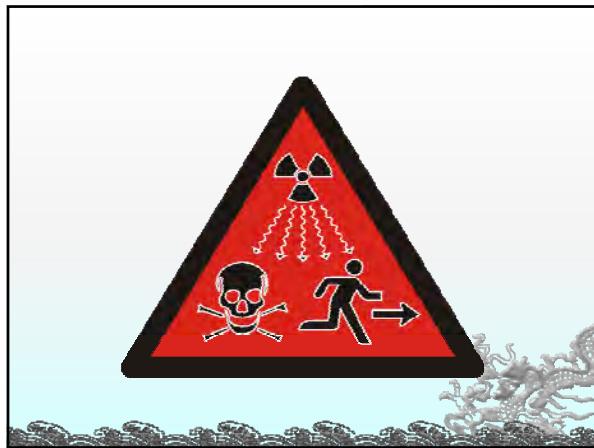


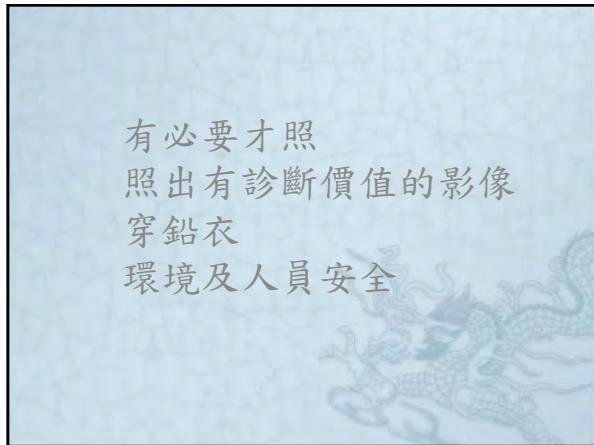
Exposure to radiation causes damage to living tissue, resulting in skin burns, radiation sickness and death at high doses and cancer, tumors and genetic damage at low doses.





Clinical indication	Imaging method	Effective dose (μSv)
Primary diagnosis of impacted teeth	Panoramic	5–45 (digital) ^{a,b}
	Digital film	16–54 (film) ^{a,b}
Diagnosis of complex wisdom teeth	Occlusal Film	7 (digital) ^c
	Panoramic	5–45
Implant planning	Frontal cephalic	1.6–3.4 (digital) ^b
	Panoramic	5–45
	Transversal slices	3–12 ^b
3D computed tomography	3D computed tomography	150–1270 ^{b,d}
	3D cone-beam volumetric imaging	29–330 ^{b,e}

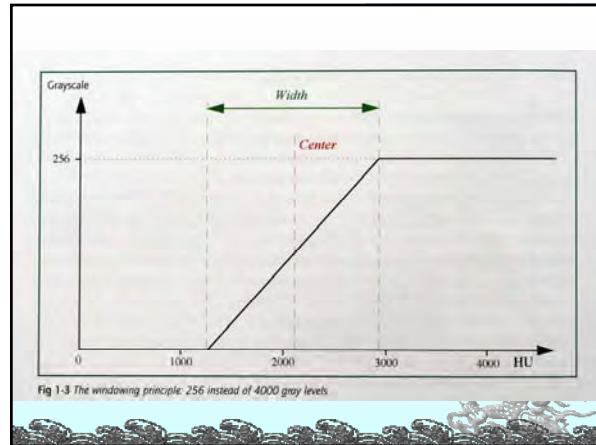
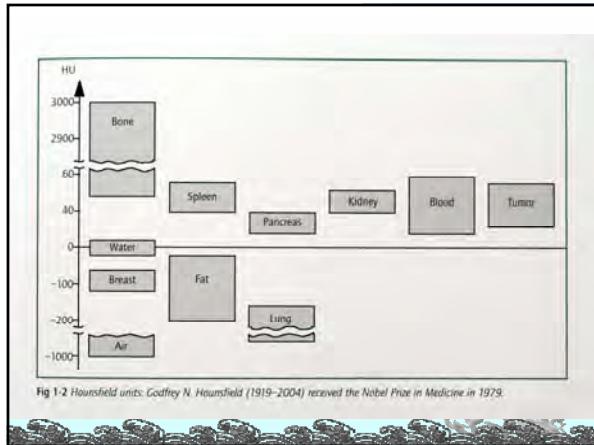
Table 1-1 Overview of the different radiation dosages in dental x-ray diagnostic procedures.

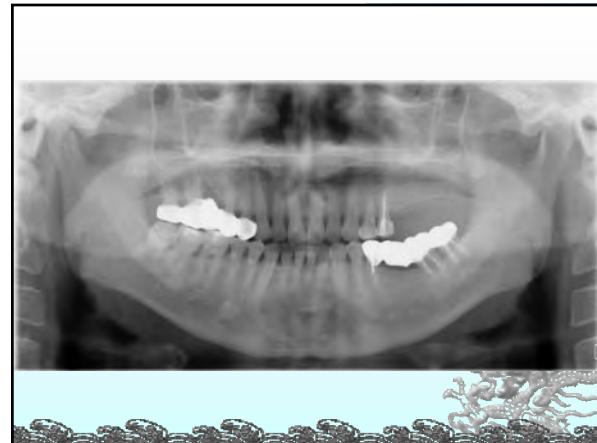
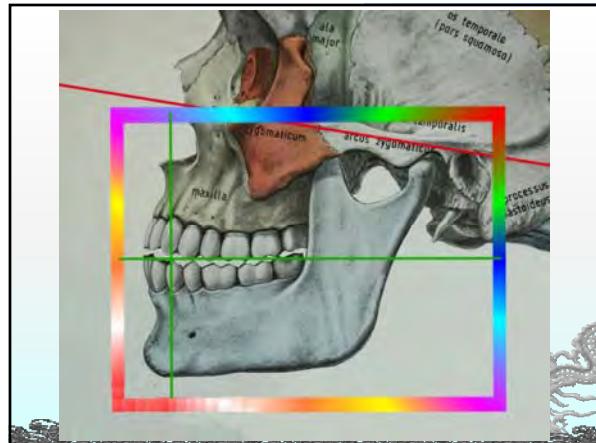
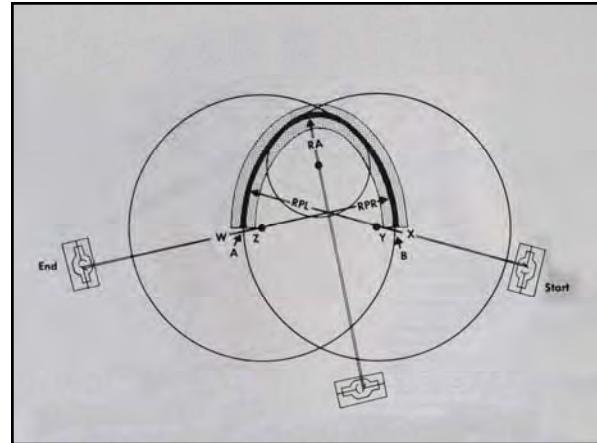
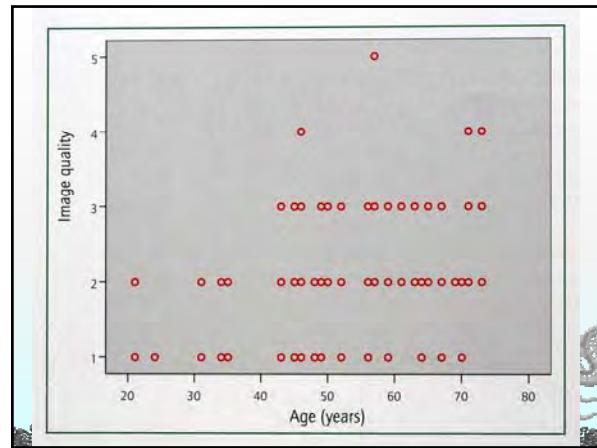
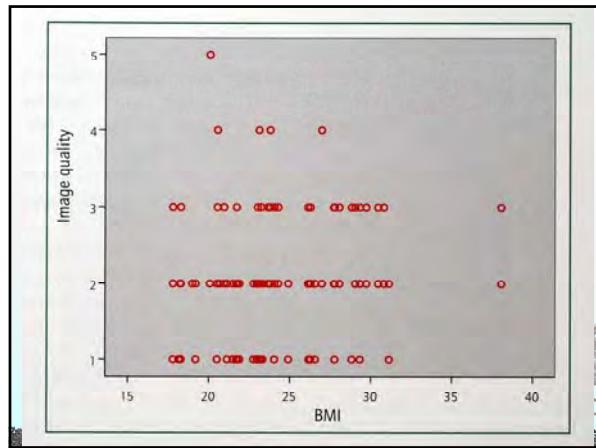


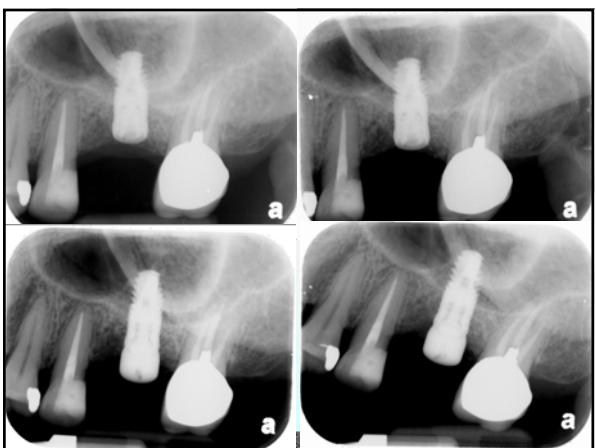
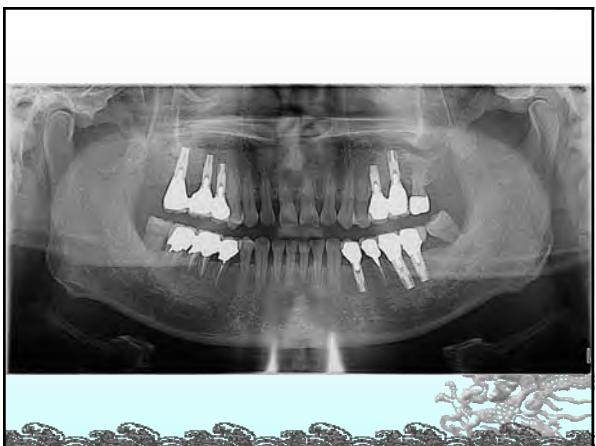
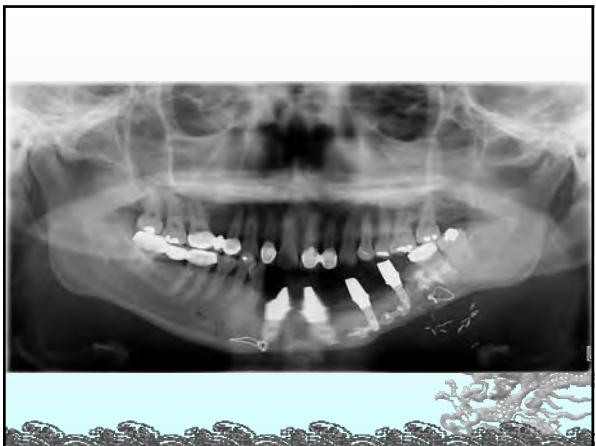
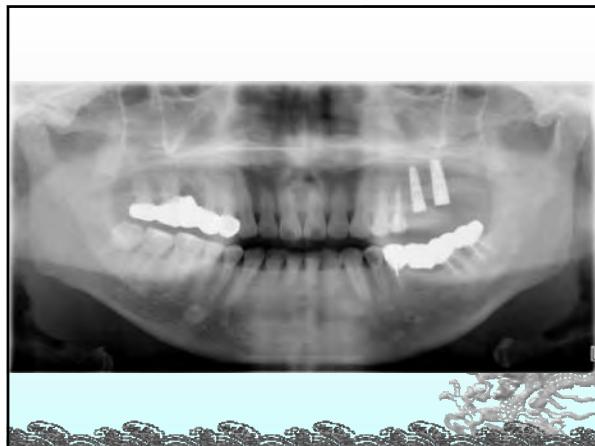
$$\sum[Q_i(\int S t \times N \times dm)]$$

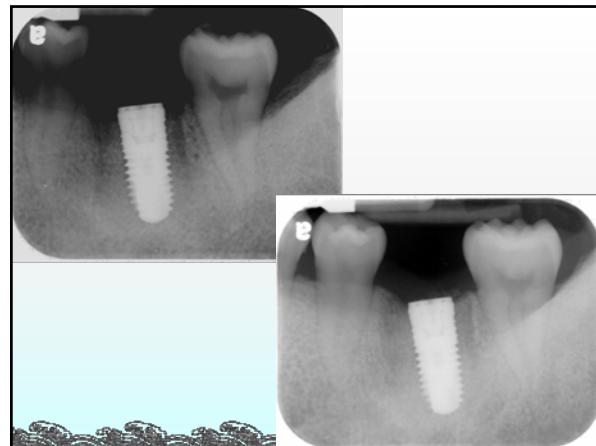
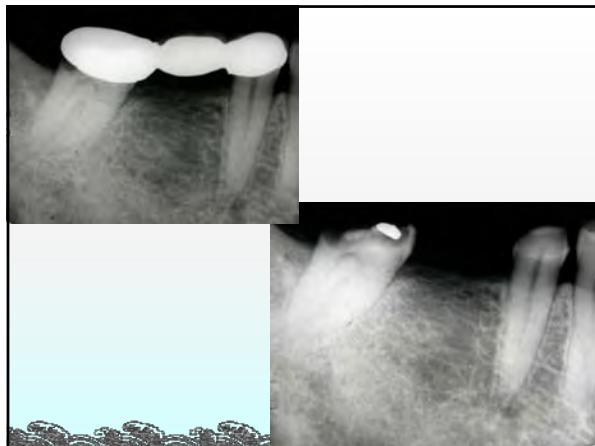
Photons, all energies : Q = 1
 Electrons and muons, all energies : Q = 1
 Neutrons,
 energy < 10 keV : Q = 5
 10 keV < energy < 100 keV : Q = 10
 100 keV < energy < 2 MeV : Q = 20
 2 MeV < energy < 20 MeV : Q = 10
 energy > 20 MeV : Q = 5
 Protons, energy > 2 MeV : Q = 5
 Alpha particles and other atomic nuclei : Q = 20

Gonads: N = 0.2
 Bone marrow, colon, lung, breast, stomach: N = 0.12
 Bladder, brain, salivary glands, kidney, liver, muscles, oesophagus, pancreas, small intestine, spleen, thyroid, uterus: N = 0.05
 Bone surface, skin: N = 0.01









稍微曝光不足的數位照片
可由軟體調整到令人滿意
的結果。

而曝光過度的數位照片
卻會喪失亮部細節，永遠無
法調整到令人滿意的結果。

