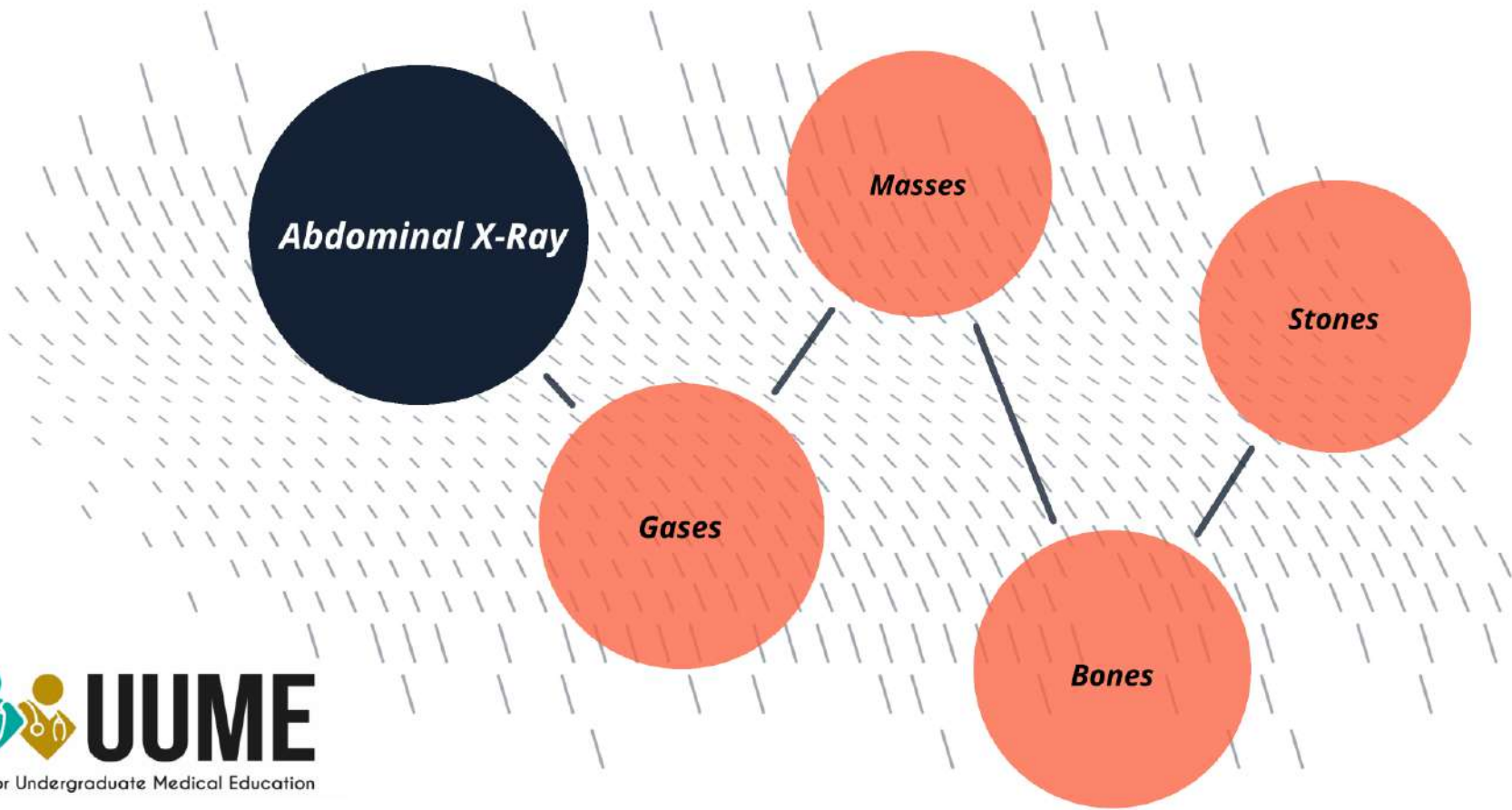


Interpreting abdominal X-Rays



The diagram consists of a large dark blue circle on the left and three smaller grey circles on the right. The large circle is titled 'Patient and X-Ray Details' and contains a numbered list. The three smaller circles are titled 'Patient', 'X-Ray', and 'Anatomy' respectively. The background of the slide features a pattern of diagonal grey lines.

Patient and X-Ray Details

- 1) Identification (Name, DOB, Hospital number)
- 2) Date and location of X-Ray
- 3) Orientation (L vs. R)
- 4) Position of patient
- 5) Projection of X-Ray
- 6) Penetration of X-Ray

Patient

X-Ray

Anatomy





The diagram features a large central grey circle with the title 'X-Ray technicalities' and a numbered list. To its right are two smaller grey circles, one labeled 'Position' at the top and one labeled 'Penetration' at the bottom. The background is white with a pattern of short, parallel grey diagonal lines.

X-Ray technicalities

1. Position
2. Projection
3. Penetration

Position

Penetration



The diagram features a large central grey circle with the text "Positions and projection" in white. To its right, four smaller grey circles are arranged vertically, each containing a position name in white italicized text. The background is white with a pattern of grey diagonal lines. A grey triangle is located in the bottom-left corner.

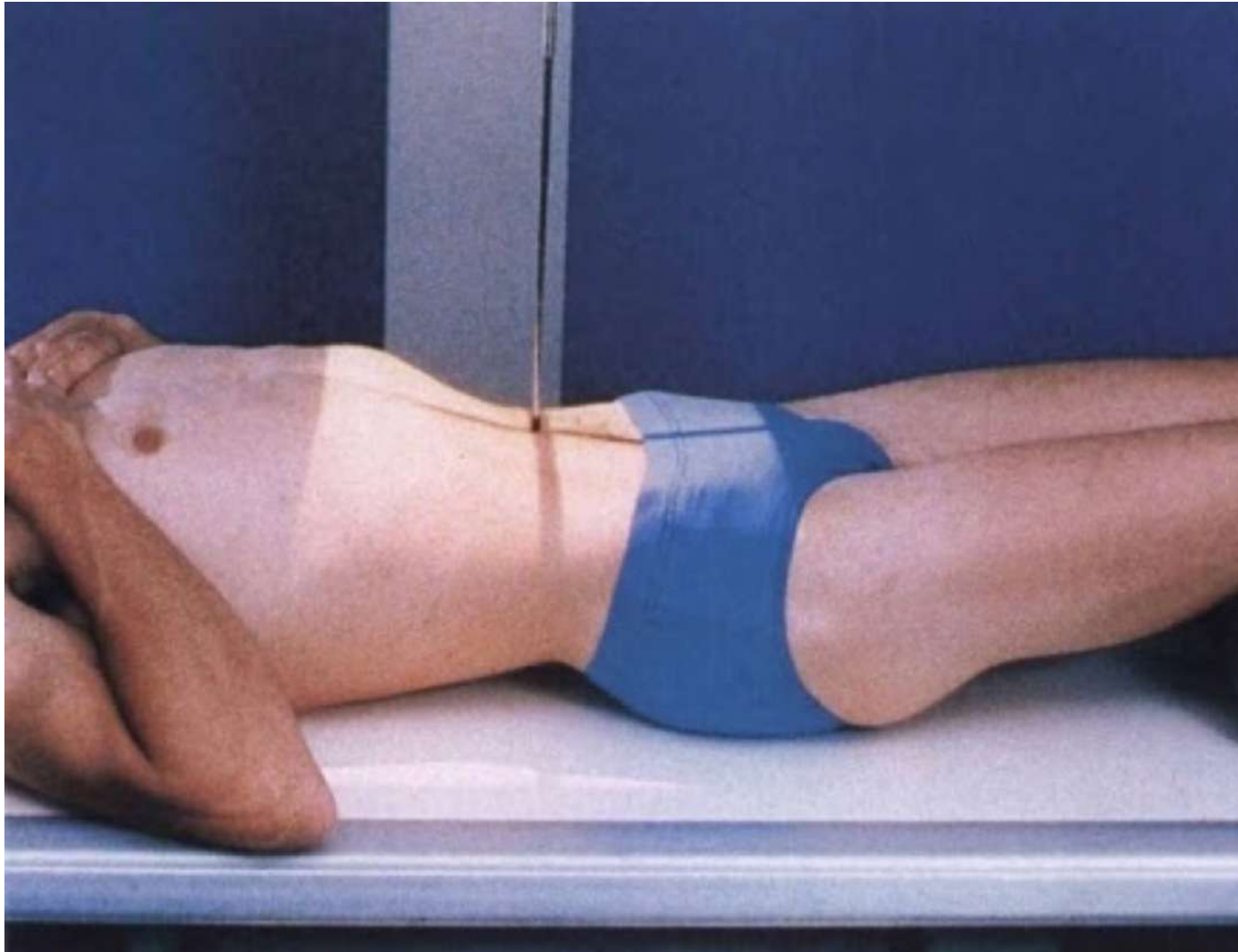
Positions and projection

AP supine

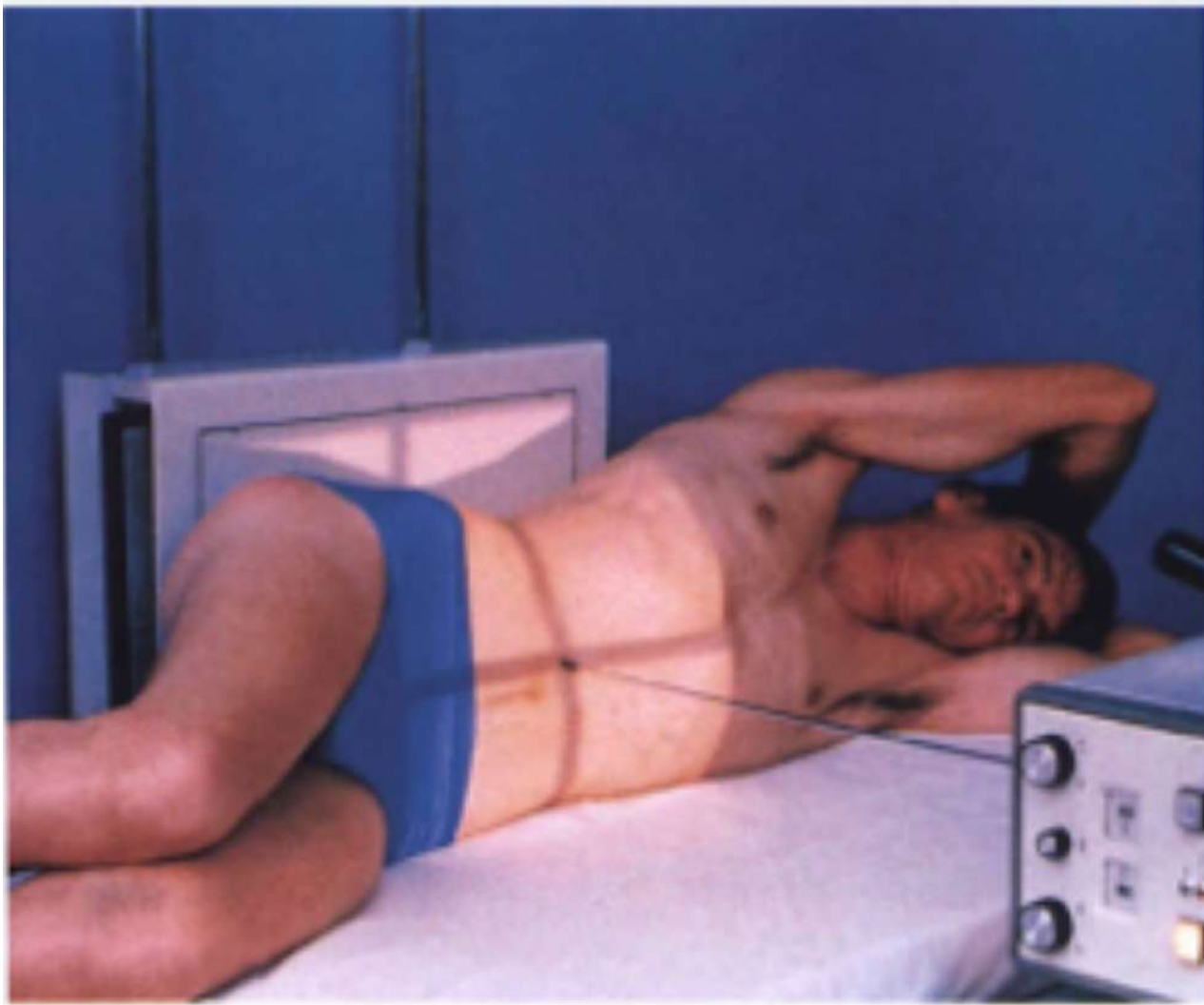
AP erect

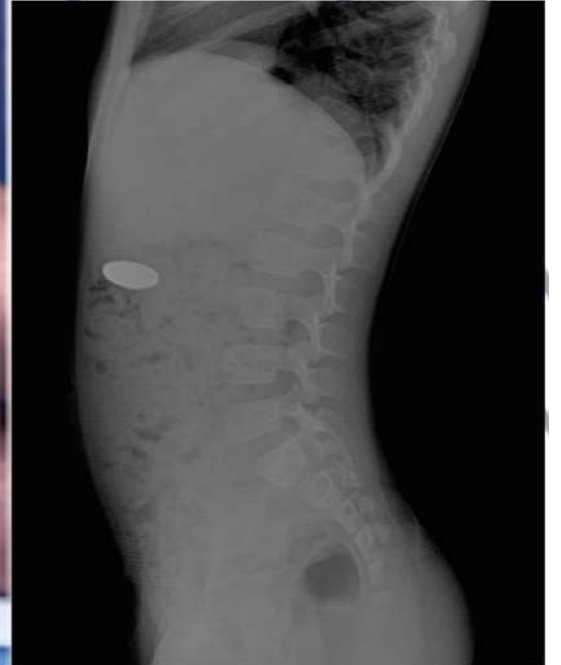
*Lateral
decubitus*

Lateral





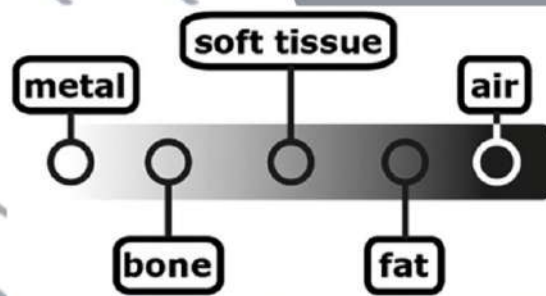


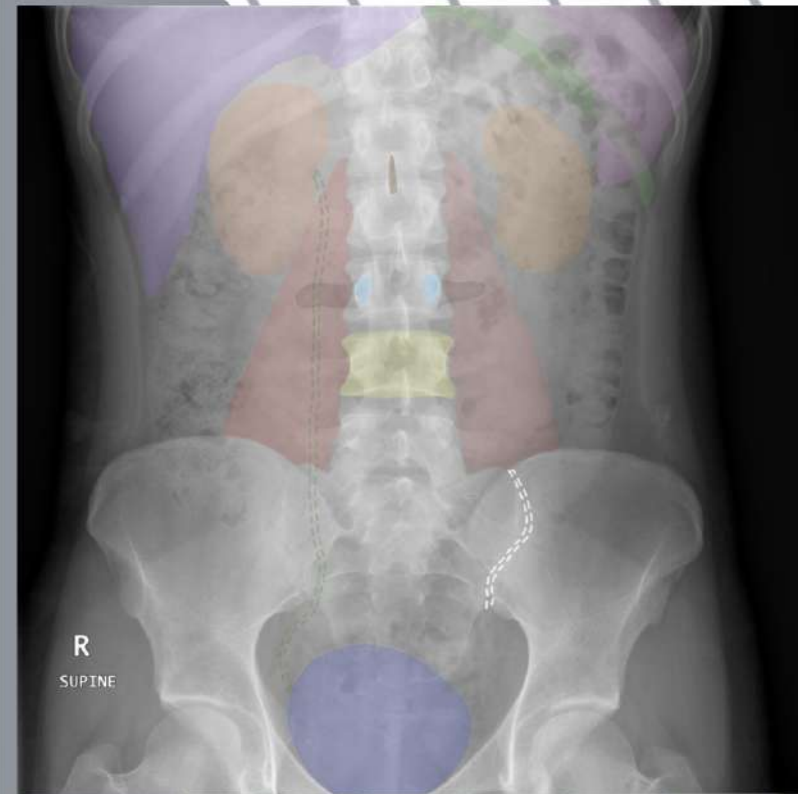
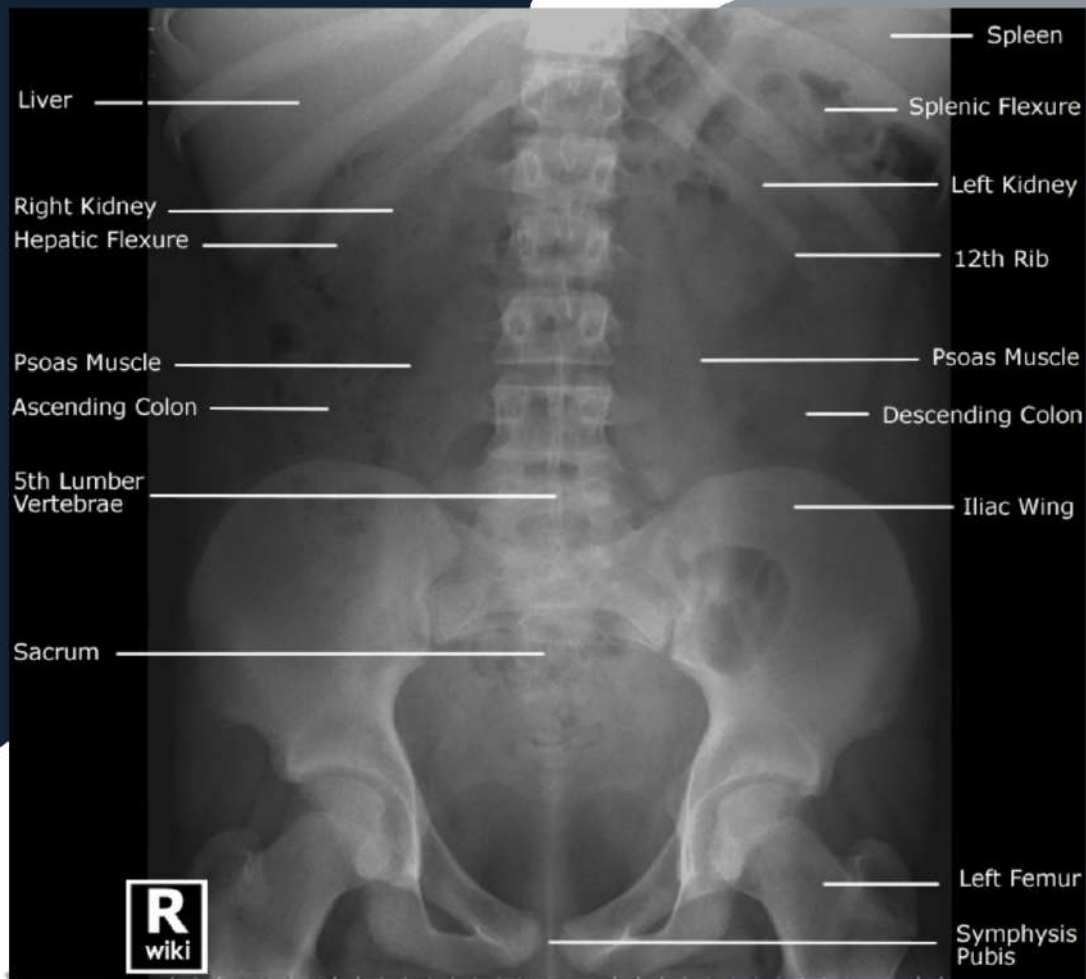


Underpenetrated

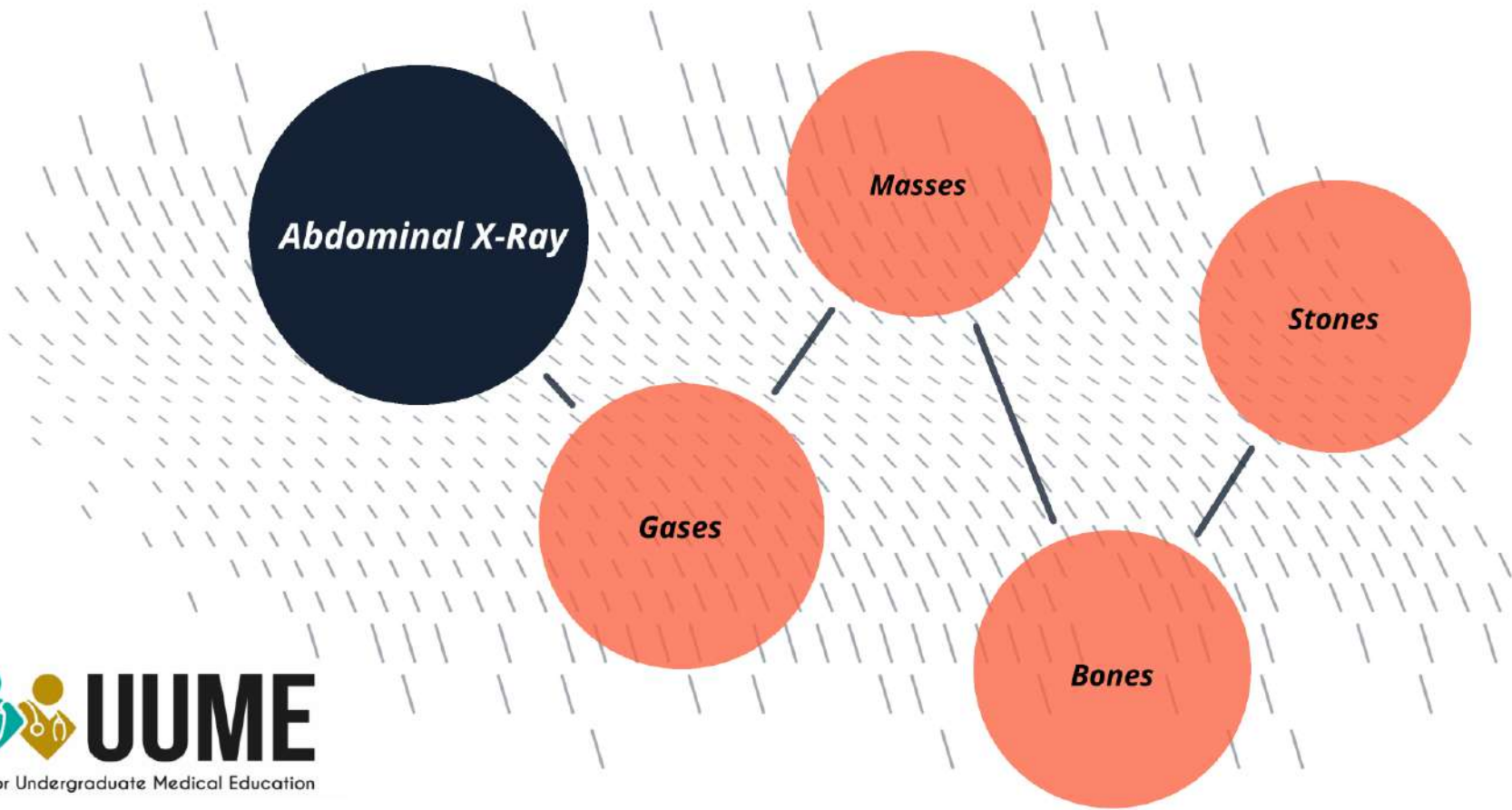


Over penetrated





Interpreting abdominal X-Rays





The diagram features a large orange circle on the left containing the title and a list. To its right are two smaller grey circles, one above the other, labeled 'Intraluminal' and 'Extraluminal'. The entire background is filled with a pattern of small, grey, diagonal lines.

Intestinal Gas Patterns

- 1) Intraluminal (Stomach, SB, LB)
- 2) Extraluminal (intraperitoneal, retroperitoneal, biliary)

Intraluminal

Extraluminal

Intraluminal Gas Patterns

- Stomach
- Small bowel
- Large bowel

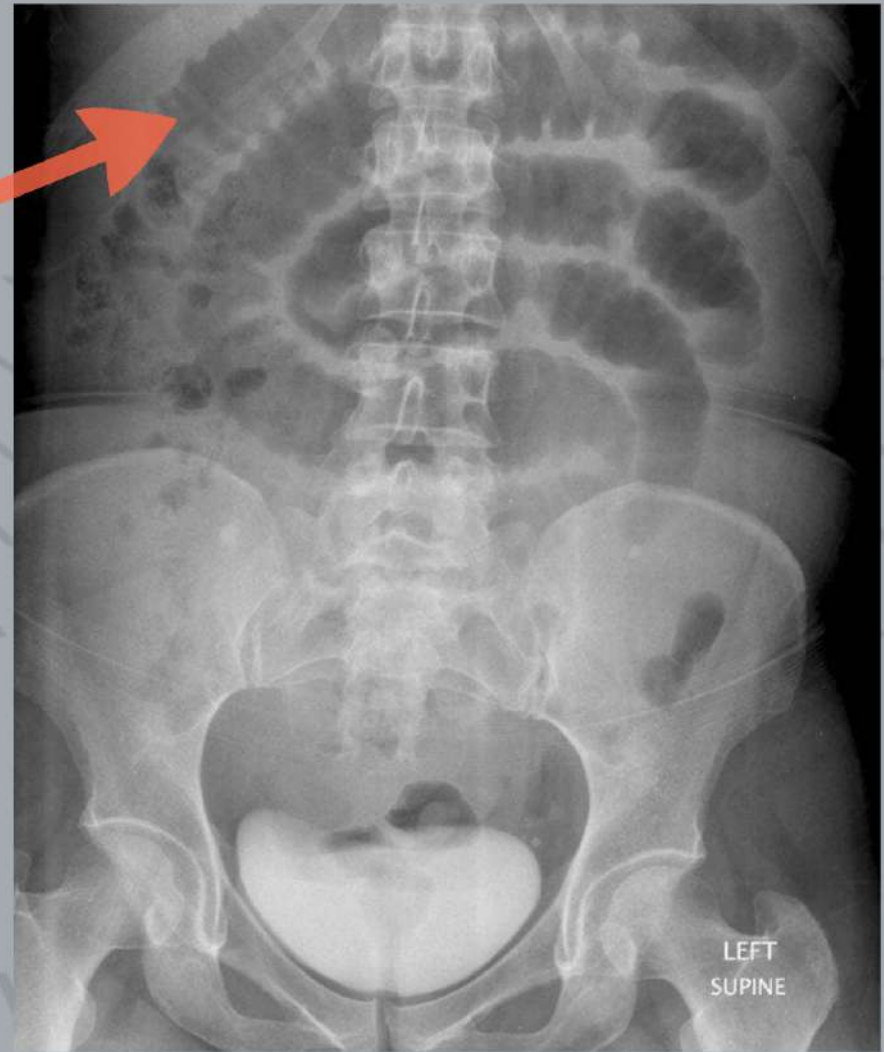
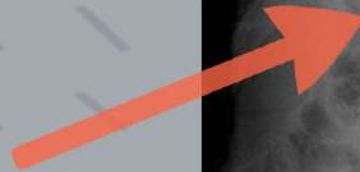
Stomach

Left upper quadrant



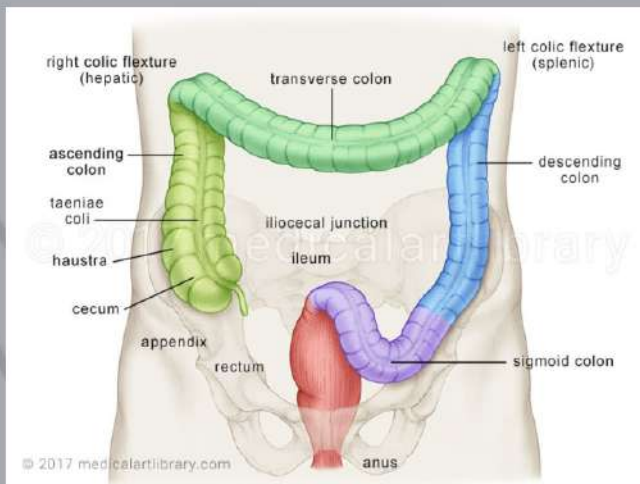
Small bowel

- Valvulae conniventes
- Central
- Small diameter
2.5-3.5cm

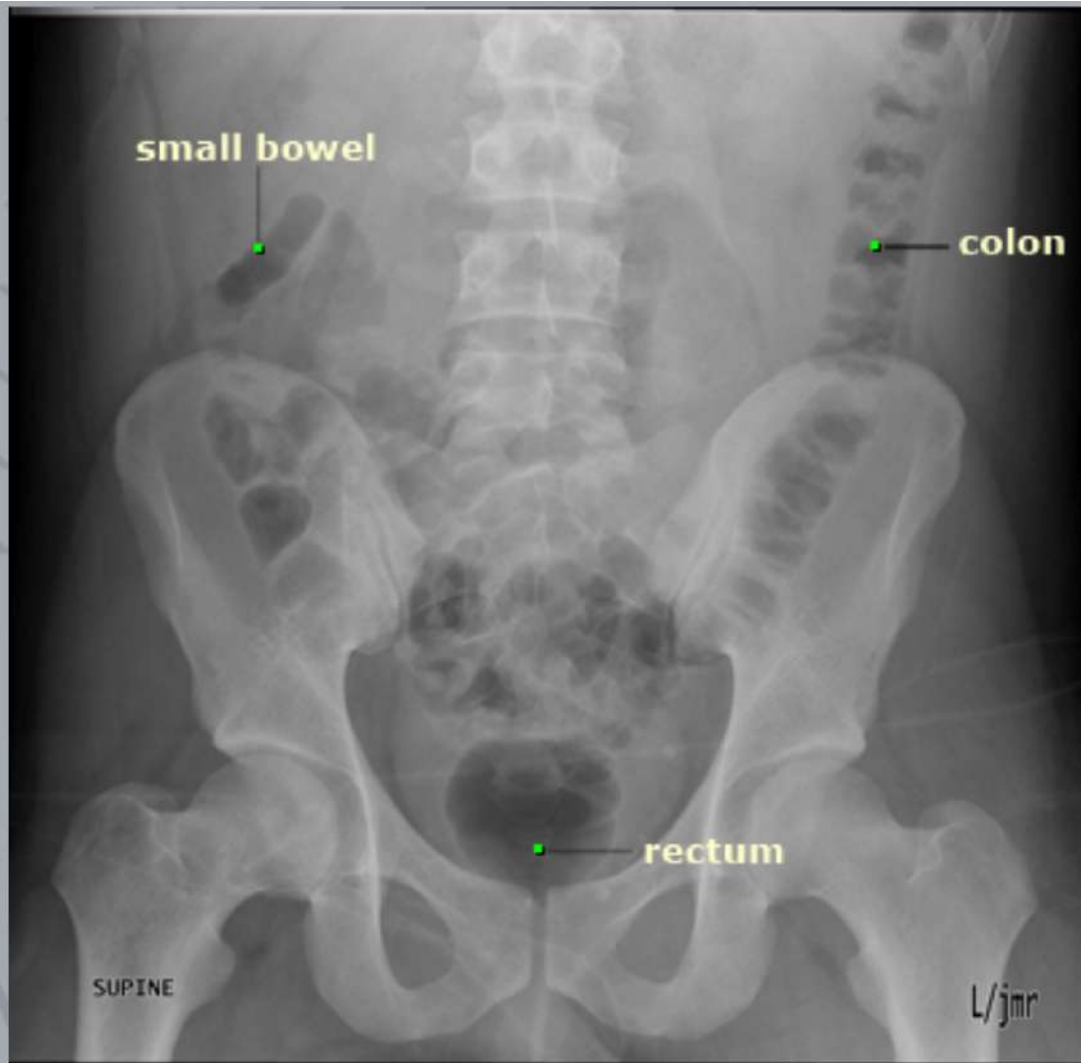
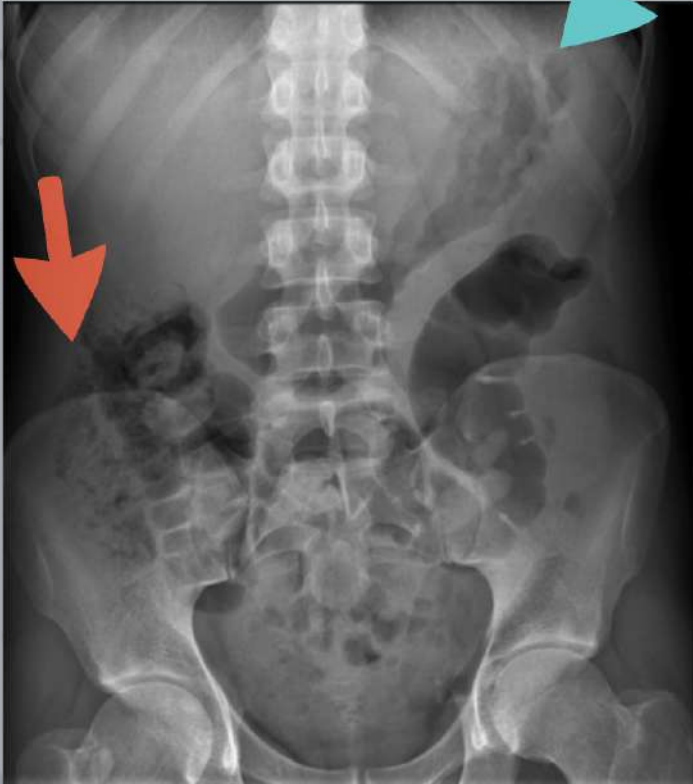


Large bowel

- Peripherally located
- Haustra
- <6cm
- Caecum and rectum <9cm

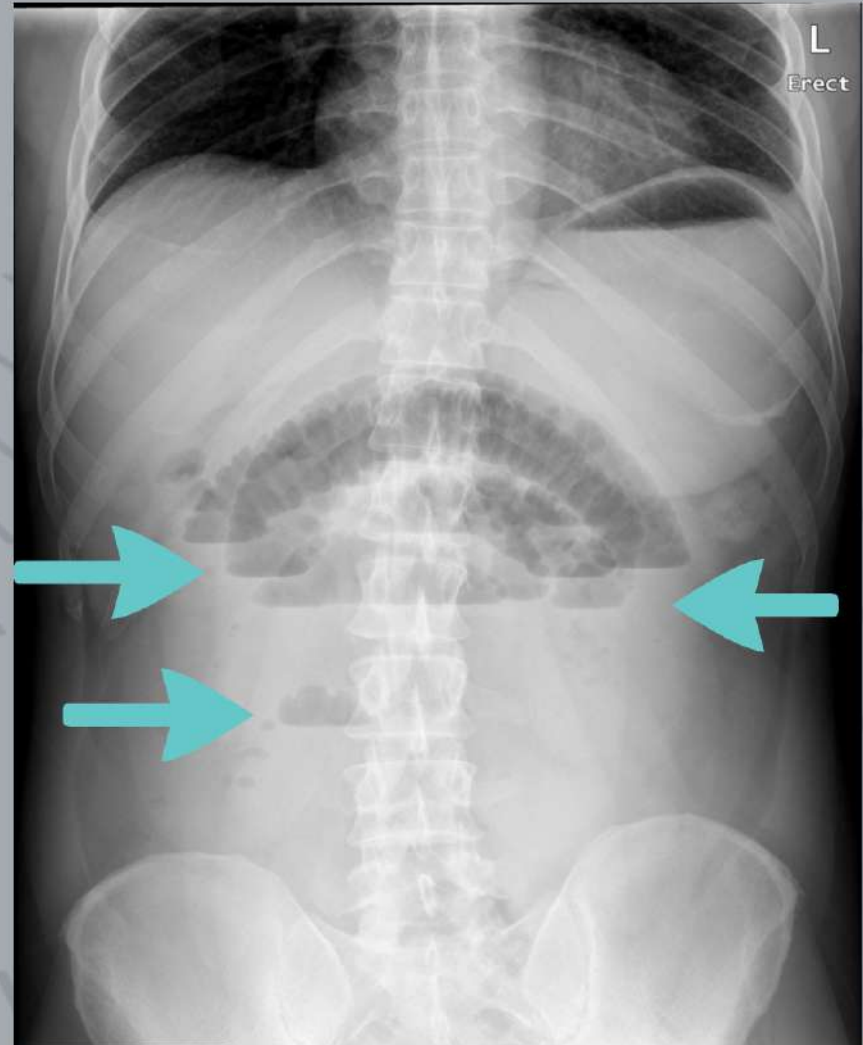


Rectum



Dilated loops of small bowel +/- Air fluid levels

- Ileus
- Inflammation
- Obstruction
- +/- Air fluid levels

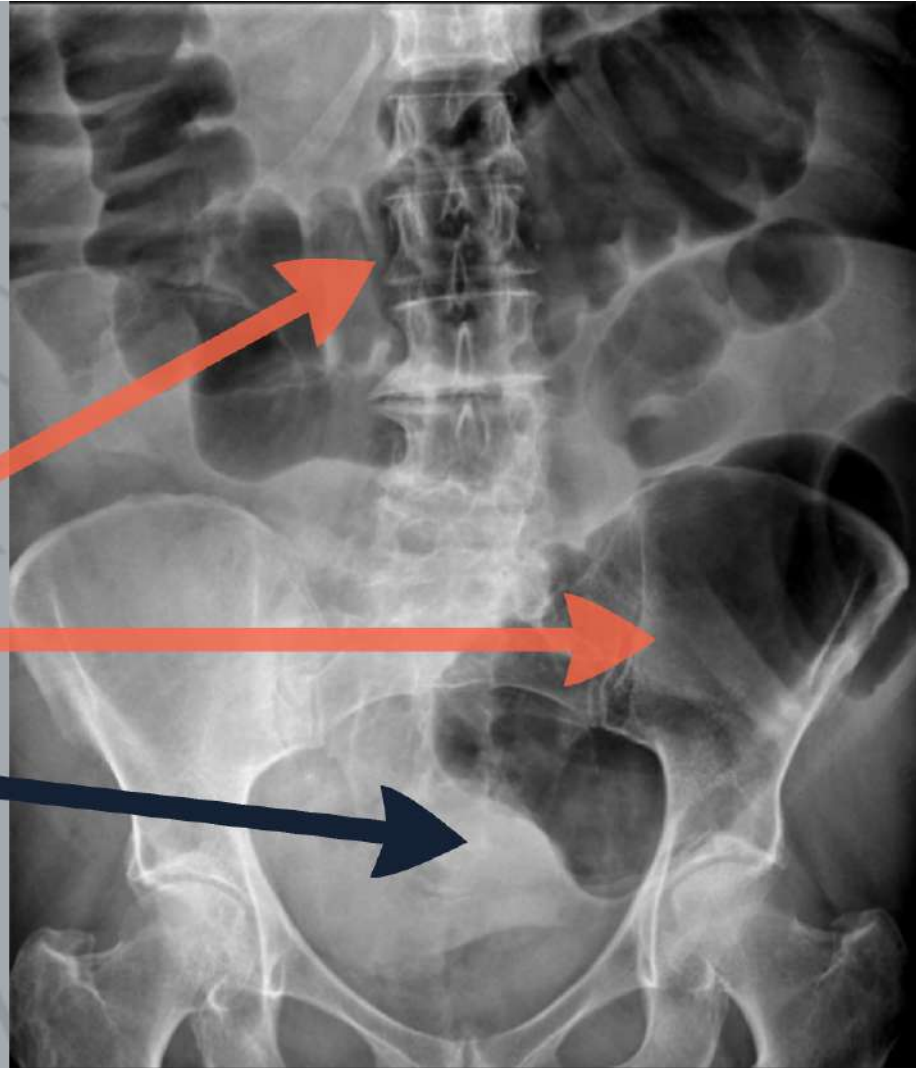


Postoperative ileus



Large bowel obstruction

- Transverse colon
- Sigmoid colon
- Obstruction

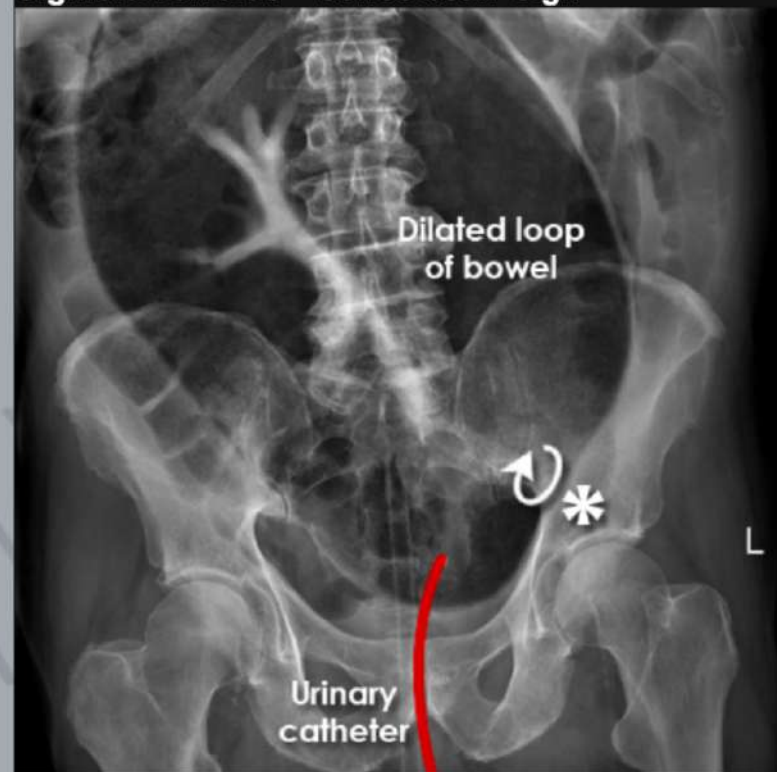


Sigmoid volvulus

Sigmoid volvulus - 'coffee bean' sign



Sigmoid volvulus - 'coffee bean' sign

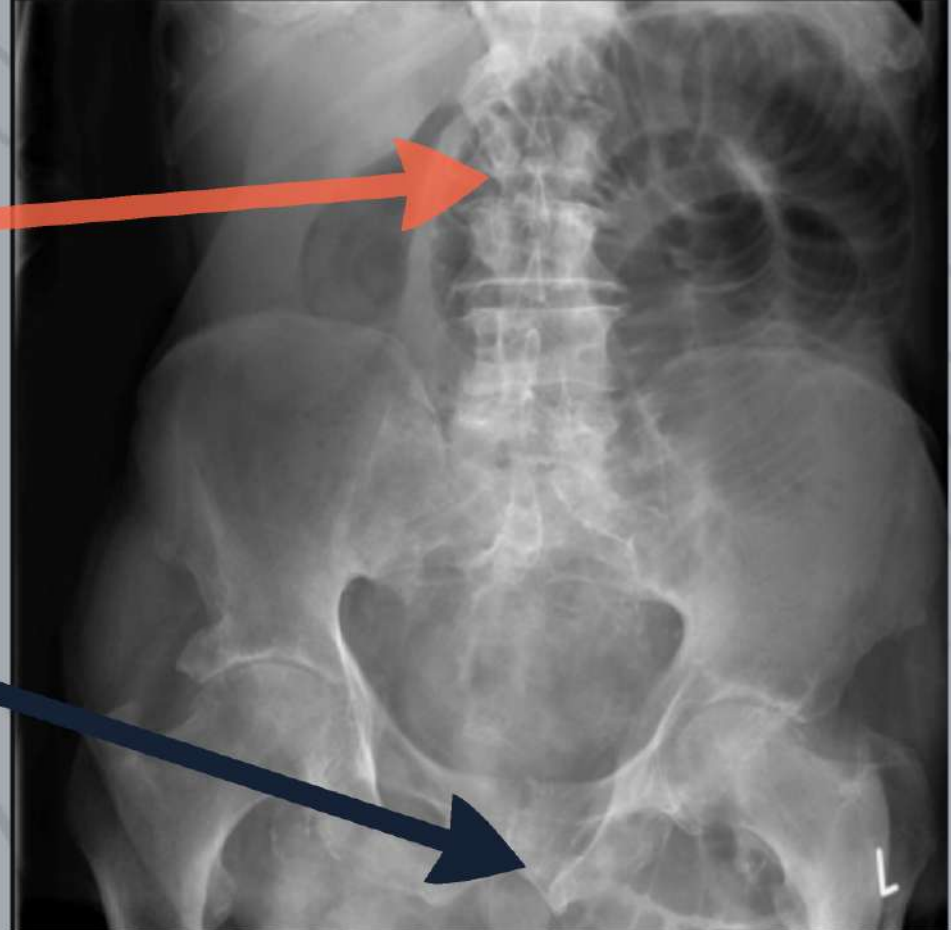


Inguinal hernia

Small bowel

Large bowel

Inguinal hernia





The diagram features a large central grey circle with the text "Extraluminal Gas Patterns" inside. To the right of this circle are four smaller grey circles, each containing a medical term. The background is white with a pattern of short, parallel grey lines slanted at approximately 45 degrees. In the top-left corner, there is a red curved shape.

Extraluminal Gas Patterns

***Rigler's
sign***

***Air under the
diaphragm***

NEC

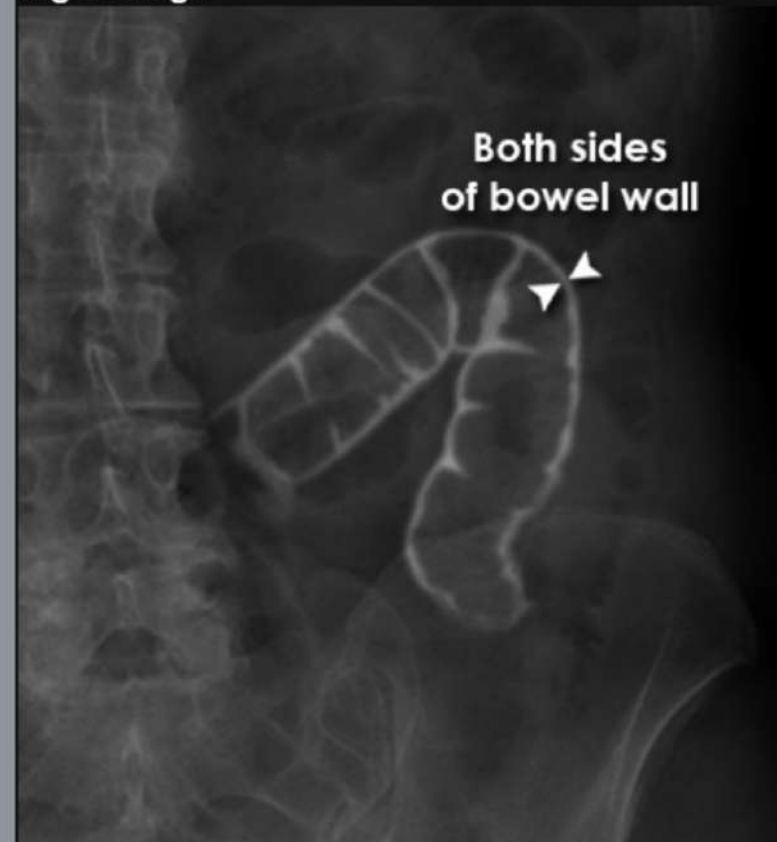
***Biliary
gas***

Rigler's sign

Rigler's sign



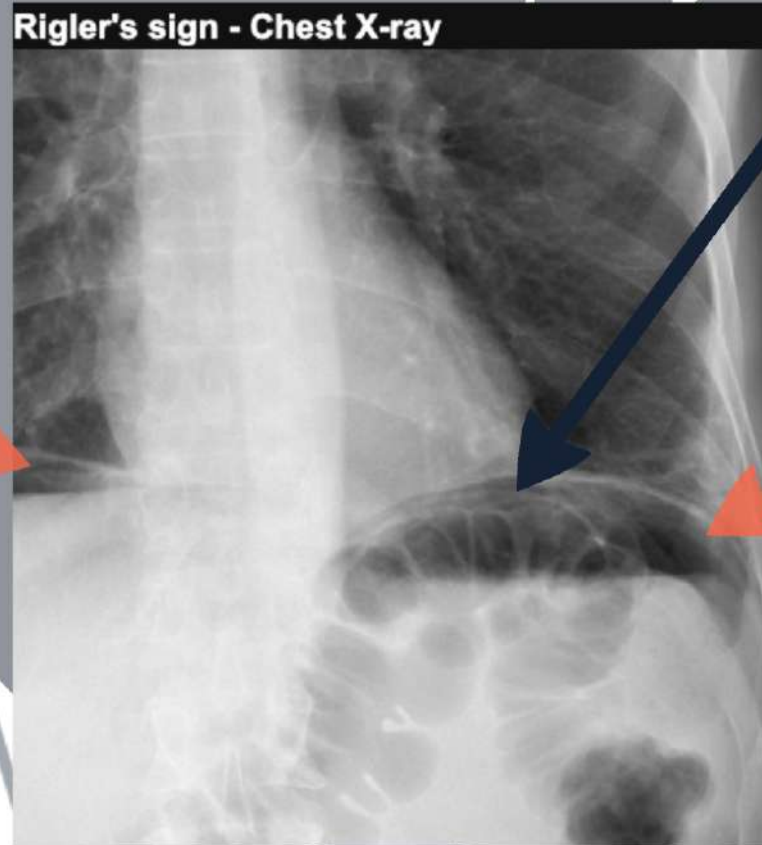
Rigler's sign



Air under the diaphragm

Rigler's sign - Chest X-ray

Rigler's



Necrotising enterocolitis

- Neonatal disease. Necrosis of bowel
- Abnormal gas distribution
- Dilated bowel
- Free air
- Pneumatosis intestinalis
- Portal venous gas

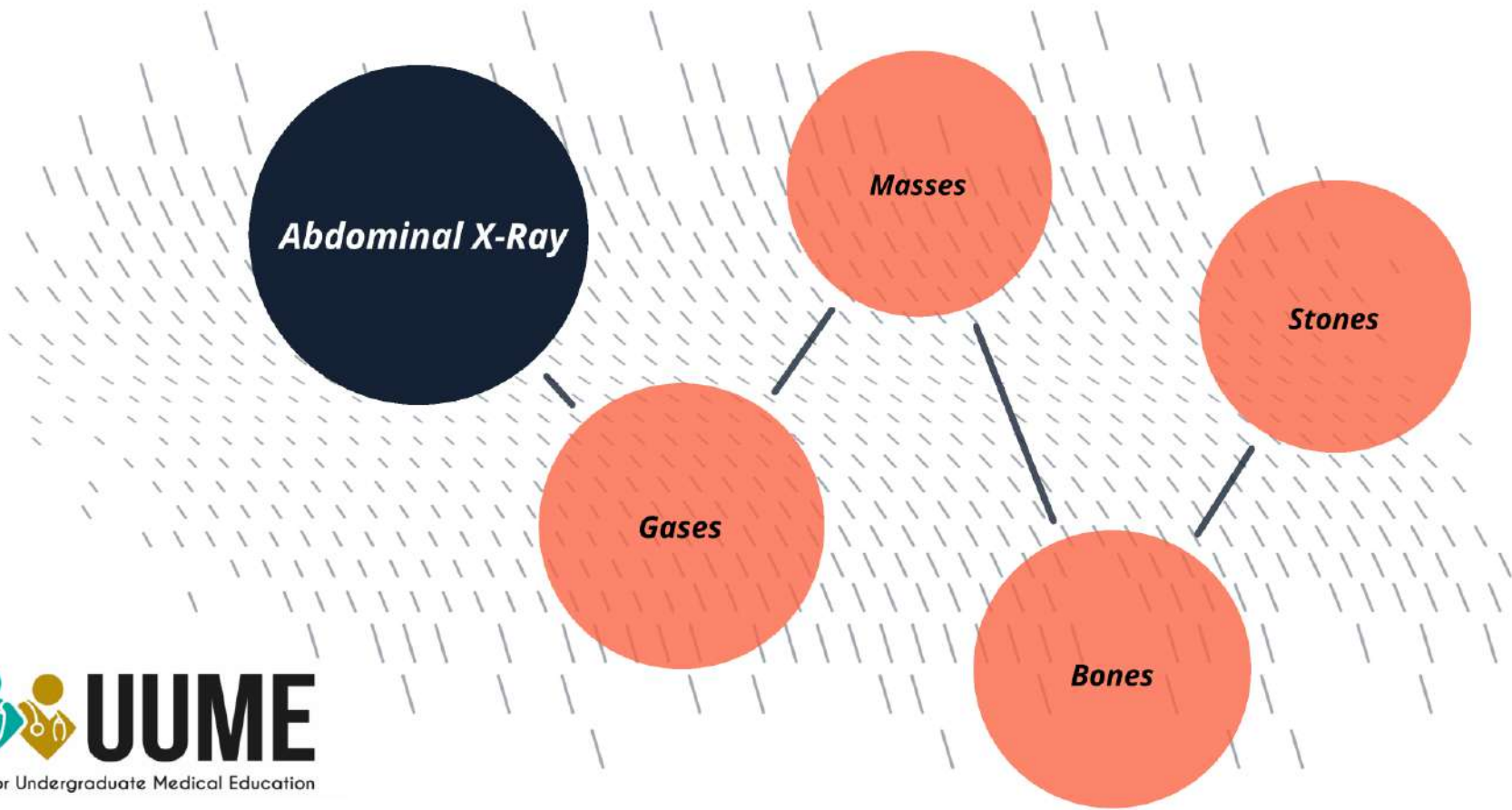


Biliary gas

Biliary gas - Post ERCP



Interpreting abdominal X-Rays



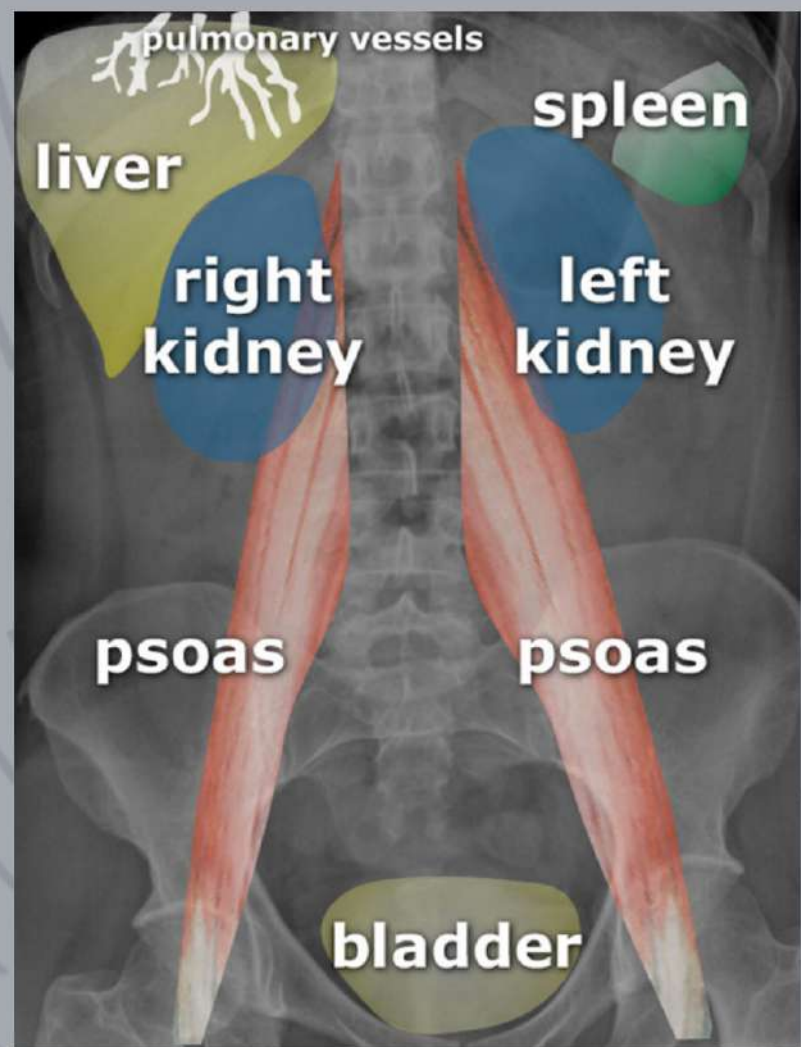


The diagram features two overlapping circles on a background of diagonal grey lines. The larger circle on the left is orange and contains a list of five items. The smaller circle on the right is grey and contains the word 'Masses'. Both circles are labeled with the word 'Masses' in bold black text.

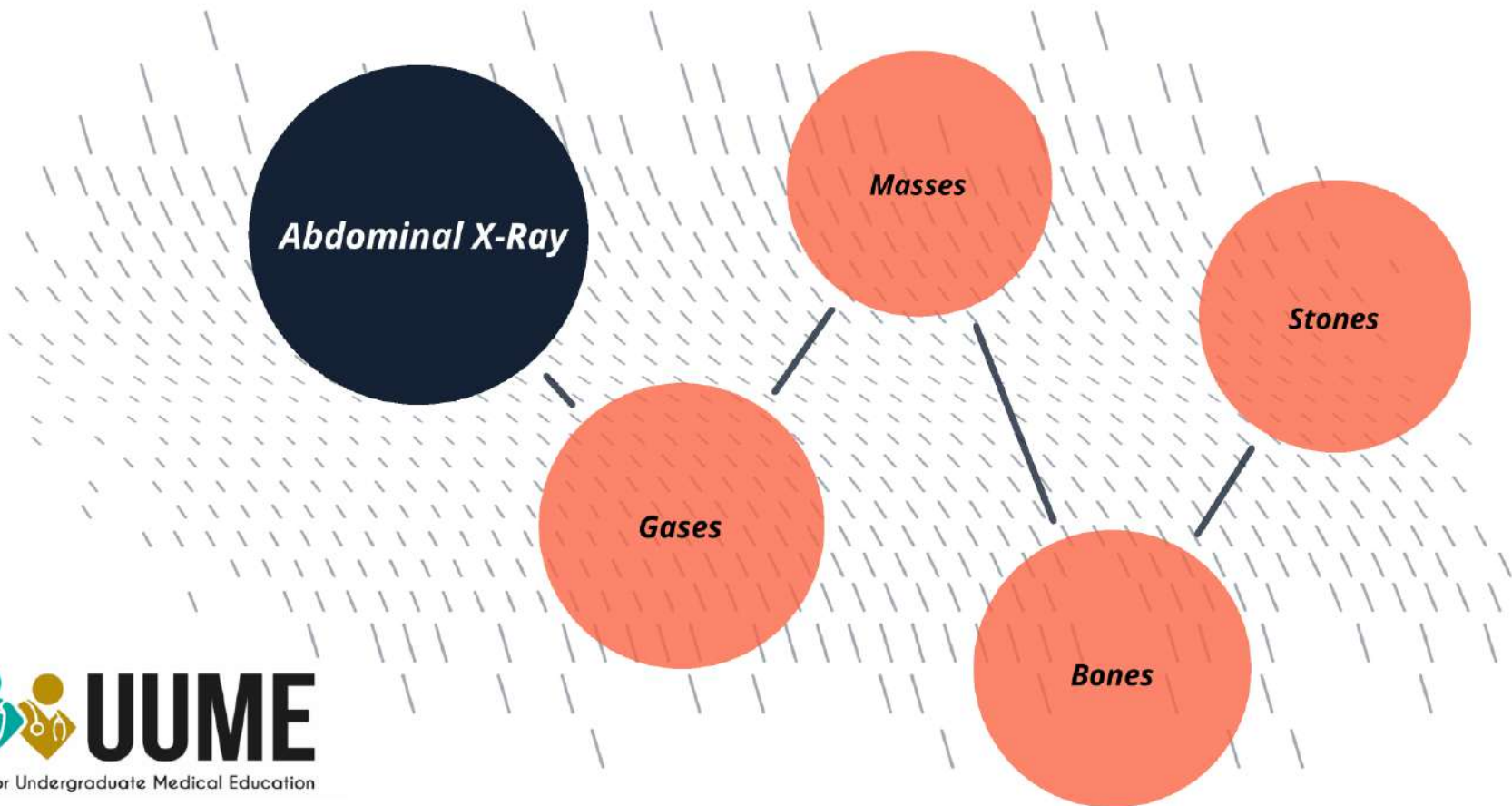
Masses

- 1) Liver
- 2) Spleen
- 3) Kidneys
- 4) Psoas muscles
- 5) Bladder

Masses



Interpreting abdominal X-Rays

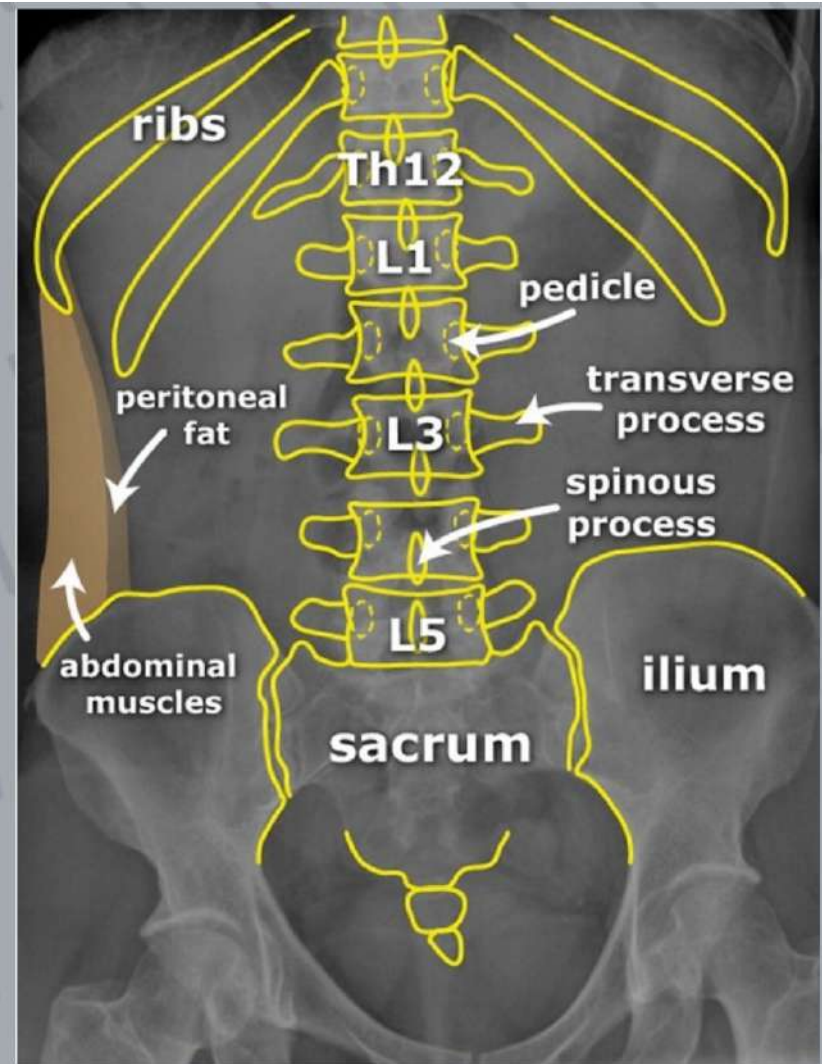




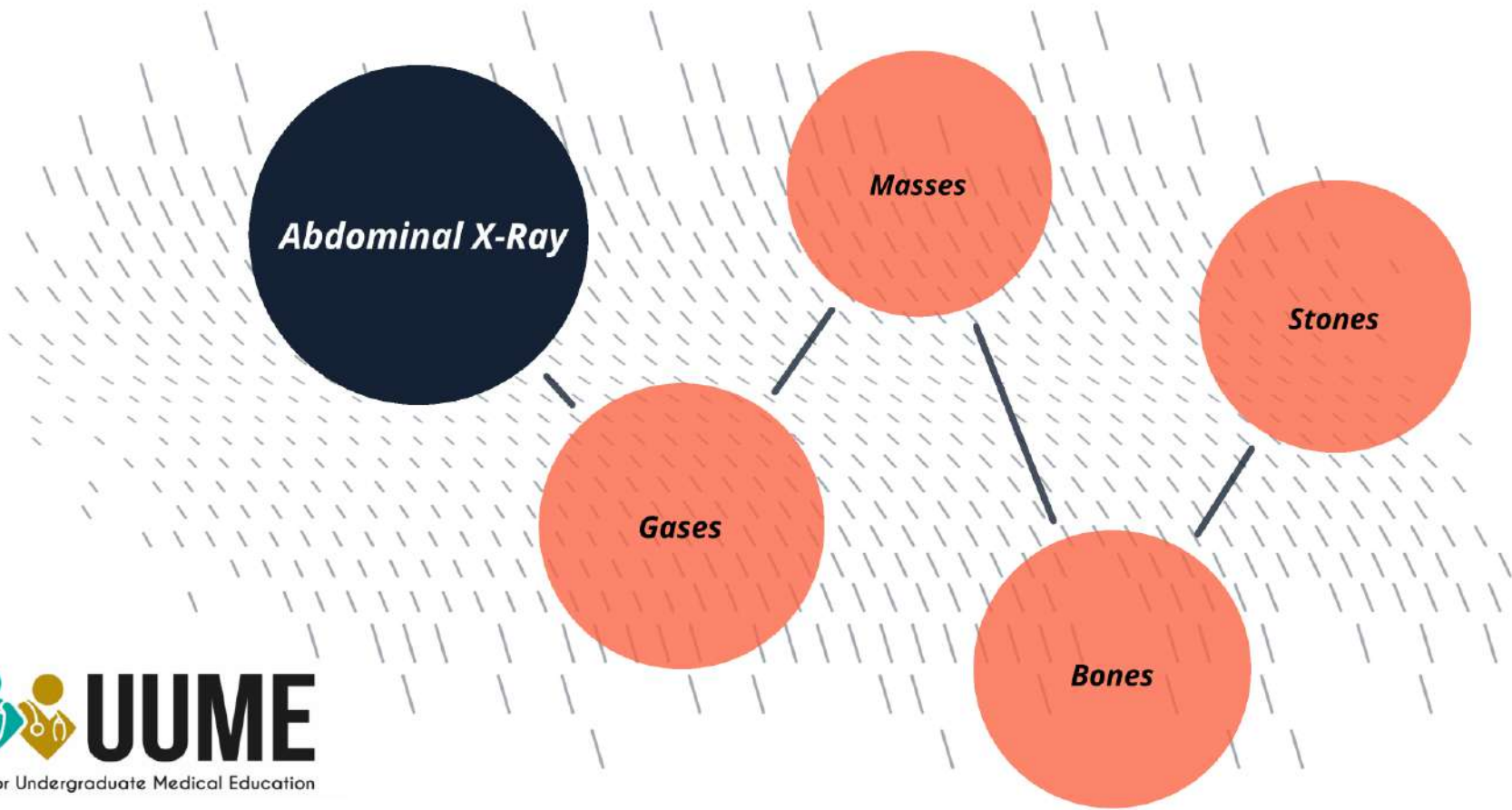
Skeletal structures

- 1) Spine
- 2) Ribs
- 3) Pelvis
- 4) Femurs

Bones



Interpreting abdominal X-Rays



Calculi and artifacts

- 1) Ureters
- 2) Urogenital tones
- 3) Gall stones and pancreatic calcification
- 4) Foreign bodies
- 5) Calcified lymph nodes
- 6) **Leads and Lines**

Ureters

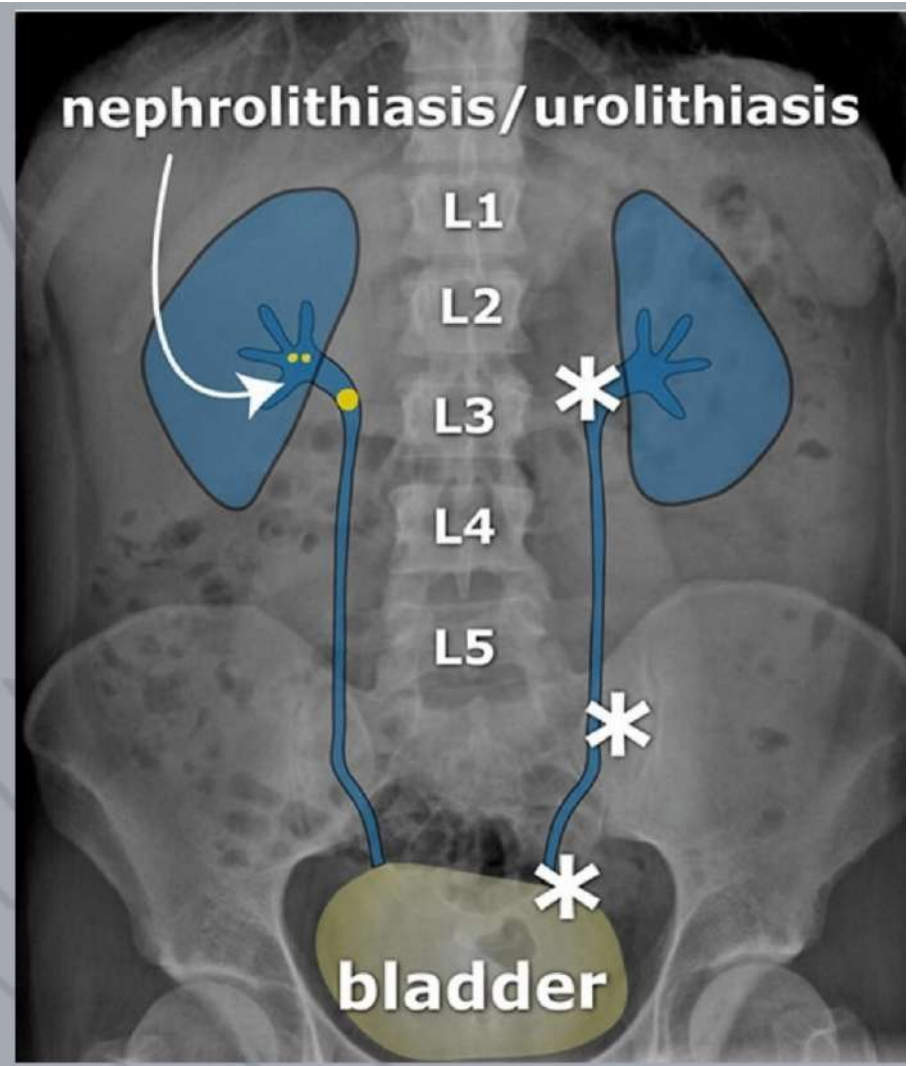
*Urogenital
Stones*

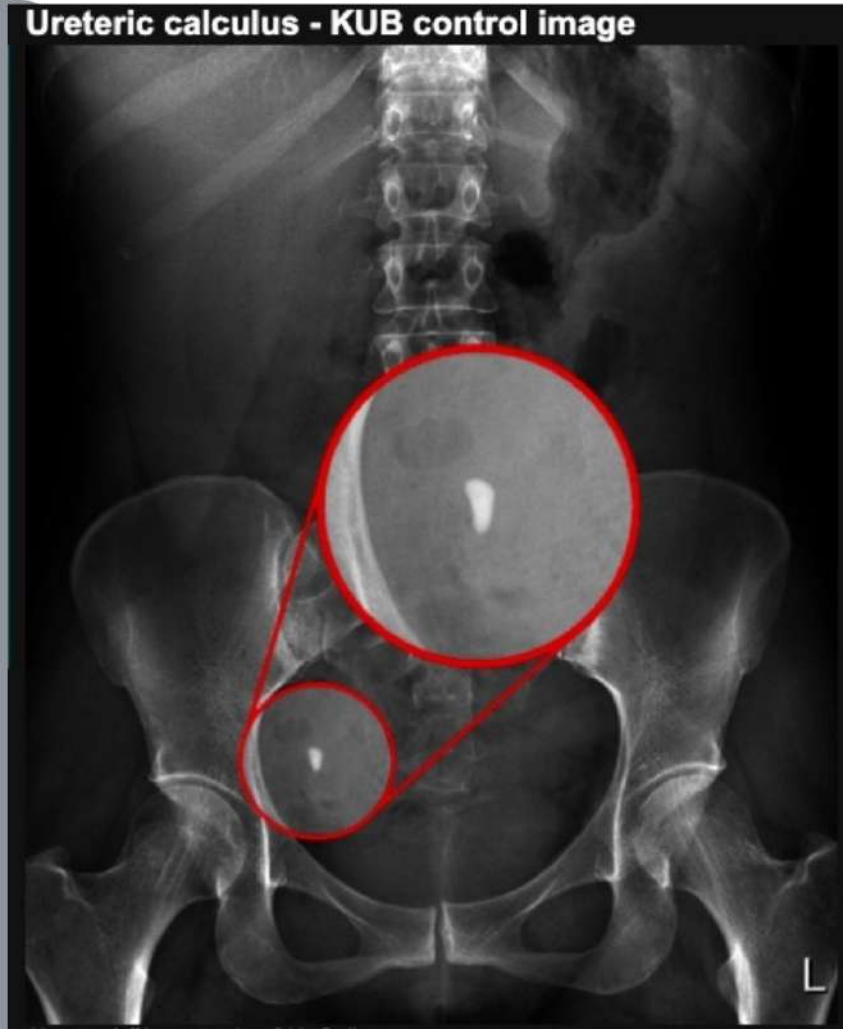
Biliary

*Foreign
Objects*

*Lymph
Nodes*

*Leads
and
Lines*





Calcified gallstones



Pancreatic calcification



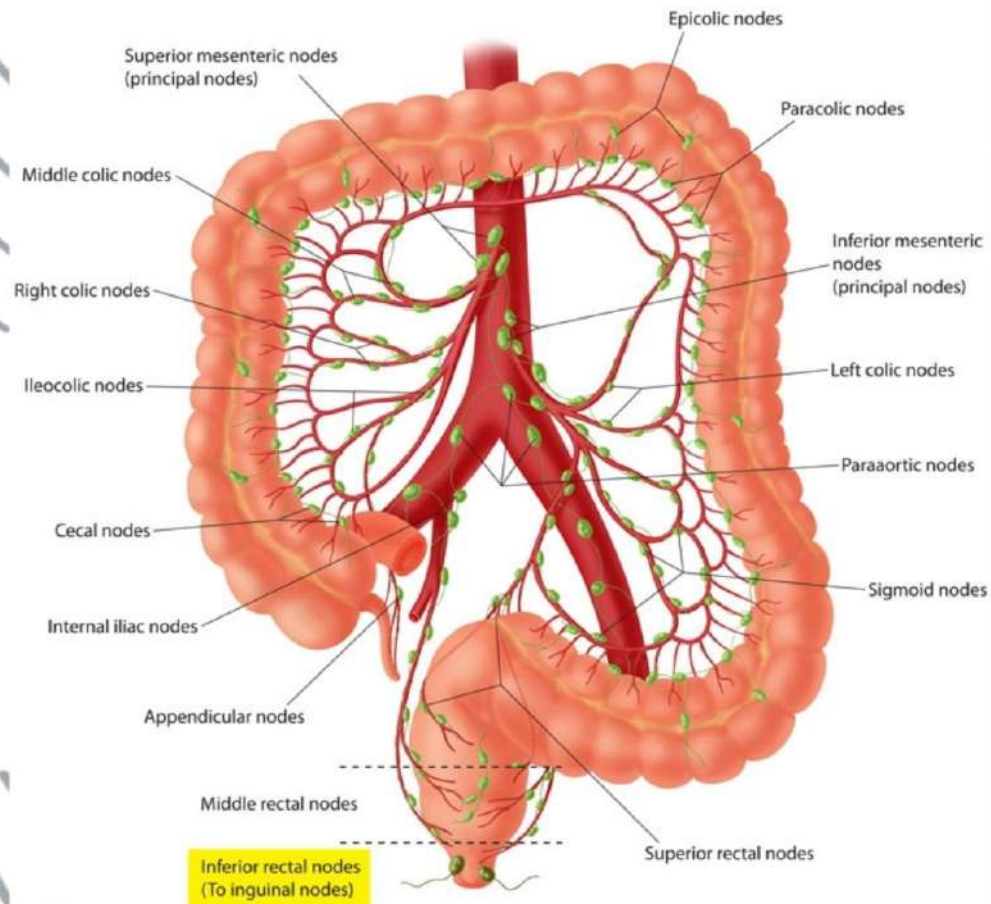
Ureteric stent



R



Lymph nodes & vessels of large intestine



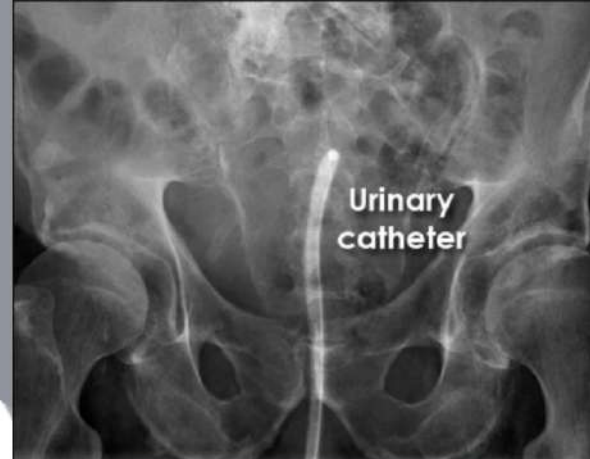
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Example

Urethral catheter



Urethral catheter





A 33-year-old woman was brought into hospital by the correctional services. She is complaining of abdominal pain. An x-ray was ordered after the physical exam.

Interpreting abdominal X-Rays

