Study Objectives: The objective of this study was to investigate four cases with a history of gunshot injury and radiographic evidence of airgun pellets in the maxillofacial region. Methods And Material: Four male patients between the ages 43-76 were attended our clinic for routine examination. The patients were evaluated with panoramic radiographs and cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). Results: The complaint of patients were malocclusion, trismus, ill-fitting dentures and routine clinical examination respectively. Panoramic radiograph revealed dense scattered radiopacities on maxillofacial region. CBCT images were revealed the accurate localisation and the relation with important anatomical structures of airgun pellets and maxillofacial fractures. Conclusion: An accurate localisation of foreign bodies in maxillofacial region is necessary for treatment planning. Conventional radiographs are the standard diagnostic procedure to localise foreign bodies in this region. Airgun pellets, plates and screws on jaws complicate accurate diagnosis on panoramic radiographs. CBCT is a useful diagnostic method in maxillofacial airgun injuries that provides three-dimensional images without ghost images.