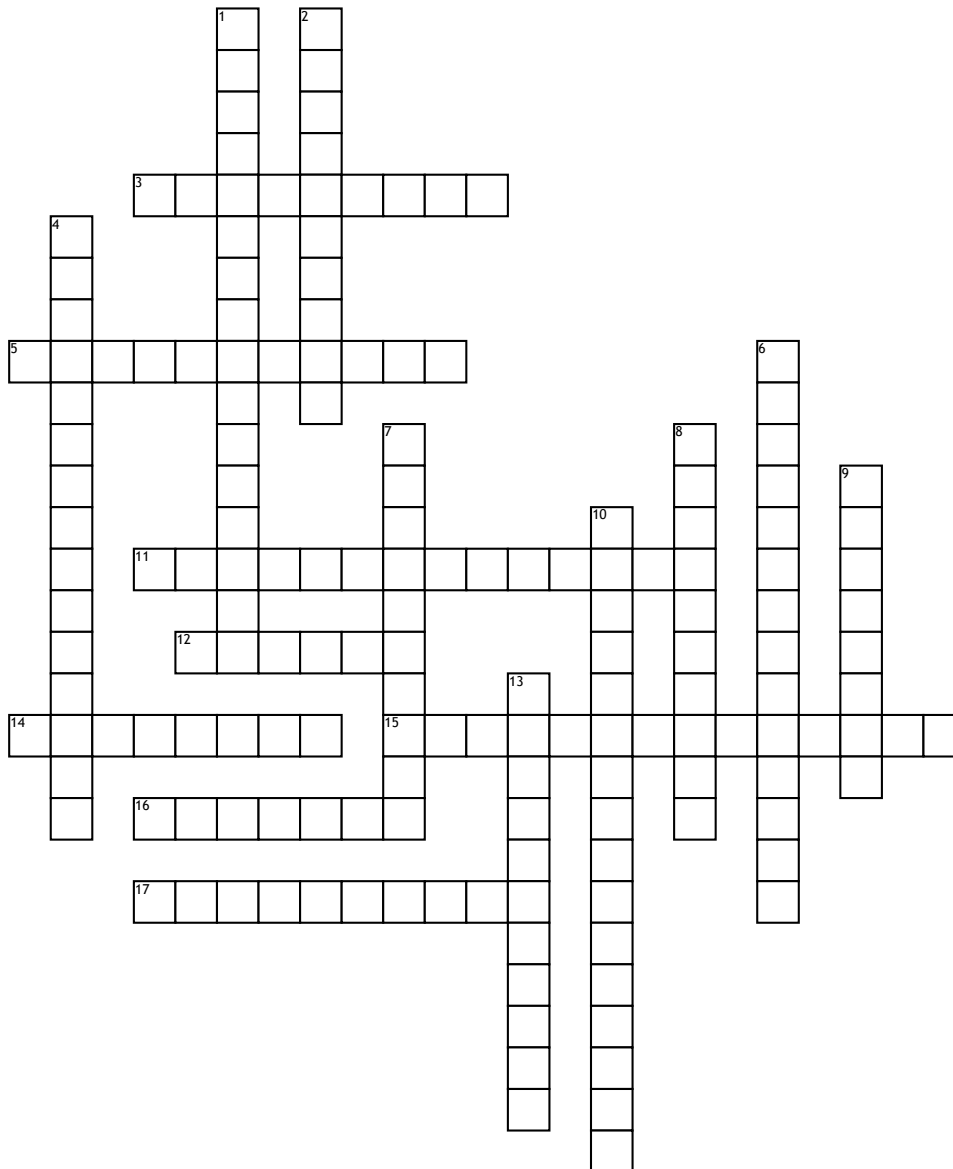


# Panoramic Imaging



## Across

**3.** results when a structure lies between the rector and moving rotation center

**5.** defined as a three-dimensional curved zone in which structures are clearly demonstrated on a panoramic image

**11.** imaginary plane that passes from the bottom of the eye socket through the top of the ear canal

**12.** the pivotal point or axis around which the rector and the x-ray tube head rotate **ROTATION**

**14.** critical on a panoramic image especially when multiple anatomic structures appear overlapped

**15.** shows a wide view of the maxilla and the mandible and surrounding structures

**16.** or overall darkness ideally not excessive in a panoramic image

**17.** results when a anatomic structure or object is located outside of the focal plane and close to the x-ray source

## Down

**1.** imaginary plane that divides the face into right and left equal sides

**2.** used in the panoramic x-ray tube head

**4.** determined by the manufacturer and suggested in the instruction manual for the x-ray machine

**6.** consist of a chin rest, notched bit-block, forehead rest, and lateral head supports or guides

**7.** technique that allows the imaging of one layer or section of the body while blurring the images of structures in other planes

**8.** used in film-based panoramic imaging: is light sensitive to the light emitted from intensifying screens

**9.** each filament used to generate electrons and a target used to produce x-rays

**10.** an extraoral technique that is used to examine the maxilla and the mandible on a single projection

**13.** results when an anatomic structure that is located behind the moving rotation center is penetrated twice by the x-ray beam