

# Radiopacities of the jaws – made clear?

**July 7, 2020: Nicholas Drage, Cardiff/UK**

## Dr. Nicholas Drage

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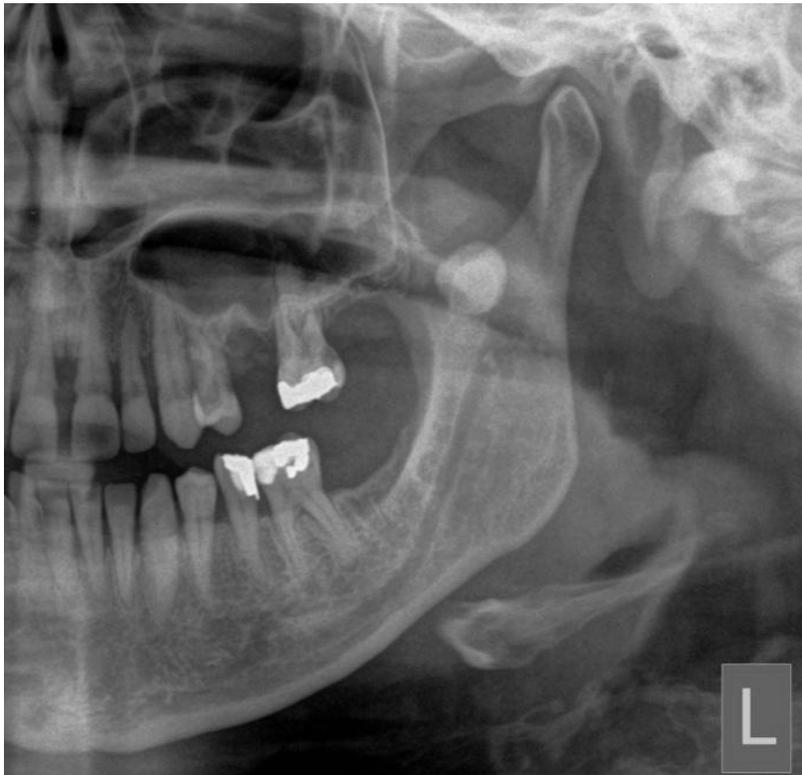


## Learning Objectives

1. To describe the main anatomical radiopaque landmarks in the mandible and maxilla
2. To outline the main conditions that may present as a radiopacity of the jaws
3. To describe the main conditions that may present as a soft tissue radiopacity around the jaws
4. To summarise the different types of radiopaque foreign bodies that may be seen on dental radiographs

## Teaser

What is the diagnosis?



## Test Your Knowledge

1. Cementoblastomas are typically attached to the apices of which teeth?
  - a. Lower first molars/lower premolars
  - b. Lower incisors
  - c. Upper incisors
  - d. Upper canines/premolars
  - e. Upper and lower third molars
2. Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia is typically located around the apices of which teeth?
  - a. Lower molars
  - b. Lower premolars
  - c. Lower incisors
  - d. Upper incisors
  - e. Upper premolars
3. Which of the following conditions can present radiographically with a ground glass appearance of the affected jaw?
  - a. Cemento-ossifying fibroma
  - b. Fibrous dysplasia

- c. Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia
  - d. Osteopetrosis
  - e. Focal cemento-osseous dysplasia
4. If a radiopacity is surrounded by a thin radiolucent line it suggests
- a. The condition is malignant
  - b. It is a superimposed soft tissue radiopacity
  - c. It is artefactual
  - d. The condition is dental in origin
  - e. It is a non-odontogenic tumour
5. Which of the following soft tissue radiopacities typically presents as a 'coral like mass'?
- a. Phlebolith
  - b. Submandibular calculus
  - c. Parotid calculus
  - d. Tonsillolith
  - e. Calcified lymph node