



## Overview/description

### The basics of interpreting dental radiographs

Interpreting small animal dental radiographs represents a daily challenge.

Here's a great opportunity to learn a few tricks to facilitate your interpretations, as well as to discuss other dentistry topics including:

- periodontal disease;
- periapical disease;
- resorption lesions in cats and dogs.

## Speaker's bio and credentials



### Josée Marcoux, DVM, IPSAV, D.E.S. in Dentistry

After returning to college, Dr. Marcoux decided to pursue her dream of becoming a veterinarian, and graduated from the Faculté de médecine vétérinaire at the Université de Montréal in 2016. As she was immediately drawn to specialty medicine, she began her second year of studies in veterinary dentistry. She completed a general internship working with small animals, as well as a dental residency program at the same university. Dr. Marcoux completed nearly a dozen of external dental medicine internships across Canada and the United States during her curriculum.

Throughout her career, she has had the opportunity to deepen her knowledge of exotic species, and handle patients weighing from 2 kg to 600 kg! She now hopes to complete her exam at the American College of Veterinary Dentistry and become a reference in teaching veterinary dentistry in Quebec. Following her residency in 2020, she joined e-vet Mobiles to work more closely with her veterinary colleagues.



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## Questionnaire

**1. What are the tooth resorption types in the cat?**

- Type A, B and C
- Type 1, 2 and 3
- Ankylosis and coronal
- Caries and attrition

**2. What are the 4 most common types of tooth resorption in the dog?**

- External inflammatory, internal replacement, external crown surface, external cervical root surface resorption
- External replacement, external root surface, external inflammatory, external cervical root surface resorption
- External root surface resorption, external inflammatory, internal crown surface, internal replacement resorption
- External cervical root surface, external ankylosis, external inflammatory, internal root resorption

**3. How can you differentiate a chevron sign from a periapical lucency?**

- The lamina dura is discontinuous in a chevron sign
- The other side is identical in a periapical lucency
- The lucency is wider than the tooth in a periapical lucency
- The lucency follows the root shape in a periapical lucency

**4. How many roots does the maxillary 2nd premolars have in the dog?**

- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1

**5. What is the appropriate term for “ventral” if you are evaluating the root of a mandibular molar?**

- Rostral
- Distal
- Occlusal
- Apical



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- 6. What landmarks are used to evaluate the position of the alveolar margin in periodontal disease?**
  - The cemento-enamel junction and the root apex
  - The furcation and the root apex
  - The corono-apical junction and the root apex
  - The cemento-enamel junction and the alveolar margin in millimeters
  
- 7. What is the word used to describe an abrupt curve in a root?**
  - Distorsion
  - Curvus
  - Rotation
  - Dilaceration
  
- 8. What is the bony white line adjacent to the periodontal ligament space called?**
  - Dura matter
  - Lamina limitans
  - Radicular groove
  - Lamina dura
  
- 9. True or false: a chevron sign is an artifact visible only on dental x-rays.**
  - True
  - False
  
- 10. How much space is necessary around a tooth apex to diagnose a periapical lucency?**
  - 1-5mm
  - 2-4mm
  - 2-3mm
  - 1-2mm





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**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

**First name:**

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**Last name:**

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**Type:**

*(Veterinarian, Technician)*

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**Licence number:**

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**Province where you practise:**

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**Telephone:**

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**Email:**

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## CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Educational webcast

**The basics of interpreting dental radiographs**

Presented by

**Josée Marcoux, DVM, IPSAV, D.E.S. in Dentistry**

This document confirms that

***Dr. Lorem Ipsum***

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

Date:

Province of licensure:

Licence number:

**CE credit earned: 1**