به نام خدا

تکنیک های رادیوگرافی شکم

گردآوری: **NadioLOGY_IUMS**

آدرس اینترنتی : telegram.me/iumsradiology

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Briefly describe the following common pathologies:
- pancreatitis (chronic and acute)
- small bowel obstruction
- crohn's disease
- ulcerative colitis
- diverticula (diverticulitis)
- cholelithiasis (cholecystitis)
- renal obstruction and the effects of reflux

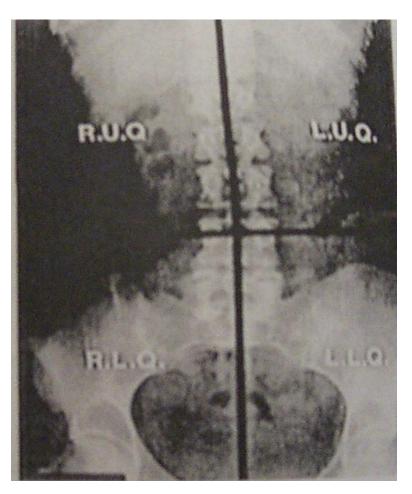
- Demonstrate a knowledge of the radiographic anatomy of the abdomen
- Be able to identify the radiographic appearance of the following:
- Small bowel obstruction
- Cholelithiasis
- Renal stones

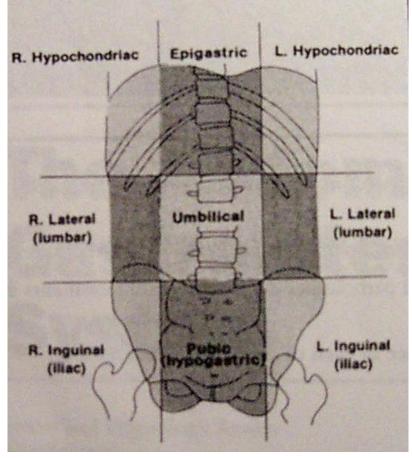
- Demonstrate a basic knowledge of the anatomy of the abdomen:
- Gastrointestinal system
- Renal system
- Basic vasculature
- Hepatobilary system
- Demonstrate and describe the techniques used to image the abdomen-including extra views

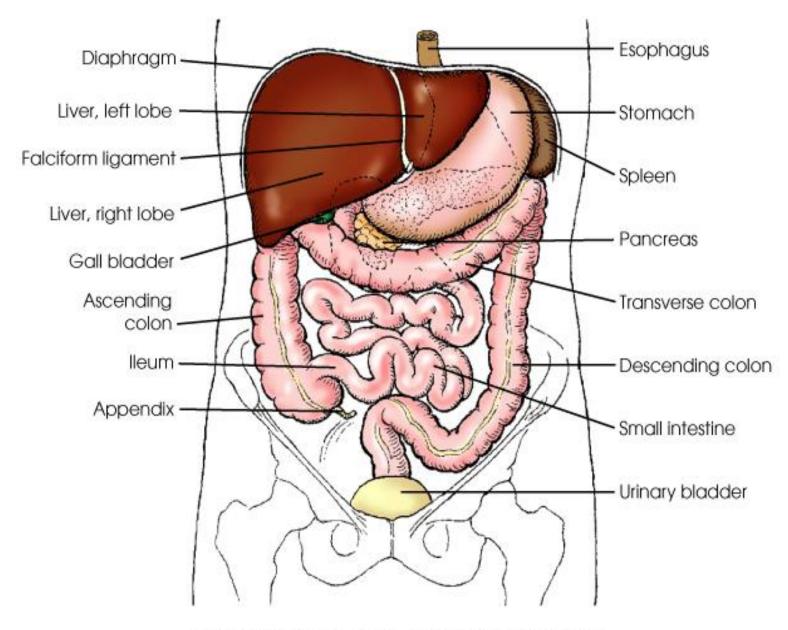
- Critique for technical accuracy, images of the abdomen
- Name and label the quadrants and regional divisions of the abdomen
- Describe in detail the bony landmarks of the abdominal region
- Be able to identify abdominal structures in transverse sections

- The abdominal cavity extends from diaphragm to the superior border of the bony pelvis
- Contains organs of the digestive system,
 reproductive system, renal system, lymphatic
 system
- Not all visible on plain film-some outlines

Quadrants and regions







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- Abdominal series- acute abdomen- supine, erect &
 PA chest
- KUB-supine, renal area
- Alternative views-lateral, left lateral decubitus, decubitus

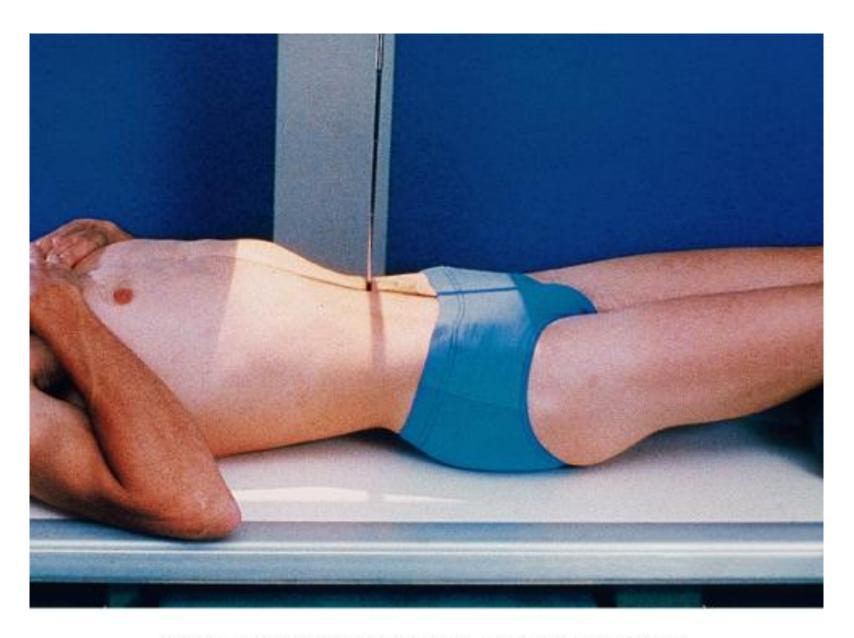
Patient Preparation

Clothing removed-no buttons and bows, zips or bits

- Clean patient gown
- Room prepared
- Exposure selected-short exp time to reduce

AP SUPINE PROJECTION

- Centre tube to table bucky
- 35 x 43cm IR portrait
- Patient flat on table
- Centre in mid sagittal plane at level of iliac crest
- Suspended expiration



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• Image Critique

- Bony structures seen- pubic symphasis, lower ribs, pelvis, hips, straight, centred spine, transverse processes of lumber spine
- Soft tissue structures seen-kidneys, liver, psoas muscles, spleen, bowel gas, urinary bladder, lateral abdominal walls

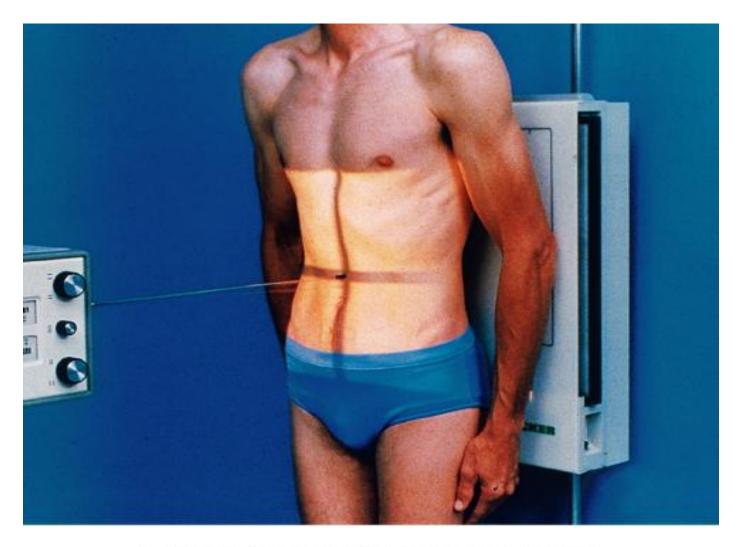
- No patient motion
- Uniform density
- across abdomen



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AP ERECT POSITION

- Centre x-ray tube to erect bucky
- 35 x 43cm IR portrait
- Patient standing with back against upright bucky
- Centre midsagittal plane 5cm above the level of the iliac crests-if diaphragms needed on image
- If bladder needed centre to iliac crests

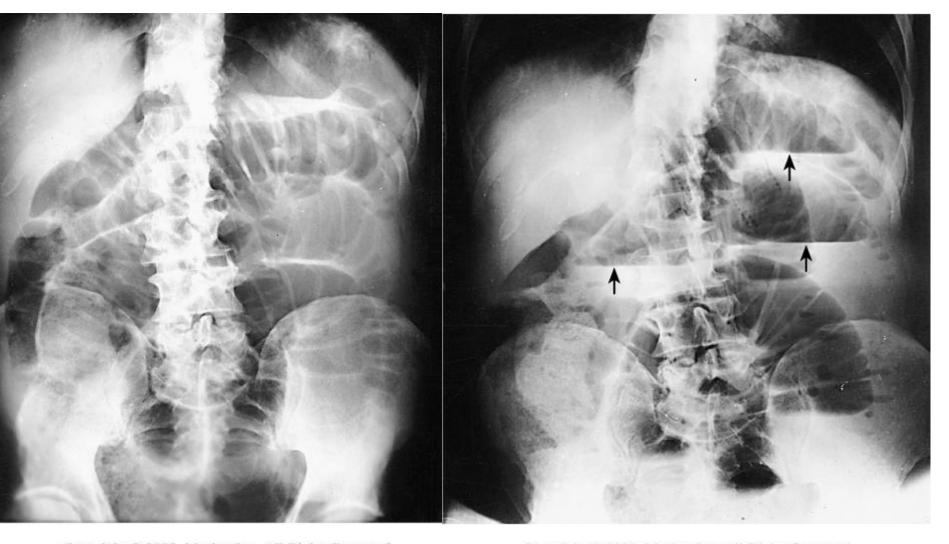


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- Held expiration-organs not compressed
- Exposure may need to be increased-soft tissue falls forward and down. Supine soft tissue is flattened.
- Patient should be upright for at least 10 minutes so any air in the peritoneum has time to rise and be seen under the diaphragms

Image Critique

- Same as supine abdomen
- Same film density as supine
- An erect marker
- Sequence-PA chest, erect abdo, supine abdo



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Supine

Erect •

Renal •

Often referred to as KUB •

Supine abdomen as well as coned down area of •

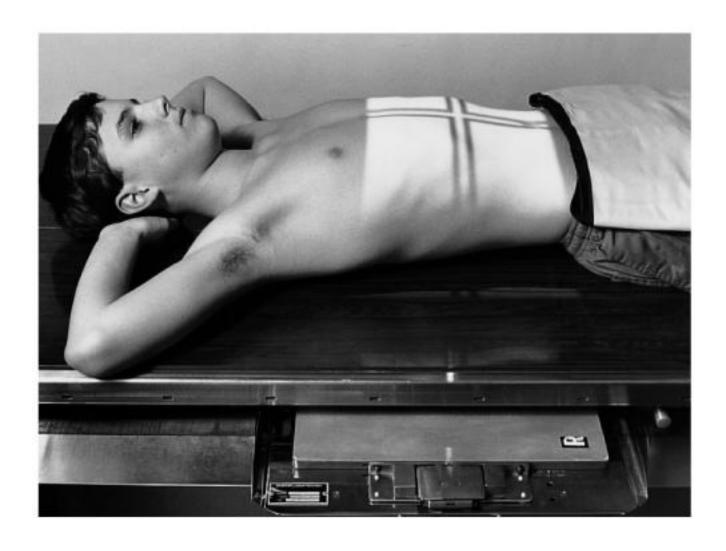
kidneys

Taken on inspiration •

30 x 40cm IR landscape in table bucky •

Centre midsagittal plane approx 4 finger down • from xiphisternum (7cm)

Iliac crest at bottom of IR •





• Renal Area

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Left Lateral Decubitus •

Can be AP or PA •

Patient too ill to stand or sit •

Lie patient onto left side •

If possible wait a few minutes to allow any free air • to rise

Place a radiolucent sponge under right side to elevate • so all abdomen can be seen

Arms elevated away from body •

Knees slightly bent forward for support. •

Centre to iliac crests •

May need slightly higher centring to have diaphragms • on film

Stationary grid or upright bucky •

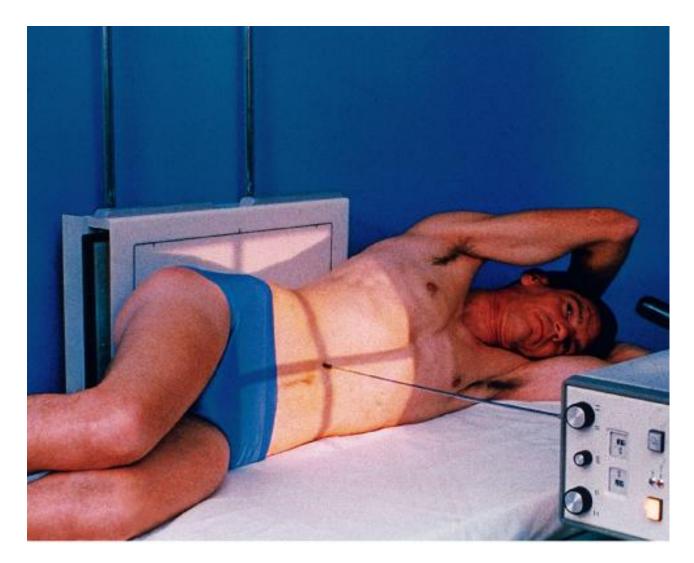
Suspended expiation •

Right lateral decub may be requested of if patient • can't lie on left side

Wedge filter-even density •

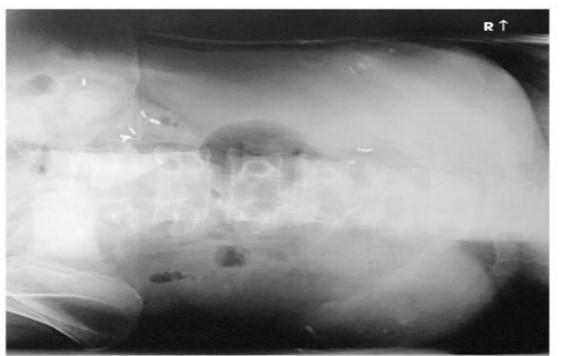
Held expiration •

35 x 43cm IR lengthwise with respect to the patient •



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Film Critique •

No rotation •

Diaphragm on film, symphasis pubis if possible •

Both sides of abdomen on film •

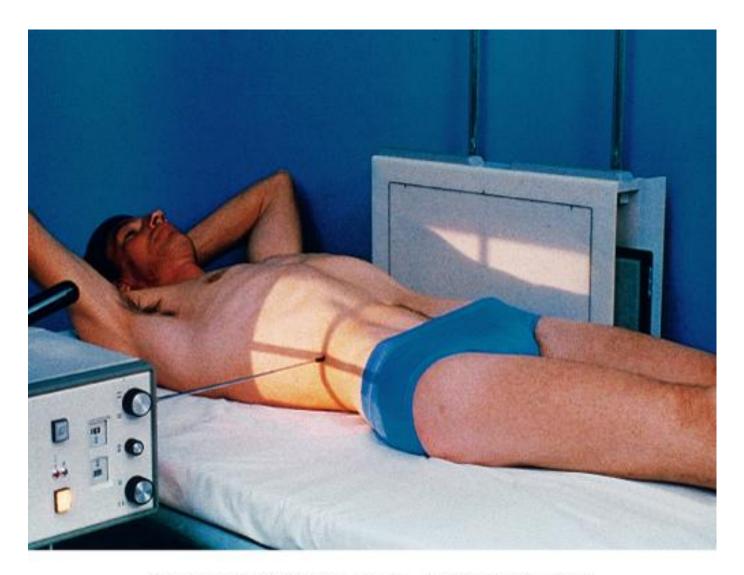
Even density •

Appropriate markers •

Decubitus

- Used when patient totally unmoveable
- Left or right side against upright bucky or using IR with stationary grid
- Elevate arms away from body

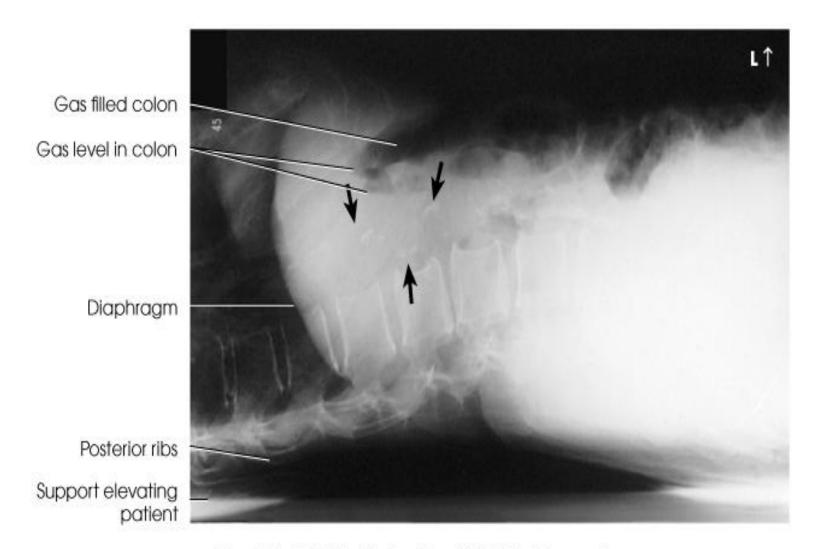
- Centre long axis of IR to midcoronal plane 5cm above iliac crest
- Held expiration
- Can show air fluid levels in the abdomen as well as look for aortic aneurysm



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• Film Critique

- Diaphragm no motion
- Even density to show region of interest. Filter
- Markers



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Lateral

- Looking at prevertebral structures-aorta-aneurysm or foreign body
- Patient rotated onto their side
- Knees bent forward slightly for support
- Arms elevated away from body

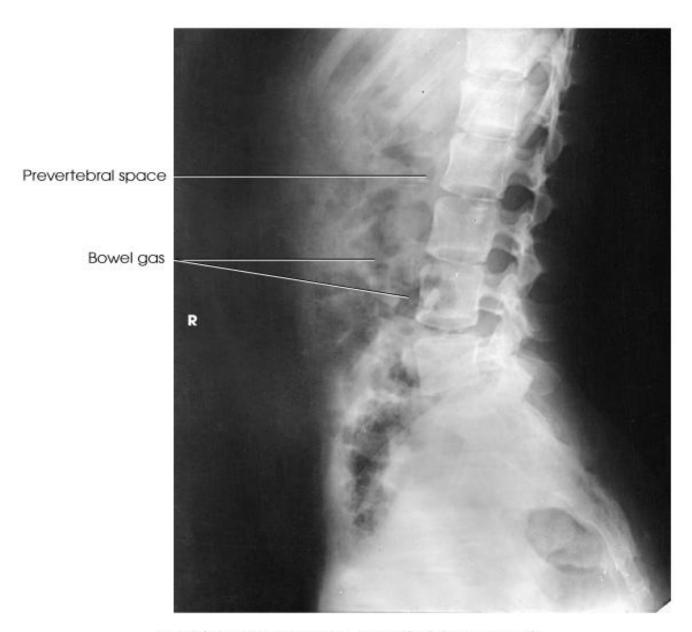
- Centre IR at level of iliac crest or 5cm above to show diaphragm in the mid coronal plane
- Held expiration
- 35 x 43cm IR along long axis of body



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• Film Critique

- Show abdominal contents with even density-filter
- No rotation
- Lateral lumber spine
- Same as lateral decubitus



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What can you see?



Shampoo Bottle!

