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In addition to conventional intraoral and panoramic radiographic techniques, most commonly utilized advanced imaging techniques for a variety of tasks in the dentomaxillofacial region are Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT), Computerized Tomography (CT), and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Scientists have been searching for safer and comparable alternative imaging modalities to X-ray imaging due to increasing concerns regarding radiation dose and economic limitations. Recent development of the Ultrasonography (US) equipments enables the visualization of fine detail of the surface structure of the oral and maxillofacial tissues without the use of ionizing radiation [1]. This promising technology is based on the reflection of ultrasound waves (echoes) - sent toward the area of interest using a piezoelectric transducer - at the interfaces of tissues that have different acoustic properties [2,3].

In the field of dentistry, US technique can be used in clinical practice for bone and superficial soft tissue examination, major salivary gland or duct stone and salivary gland lesion detection, temporomandibular joint imaging, detection of fractures and vascular lesions, lymph node examination, measurement of the thickness of muscles and visualization of vessels of the neck including the carotid for atherosclerotic plaques [4-6]. More recently, devet](t)4(j) 483(6BDCe)-17(v)4(e)3(680( )34824(u)-25(r)2(e)-15(s)71(a)-30(n)2(dq(a)-30(n)2(d)-20(v)