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Anatomage software, using axial, coronal, and sagittal views with the ruler tool to perform these measurements. We divided the measurements into three groups based on their proximity to the vital structures: A=0 mm, B=2 mm, and C=2 mm. Finally, we compared patients’ complaints and complications relative to the proximity of the surgical fixation to the vital structures.

**Results:** The preliminary data suggested a significant difference in symptoms associated with fixation at less than 2 mm.

**Conclusion:** We expect to find an increase in postoperative symptoms with proximity to the above-mentioned landmarks, to be determined by the chi-squared test for statistical analysis. Support of the hypothesis could encourage an emphasis on creating preoperative analysis standards affecting the identification, evaluation, and marking of vital structures on the images during preoperative surgical planning.

**Statement of Ethical Review**
Ethical Review or exemption was not warranted for this study

**OVERVIEW OF CONE BEAM CT PATIENT RADIATION DOSE LEVELS IN A DENTAL INSTITUTION REGARDING PATIENT AGE, CLINICAL INDICATIONS, AND CBCT SCANNERS**

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**Objective:** To present an overview of typical cone beam CT patient radiation dose levels in a dental institution for different age groups, clinical indications, and CBCT scanners.

**Study Design:** The patient dose database for CBCT exams performed in 2019, using the 3D Accuitomo 170 (Morita, Kyoto, Japan) and NewTom VG i evo (QR, Verona, Italy) CBCT systems in a dental education institution was assessed and extracted through an automated dose quality management system DOSE (Qaelum NV, Leuven, Belgium). Data regarding age, gender, and clinical indications related to patients, and the type of CBCT scanner, FOV size (small, medium, and large), and dose-area product (DAP) value related to imaging were recorded for each CBCT imaging procedure. A descriptive data analysis was performed, and the average DAP, an average of effective dose, and frequency of examinations were calculated.

**Results:** A total of 5,166 CBCT examinations were screened. Surgical planning and follow-up were the most frequent clinical indication being the majority indication in medium (35.7%) and large (27.6%) FOVs. In general, DAP and effective dose increased with FOV size. The effective dose ranged from 35.7 to 188.1 μSv for Accuitomo 170 to 46.7 to 140.1 μSv for NewTom VG i evo.

**Conclusion:** DAP values and effective doses were heterogeneous distributed amongst age groups and mostly influenced by clinical indications of the related FOV size selection. While patient-specific imaging remains advocated, the fact that two-thirds of the indications are surgically oriented makes the medium and large field of views predominant. Developers of CBCT systems could be advised to move towards patient-specific collimation and dynamic field-of-view selection, preferably via an automated algorithm to facilitate clinical implementation of the optimal patient-specific and indication-oriented dose (ALADAIP).

**PREFERENCE OF DISTANCE VS. IN-PERSON LEARNING BASED ON DIFFERENT RADIOL OGY TOPICS: A PILOT STUDY**

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**Objective:** COVID-19 pandemic-related safety measures have necessitated the need for innovative teaching and learning methods in order to keep faculty members and students safe. Consequently, distance learning has become the alternative teaching method in almost all educational institutes. Remote teaching and learning have become an essential tool in many residency programs. The aim of this pilot study was to determine the efficacy and preference of different learning and teaching methods among oral and maxillofacial radiology residents and faculty for different radiology topics.

**Study Design:** A Google survey form, created with the option of anonymized feedback, was sent to former and present oral and maxillofacial radiology residents and faculty at the University of Florida College of Dentistry. Participants were asked about their preferred method of learning for ten didactic and clinical radiology topics, with their feedback and reasoning for their preferred choices. The topics included radiation physics, radiation biology, basic and advanced interpretation, clinical radiology conference (CRC), literature review, tumor boards, neuroradiology rotation, nuclear medicine rotation, and ultrasound rotation.

**Results:** Four faculty and 9 residents responded to the survey, for a response rate of 100%. 92% of the respondents favored remote learning for literature review and tumor boards. Distance learning was also the preferred method for CRC (85%), radiation biology (69%), advanced radiographic interpretation (61%), basic radiographic interpretation (53%), and nuclear medicine rotation (53%). In-person learning was the preferred modality for radiation physics (92%), ultrasound rotation (77%), and neuroradiology rotation (61%).

**Conclusion:** Study participants feedback emphasized that distance learning can be an effective tool for teaching several radiology topics. However, conventional classroom teaching and seminars are the preferred modality for certain topics and rotations.

**Statement of Ethical Review**
Ethical review was sought and study was exempted from ethical review

**AN EDUCATIONAL METHOD FOR LEARNING AND ASSESSING INTERPROXIMAL DENTAL CARIES DIAGNOSIS IN CHILDREN’S RADIOGRAPHS**

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**Background:** Dental caries is common in children, and intraoral bitewing radiographs are the gold standard for diagnosing interproximal caries. Accurate interpretation of radiographs is a key competency for dentists treating children to minimize the consequences of misdiagnosis. There are currently no validated methods for assessment of this important competency for Canadian dental trainees.