

## 2<sup>nd</sup> semester

Oesophagography

Gastrography

Cholecystography

Irigography

Intravenous urography (pyelography)

Ascending (retrograde) pyelography

Cystography

Hysterosalpingography

Angiography

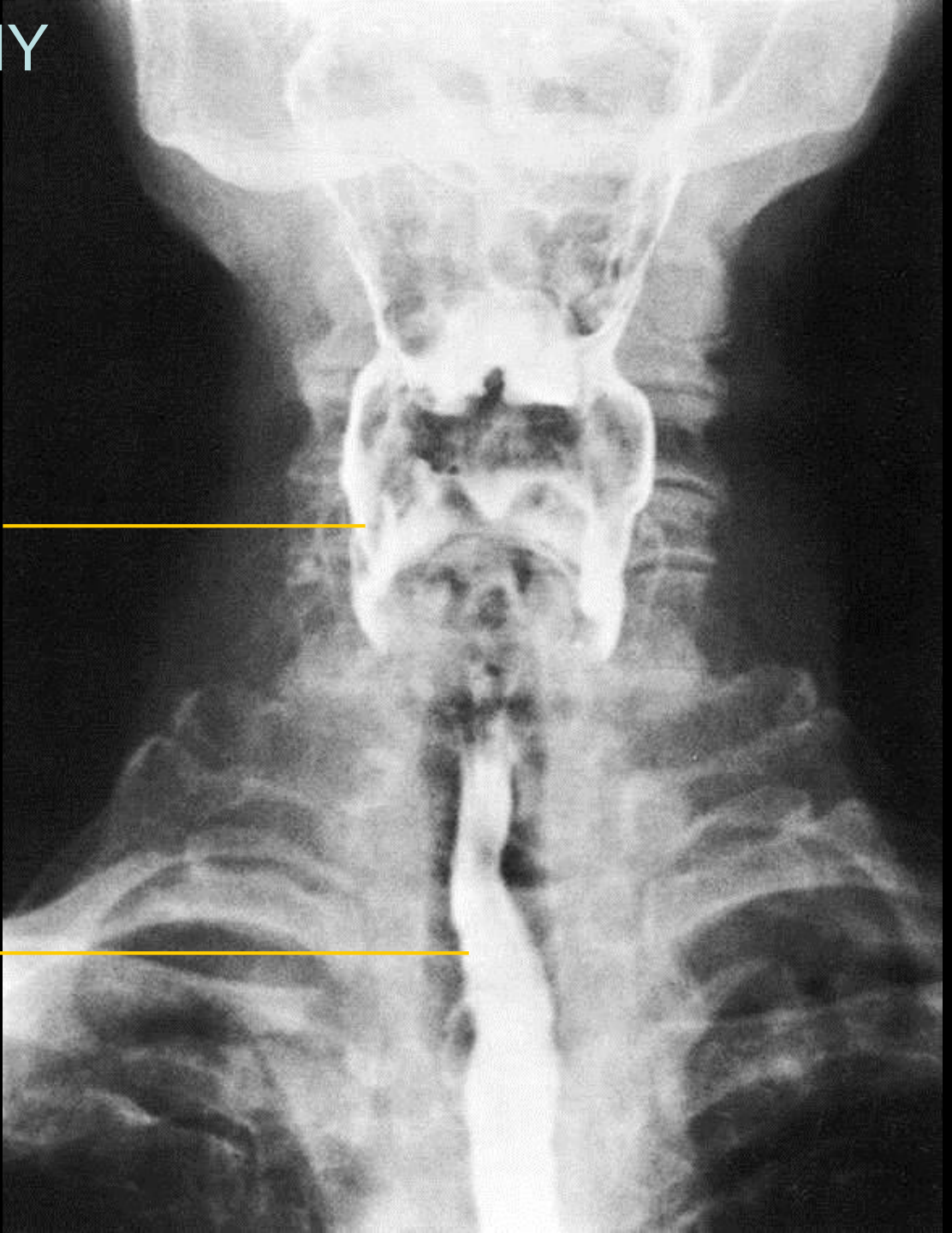
# OESOPHAGOGRAPHY

axial projection

Radiographic visualization of the esophagus using a swallowed radiopaque contrast medium.

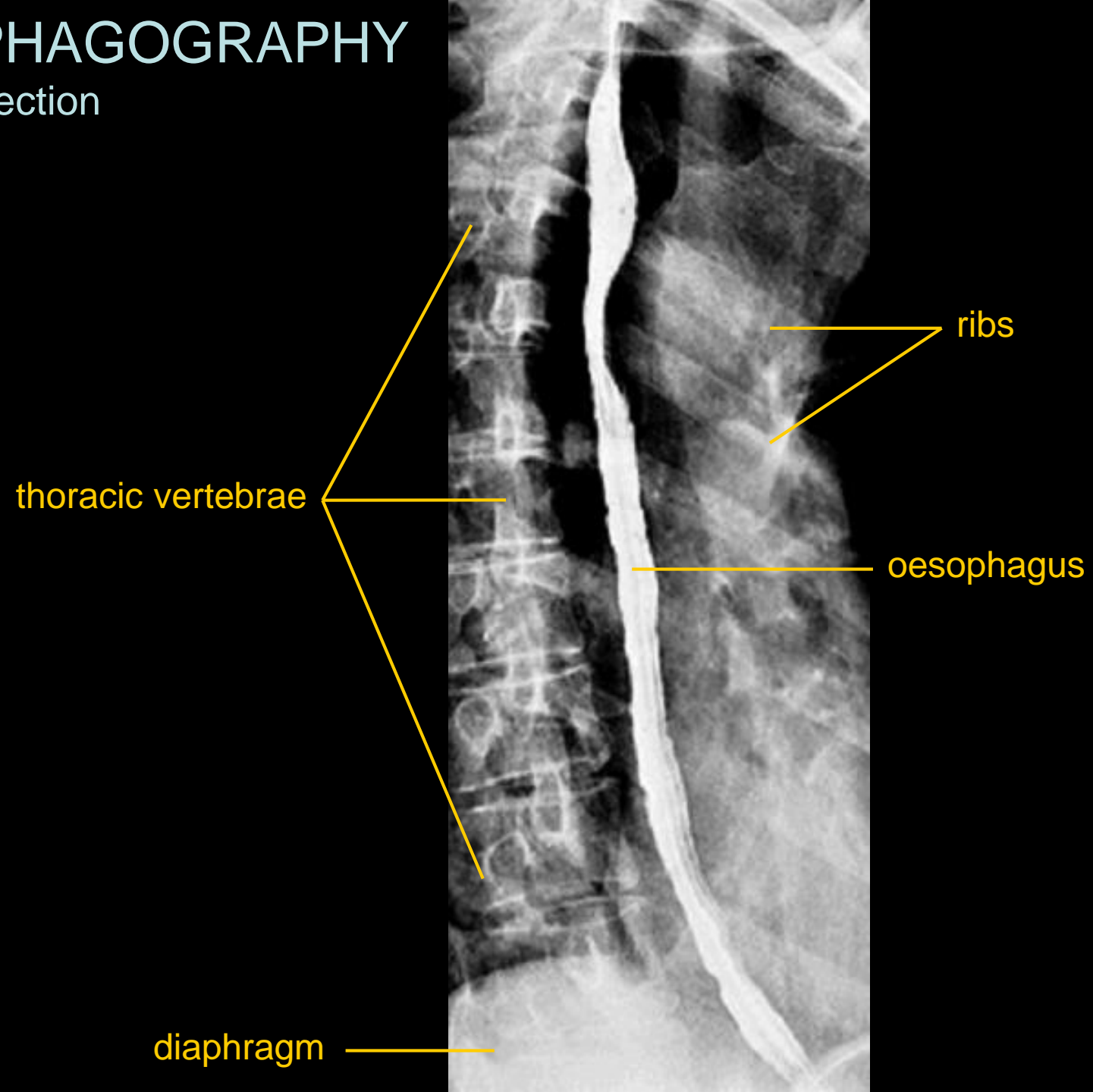
recessus  
piriformis  
(pharynx)

oesophagus



# OESOPHAGOGRAPHY

lateral projection



thoracic vertebrae

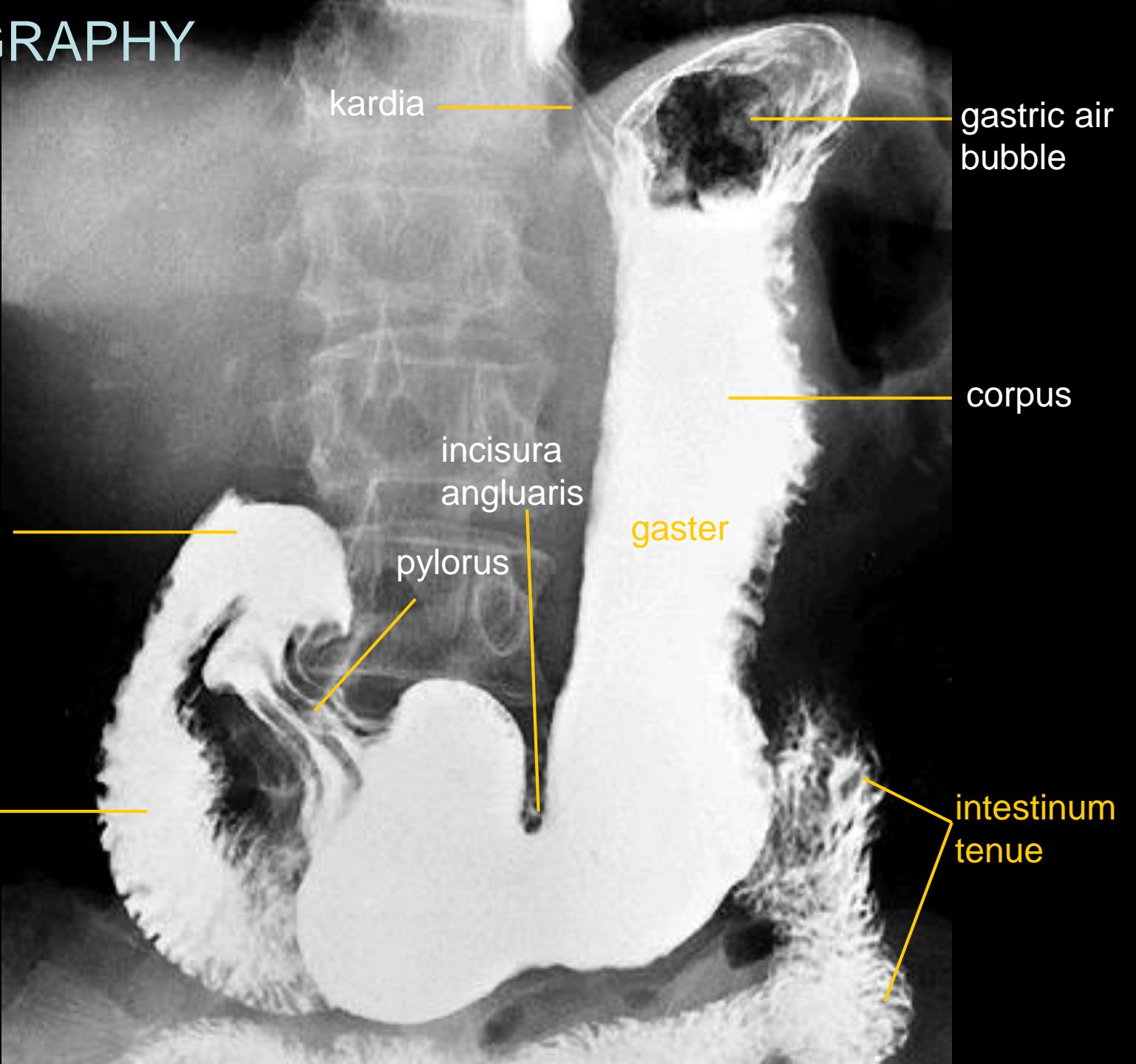
ribs

oesophagus

diaphragm

# GASTROGRAPHY

Radiography of the stomach taken after administration of barium.



kardia

gastric air bubble

corpus

incisura angularis

gaster

pylorus

bulbus duodeni

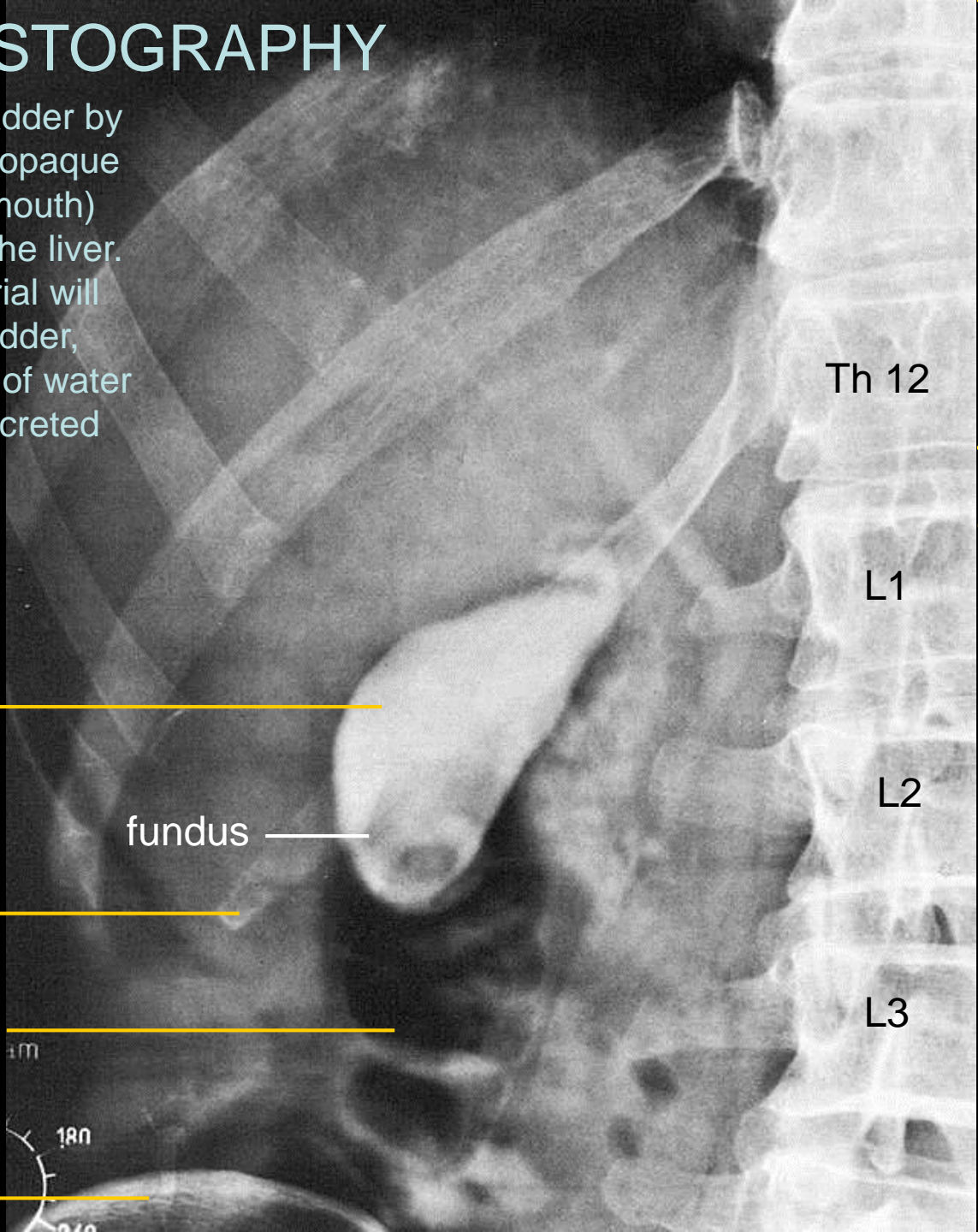
duodenum

intestinum tenue



# CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY

Visualize the gallbladder by administering a radiopaque contrast agent (by mouth) that is excreted by the liver. This excreted material will collect in the gallbladder, where reabsorption of water concentrates the excreted contrast.



thoracic vertebrae

Th 12

L1

L2

lumbar vertebrae

L3

vesica felea

fundus

the last rib

air in intestinum

os coxae

# IRIGOGRAPHY

Contrast X-ray method where the X-ray image is taken after filling the colon with contrast (barium) through the anus.

flexura colli dx.

colon transversum

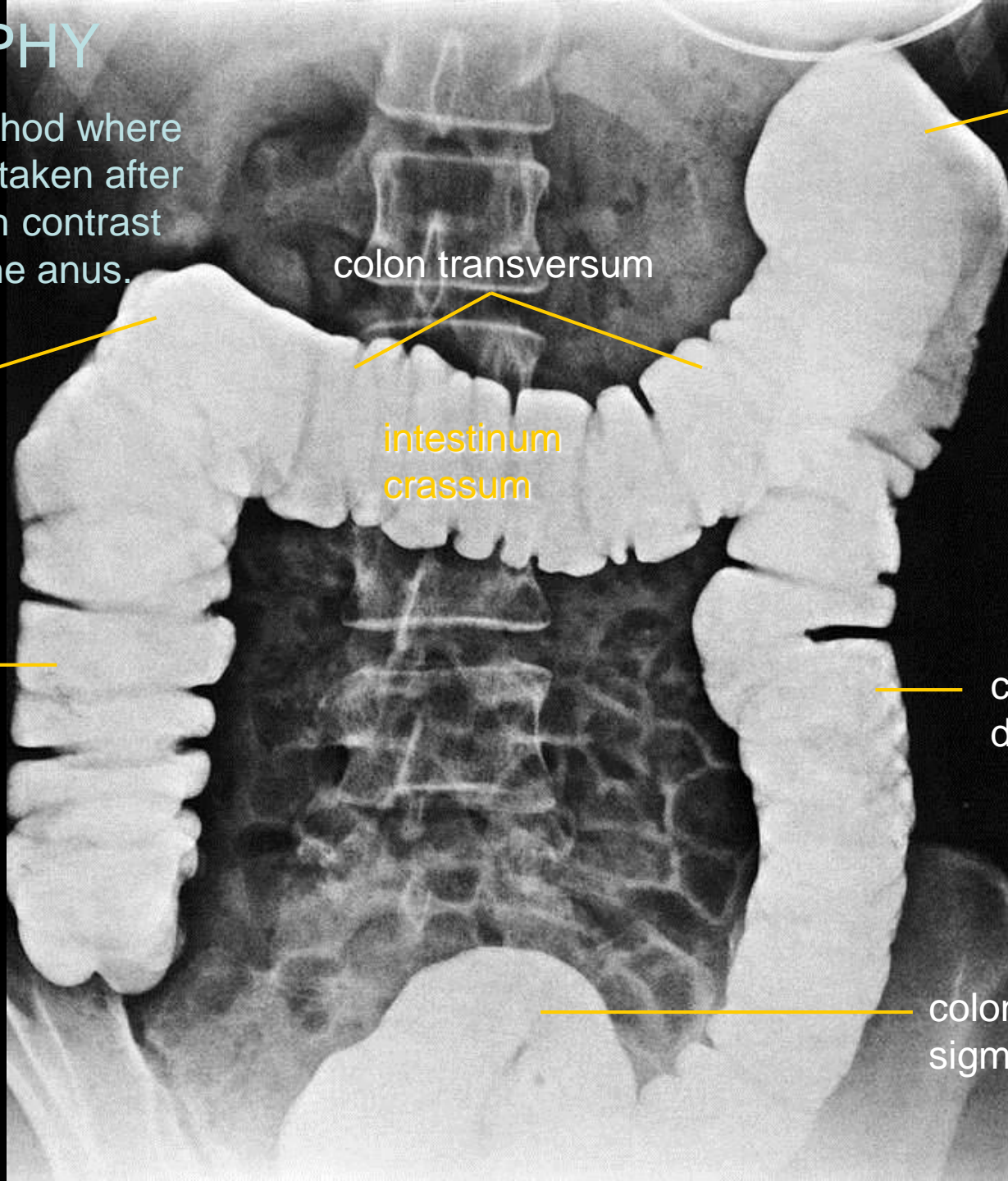
flexura colli sin.

intestinum crassum

colon ascendens

colon descendens

colon sigmoideum



# IRIGOGRAPHY

– double contrast

Radiography of the colon taken after administration of barium, then air.





# INTRAVENOUS UROGRAPHY

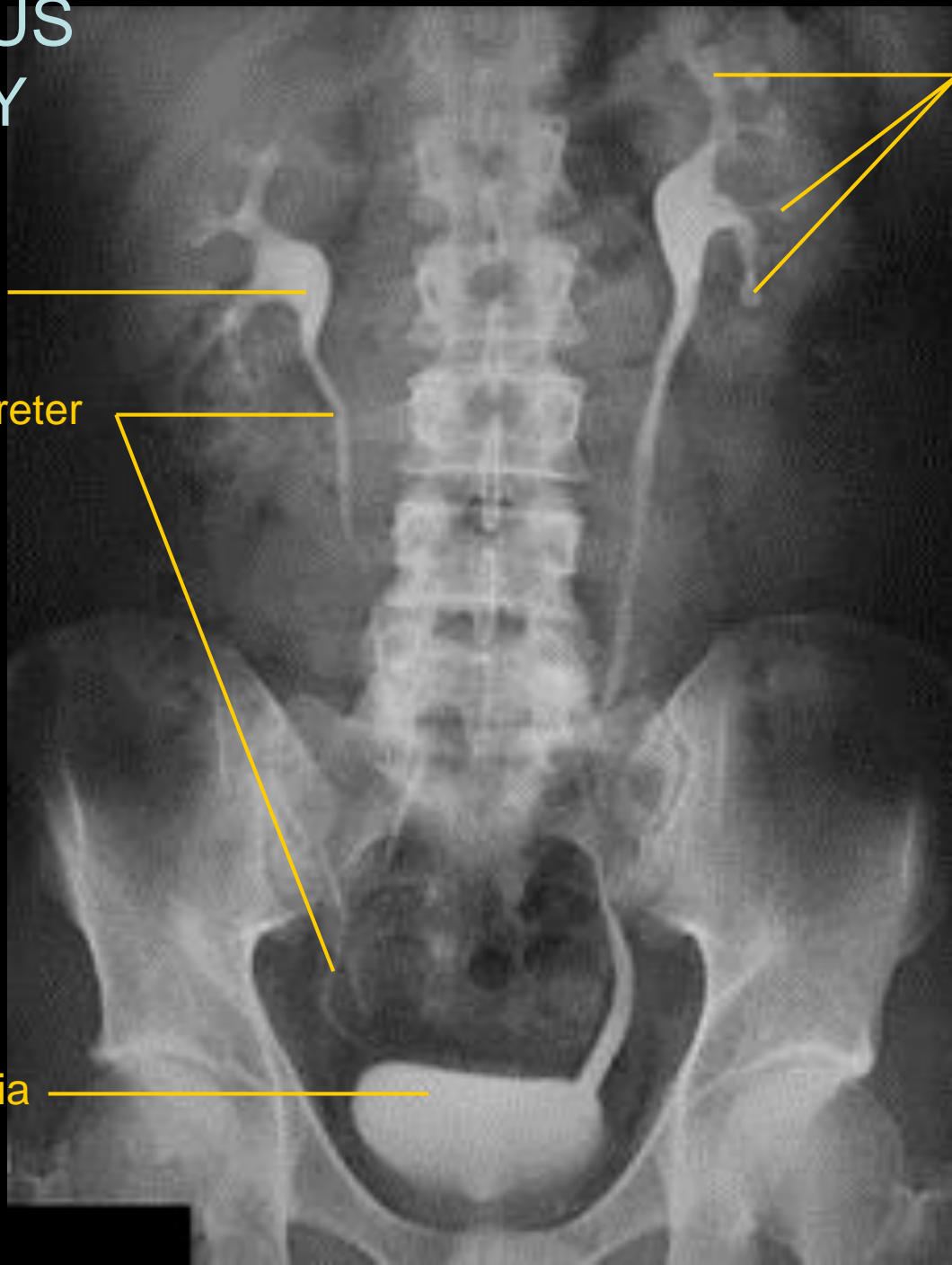
calices renales

pelvis renalis

ureter

vesica urinaria

X-ray of urinary tract following an injection of a iodine dye into a vein of arm.





# ASCENDING (RETROGRADE) PYELOGRAPHY

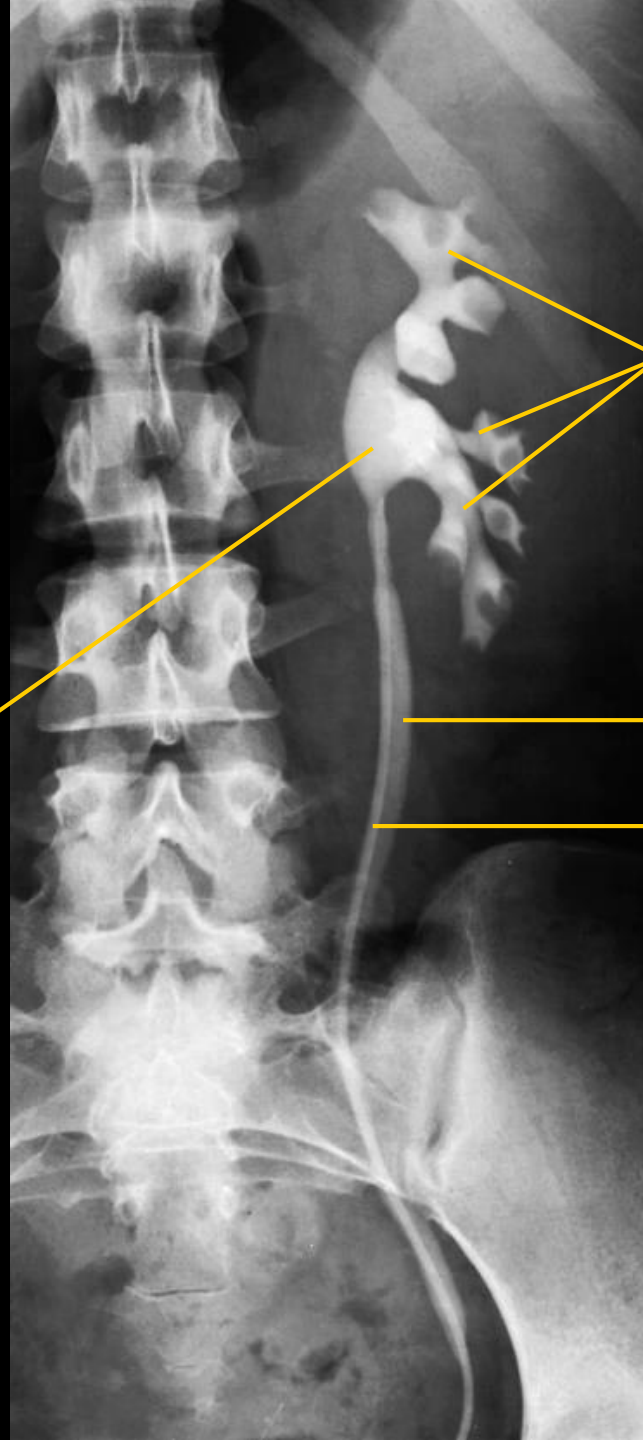
Contrast medium has been introduced into the ureter and calyces via a ureteric catheter.

pelvis renalis

calicels renales

ureter

catheter

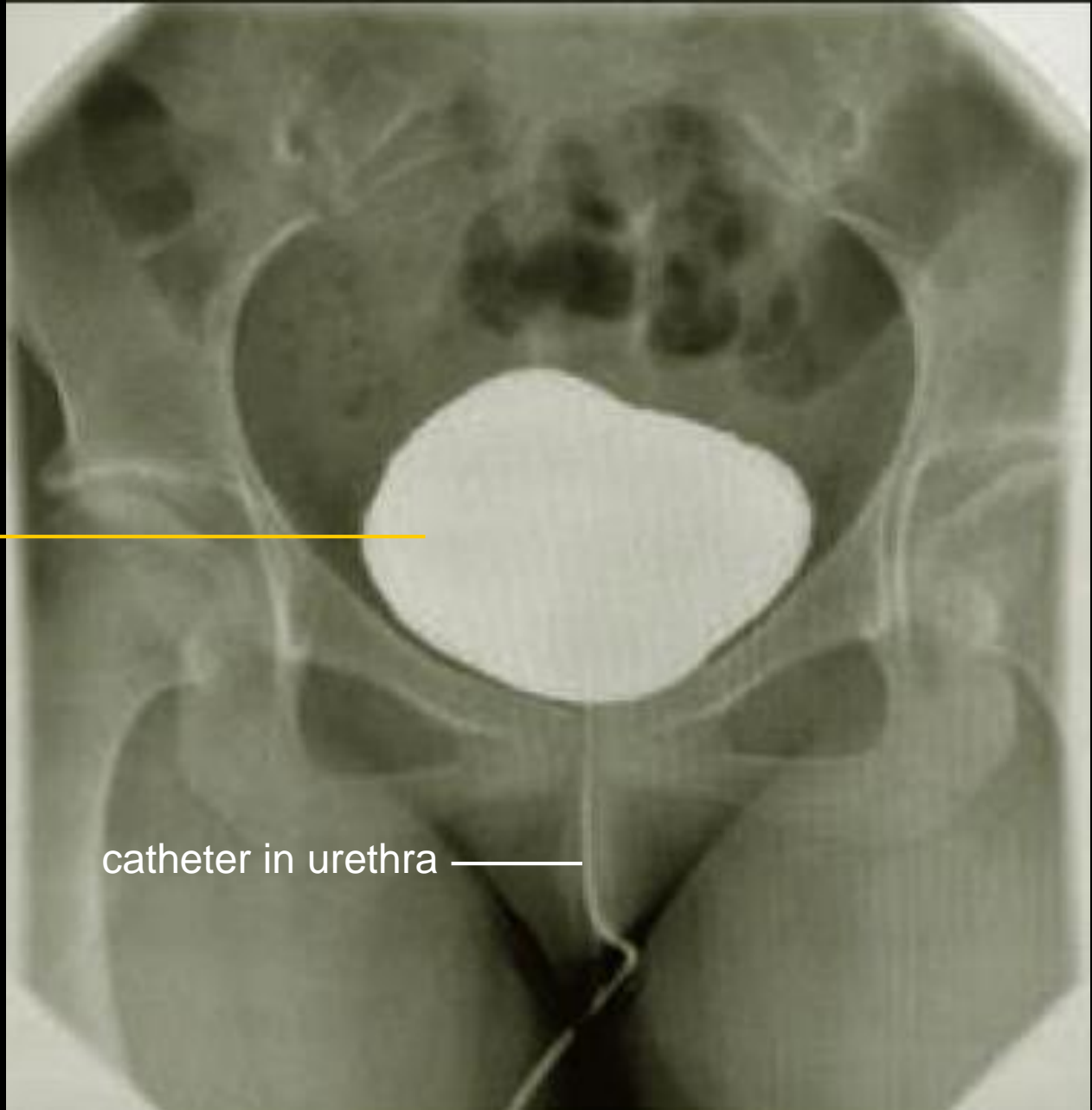


# CYSTOGRAPHY

Contrast material is instilled in the bladder via urinary catheter

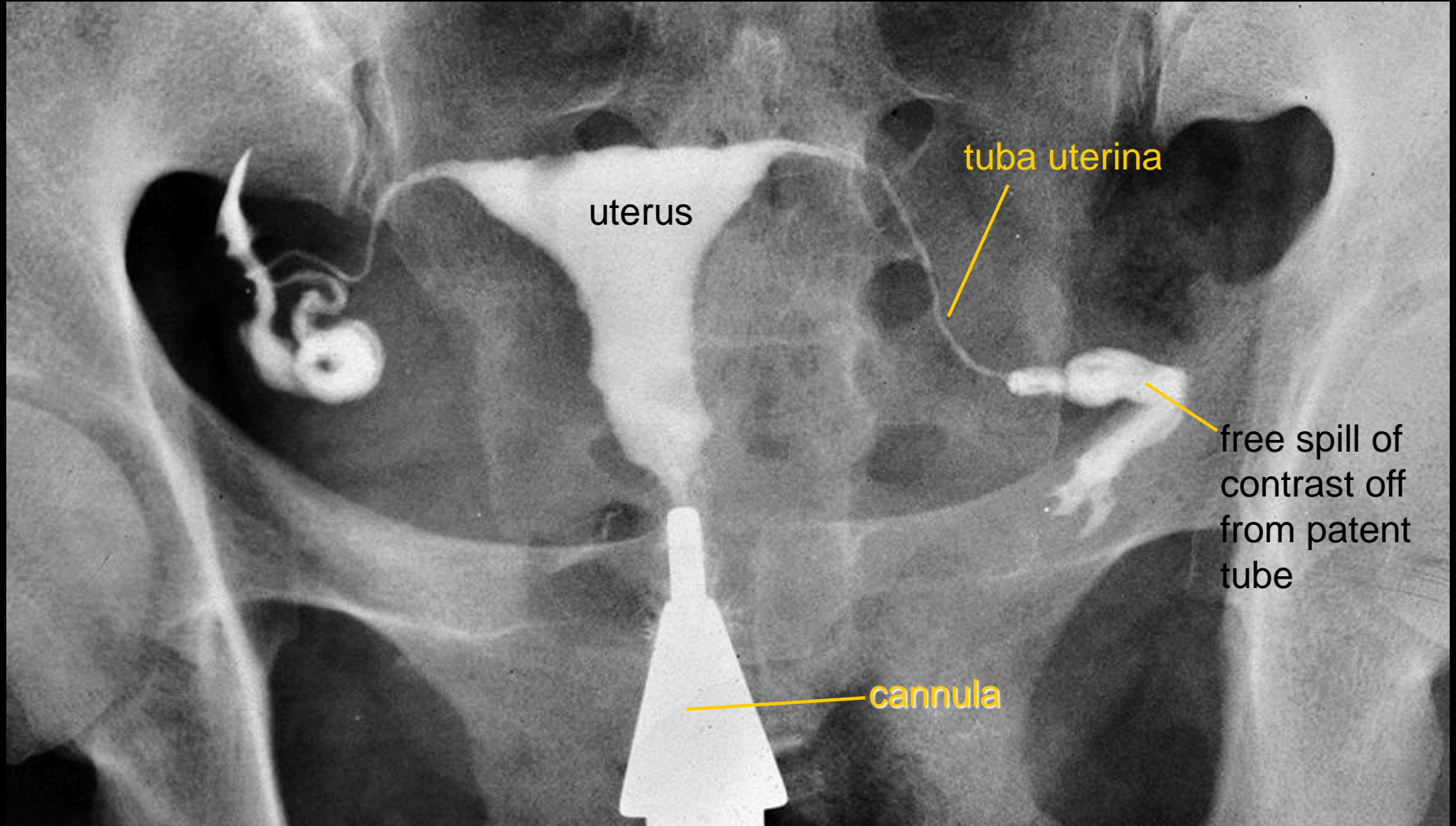
vesica urinaria

catheter in urethra



# HSG (hysterosalpingography)

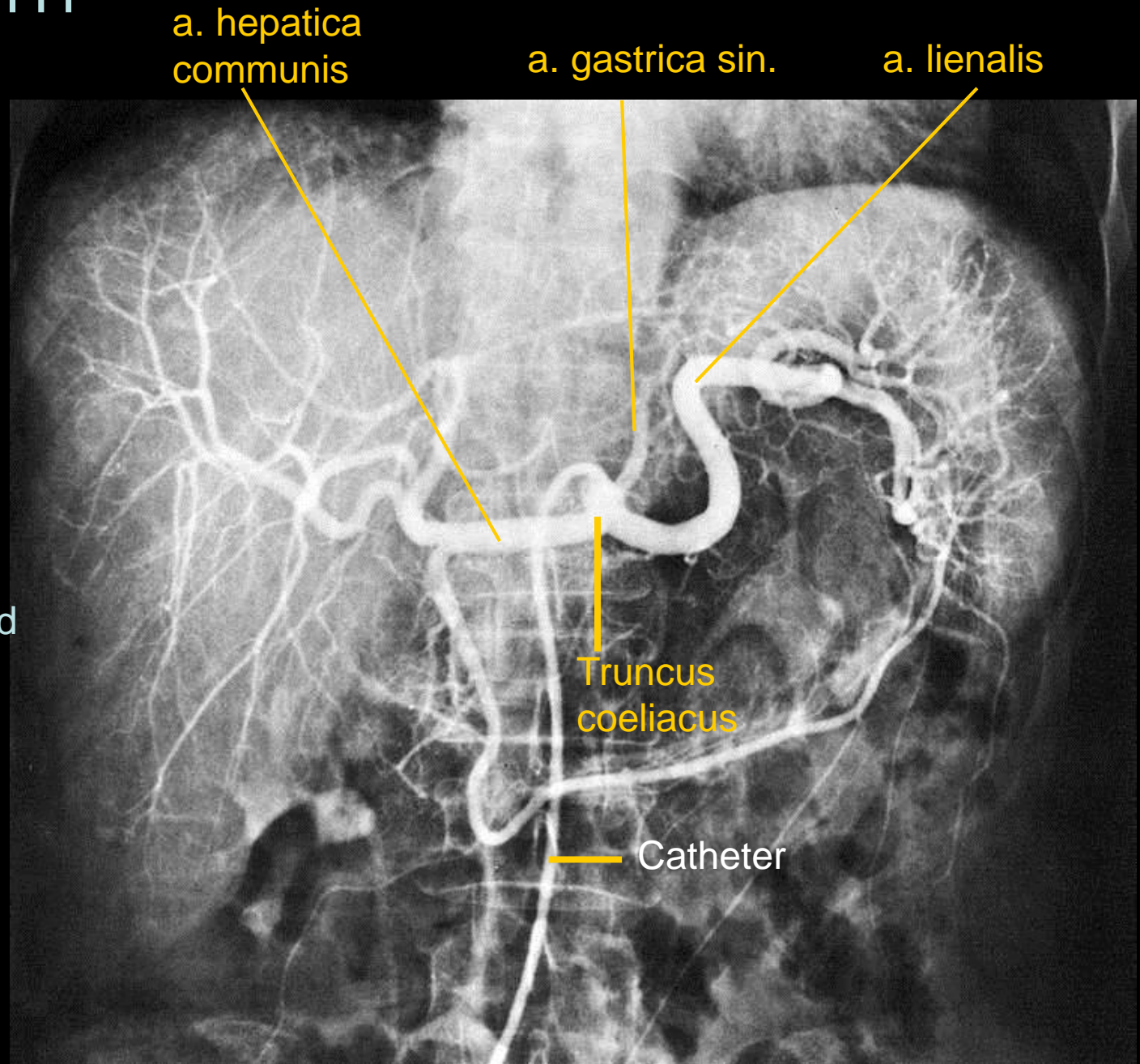
The uterus and fallopian tubes are filled with a water-soluble contrast material (iodine)



# ANGIOGRAPHY

## Arteriography of truncus coeliacus

Angiography is the imaging of blood vessels using water-soluble ionic or nonionic X ray contrast media injected into the blood stream of arteries (arteriography) or veins (venography).





# ANGIOGRAPHY

Arteriography of upper limb

a. brachialis

a. radialis

a. ulnaris

a. interossea ant.



# ANGIOGRAPHY

Arteriography of pelvis

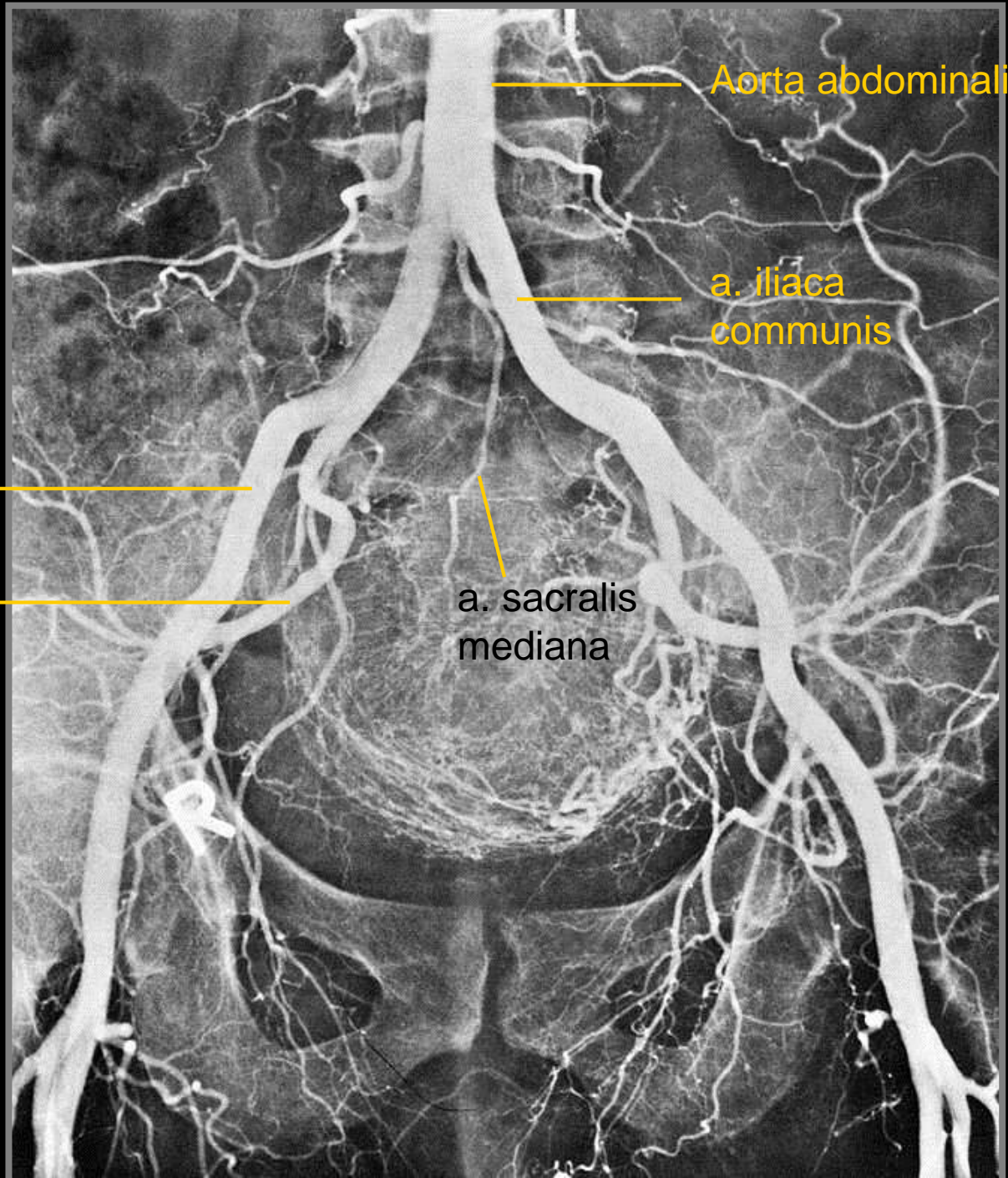
a. iliaca externa

a. iliaca interna

a. sacralis  
mediana

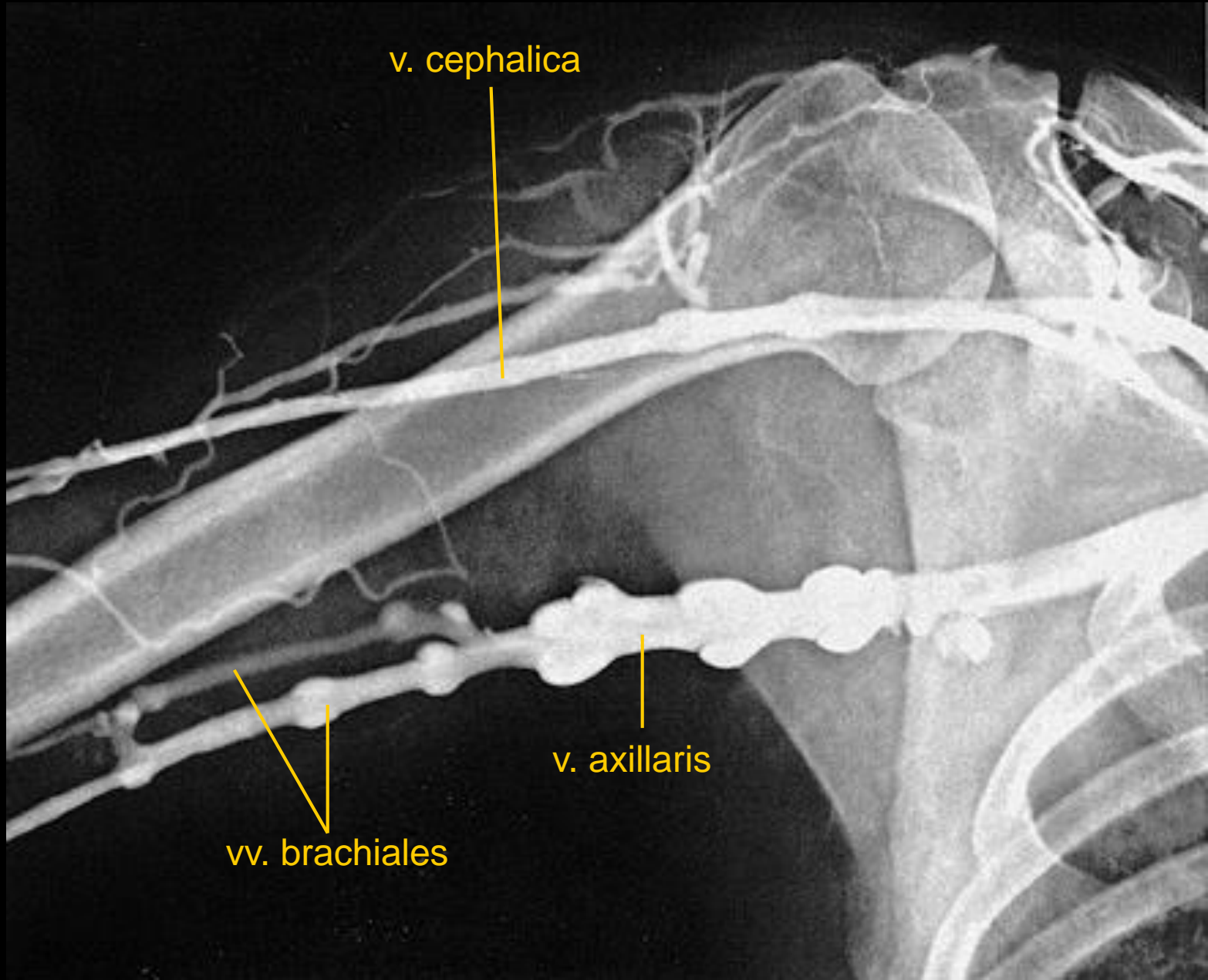
Aorta abdominalis

a. iliaca  
communis



# ANGIOGRAPHY

Venography of upper limb



v. cephalica

v. axillaris

vv. brachiales



# ANGIOGRAPHY

Lymphography of abdomen  
and lower limb

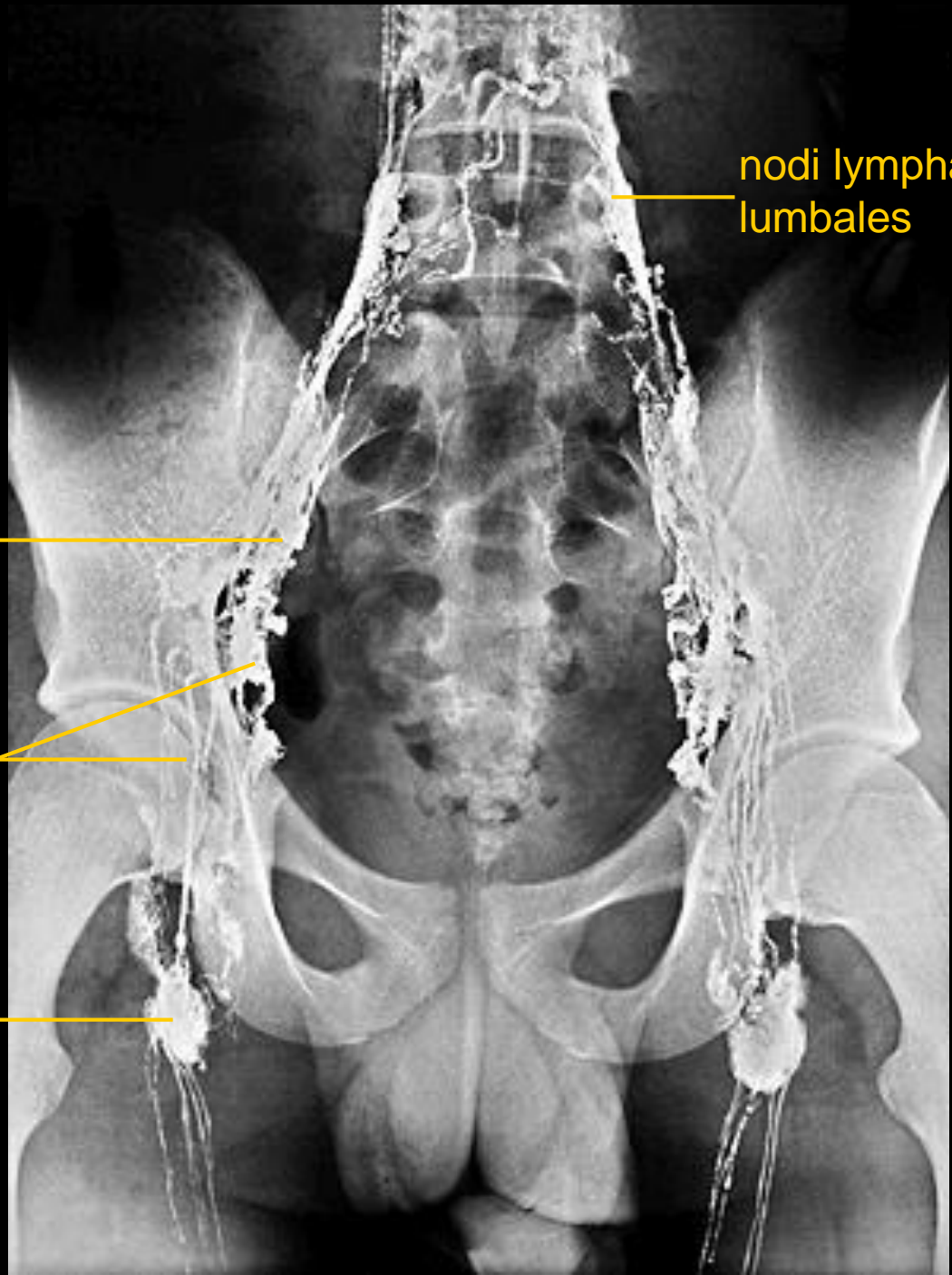
For lymph vessels, oily  
contrast media are used.

nodi lymphatici  
iliaci communes

nodi lymphatici  
iliaci int. et ext.

nodi lymphatici  
inguinales

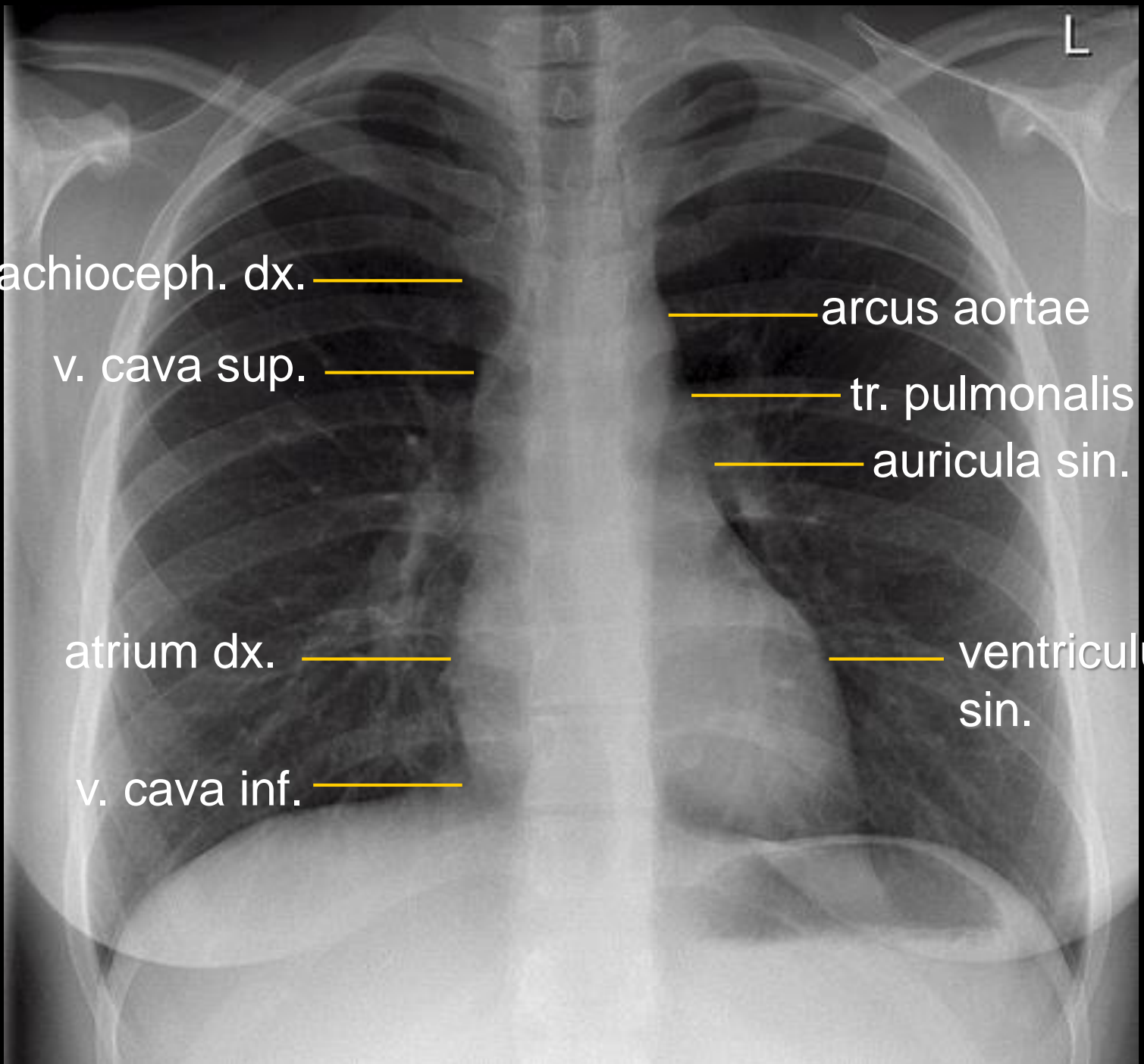
nodi lymphatici  
lumbales





# Chest

sagittal  
projection



v. brachioceph. dx. \_\_\_\_\_

v. cava sup. \_\_\_\_\_

atrium dx. \_\_\_\_\_

v. cava inf. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ arcus aortae

\_\_\_\_\_ tr. pulmonalis

\_\_\_\_\_ auricula sin.

\_\_\_\_\_ ventriculus  
sin.