

RADIOGRAPHIC PROCEDURES

1. A The medial oblique position of the foot would best demonstrate the articulation between the cuboid and calcaneus.
2. C The 45 degrees right posterior oblique position would best demonstrate the right glenoid fossa.
3. A T – 10 is located at the same level as the xiphoid tip of the sternum.
4. D The central ray should be directed parallel to the median sagittal plane for a verticosubmental projection. of the skull.
5. B The central ray should be directed to the joint nearest the film in order to demonstrate the sacroiliac joint utilizing an anterior oblique position.
6. C With the hand pronated, directing the central ray 20 degrees toward the elbow would demonstrate the scaphoid without superimposition if the part is not angulated.
7. D The central ray should be directed perpendicular in order to demonstrate the orbits projected superior to the petrous pyramids.

8. A Elevating the affected side would be utilized to demonstrate the axillary region of the ribs with the patient prone.
9. C The lateral projection would demonstrate posterior displacement of a fracture of the malleolus.
10. B The brachycephalic type of skull has a 55 degrees angulation between the petrous ridges and the median sagittal plane.
11. D The central ray should be directed to the 3rd metacarpophalangeal joint in order to demonstrate an oblique position of the hand.
12. A The upper incisors should be superimposed upon the cranial bone on a correctly positioned open – mouth projection of the dens.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A (Ampere)

ABC (Automatic Brightness Control)

AC (Alternating Current)

AEC (Automatic Exposure Control)

Al (Aluminum)

AP (Anteroposterior)

BERT (Beta Energy Restenosis Trial)

BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen)

CAD (Computer – Aided Detection)

cc (Cubic centimeters)

cm (Centimeter)

DC (Direct Current)

DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine)

EAM (External Auditory Meatus)

F (Fahrenheit) (Farads)

FT (Foot)

Ga (Gallon)

Gy (Gray)

Hg (Mercury)

HIS (Hospital Information System)

hr (Hour)

HU (Heat Units)

HVL (Half Value Layer)

KeV (Kiloelectron volt)

KV (Kilovolt)

KVP (Kilovolt Peak)

LAO (Left Anterior Oblique)

LET (Linear Energy Transfer)

LD (Lethal Dose)

LPO (Left Posterior Oblique)

m (milli)

Ma (Milliampere)

MAS (Milliamperere – seconds)

MeV (Mega – electron volt)

min (Minute)

mL (Mililiter)

mm (Milimeter)

mR (Miliroentgen)

mR/hr (Miliroentgen per hour)

ms (Milisecond)

mV (mega volt)

OID (Object Image Distance)

OML (Orbitomeatal Line)

PA (Posteroanterior)

PACS (Picture Archiving and Communications System)

Pb eq (Lead equivalent)

PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)

PSP (Photo – stimulable Phosphor)

QC (Quality Control)

QF (Quality Factor)

R (Roentgen)

R/min (Roentgen per minute)

RAD (Radiation Absorbed Dose)

RAO (Right Anterior Oblique)

RBE (Relative Biological Effectiveness)

REM (Roentgen Equivalent Man)

RIS (Radiology Information System)

rpm (Revolutions per minute)

RPO (Right Posterior Oblique)

sec or s (Seconds)

sv (Sievert)

SID (Source to Image Distance)

TLD (Thermoluminescent Dosimeters)

V (Volts)

WL (Window Level)

WW (Window Width)

yr (Year)