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ID = 14245

Program = BS (Radio)

Module = Six semester

Instructor = M d e m @ b o f e h

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Paper = Positioning -

Q No 1:

Ans:

X-ray Projection for
Chest:

Posterior - Anterior (PA)

Projection:

The standard chest radiograph is acquired with the patient standing up and with the x-ray beam passing through the patient from posterior to Anterior (PA). The chest X-ray image produced is viewed as if looking at the patient from the front, face-to-face.

Basic Projection are;

- Postero - Anterior erect
- Antero - Posterior erect
- AP supine

P-T-O

- OP semi erect.
- supplementary projections
 - lateral
 - PA - expiration
 - apices
 - Upper anterior region

Radiological considerations
 as a result bones
 appear white on x-ray
 soft tissue show up
 in shades of grey
 and air appears
 black. On a chest
 x-ray the ribs and
 spine will absorb much
 of the radiation and
 appear white or light
 grey on the image.
 Lung tissue absorbs
 little radiation and will
 appear dark on the
 image -

Q No 2:

Ans:

① Basic projection for neck pain patients:

↳ Cervical spine x-ray can help find the cause of symptom such as neck, shoulder, upper back, or arm pain, as well as tingling, numbness or weakness.

It can detect fracture in the cervical vertebrae or dislocation of the joint b/w the vertebrae.

② - AP Projection:

patient either erect or supine.

③ Lateral projection.

④ Lateral supine.

P-T-O

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Cervical X-RAY:

A cervical spine X-ray is a safe and painless test that uses a small amount of radiation to take a picture of the bones in the back of the neck. During the examination an X-ray machine sends a beam of radiation through the neck and an image is recorded on special film or a computer.

Q NO →

Q no →

≡ X-ray view for knee
Pain:

- It usually conform with AP and lateral projection to evaluate knee pathology.

Al-though other non-standard, modified projections can be used for specific indications:

so Antero-Posterior and lateral are most used projection for knee pain and other disorders.

Q NO 49

Ans: ^{to} Positioning and
technique for Pelvic
x-ray;

check distance for
ASIS to table top on
each side to be sure
that pelvis is not soft-
ted.

Centre IR midway
between ASIS and
pubic symphysis. if pelvis
is deep, palpate for iliac
crest and adjust position
of IR so that its upper
border will project 1 to
1.2 inches (2.5 to 3.8)
above crest.

Q No 5:

Qns: kVp and mAs
importance

Kilovoltage peak is the peak potential applied to the x-ray tube, which accelerate electrons from the cathode to the anode in radiography or computer tomography. tube voltage in turn determines the quantity and quality of the photons generated.

while μ mAs more commonly known as mAs is a measure of radiation produced over a set amount of time via an x-ray tube. It directly influences P-T-O

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the relationship den-
sity when all other
factors are constant.

End
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