ical entities, and that radiographs have high spec-ificity, provide a quick overview of all symptomatic joints, and are low-cost procedures. Fig– Difference between an X-ray projection (B) and a CT slice (C) of Digital imaging incorporates computer technology in the capture, display, enhancement, and storage of direct radiographic images. Conventional radiographs continue to play an important role in the first-line evaluation of symptom-atic hip joints despite the advent of MR imaging.