Patient positioning & clinical Radiography BVORAD-203

**UNIT 1**

1. Upper extremity - basic views

2. Lower extremity (including pelvis) - basic views

3. Chest including thoracic age and sternum

4. Spine - Cervical, dorsal, lumbar, lumbo-sacral (including functional views).

5. Skull – including trauma cases

6. Facial bones (nasal bones, zygoma, orbits, maxilla)

7. Mandible, Temporo-Mandibular Joints, Mastoids, petrous temporal bones

8. Abdomen - erect, supine, lateral decubituS

**UNIT 2**

Soft tissue radiography : Larynx, pharynx, nasopharynx, thoracic inlet

Dental radiography

Foreign body localization

High kV technique

Macroradiography

**UNIT 3**

1.General Pediatric Radiography

Special needs of patient and radiographer – equipment considerations (use of dedicated equipment and accessories) Technical considerations - the need to modify “adult” techniques – selection of exposure factors – image quality considerations – radiation protection of the patient - special techniques peculiar to children as follows : – Anorectal malformation – contrast study,intersex disorders - contrast study – esophageal atresia – pre/post op. – intussusception – congenital dislocation of hip – scoliosis – Leg–length measurements – assessment of bone age – non accidental injury – radiography of babies in incubators

2. Geriatric radiography

Understanding patient profile - possible difficulties during radiography – Technical considerations – need to carry out standardised projections in unconventional position – equipment and accessories – exposure factor considerations in view of variations in skeletal tissue – special care

**UNIT 4**

1.Operation theatre radiography

Operative cholangiography – orthopaedic procedures – pre-operative chest. Strict observation of asepsis – preparation of radiographer and equipment/accessories – careful safe use of mobile and fluoroscopic equipment – radiation protection – patient care – protection of theatre staff – rapid availability of radiographic image

2.Trauma/Emergency Radiography

Limb fractures - Fracture of thoracic cage, spine, skull – GIT obstruction – lung collapse – pleural effusion – pneumo-thorax. Selection of suitable X-Ray equipment – patient position

radiographic projections and sequence for each patient – modification of routine positioning, X-Ray tube and film – radiation protection – patient care