



Figure 2-1. A, Lateral radiograph of the skull of an 8-year-old Golden Retriever. B, A dorsoventral radiograph of a 9-year-old mixed breed dog.

From: Thrall. *Atlas of Normal Radiographic Anatomy and Anatomical Variants*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.

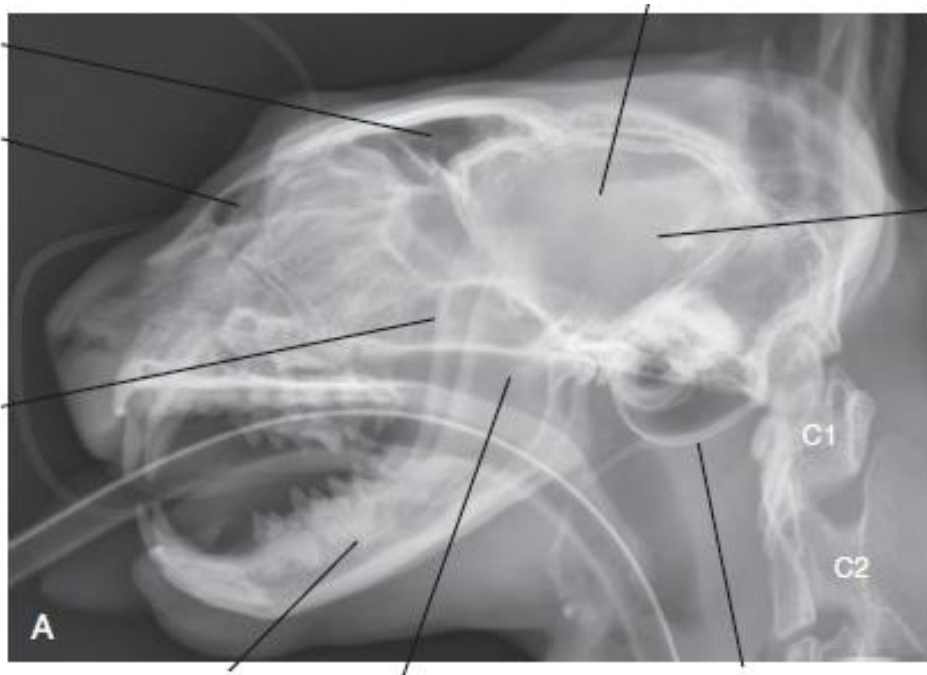
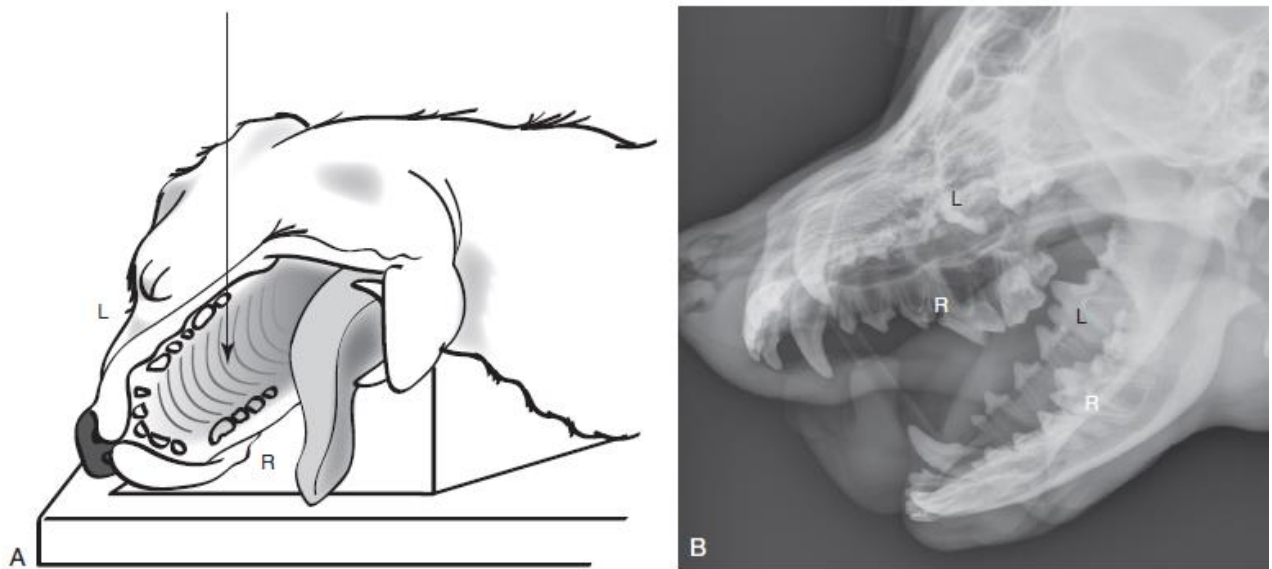


Figure 2-2. A, Lateral radiograph of a 3-year-old Domestic Shorthair cat. An endotracheal tube is present. B, Dorsoventral radiograph of an 18-year-old Domestic Shorthair cat. TMJ: Temporomandibular joint.

From: Thrall. *Atlas of Normal Radiographic Anatomy and Anatomical Variants*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.



**Figure 2-8.** A, Schematic showing the oblique positioning for radiography of the right maxillary dental arcade. Padding has been placed under the mandible to elevate the mandible and to rotate the left side of the patient's head dorsally. The left side of the patient is subsequently projected dorsally, and the right maxillary and mandibular arcades are projected ventrally. Both a left and a right marker should be used to avoid confusion as to which arcade is highlighted. B, Radiograph of an 8-month-old mixed breed dog, positioned as in A. A small plastic sleeve has been inserted between the left canines to hold the mouth open. This reduces mandibular and maxillary superimposition and maximizes the chances of obtaining an unobstructed view of the dental arcade of interest. (A, From Owens JM, Biery DN: *Radiographic interpretation for the small animal clinician*, Baltimore, 1999, Williams & Wilkins.)

From: Thrall. *Atlas of Normal Radiographic Anatomy and Anatomical Variants*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.