



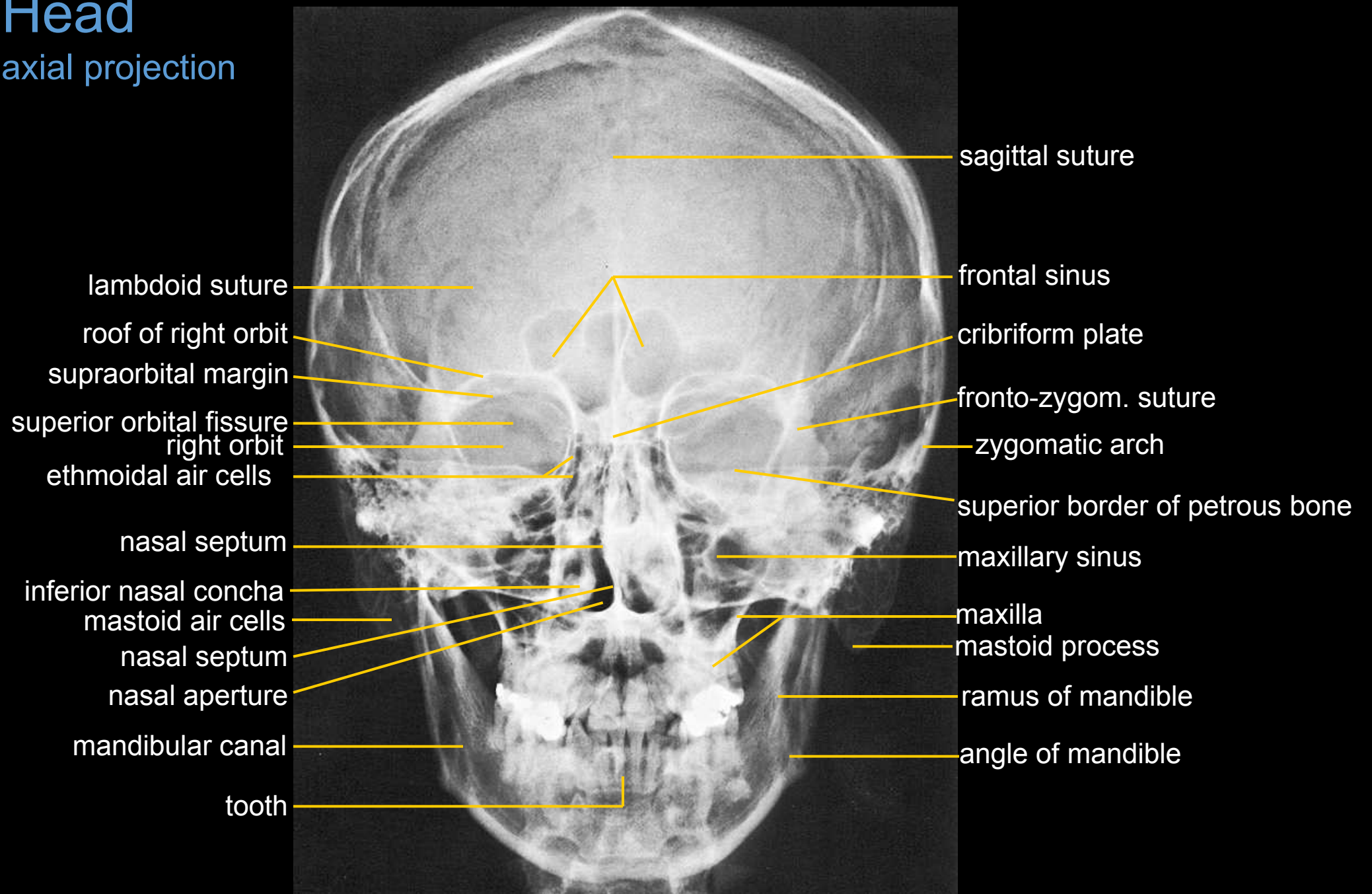
# List of X-rays

## LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM

1. Head – axial and lateral projection
2. Cervical part of the spine – axial and lateral projection
3. Thoracic part of the spine – axial and lateral projection
4. Lumbar part of the spine – axial and lateral projection
5. Shoulder joint – axial projection
6. Elbow joint – axial and lateral projection
7. Wrist + hand (child) – axial projection
8. Wrist + hand (adult) – axial projection
9. Pelvis – axial projection
10. Knee joint – axial and lateral projection
11. Foot – dorsoplantar and lateral projection
12. Chest – axial projection

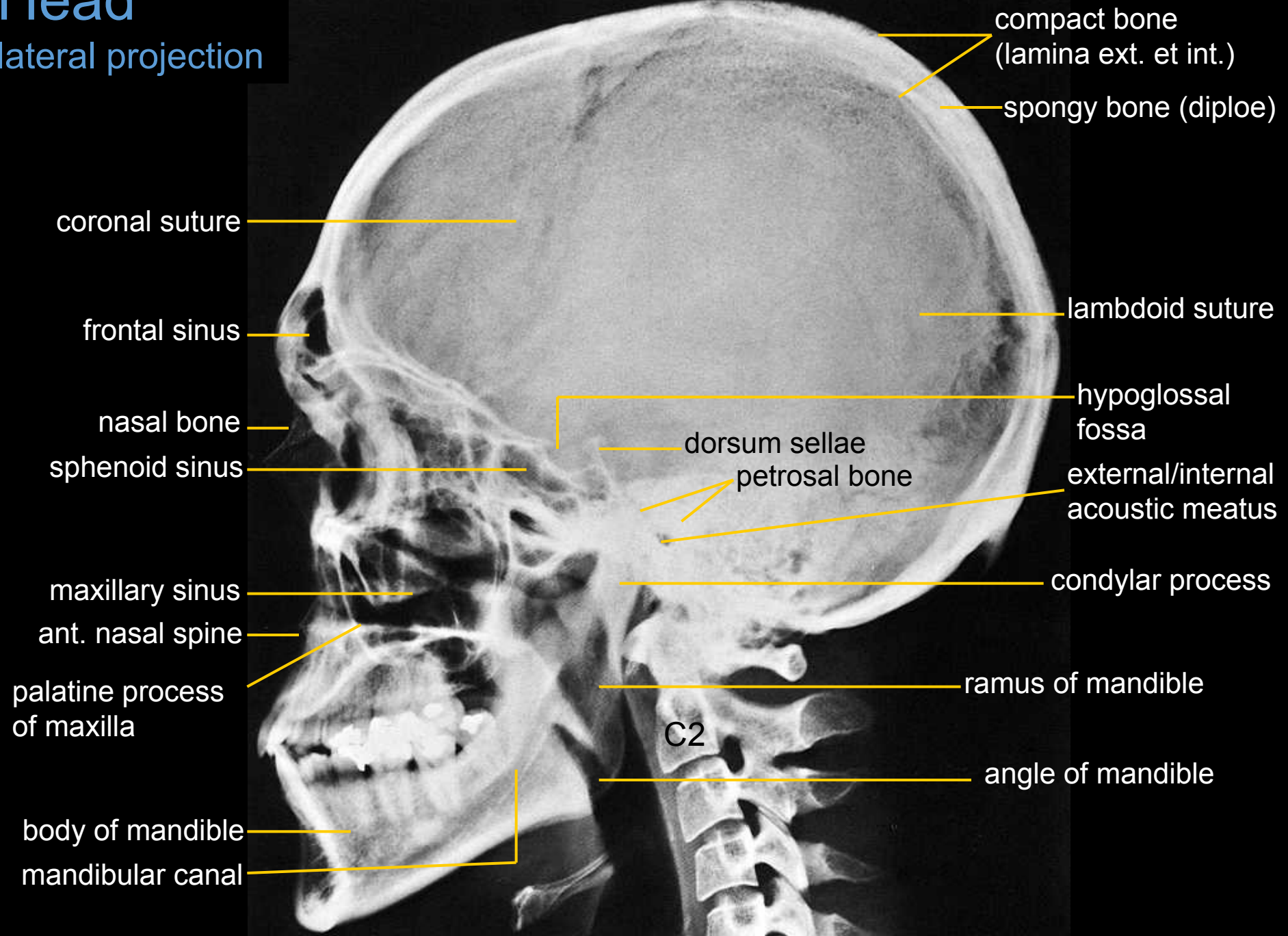
# Head

axial projection



# Head

lateral projection



compact bone  
(lamina ext. et int.)

spongy bone (diploe)

coronal suture

frontal sinus

nasal bone

sphenoid sinus

maxillary sinus

ant. nasal spine

palatine process  
of maxilla

body of mandible

mandibular canal

compact bone  
(lamina ext. et int.)

spongy bone (diploe)

lambdoid suture

hypoglossal  
fossa

external/internal  
acoustic meatus

condylar process

ramus of mandible

angle of mandible

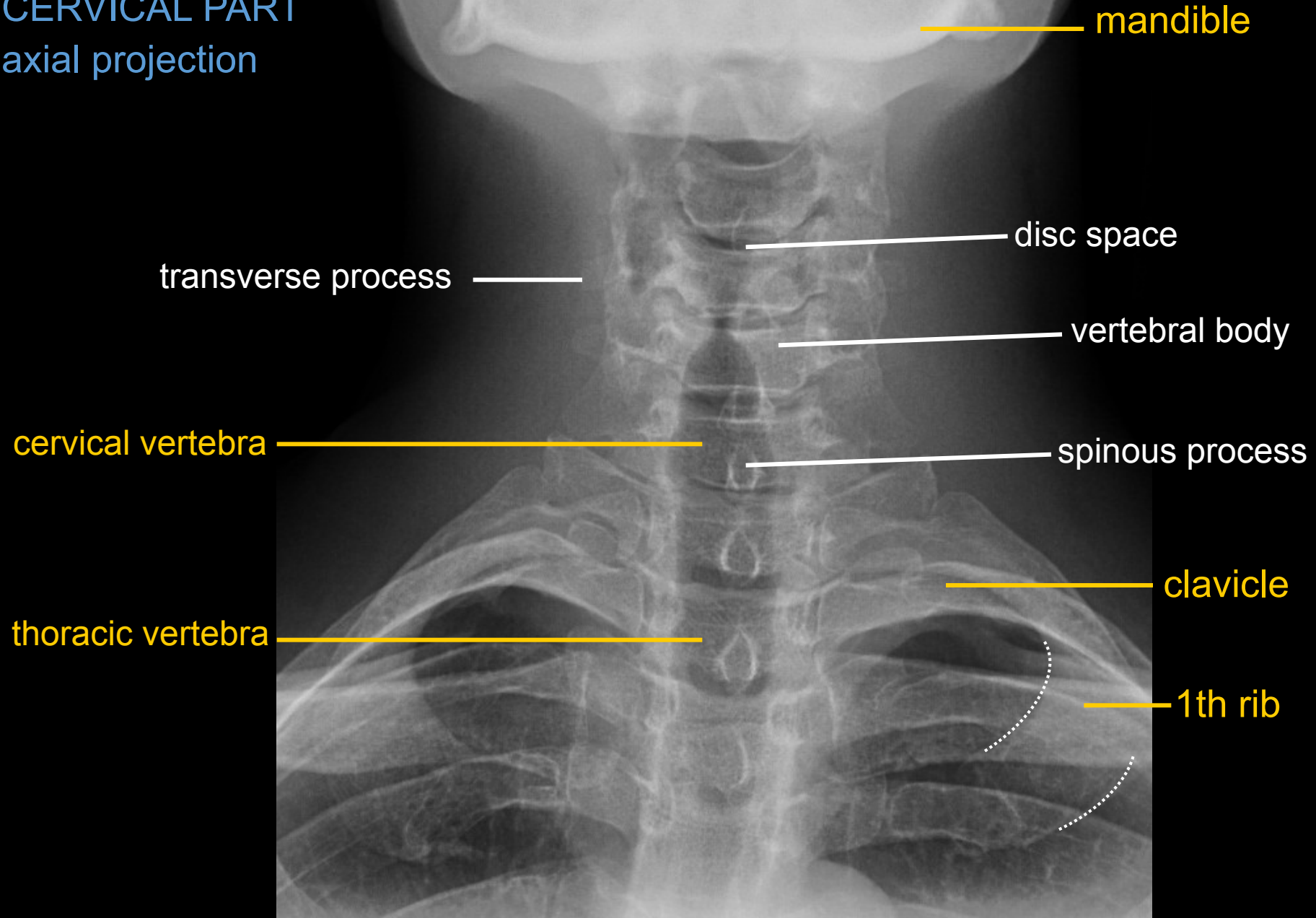
dorsum sellae

petrosal bone

C2

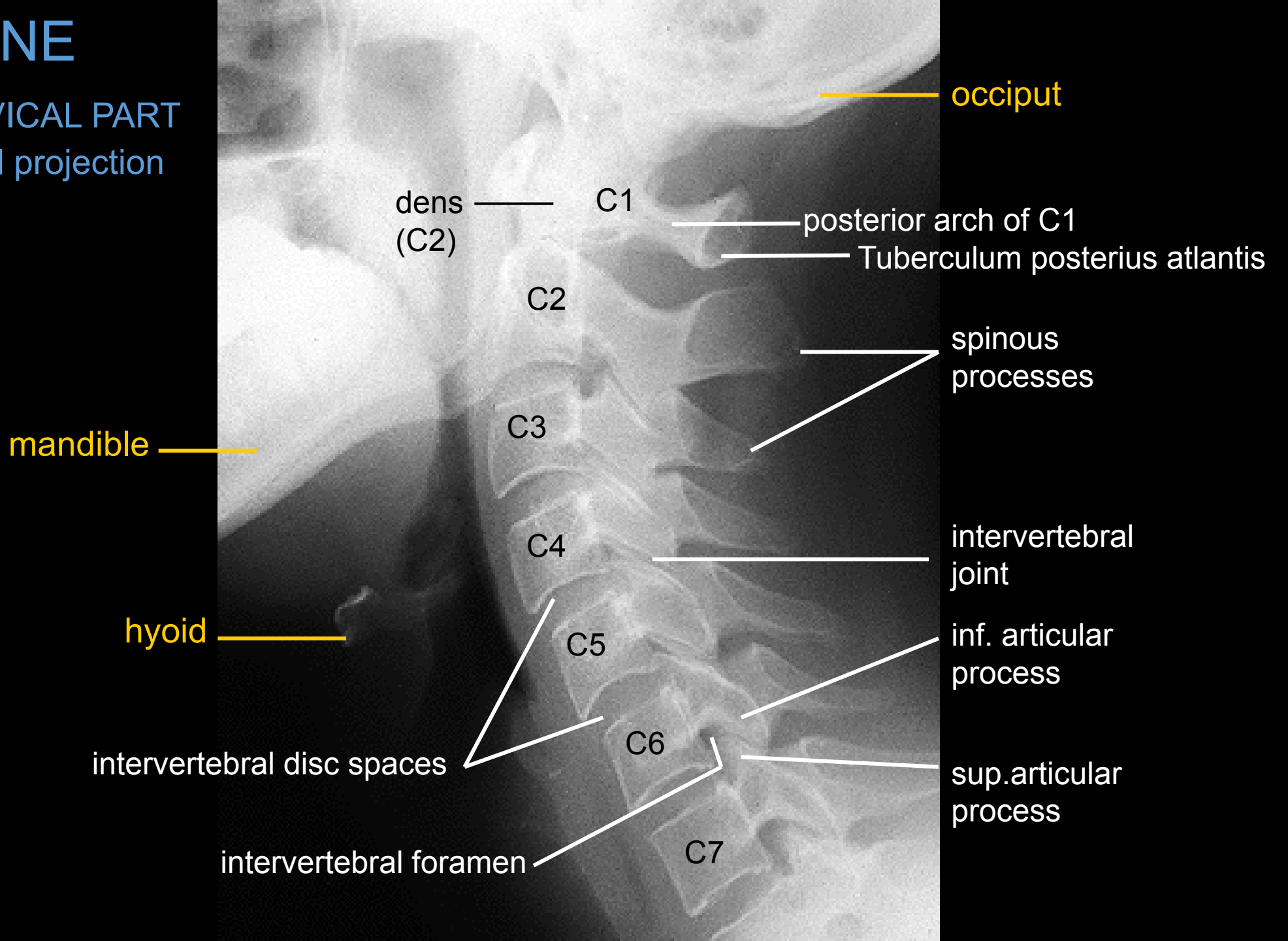
# SPINE

CERVICAL PART  
axial projection



# SPINE

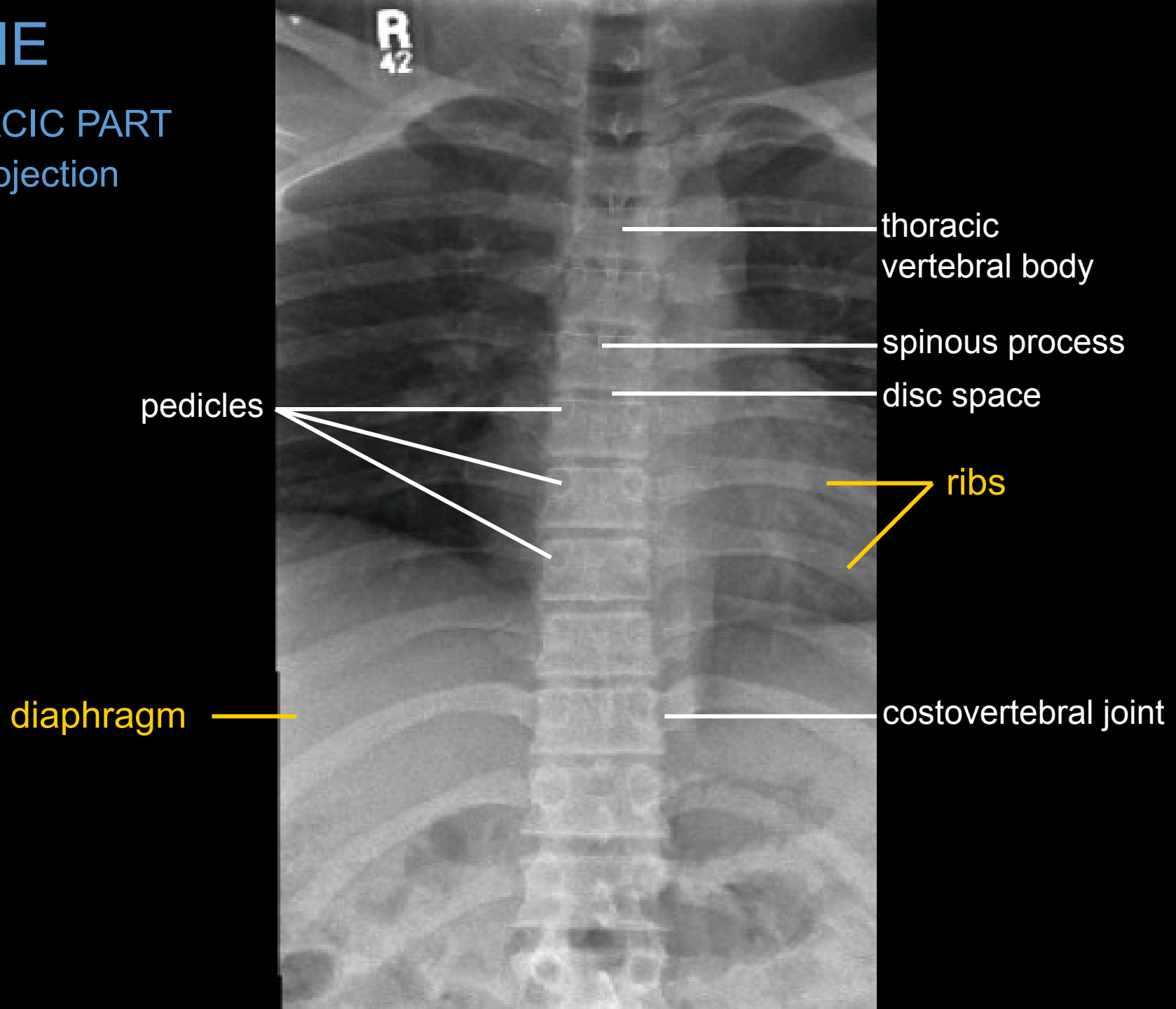
CERVICAL PART  
lateral projection





# SPINE

THORACIC PART  
axial projection



thoracic  
vertebral body

spinous process

disc space

ribs

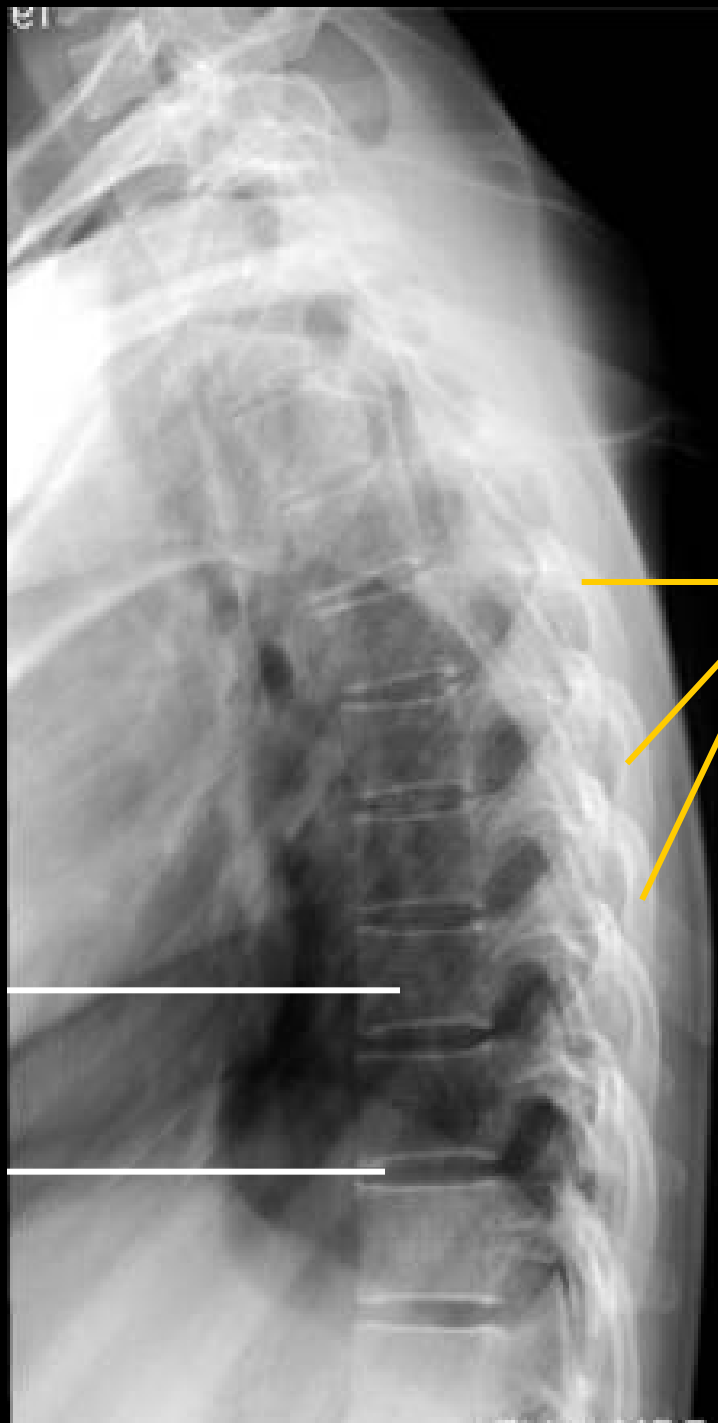
costovertebral joint

pedicles

diaphragm

# SPINE

THORACIC PART  
lateral projection



ribs

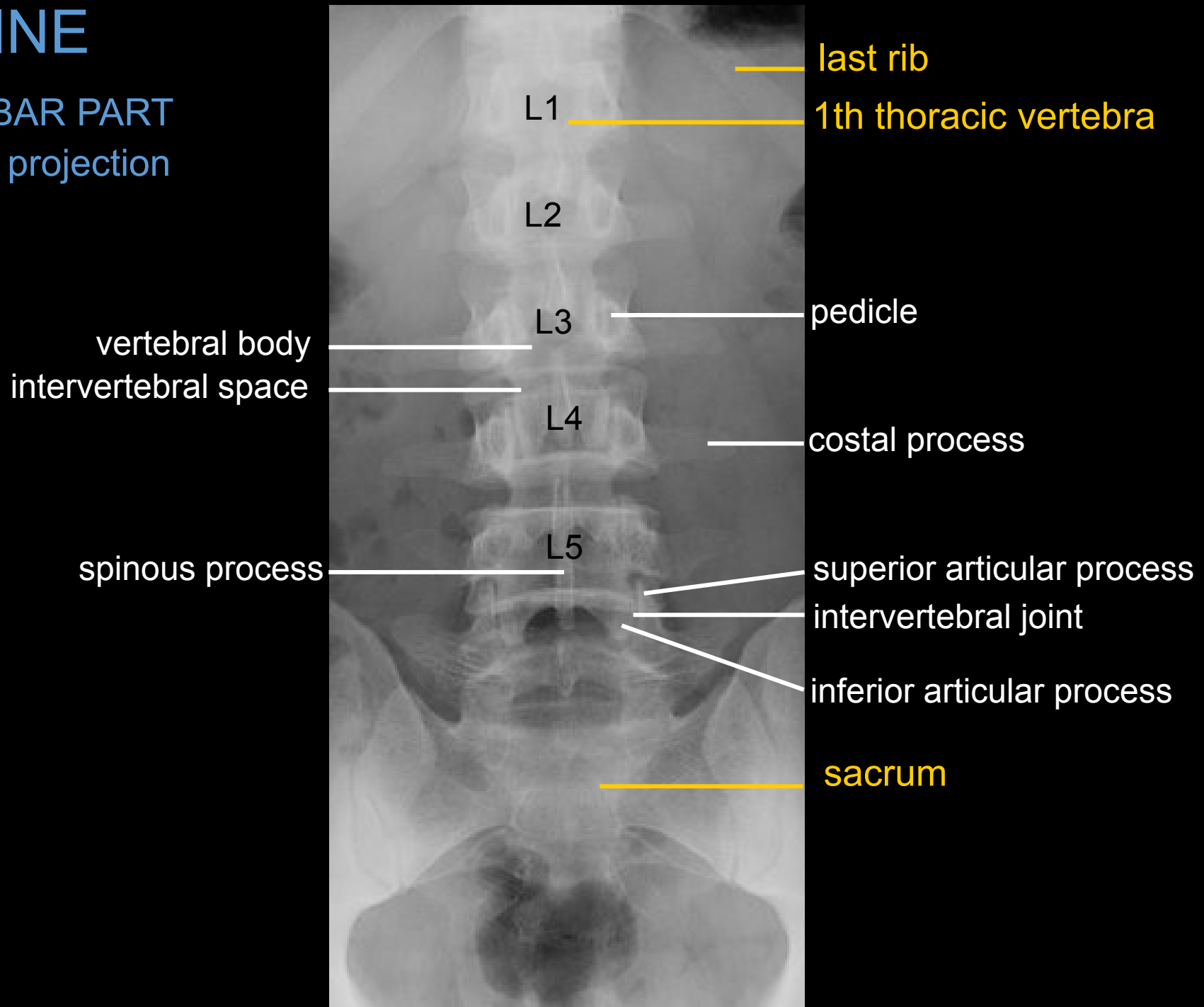
thoracic  
vertebral body

intervertebral  
disc space



# SPINE

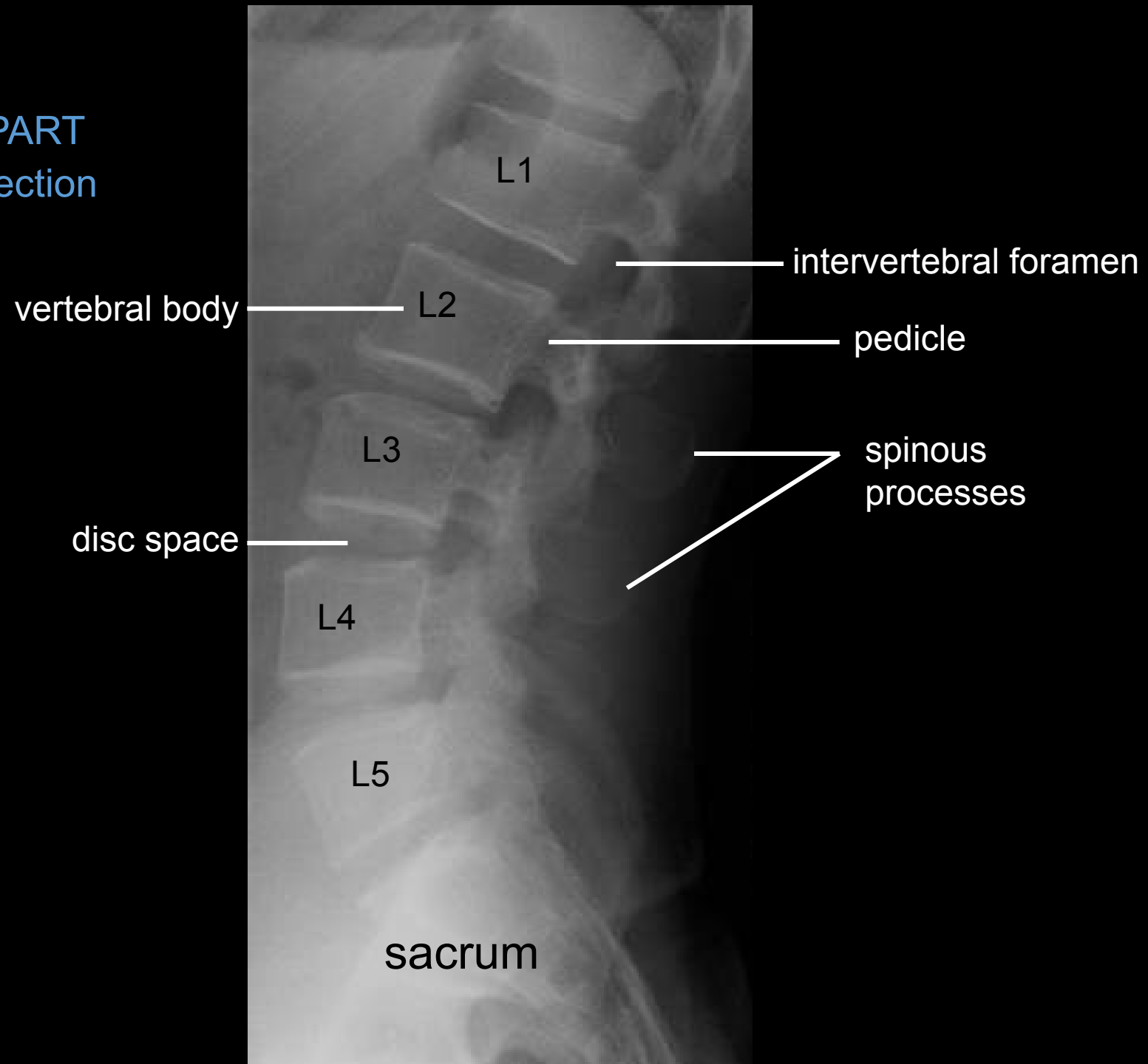
LUMBAR PART  
axial projection



# SPINE

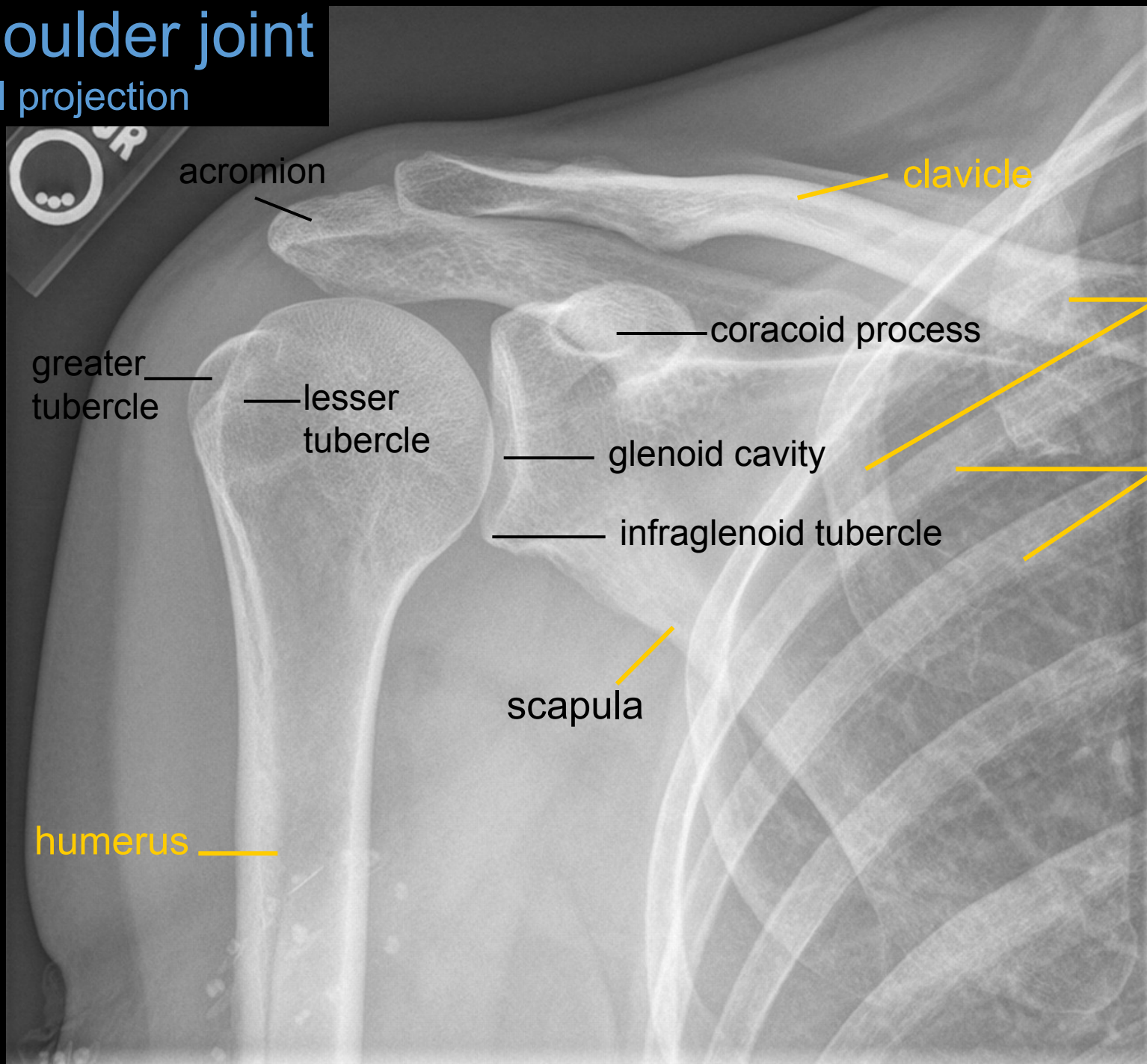
LUMBAR PART

lateral projection



# Shoulder joint

axial projection



acromion

clavicle

coracoid process

anterior ribs

greater tubercle

lesser tubercle

glenoid cavity

posterior ribs

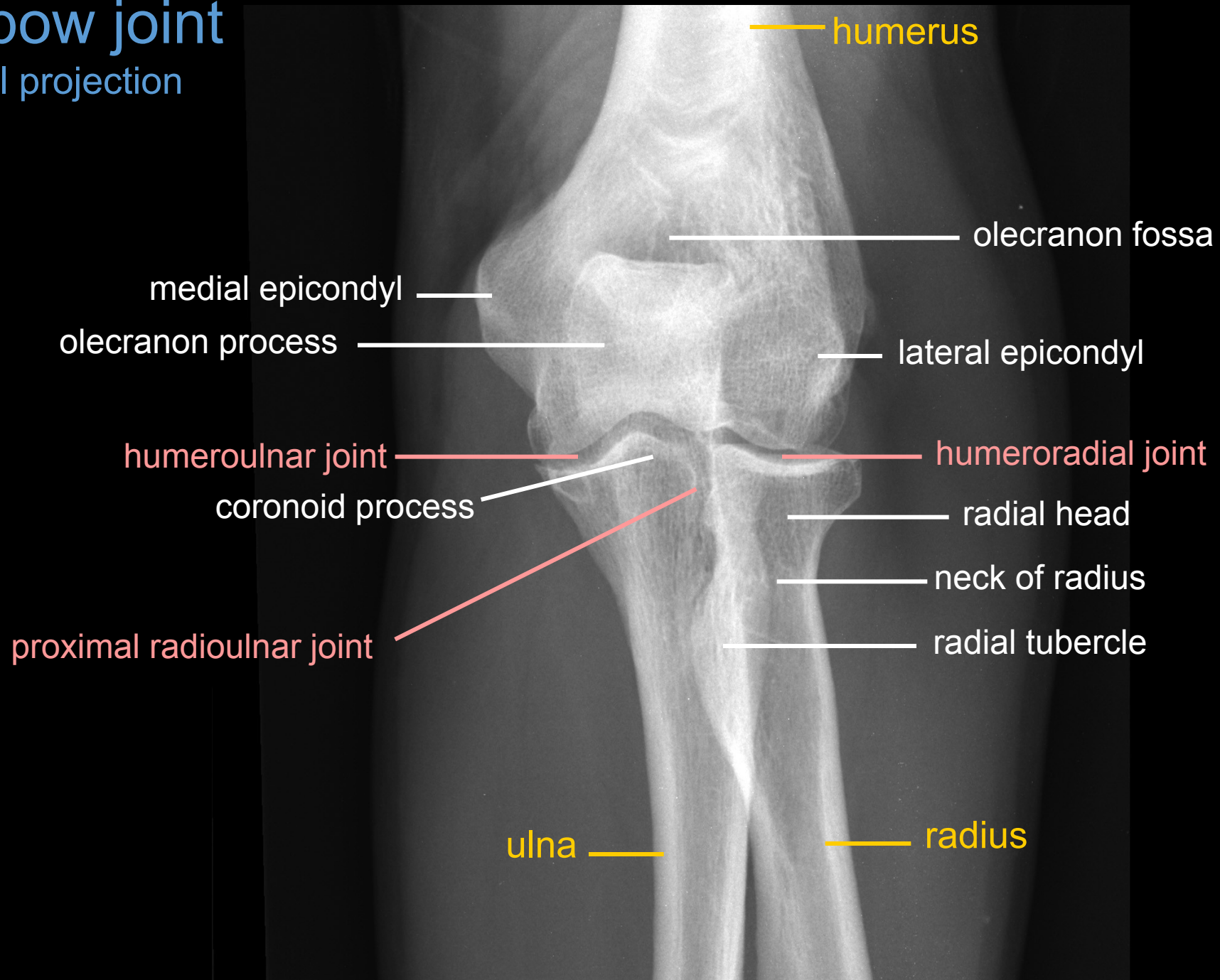
infraglenoid tubercle

scapula

humerus

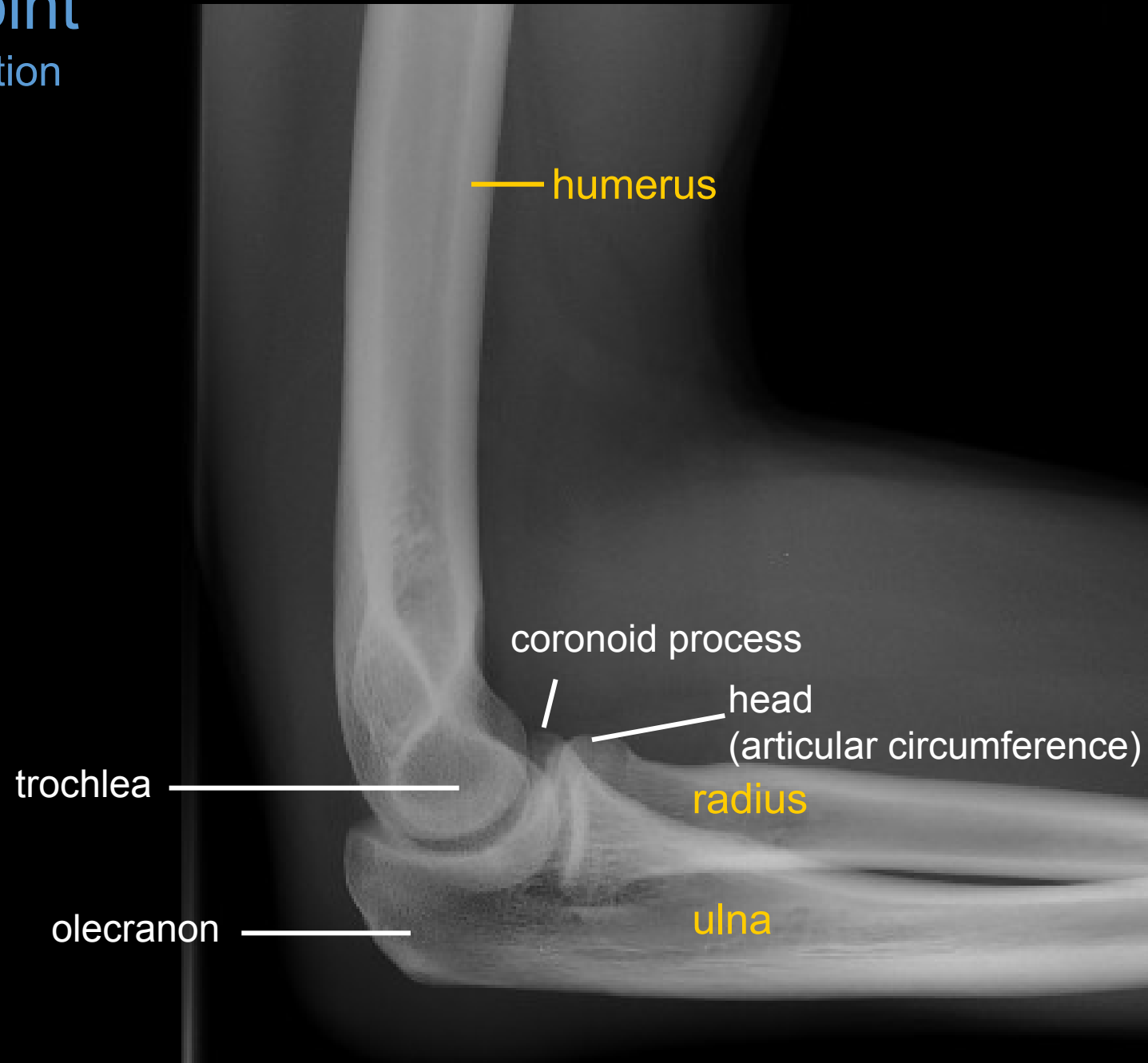
# Elbow joint

axial projection



# Elbow joint

lateral projection





# Hand and wrist adult

phalanges

- distal
- middle
- proximal

- trochlea
  - body
  - base
- phalanges

sesamoid bone

metacarpals

- head
- body
- base

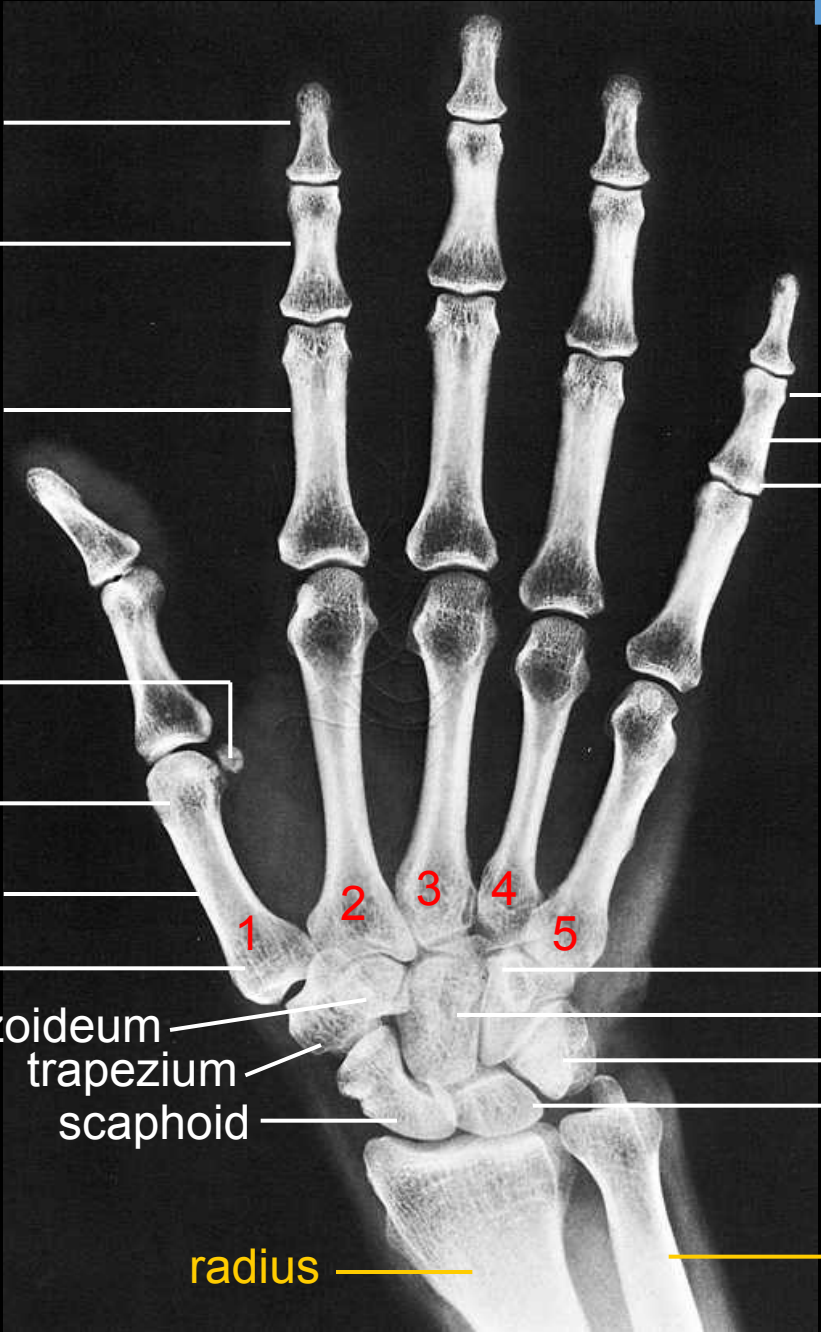
carpals

- trapezoideum
- trapezium
- scaphoid

- hamatum (+hamulus)
- capitatum
- triquetrum+pisiforme
- lunate

radius

ulna





# Hand and wrist

child

4,5 years old child

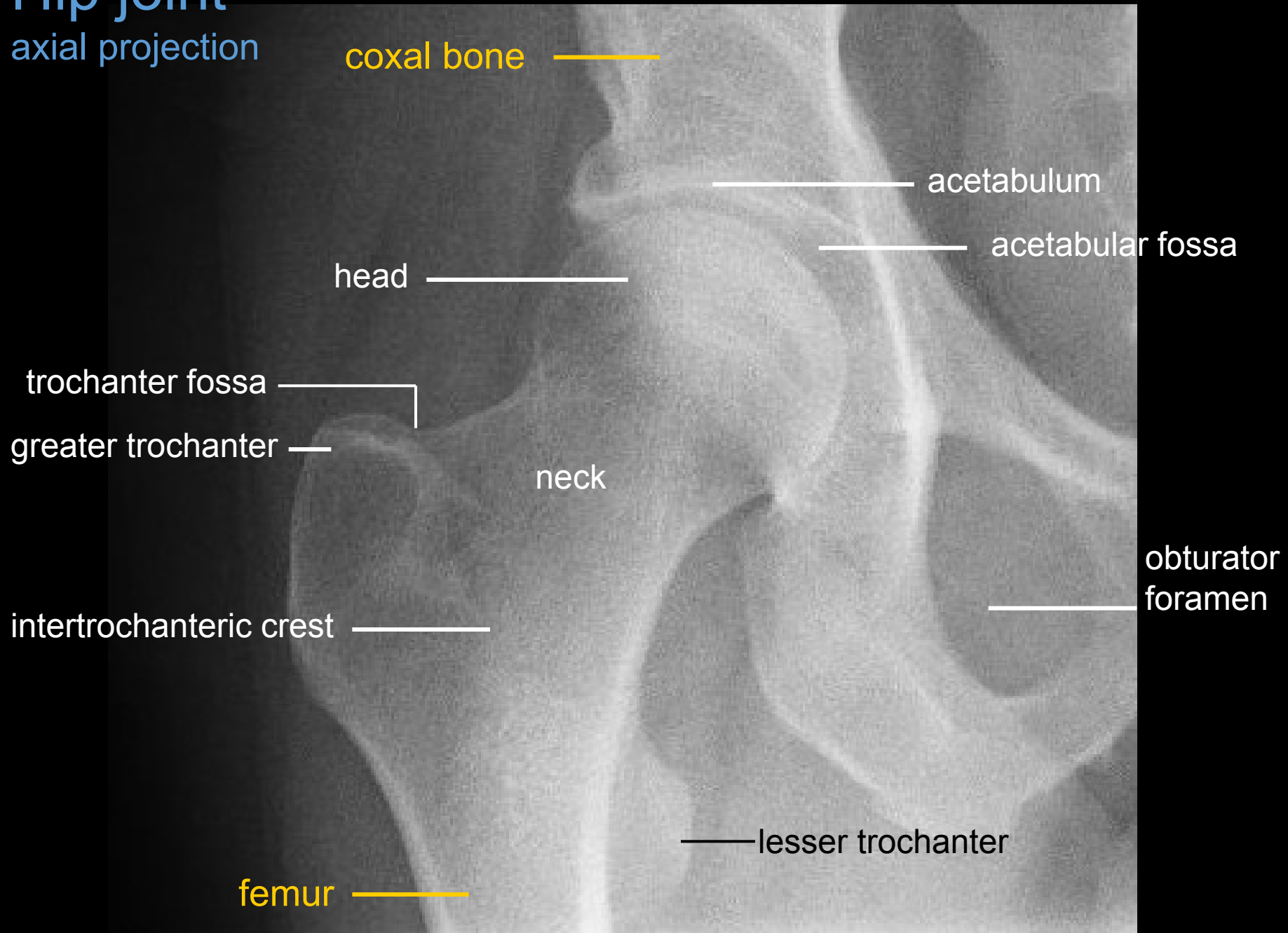
(4 carpal bones are ossificated)





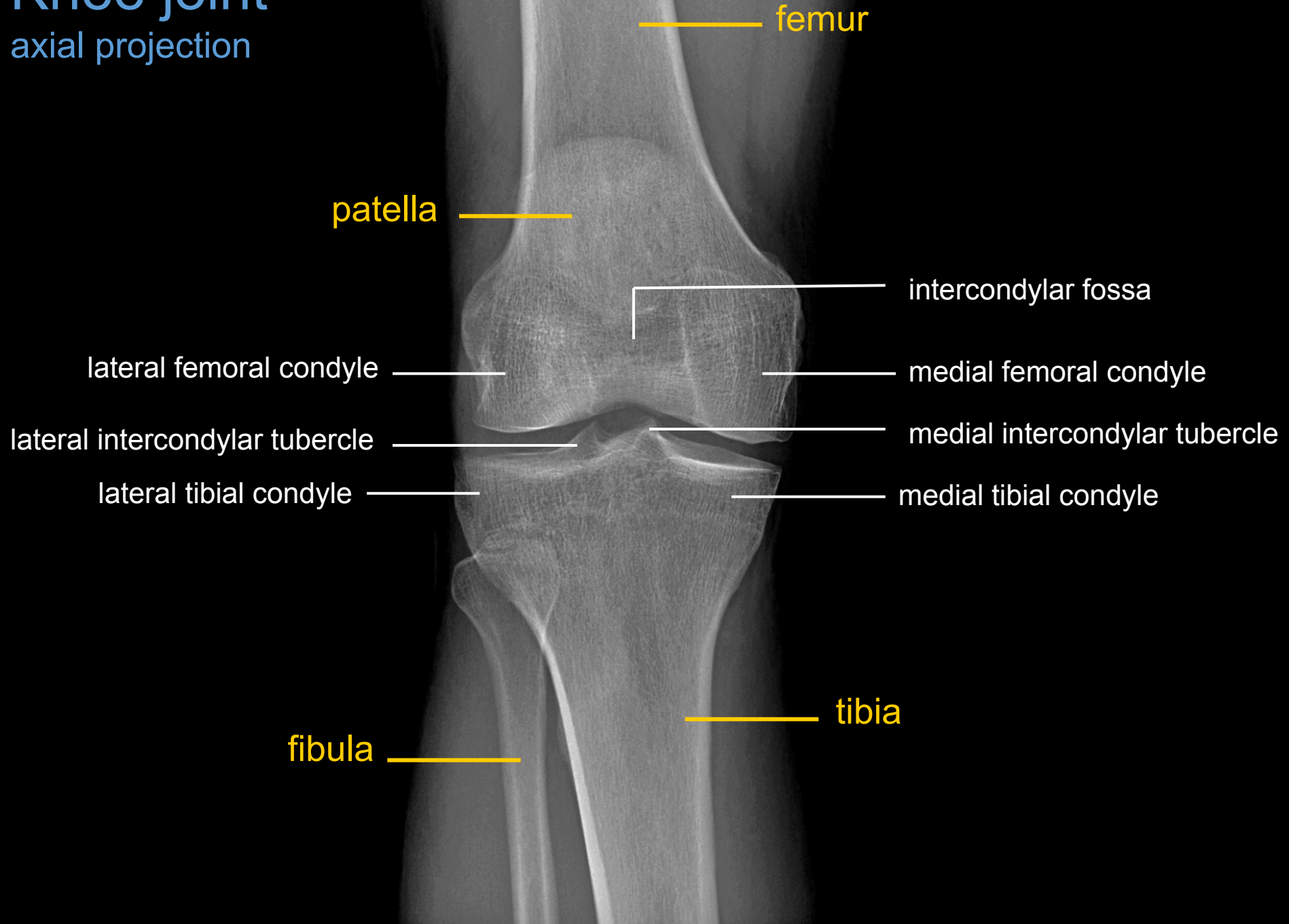
# Hip joint

axial projection



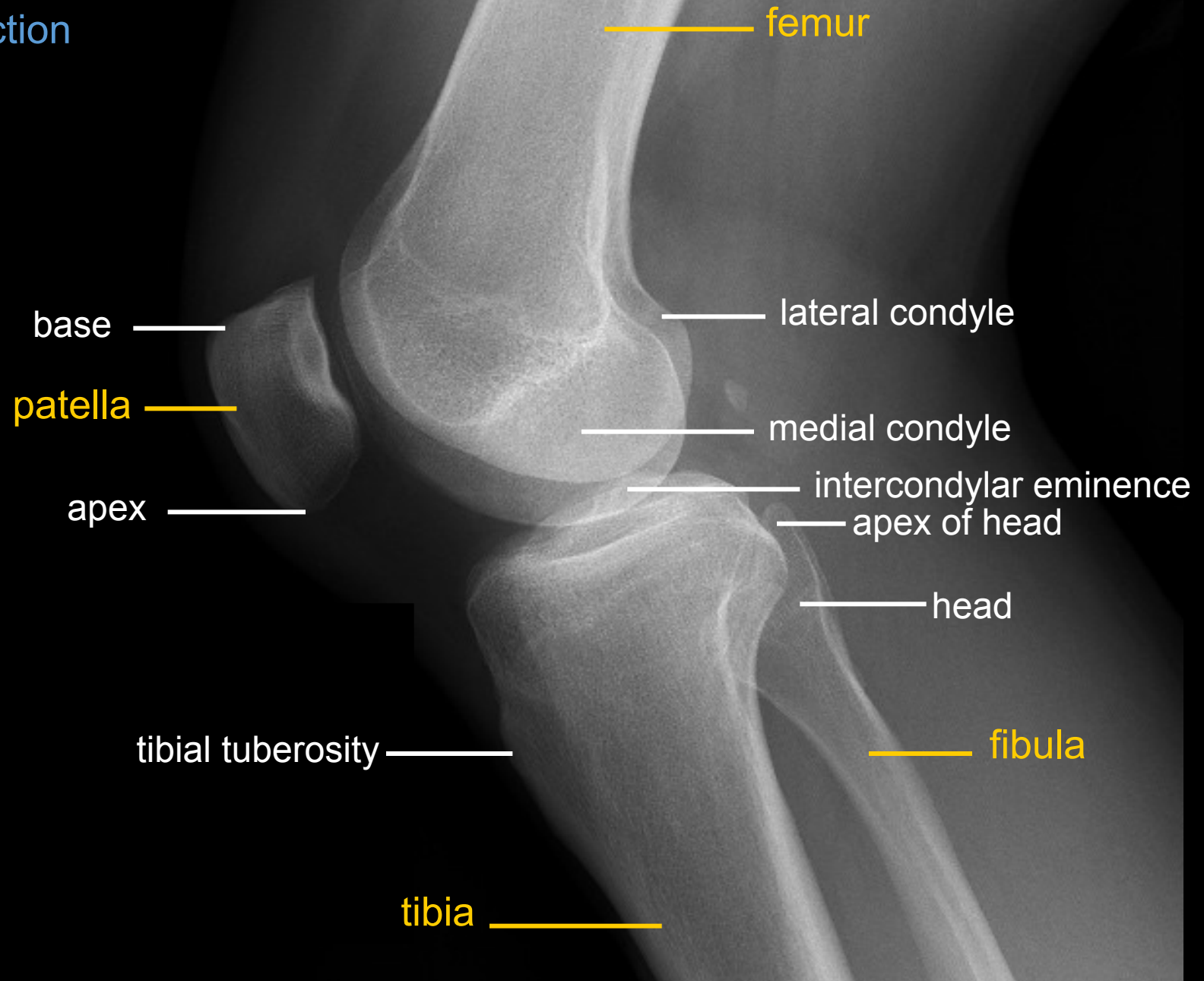
# Knee joint

axial projection



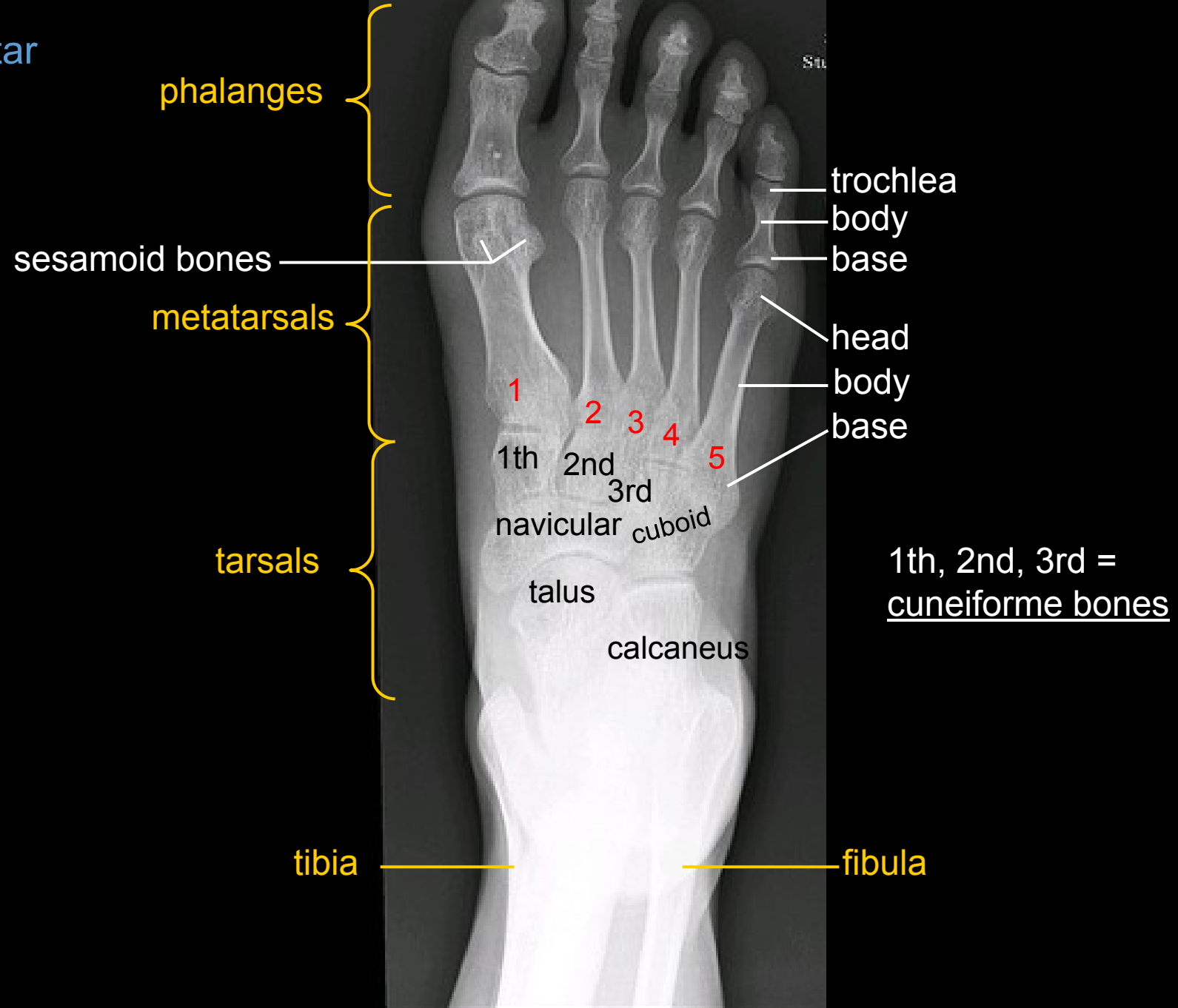
# Knee joint

lateral projection



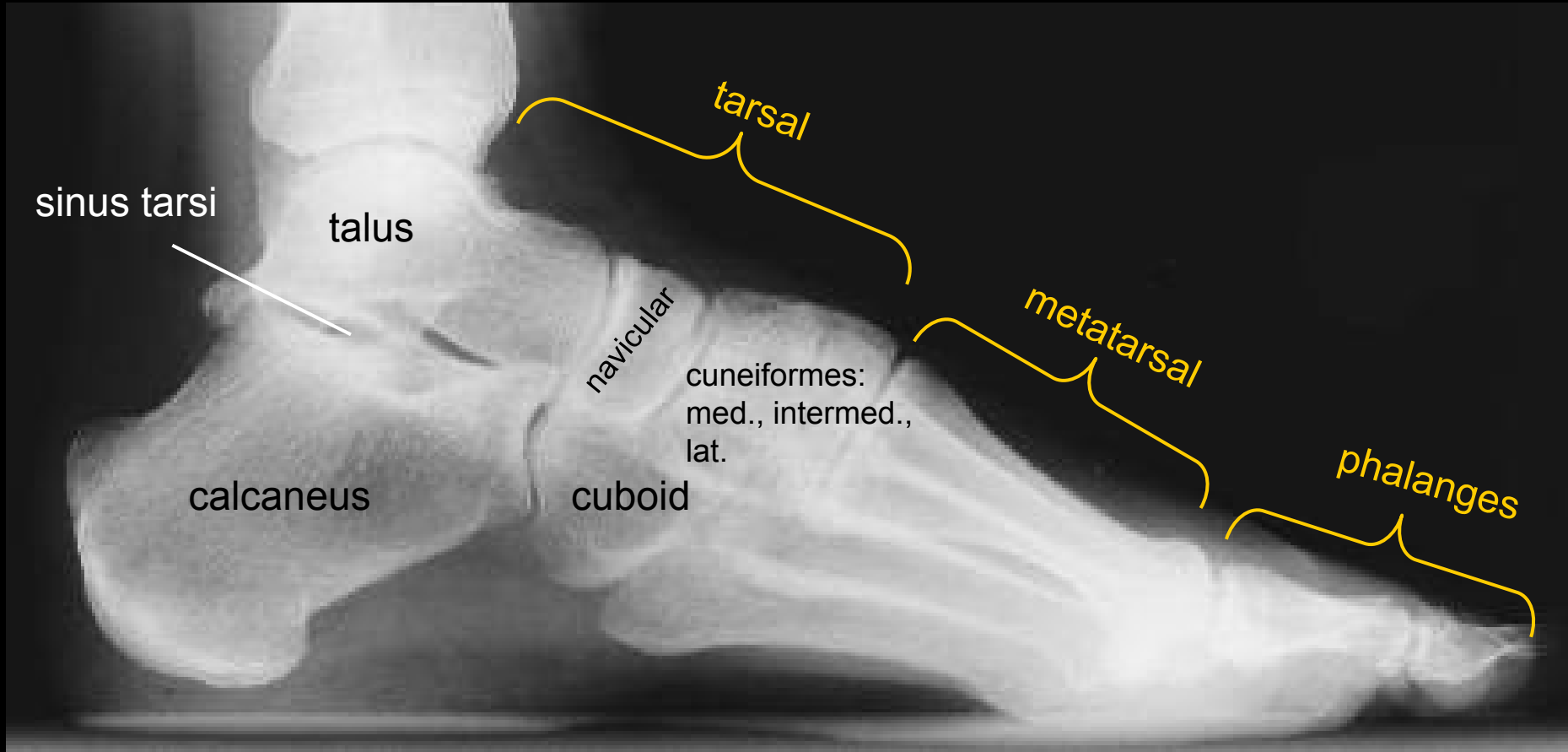
# Foot

dorsoplantar  
projection

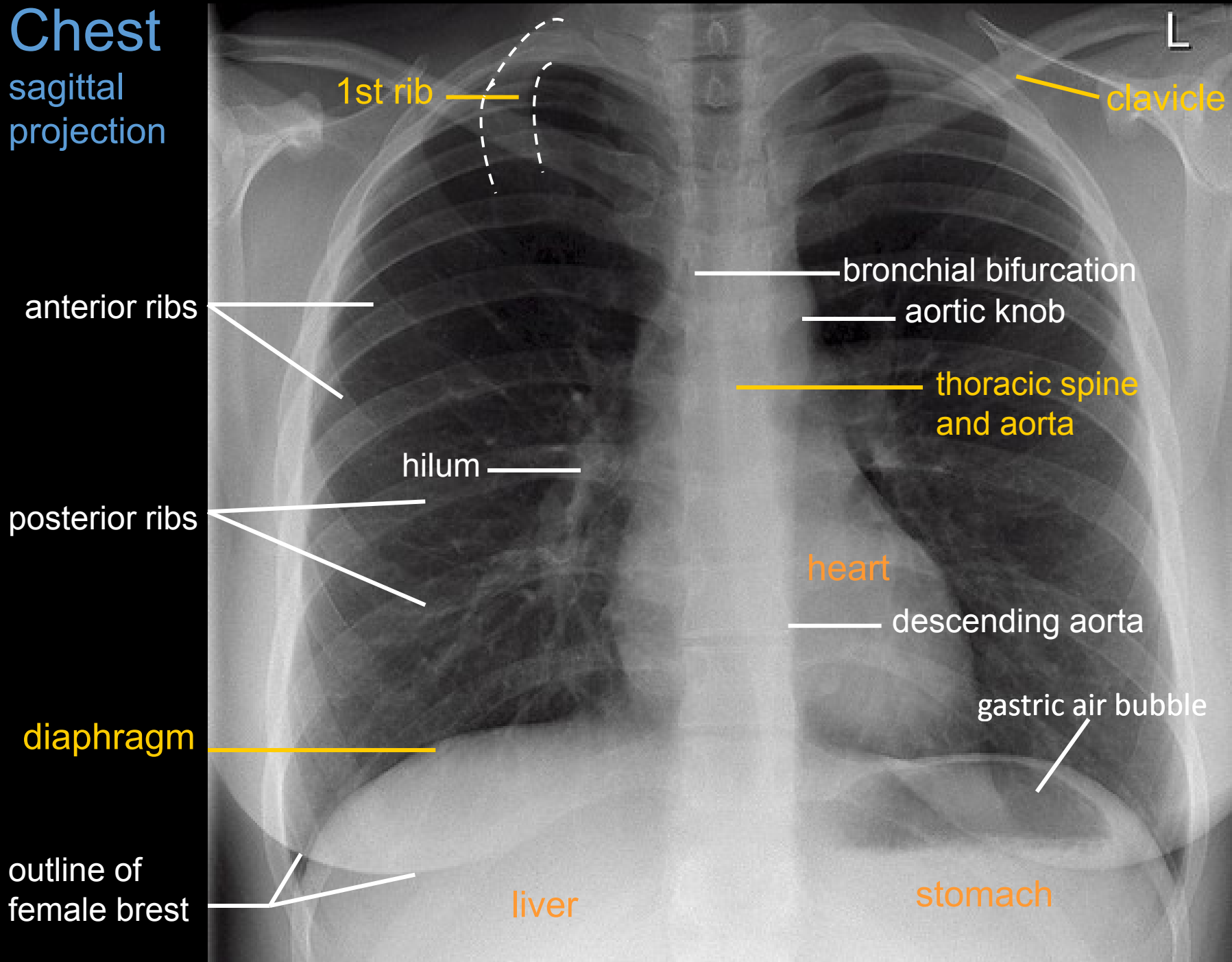


# Foot

lateral projection



# Chest sagittal projection



1st rib

clavicle

anterior ribs

bronchial bifurcation

aortic knob

thoracic spine  
and aorta

hilum

posterior ribs

heart

descending aorta

diaphragm

gastric air bubble

outline of  
female breast

liver

stomach



# Splanchnology

1. Oesophagography
2. Gastrography
3. Cholecystography
4. Irigography
5. Intravenous urography
6. Ascending (retrograde) pyelography
7. Cystography
8. Hysterosalpingography

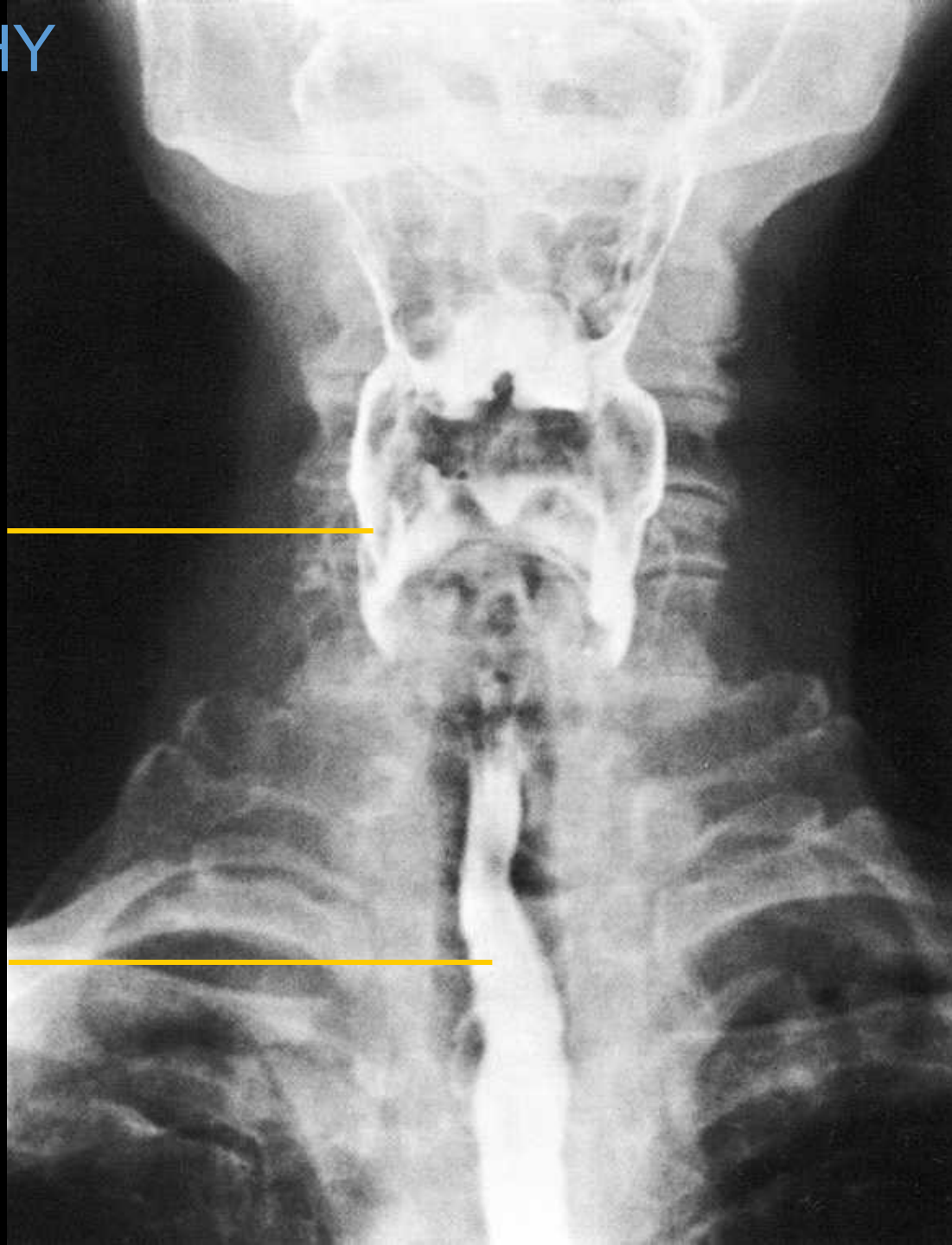
# OESOPHAGOGRAPHY

axial projection

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

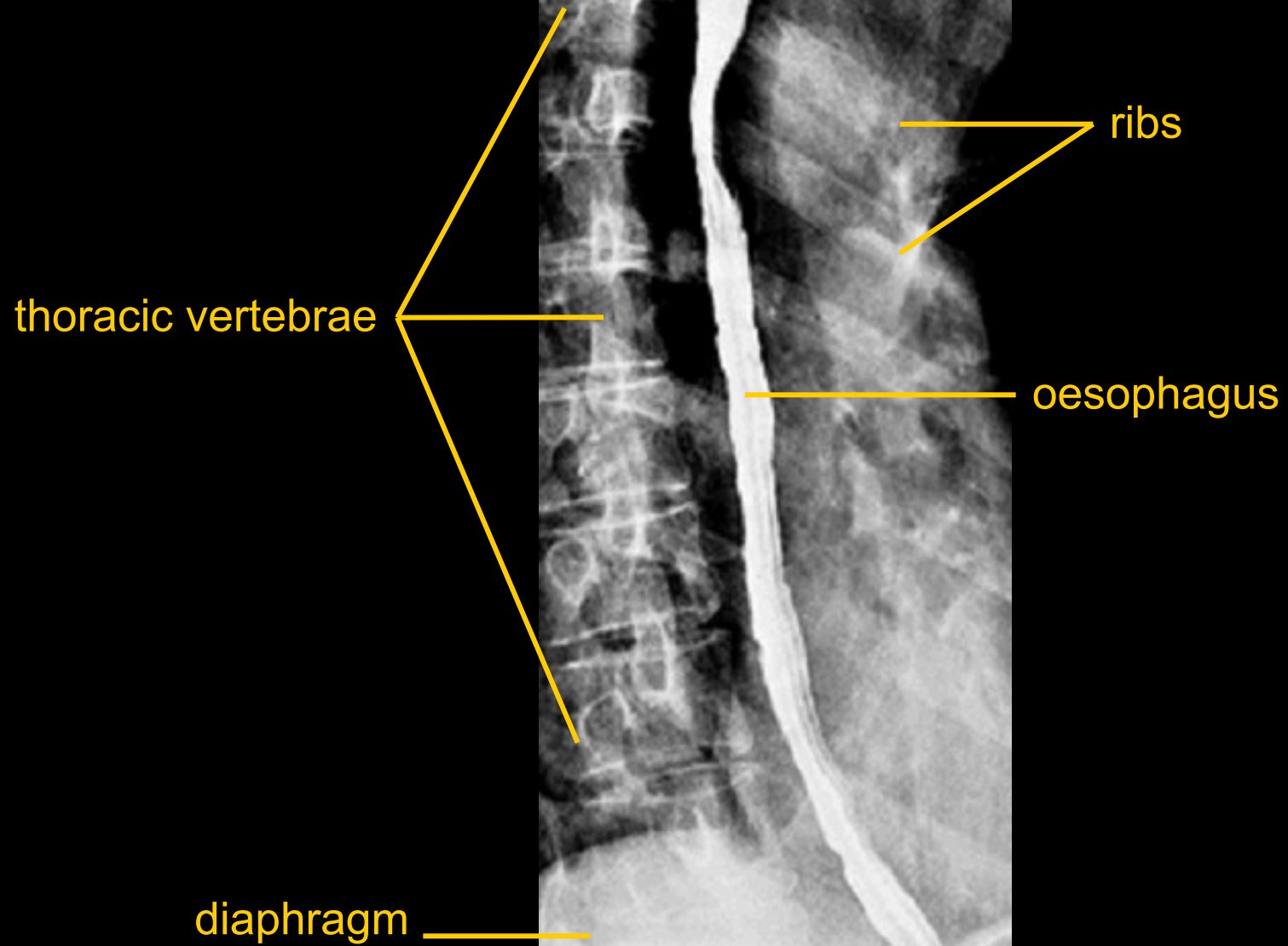
recessus  
piriformis  
(pharynx)

oesophagus



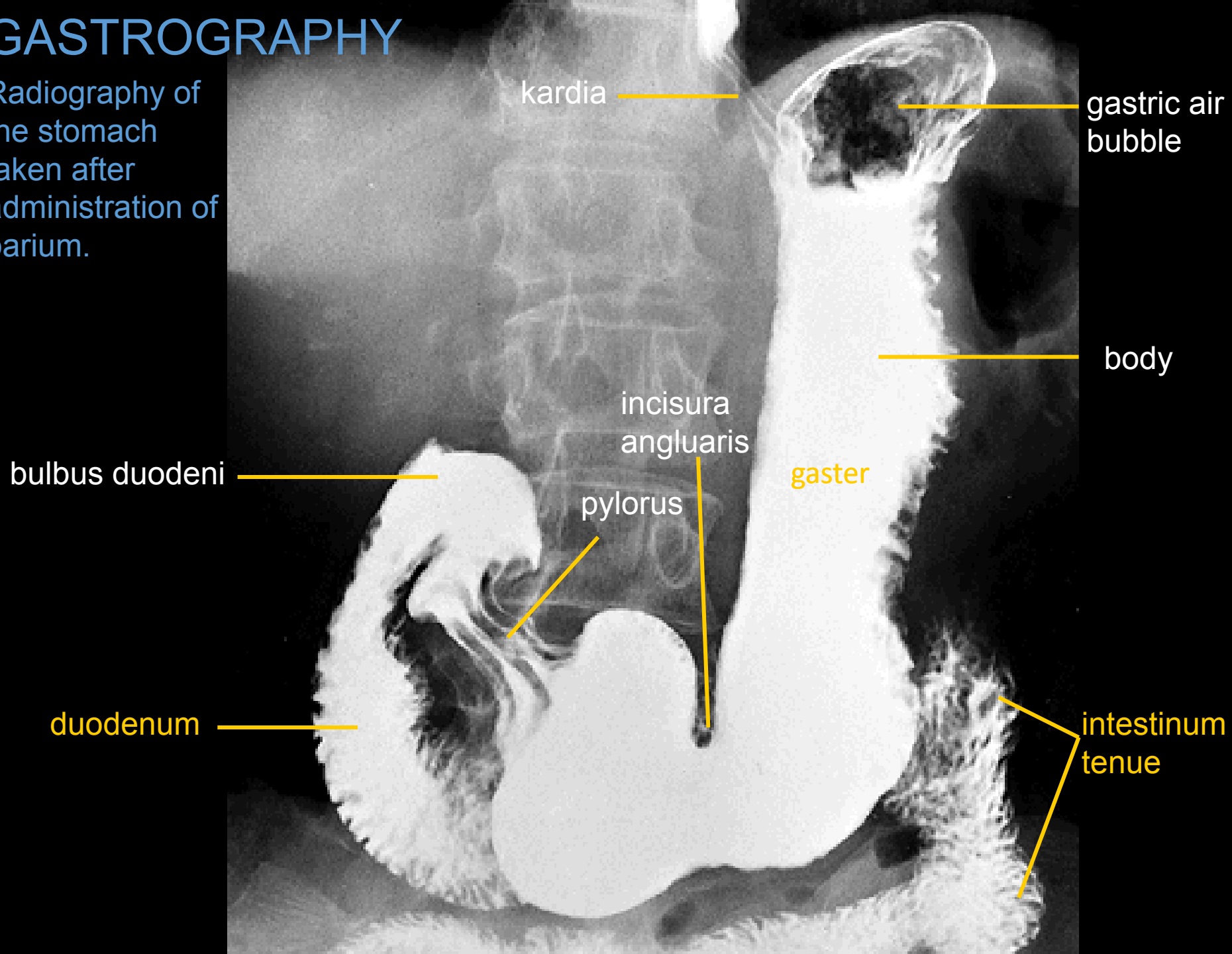
# OESOPHAGOGRAPHY

lateral projection



# GASTROGRAPHY

Radiography of the stomach taken after administration of barium.



# 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.

vesica felea —————  
fundus —————  
the last rib —————  
air in intestinum —————  
os coxae —————

Th 12

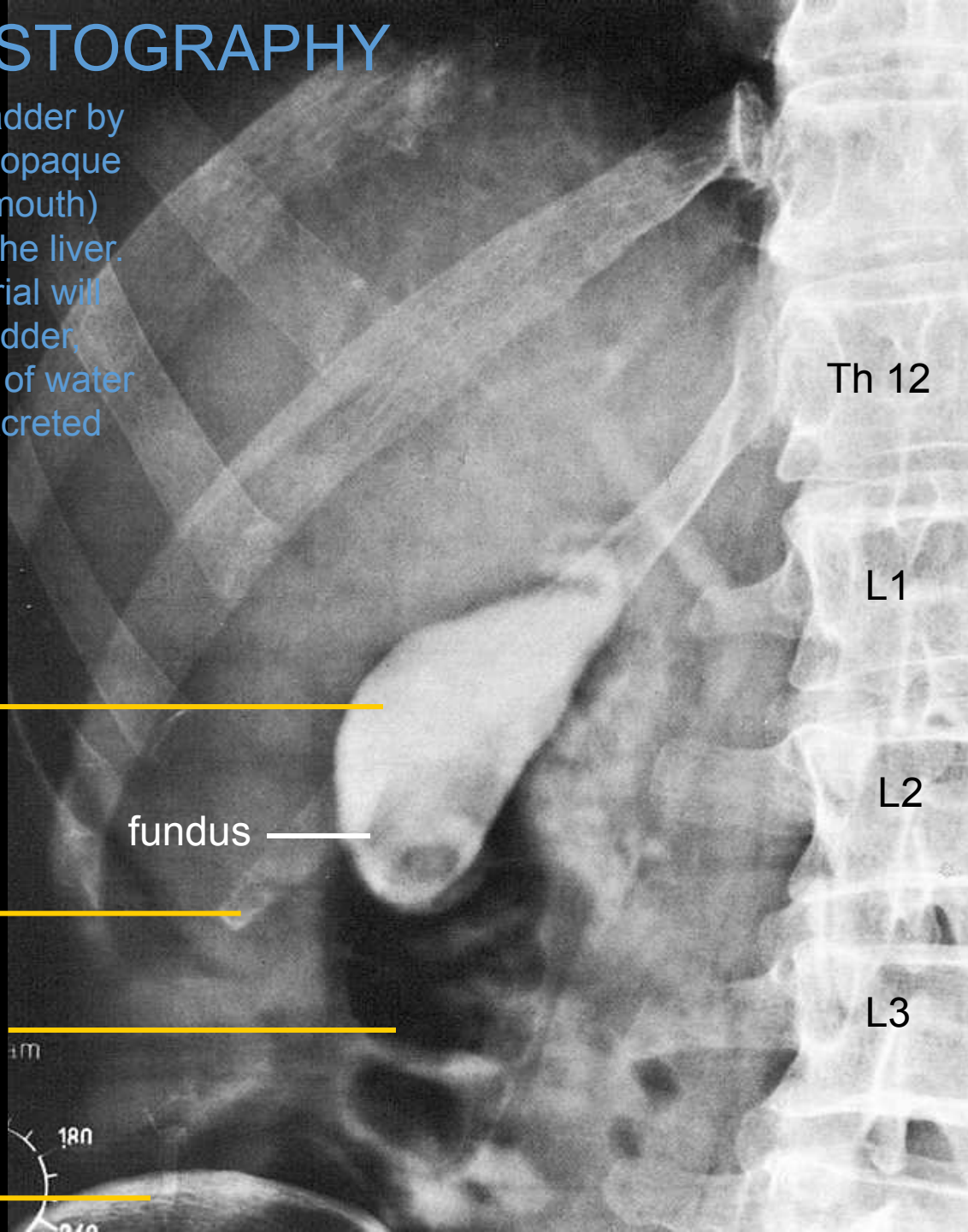
L1

L2

L3

thoracic  
vertebrae

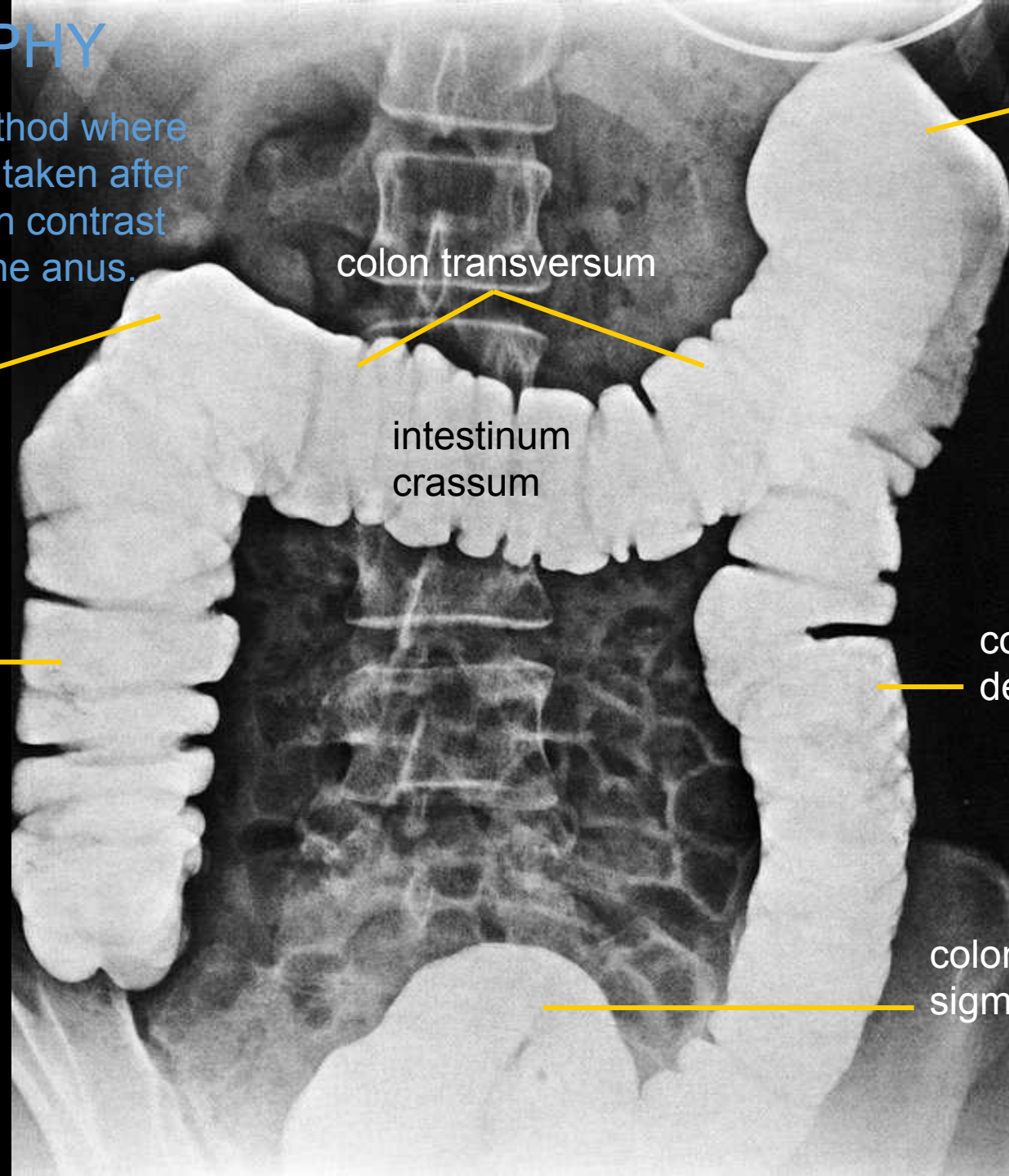
lumbar  
vertebrae





# 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  
ascendens

colon transversum

intestinum  
crassum

flexura colli  
sin.

colon  
descendens

colon  
sigmoideum

# IRIGOGRAPHY – double contrast

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





# INTRAVENOUS UROGRAPHY

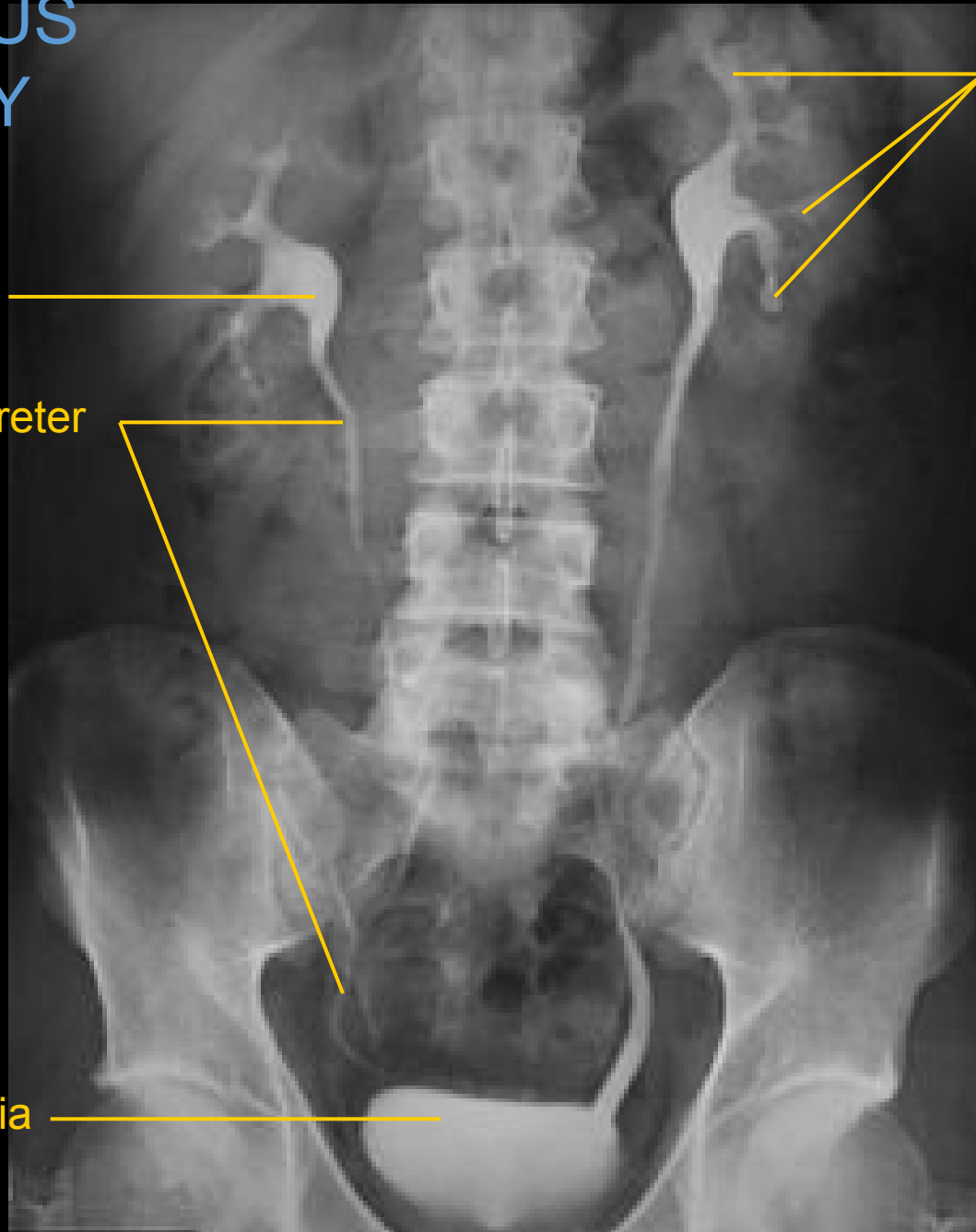
X-ray of urinary tract  
following an injection  
of a iodine dye into a  
vein of arm.

pelvis renalis

ureter

vesica urinaria

calices  
renales



# ASCENDING (RETROGRADE) PYELOGRAPHY

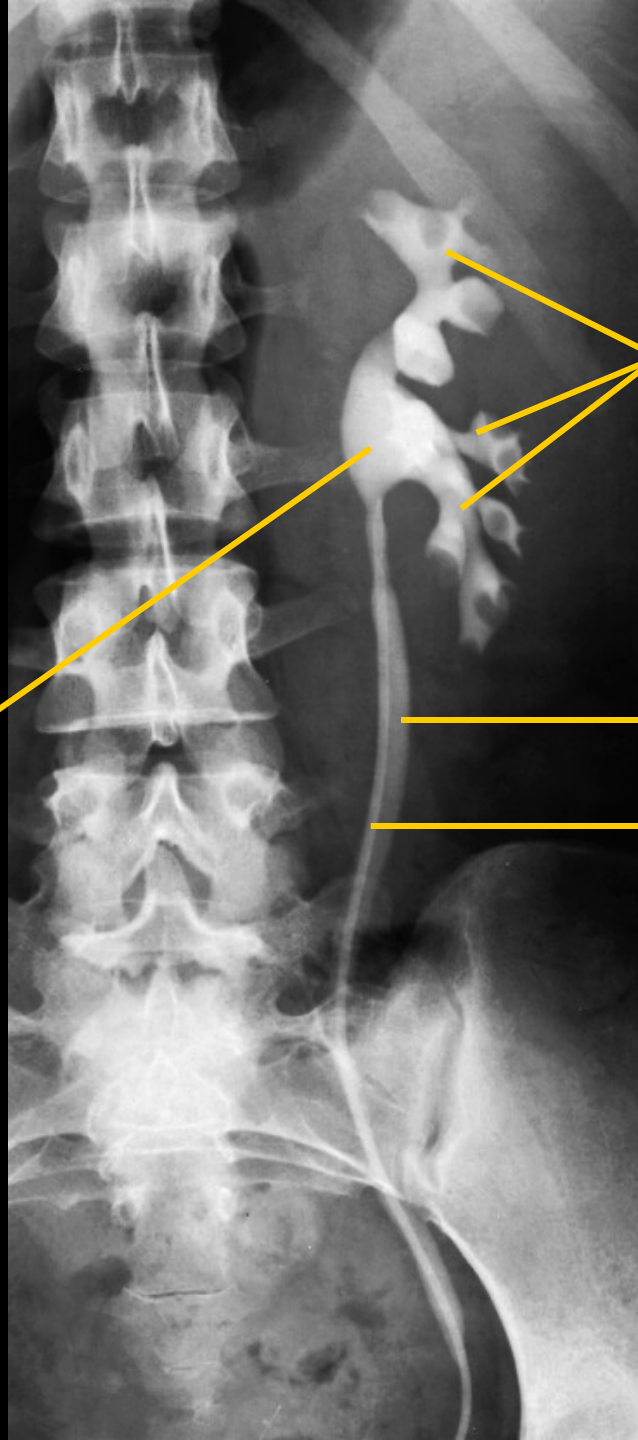
Contrast medium has been introduced into the ureter and calyces via an ureteric catheter.

pelvis renalis

calices renales

ureter

catheter

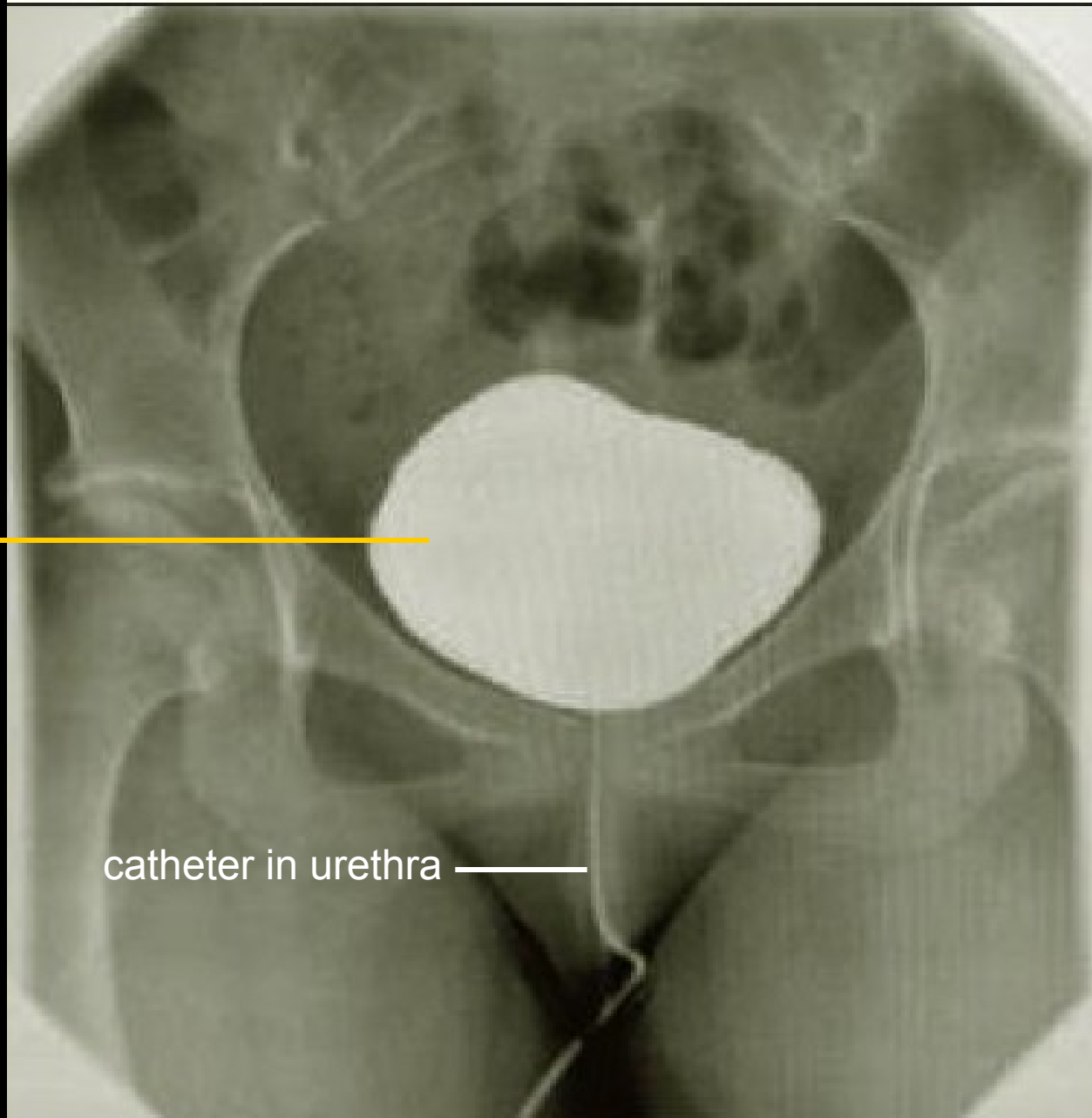


# CYSTOGRAPHY

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)

