

Survey and analysis of optical density of dental films processed manually in portable dark chambers

Cristiano Miguel*, Frieda Saicla Barros, Walmor Cardoso Godoi, João Gilberto Tilly Junior, Anna Silvia Penteadó Setti Rocha, Cláudio Domingues de Almeida

Abstract **Introduction:** Intraoral film processing can be performed manually using chambers manufactured from opaque material to prevent light from entering and consequently blurring images. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether portable darkrooms used in offices, clinics and educational institutions prevent the entry of light during the processing of intraoral films. **Methods:** To this end, tests were carried out and images were analyzed by measuring the optical base-plus-fog densities (ODs) upon imaging. **Results:** Review of the OD measurements revealed that in 70.7% of the evaluated manual portable revelation cameras, the base-plus-veil density of intraoral films was not in accord with that of the protocol reference. **Discussion:** The results of this work can be used to identify chambers that are commonly exposed to light from fluorescent lamps and solar lighting.

Keywords: Intraoral radiography, Portable dark chambers, Dental film processing, Quality control.

Introduction

Intraoral radiographs films can be processed manually in portable chambers manufactured from opaque material (Freitas et al., 2004; Whaites, 2009). However, to ensure the quality and standardization of the procedure, image development must be performed using a timer, thermometer and development table. Chemical processing should follow the manufacturer's guidelines to ensure quality processing and lifetime radiography (Brasil, 1998).

The handheld chambers used in dental offices consist fully or partially of acrylic polymers, which serve as a filter for protecting film against the effects of light (Freitas et al., 2004). However, because they are portable and are subject to various environmental lighting conditions, it is necessary to properly evaluate and establish the parameters of the illumination spot. These lighting conditions concern both the type of light source and the intensity of the source in question. The three light sources used in most dental offices are natural sunlight, artificial light from filament lamps and artificial light from fluorescent lamps. These sources are usually chosen, in most cases, due to their low installation cost, low power consumption and their ability to provide pleasant lighting indoors (Tamburús et al., 1999).

The light input into a developing chamber can cause opacification in radiographic film, damaging contrast, introducing artifacts and deteriorating the

image quality. Radiographic films have marked sensitivity to ultraviolet and visible light, corresponding to colors in the blue and green regions. The base-veil OD is a measure of the transparency of base films and the result of exposing film to light and/or chemical contamination. Attaining excellence in radiology depends on accurate acquisition and image processing. The correct interpretation of an image is important for planning, analysis, controlling patient conditions and radioprotection (Damian, 2008; Tilly, 2010).

The aim of this paper is to present the analytical results of a survey of the optical base-plus-veil densities (ODs) measured for sample films in portable dental darkrooms used in offices, clinics and educational institutions in the city of Curitiba.

Methods

A survey of the optical base-plus-veil densities of films developed in dental darkrooms was conducted between August 2013 and April 2014 in educational institutions, clinics and dental offices in the city of Curitiba/PR; samples were chosen by random sampling. The tests were performed on the lighting conditions that professionals use to process the acquired images. Films provided by dentists and available chemicals were used to ensure that the conditions of the reviews would be identical to the processing conditions used in radiographic examinations.

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Forty-one portable dental darkroom samples were analyzed under conditions that dentists and dental assistants use daily in 28 workplaces. In 48.7% of the chambers, we could not identify the brand of the product; the other 51.3% were divided into 4 brands. Overall, 76.5% of the boxes were identified to be from the same brand. The manufacturers of the chambers were not cited in this work. Among the 41 chambers evaluated, 27 were exposed to fluorescent light and indirect sunlight from office windows, 8 were used in conventional darkrooms with the door open, 3 were used in a room outside the office with the lights off and 3 were protected from sunlight and exposed to incandescent light.

To assess whether the portable darkrooms prevented light from disturbing the conditions under which they were used, a method called the "coin test" was employed. We used a digital stopwatch, thermometer, a coin and intraoral films with type E sensitivity. The temperature of the developer was measured, and with the chamber closed, each film was removed from the casing left on the base of the chamber. A coin was placed at the center of the film to prevent light from entering the chamber and sensitizing that region of the film; thus, only the region surrounding the coin was sensitized. The sample films were allowed to be exposed to light from within the developing chamber for a period of 1 minute. After this period, the films were developed according to the time indicated by the table and temperature indicated within the film box, taking into account the temperature of the developer. The test films were washed with pure water and left

for 5 minutes in fixative. The brands and models of the films and chemicals used for film development varied among professionals. This condition of non-standard processing may reflect the specificities of each clinical diagnosis, which was of interest in this work.

After drying, the films were identified and catalogued. The analysis was performed visually by reading the optical densities (ODs) at the center of the films and the arithmetic average ODs along the four edges of the films. The measurements were performed using a densitometer from Nuclear Associates (model 07-443; calibrated). As a reference for assessing the compliance of the outcome measures in this study, a base-plus-veil limit of 0.3 OD established by the Protocolo Español de Control de Calidad en Radiodiagnóstico (Sociedad..., 2011) was used.

Results

Figure 1 shows the types of images obtained by the method used in this study; the ODs of the images ranged from acceptable to very high. Images considered to be unacceptable could be visually identified due to the difference in OD between the central region that was covered by the coin and the sides of the films that were exposed to light during development within the chambers.

The graph in Figure 2 compares the OD readings obtained at the center of the films and at the edges of the films. Readings below 0.3 OD were considered to be within the range of acceptance.

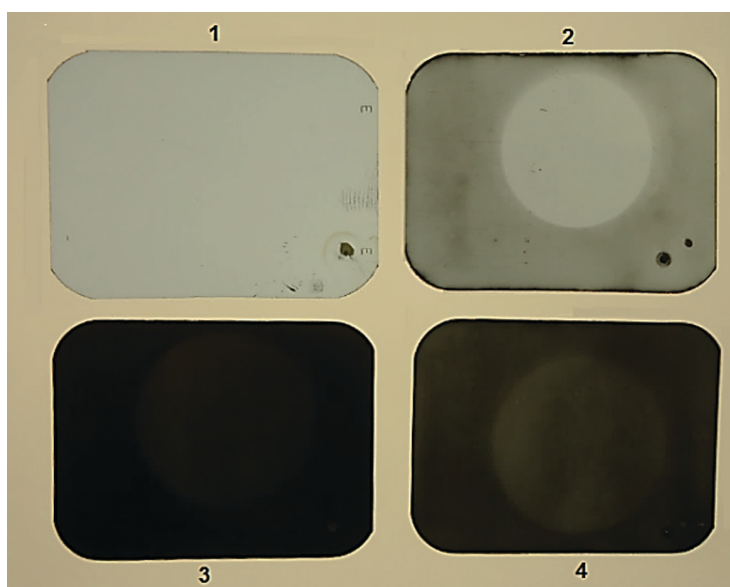


Figure 1. Film images processed from different cameras. Images 2, 3 and 4 were considered to lie outside the range of acceptability.

The graphs presented in Figures 3 and 4 show the mean values of the optical density (vertical axis) measured along the edges of the films in the 41 chambers evaluated (horizontal axis). The error bars in Figure 3 indicate the standard deviations of the samples, which in this case is an important statistical

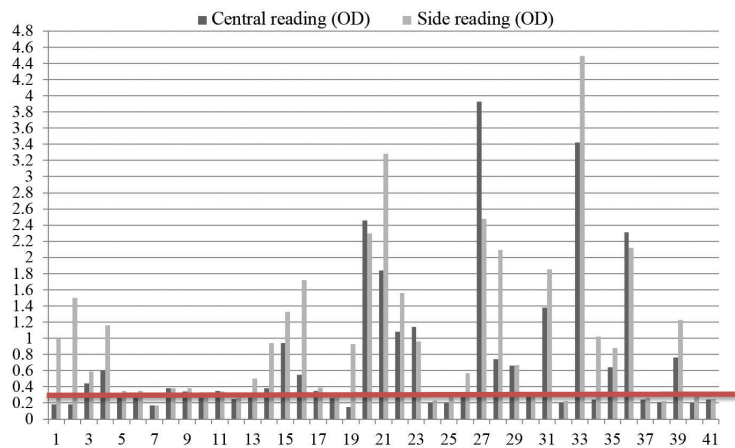


Figure 2. Comparison between the optical densities (vertical axis) observed at the center and sides of the films developed in the assessed chambers (horizontal axis). The red line indicates the reference value used to assess acceptability (0.3 OD.)

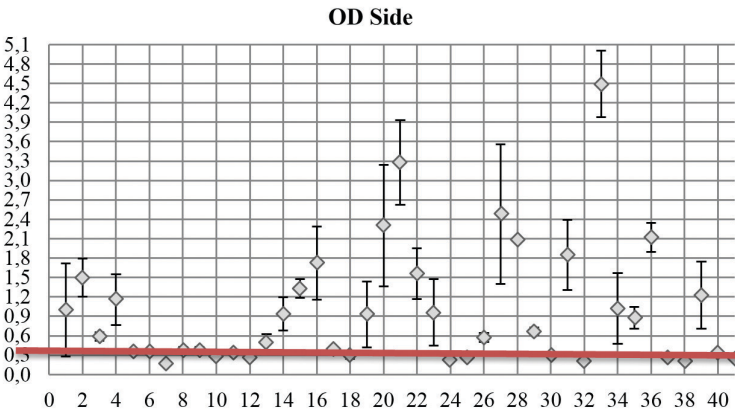


Figure 3. Comparison between the mean optical densities (vertical axis) observed on the sides of the films developed in the assessed chambers (horizontal axis). The error bars are the standard deviation measures of the samples. The red line indicates the reference value used to assess acceptability (0.3 OD).

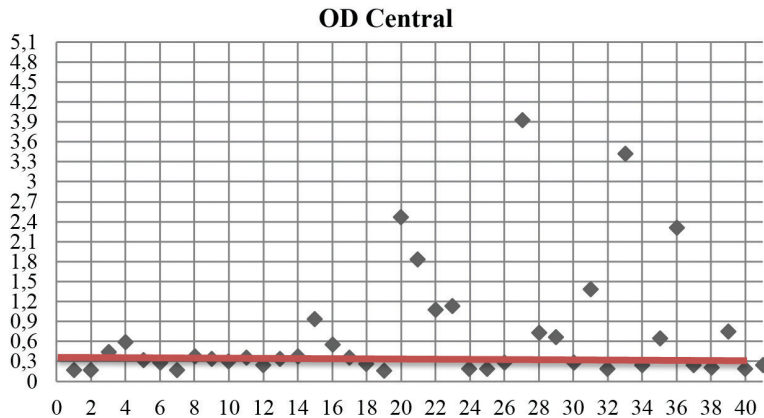


Figure 4. Comparison of the optical densities (vertical axis) observed at the center of the films developed in the assessed chambers (horizontal axis). The red line indicates the reference value used to assess acceptability (0.3 OD).

measure: even if the average OD value of a given chamber is above the OD value considered acceptable (0.3 OD), standard deviations within this value can be used as a criterion for accepting a given chamber. The standard deviation can also be used as a quality parameter in conjunction with the mean OD value. To aid visualization of the results, the red line in the graphs presented in Figures 2, 3 and 4 indicates the reference optical density value of 0.3 OD.

Discussion

According to Yacovenko (2001), in portable darkrooms, the development process requires regular care, such as checking for the penetration of light through cracks and wearing sleeves. In this study, it was observed that most of the portable darkrooms were exposed to sunlight, and light from fluorescent lamps penetrated the darkrooms to some extent. The best results were observed for light-protected chambers, i.e., in dark chambers and offices that do not use fluorescent lamps. However, dental offices do not typically feature darkrooms.

In a study conducted in Rio de Janeiro, 90 dentists rated their chambers using the coin test. Among the sample, 56.4% of the dentists were considered non-compliant (Almeida, 2005), whereas our research conducted in Curitiba indicated that 70.7% of professionals were in non-conformity regarding portable darkroom use. Thus, only 12 of the 41 portable darkrooms evaluated provided development equipment with base-plus-veil OD values considered acceptable. The main factor that affected the outcome of this study was the lighting conditions of the rooms where films were developed. This effect was observed because

the materials used to manufacture the chambers were not considered suitable.

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