

Films for Finals

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Introduction

- Chest radiographs (frontal)
 - ◆ Anatomy
 - ◆ Technical aspects
 - ◆ Systematic viewing
 - ◆ Examples
- Abdominal radiographs
 - ◆ Anatomy
 - ◆ Examples
- Skeletal radiographs
 - ◆ Systematic description
 - ◆ Examples

What do you see on x-ray films? (radiographs)

- Four natural materials are usefully distinguished
 - ◆ Gas (most commonly air)
 - ◆ Fat
 - ◆ Water (soft tissues - non-adipose)
 - ◆ Calcium (bones)
- ◆ Heavy elements (iodine, barium - Contrast)

CXR anatomy

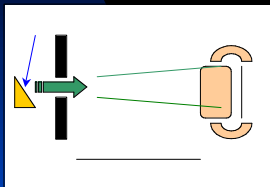
Visible structures

- 1 - Trachea
- 2 - Hila
- 3 - Lungs
- 4 - Diaphragm
- 5 - Heart
- 6 - Aortic knuckle
- 7 - Ribs
- 8 - Scapulae
- 9 - Breasts
- 10 - Stomach

Not visible

- Sternum
- Oesophagus
- Spine
- Pleura
- Fissures
- Aorta

CXR technical



Projection

- AP or PA

Patient

- Size
- Inspiration

Position

- Erect, Sup., Decub.
- Rotation
- Lordosis

Penetration

CXR system

Clerical Aspects of Image

- Patient
- Date/time
- Side
- Exam

CXR system

Heart
Mediastinum
Trachea/bronchi
Hilar structures
Lung zones
Lung lobes/fissures
Pleura
Costophrenic angles
Diaphragm
Abdomen
Bones
Soft tissues

Review Areas

- Apices
- Retrocardiac

Radiologymasterclass.co.uk

CXR system

Checklist for a systematic approach

- Patient identity
- Image data
- Image quality
- The obvious abnormality
- Systematic check of anatomy
- Review areas
- Consider the clinical question

Abdo XR anatomy

- Bones
- Liver
- Kidneys
- Psoas
- Bowel Gas

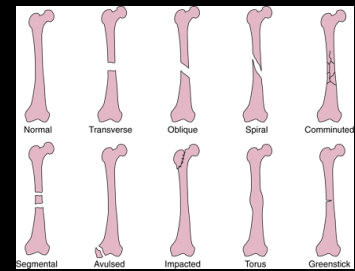
Describing Fractures

Bone, Site of Injury

Type of Fracture

Deformity

- Displacement
- Rotation
- Angulation



Recommend website:
www.radiologymasterclass.co.uk