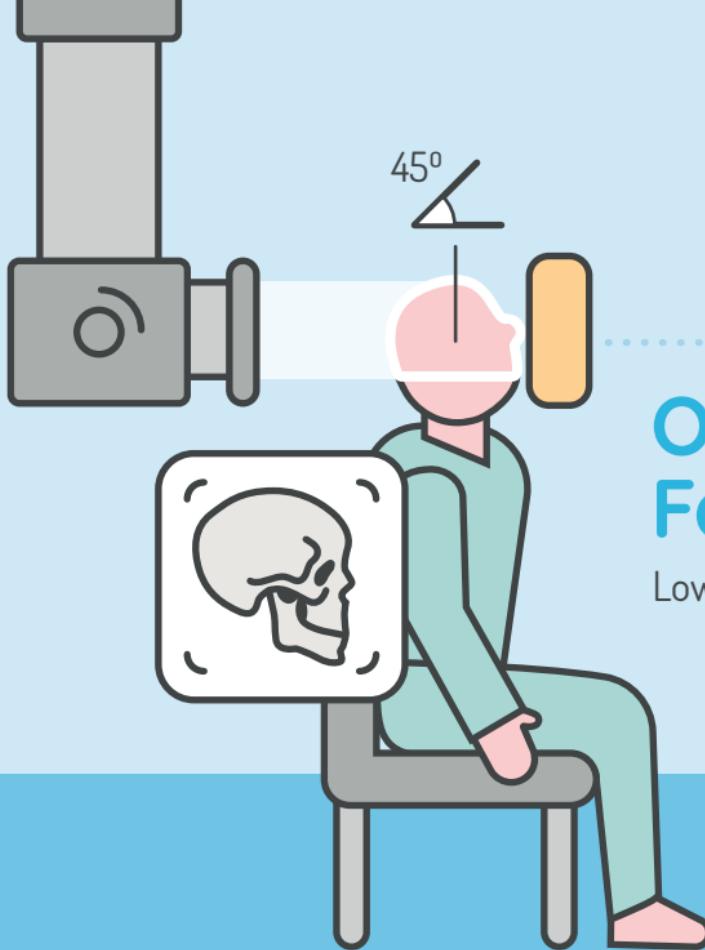


# Visual Reference Book

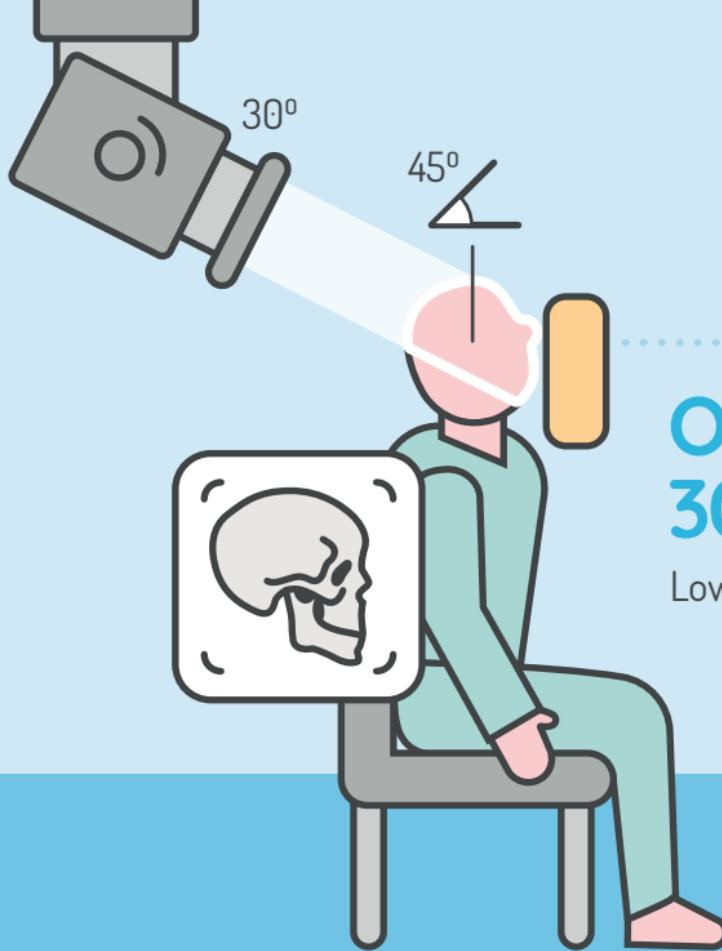
Radiographic Positioning





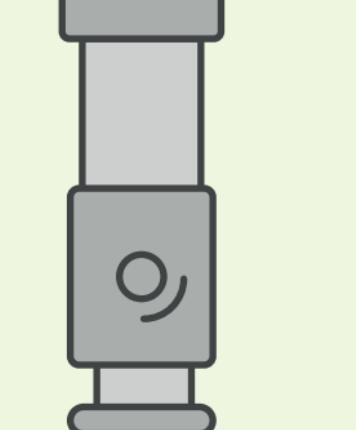
## Occipitomental Facial Bones

Lower orbital margins



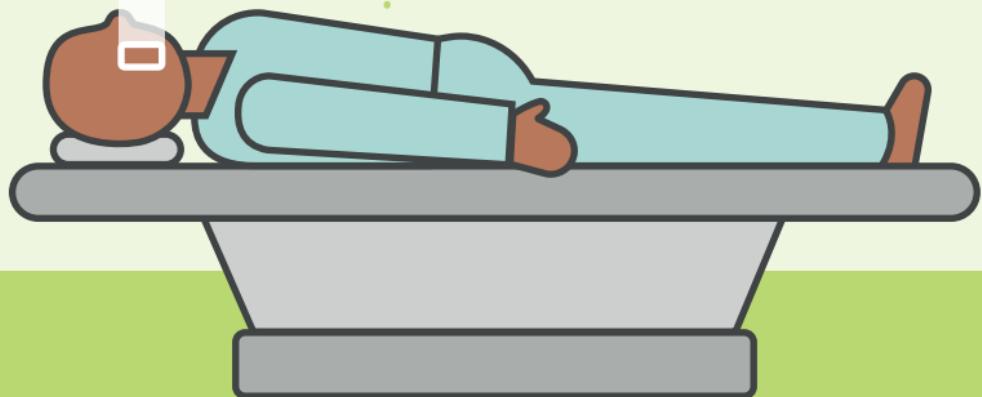
## Occipitomental 30° Facial Bones

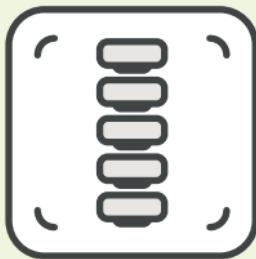
Lower orbital margins



## AP (Peg) Cervical Spine (1-2)

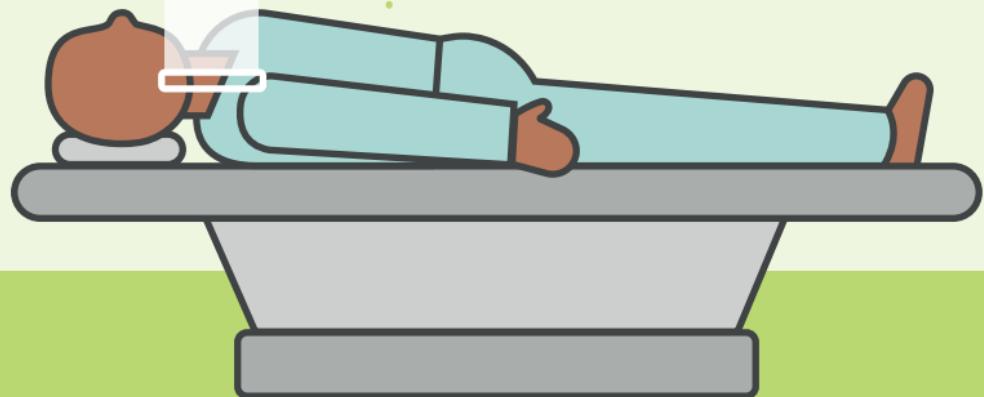
Centre of the mouth

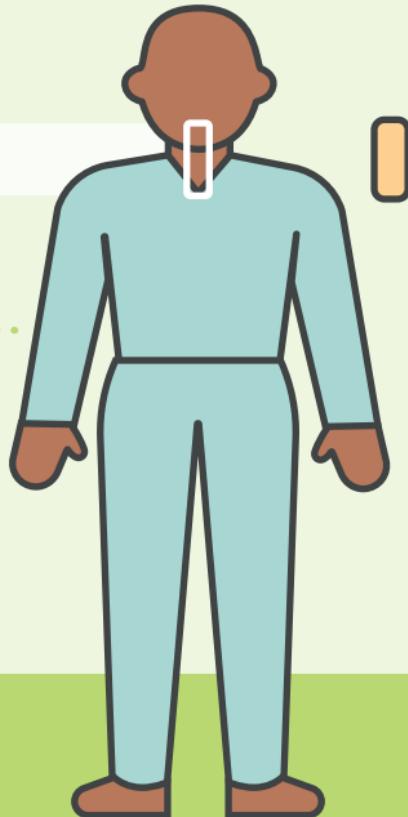
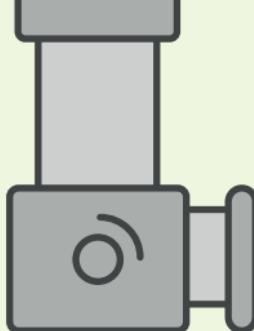
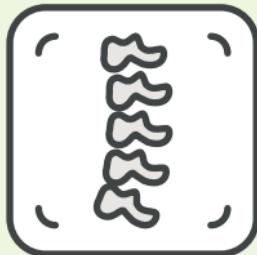




## AP Cervical Spine (3-7)

Cricoid cartilage  
(Adam's apple)

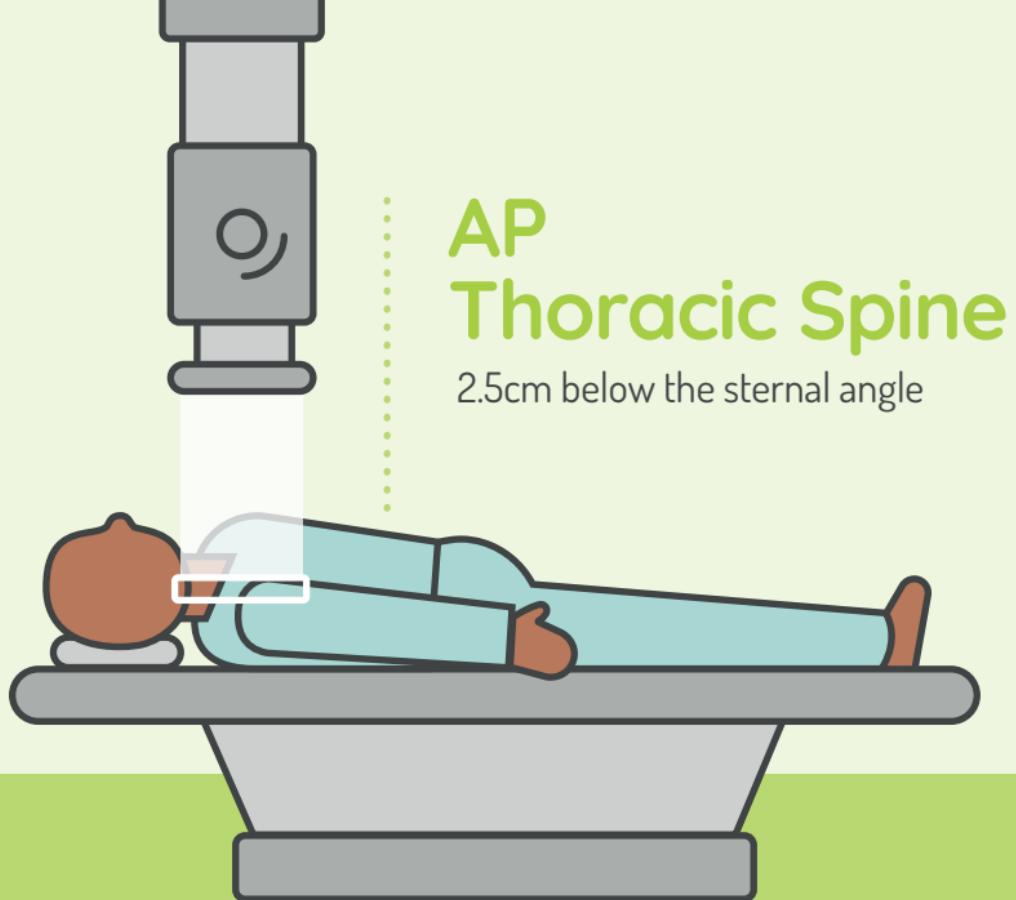




## Lateral Cervical Spine

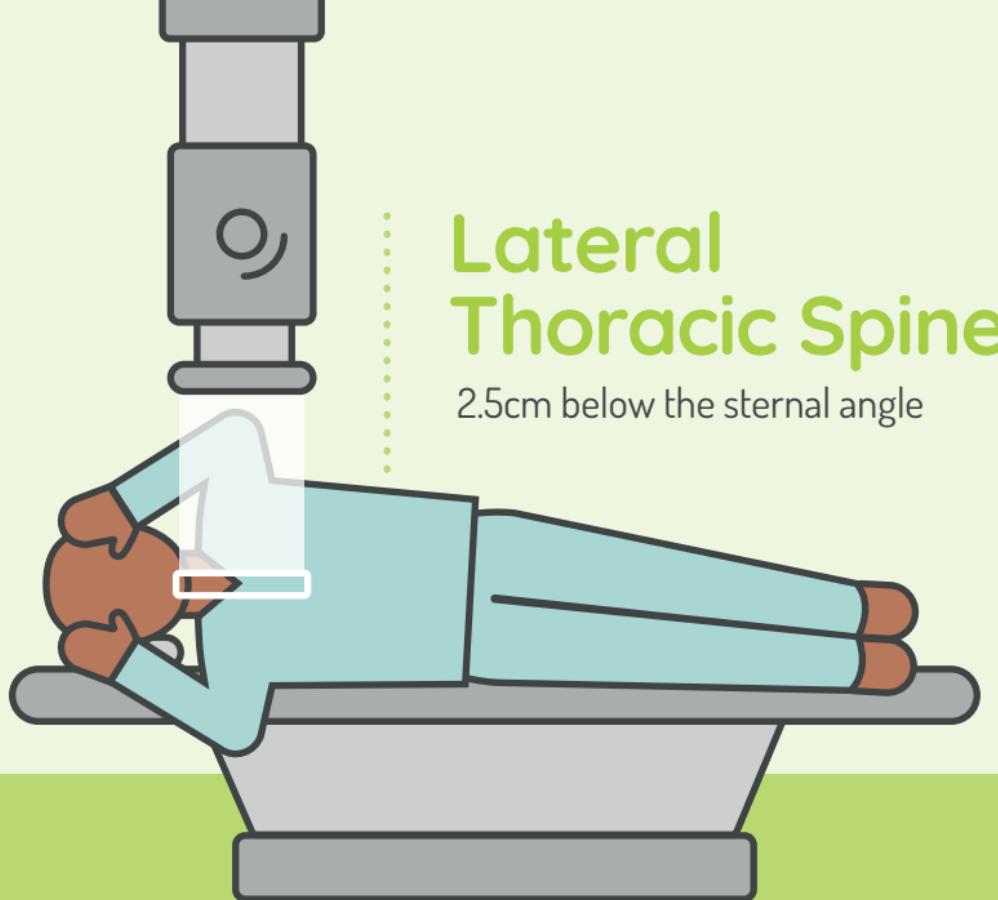
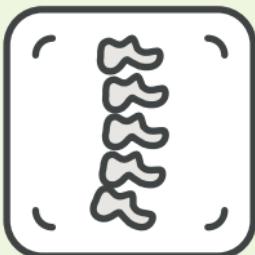
2.5cms posterior and inferior from  
the angle of mandible

Trauma patients should remain lying down



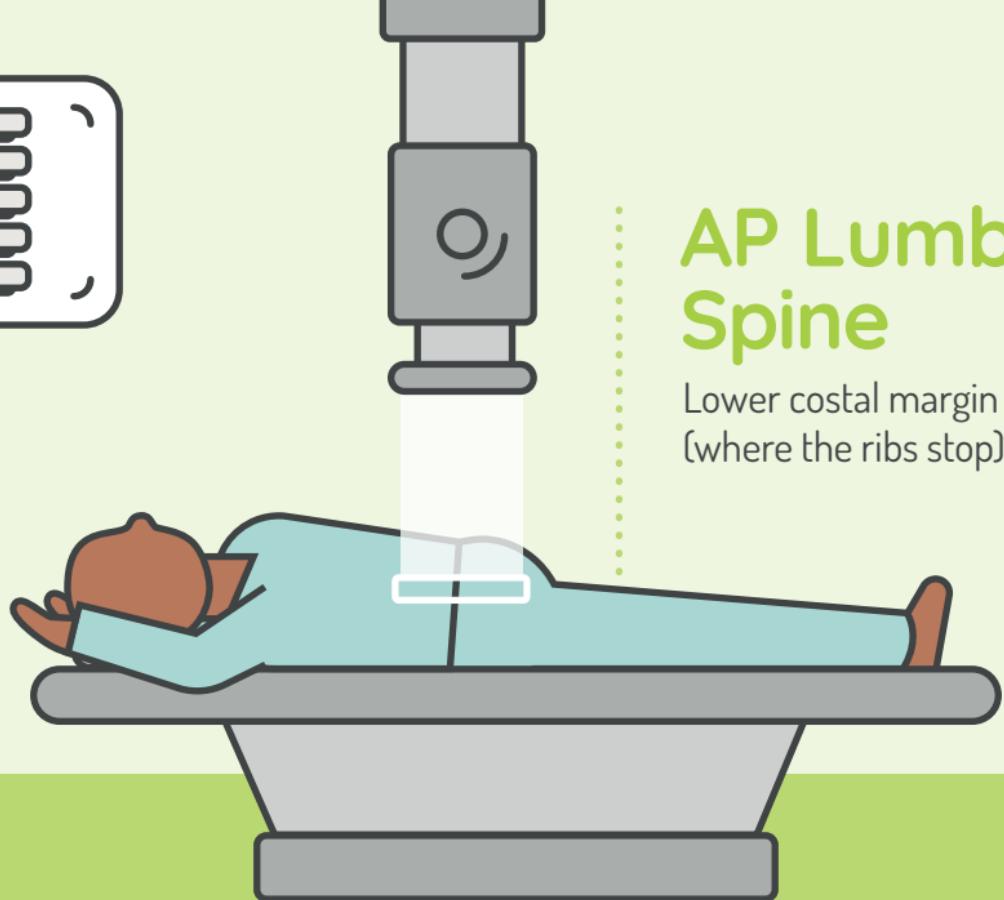
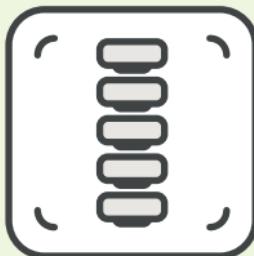
## AP Thoracic Spine

2.5cm below the sternal angle



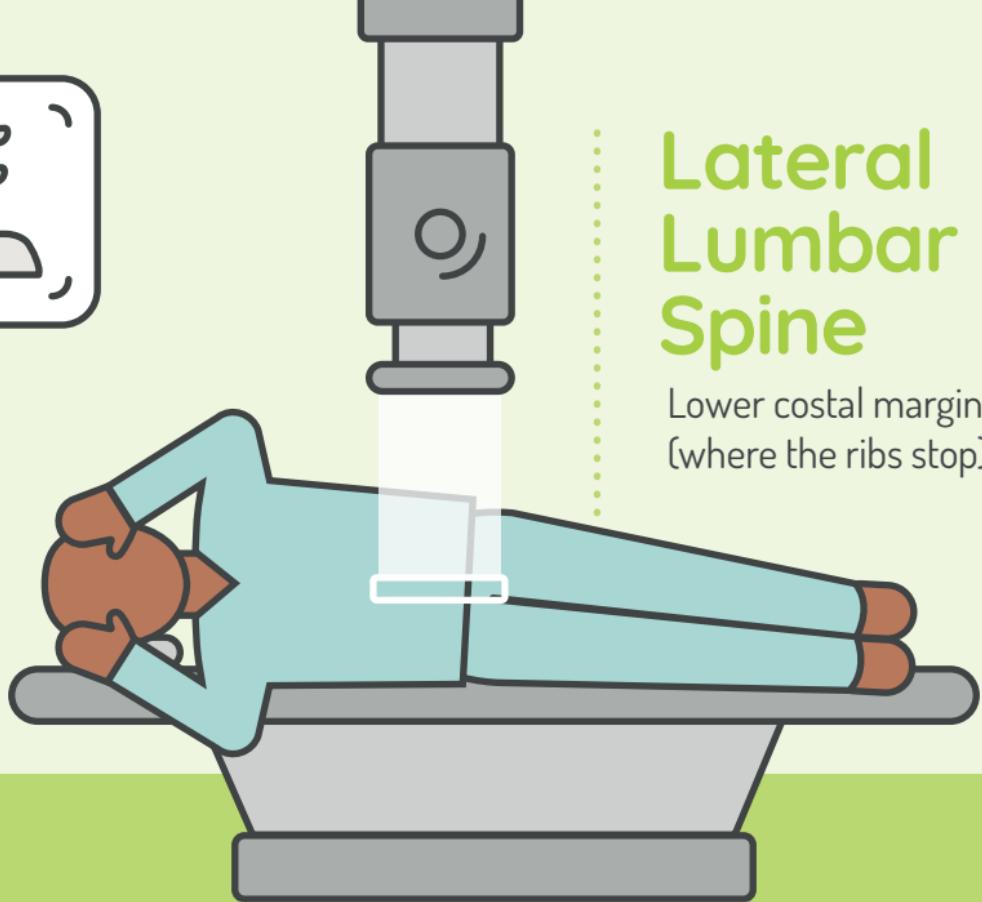
## Lateral Thoracic Spine

2.5cm below the sternal angle



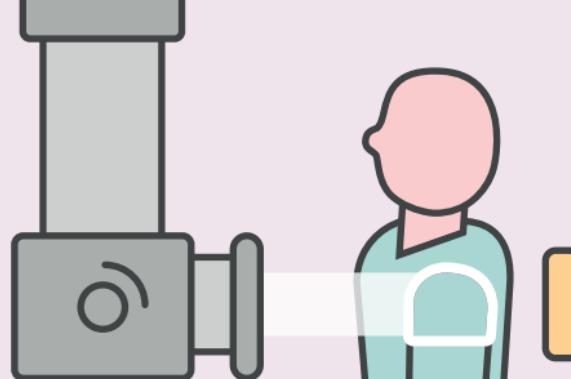
## AP Lumbar Spine

Lower costal margin  
(where the ribs stop)



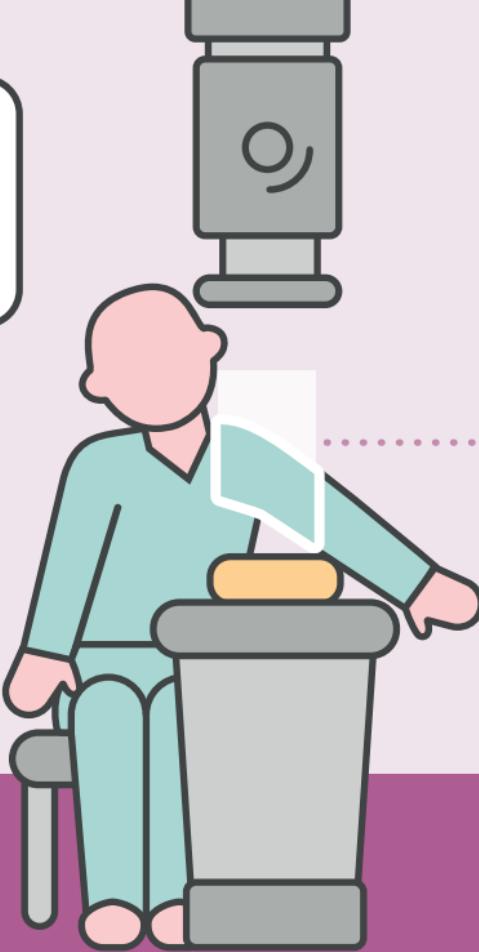
## Lateral Lumbar Spine

Lower costal margin  
(where the ribs stop)



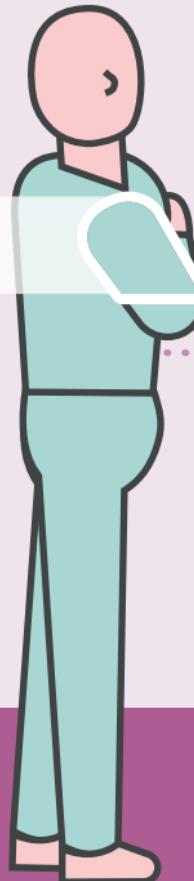
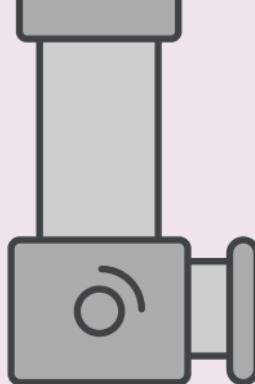
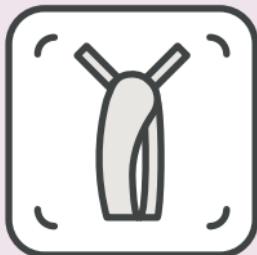
# AP Shoulder

Palpable coracoid process



# Axial Shoulder

Mid-glenohumeral joint



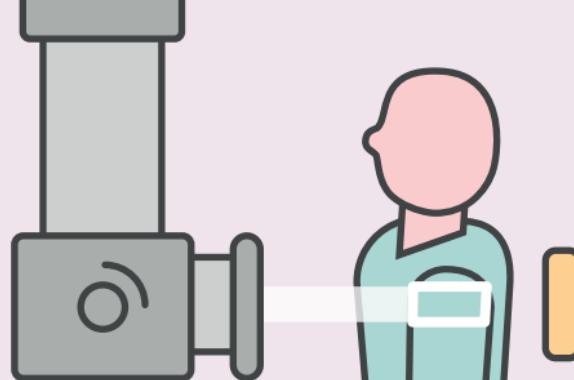
## Lateral Scapula

Medial border of the  
scapula/head of humerus

# Lateral (adapted) Scapula

Lateral border of the  
scapula/head of humerus





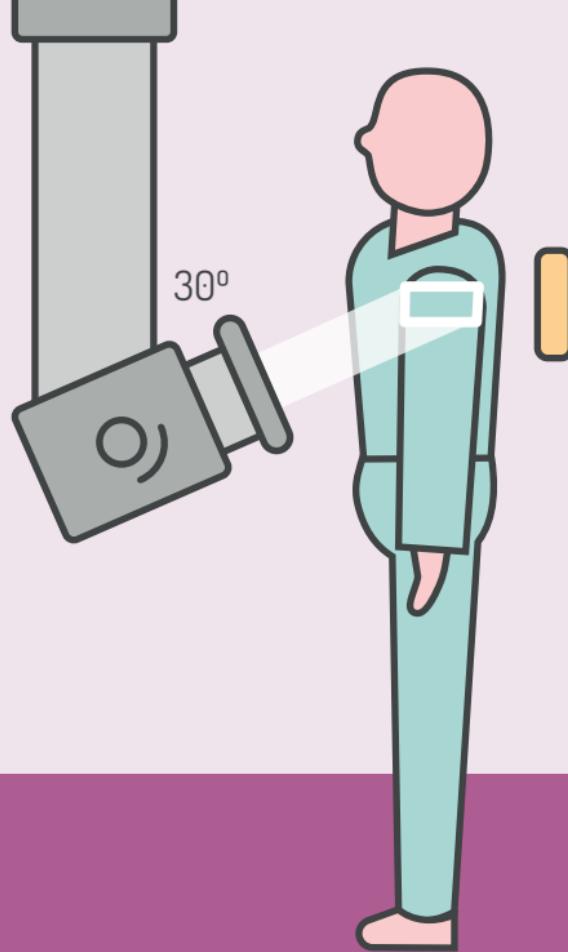
## AP Clavical

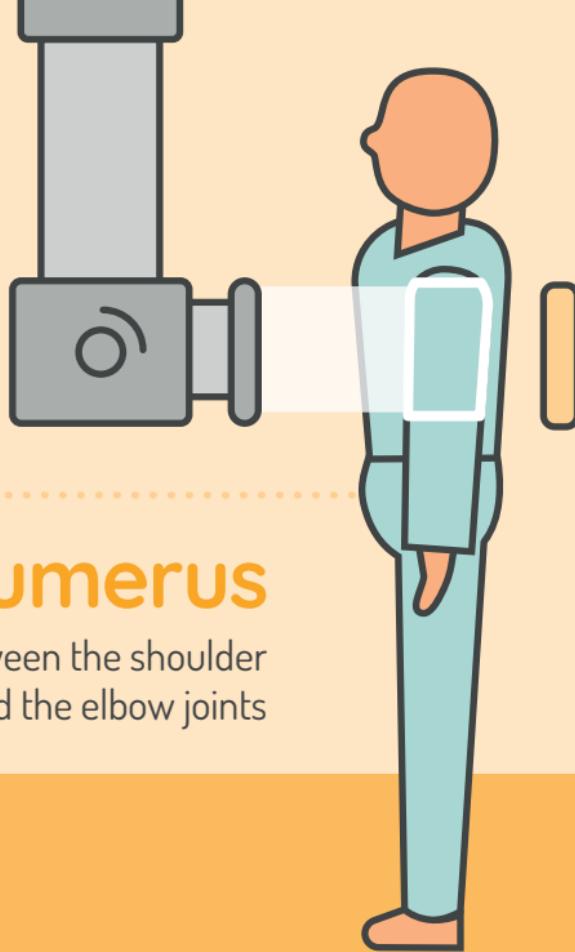
Middle of the clavical



## Modified Axial Clavical

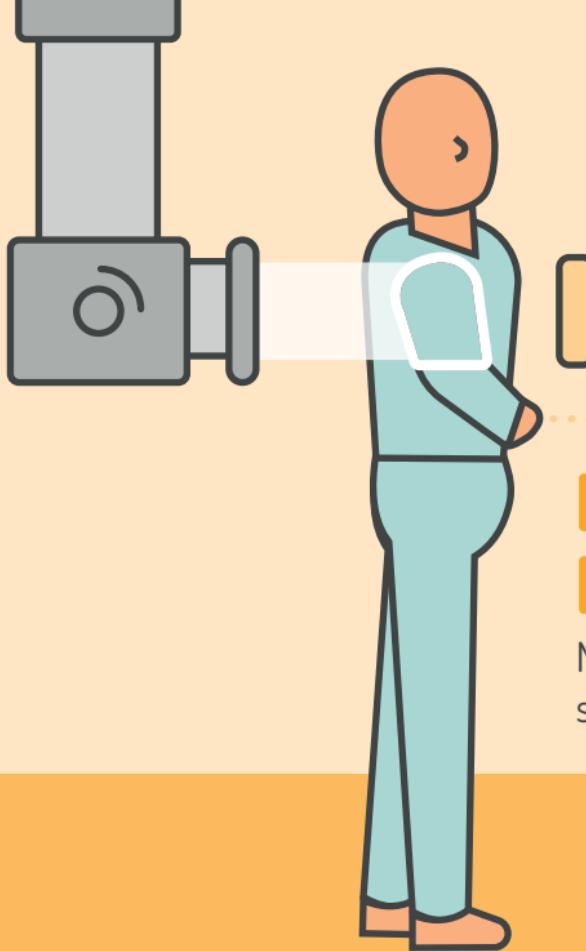
Middle of the clavical





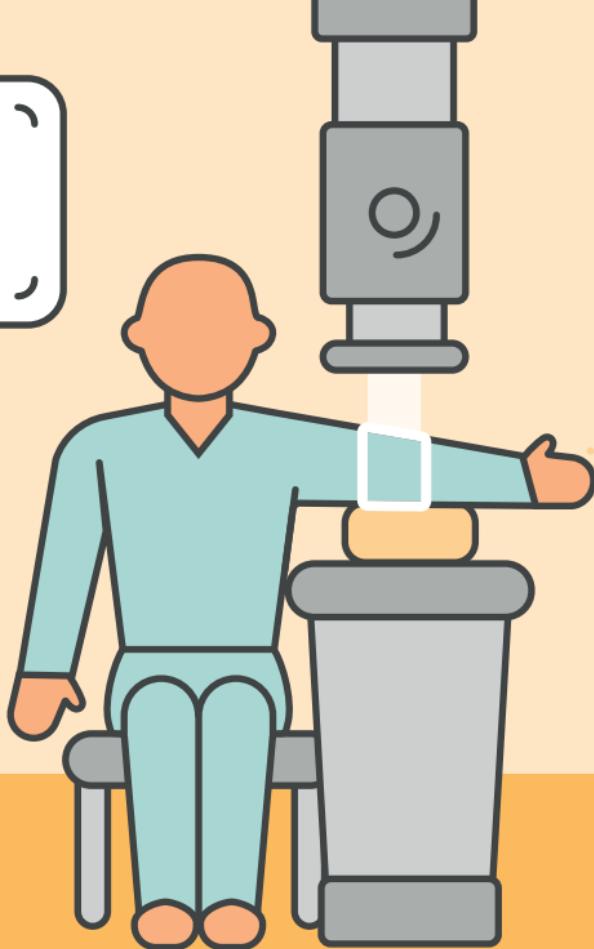
## AP Humerus

Midway between the shoulder  
and the elbow joints



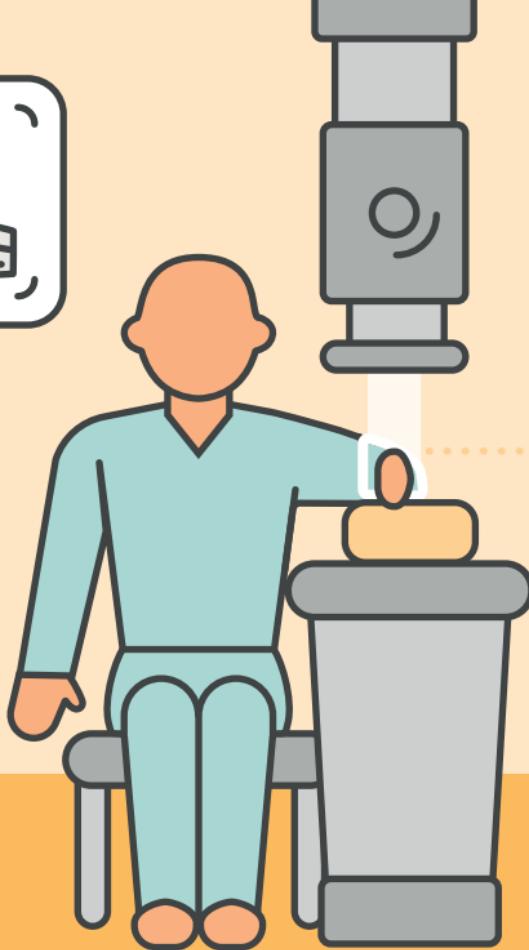
## Lateral Humerus

Midway between the shoulder and the elbow joints



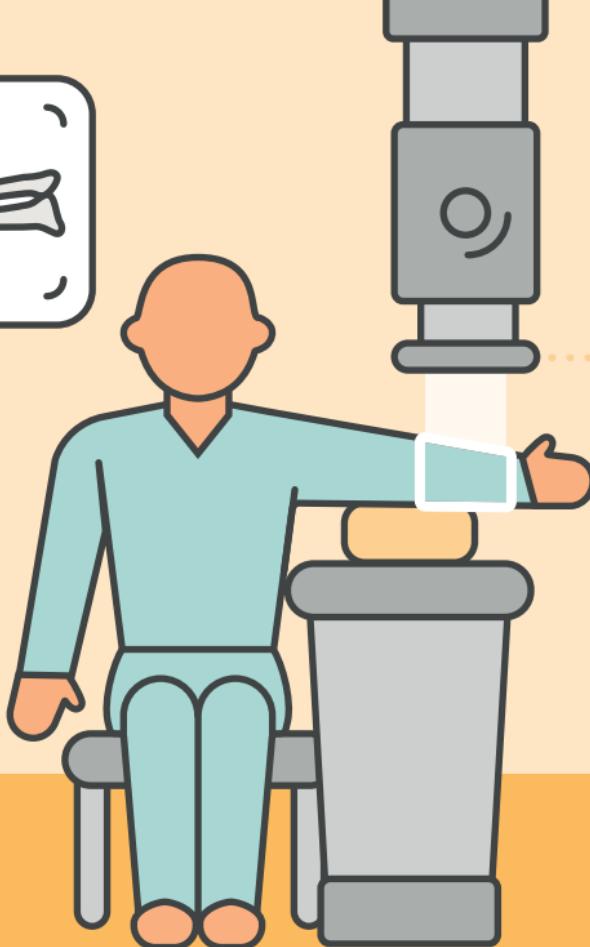
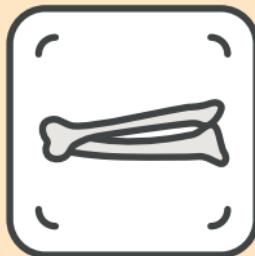
## AP Elbow

Between the epicondyles  
of the humerus



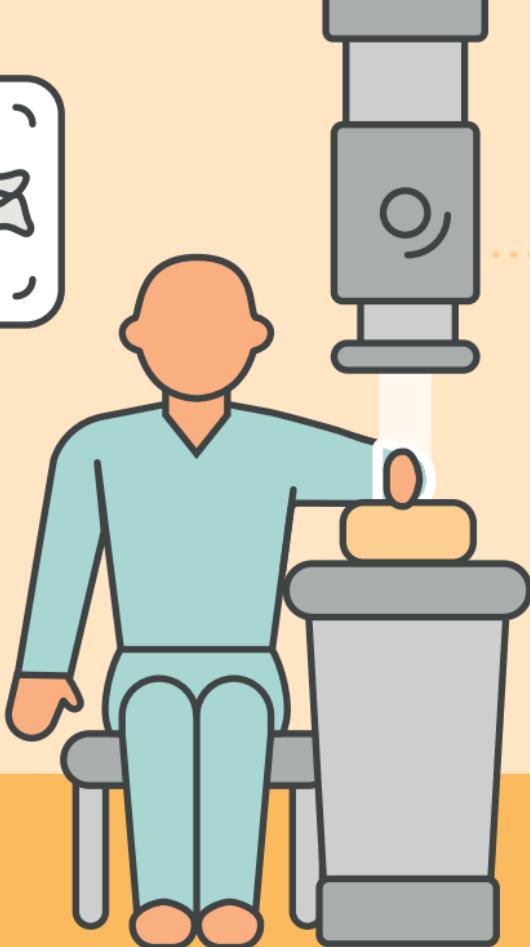
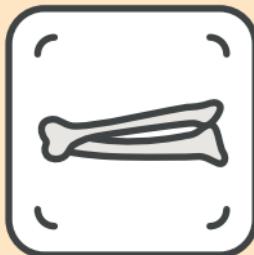
## Lateral Elbow

Lateral epicondyle



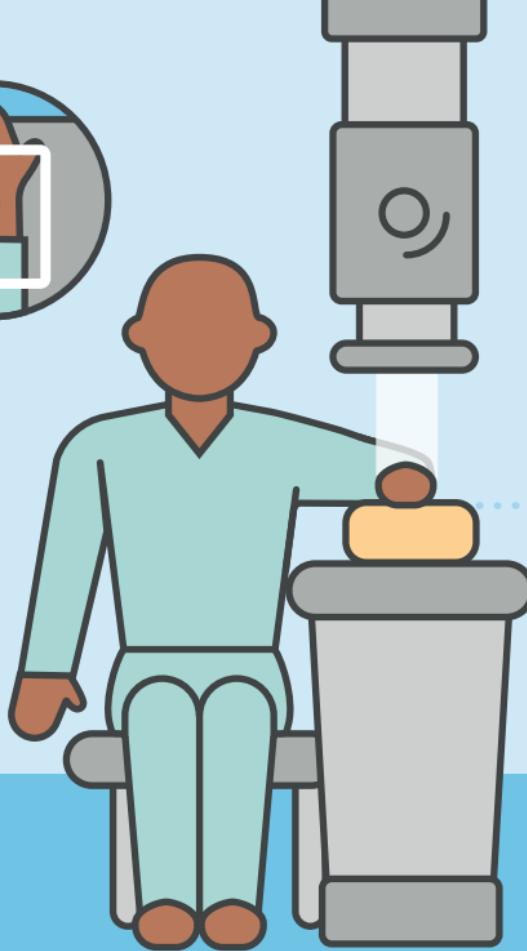
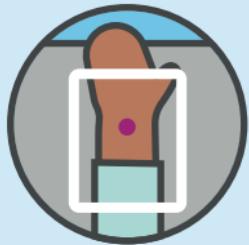
## AP Forearm (Ulna/Radius)

Midway between the wrist and  
elbow joints



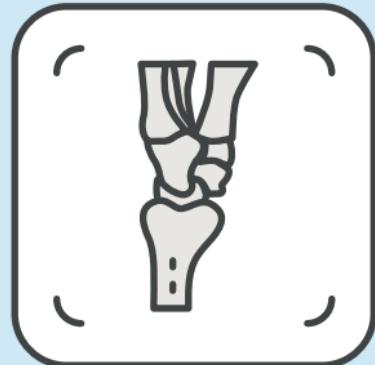
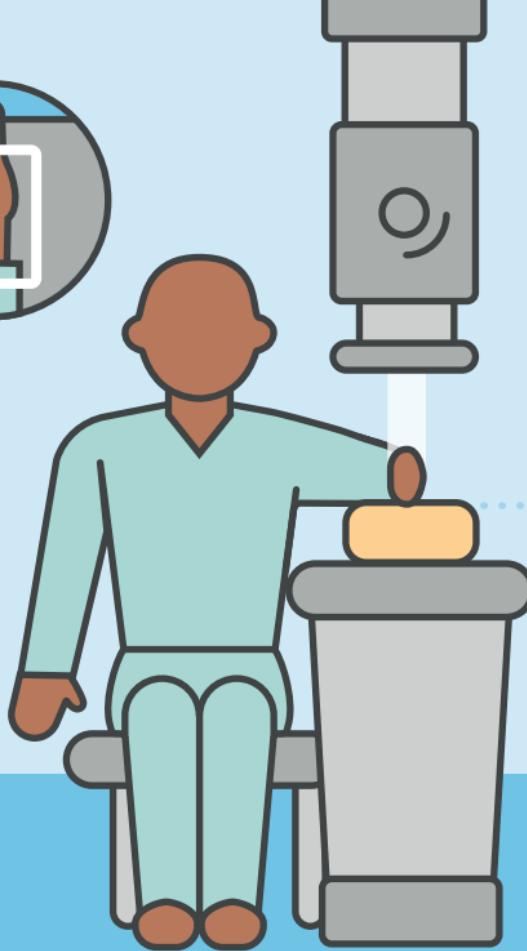
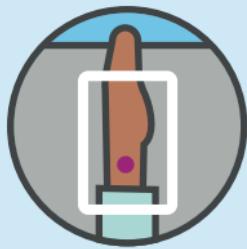
## Lateral Forearm (Ulna/Radius)

Midway between the wrist and  
elbow joints



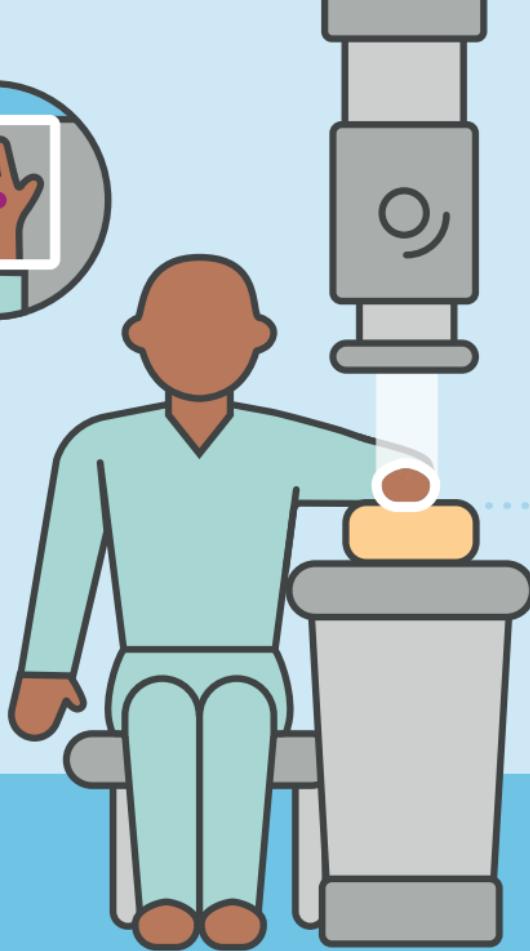
## PA Wrist

Midway between the  
styloid process



## Lateral Wrist

Radial styloid process



## DP Hand

Head of the third metacarpel

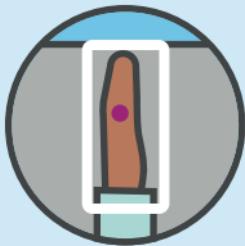


External Rotation  
(From DP lift the  
thumb 30-45°)

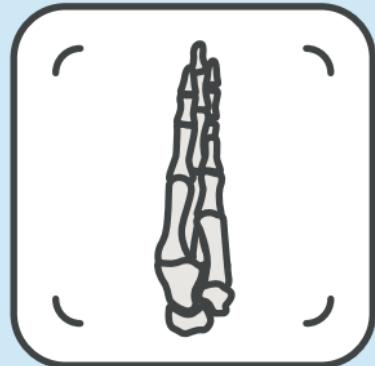
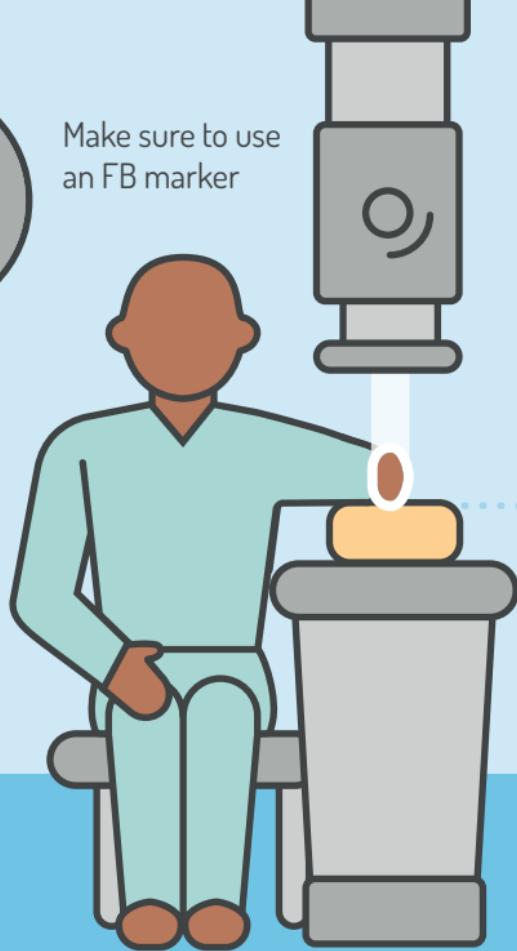


## Oblique Hand

Head of the third metacarpel

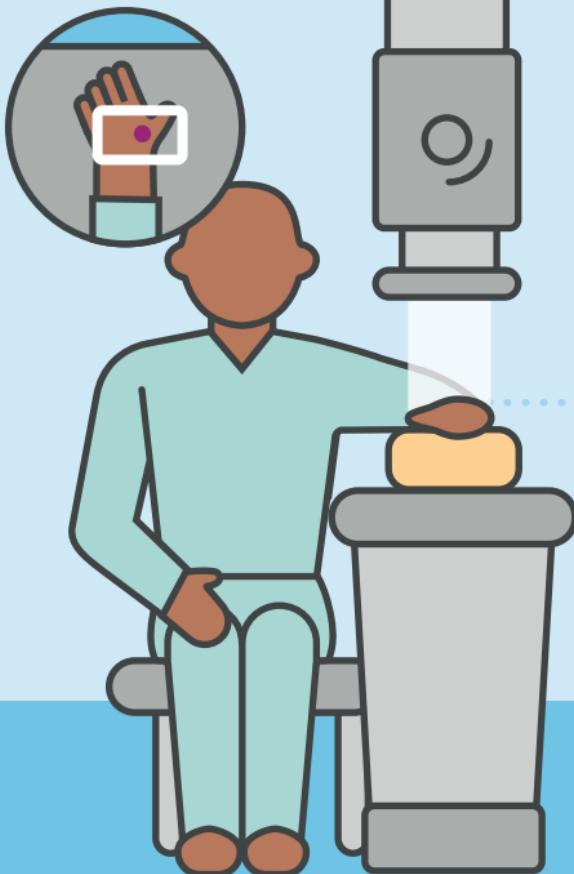


Make sure to use  
an FB marker



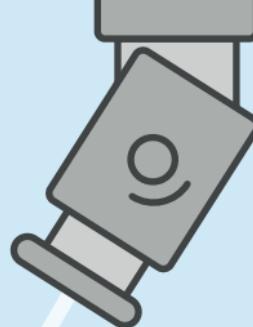
## Lateral Hand

Head of the second metacarpel



## PA (ulna deviation) Scaphoid

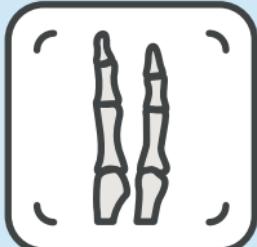
Radial fossa (anatomical snuff box)



# PA (ulna deviation) 30° Scaphoid

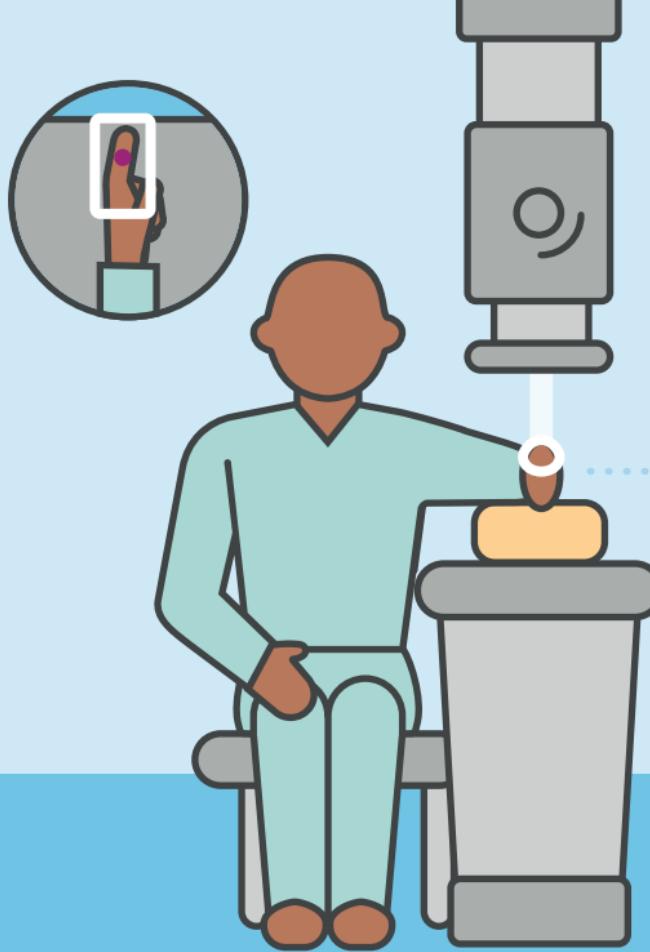
Radial fossa  
(anatomical snuff box)





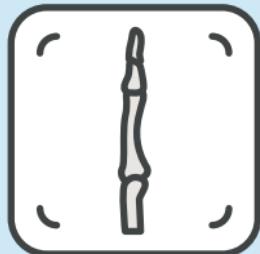
## DP Fingers

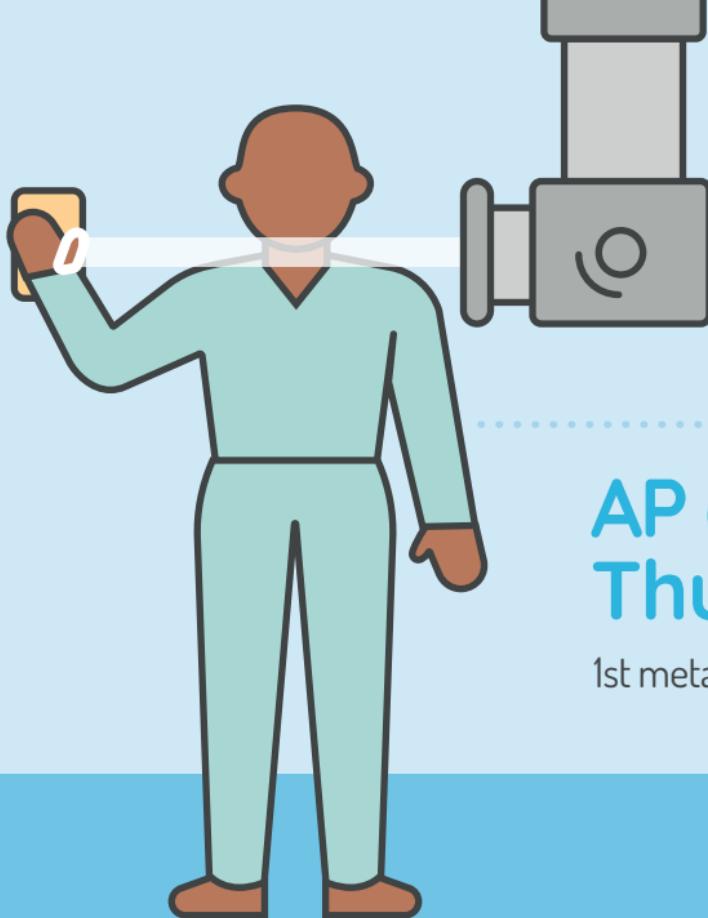
Proximal interphalangeal joint  
(include adjacent finger)



## Lateral Fingers

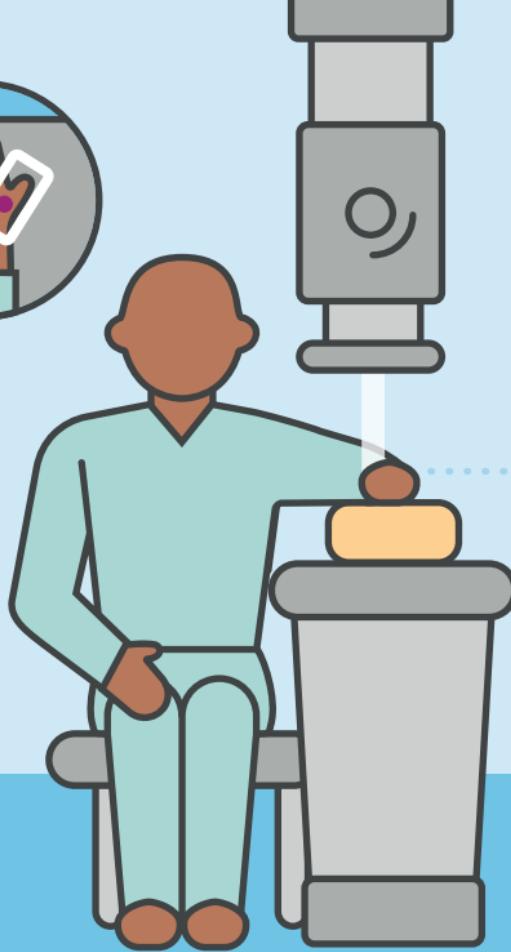
Proximal interphalangeal joint





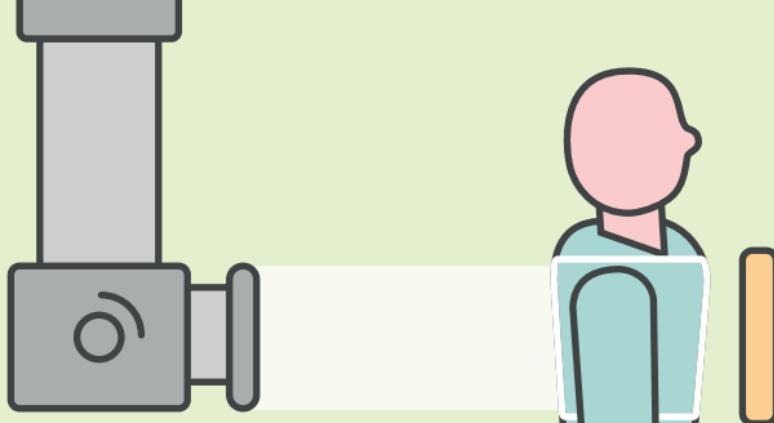
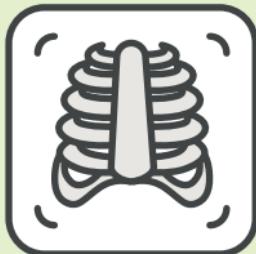
## AP (standing) Thumb

1st metacarpophalangeal joint (MCPJ)



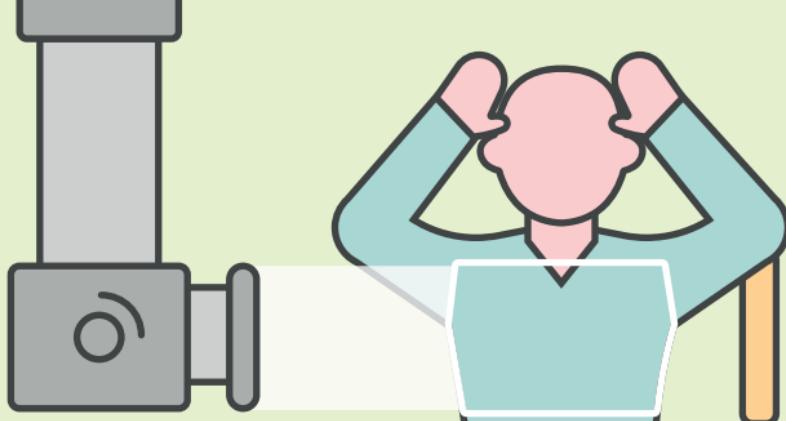
## Lateral Thumb

1st metacarpophalangeal joint (MCPJ)



## PA Chest

Between the inferior  
angles of the scapulas



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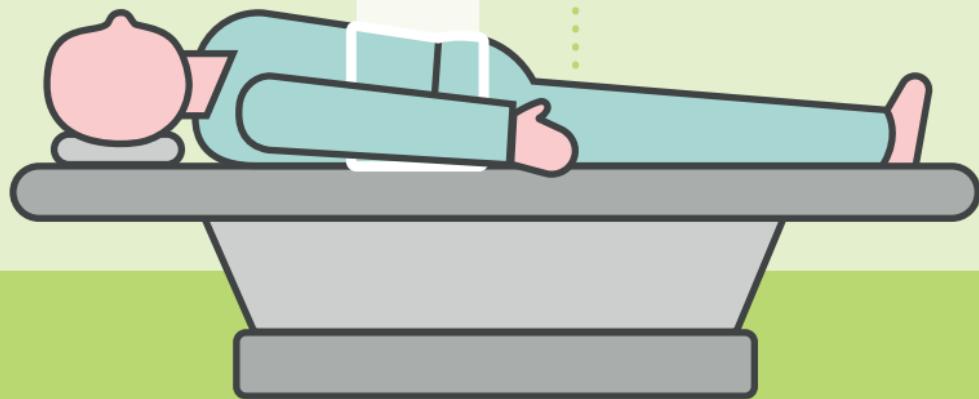
## Lateral Chest

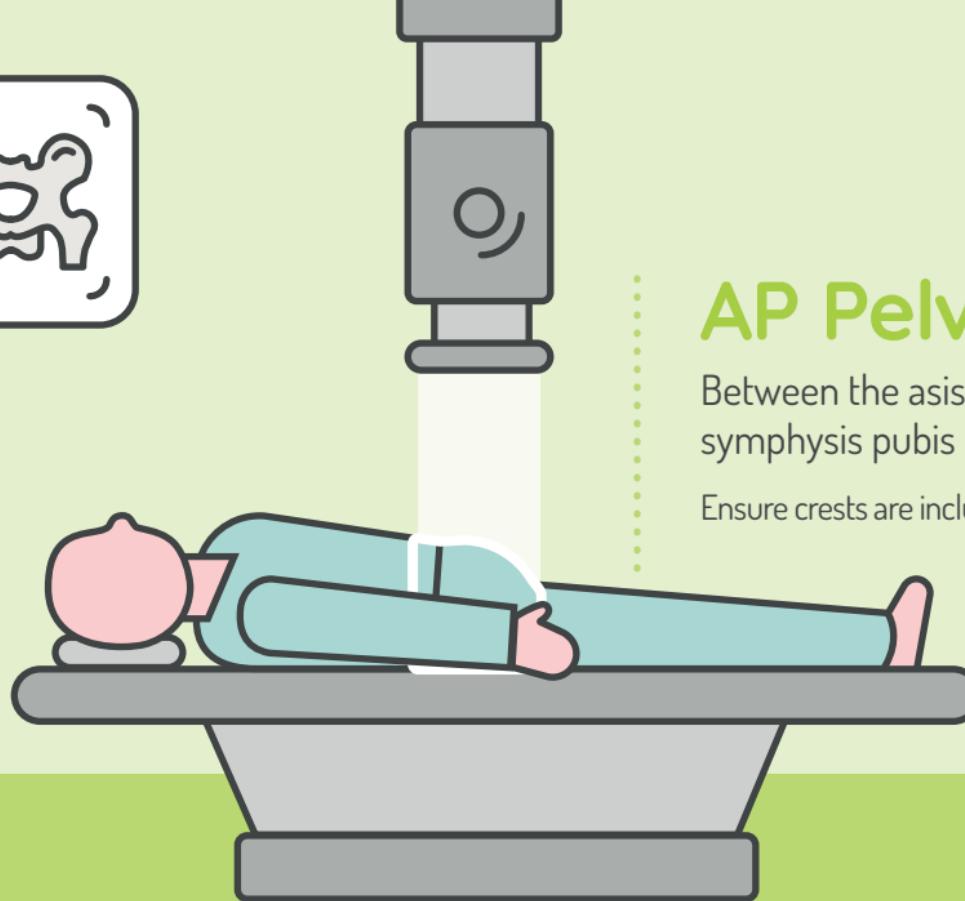
Mid-axillary line



## AP Abdomen

1cm below the top of the crest





## AP Pelvis

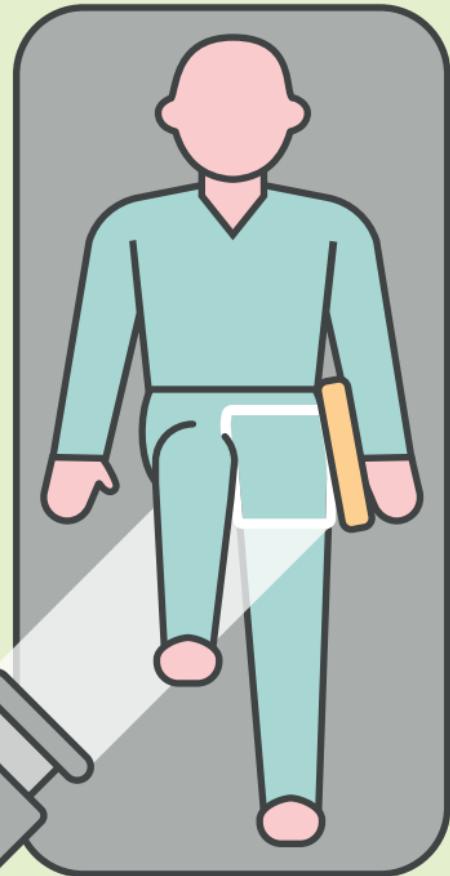
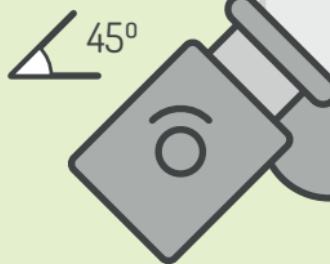
Between the asis and the  
symphysis pubis

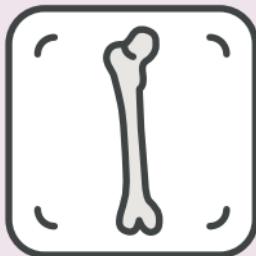
Ensure crests are included



## Lateral Hip

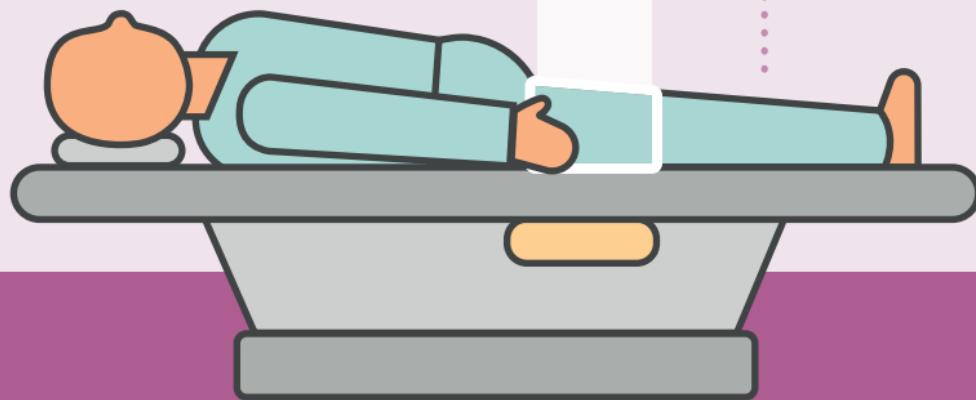
Crease of the groin

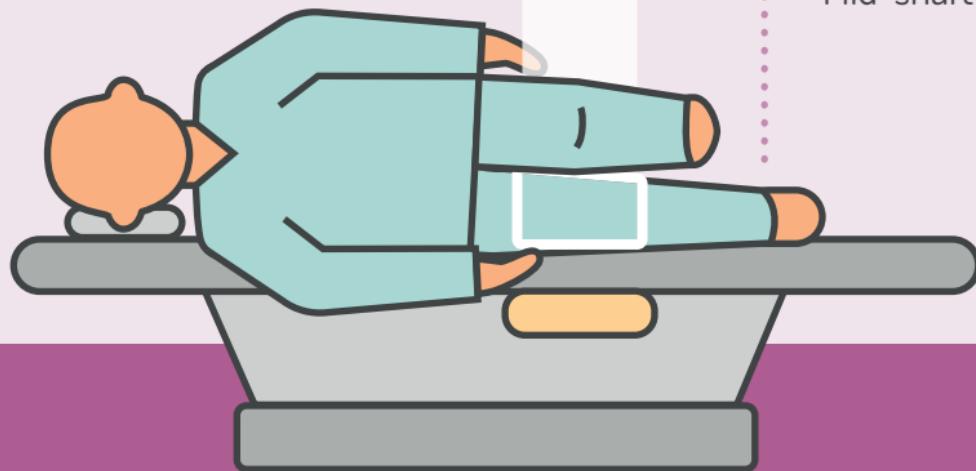
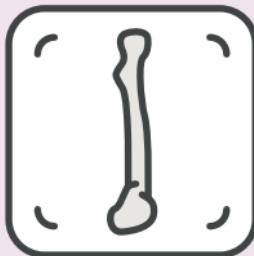




## AP Femur

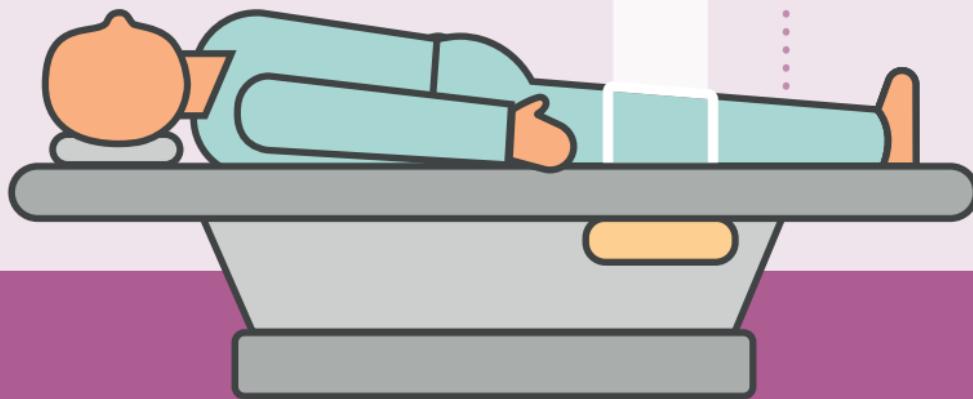
Mid-shaft of the femur





## Lateral Femur

Mid-shaft of the femur



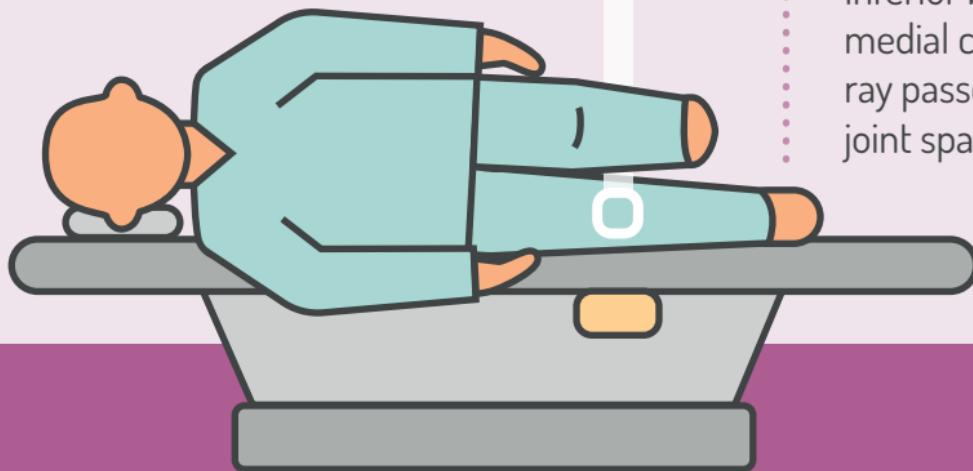
## AP (supine) Knee

1cm below the apex  
of the patella



## Lateral Knee

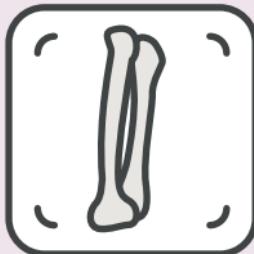
Inferior border of the medial condyle (so the ray passes through the joint space)





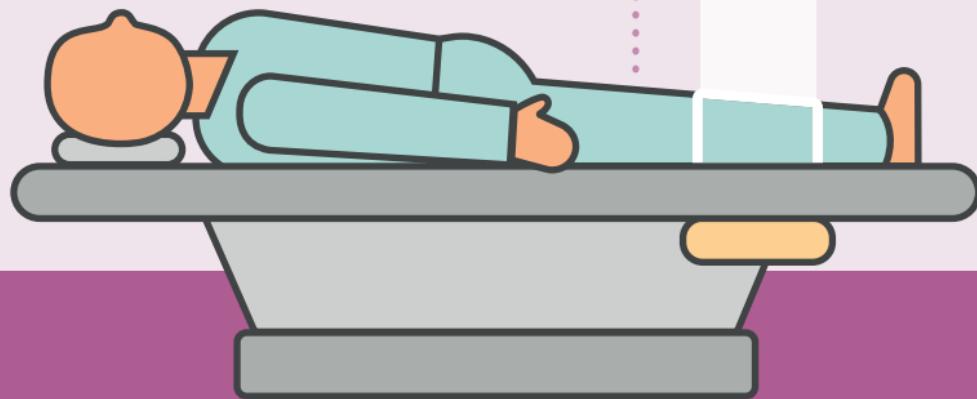
# Skyline Knee

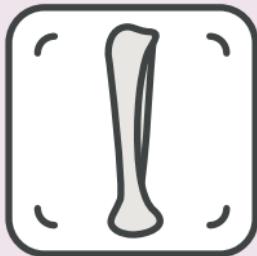
Apex of the patella



# AP Tibia Fibula

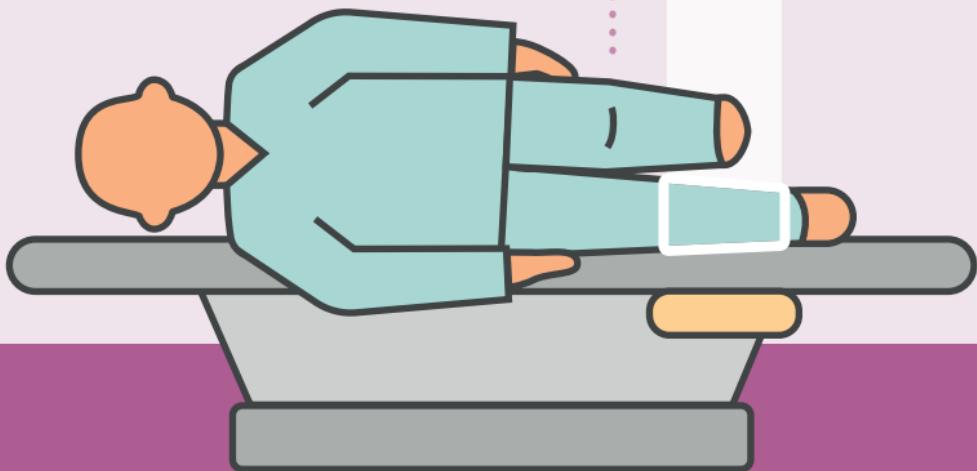
Mid-shaft of the tibia





# Lateral Tibia Fibula

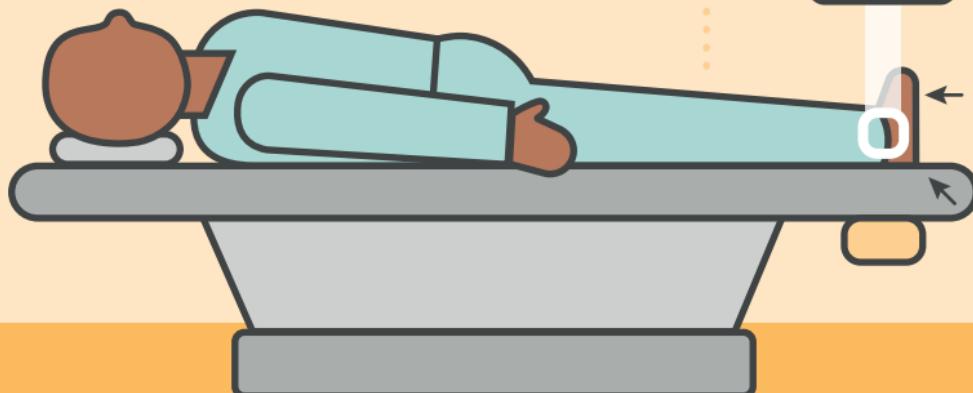
Mid-shaft of the tibia





## AP (Mortise) Ankle

Midway between the two malleoli

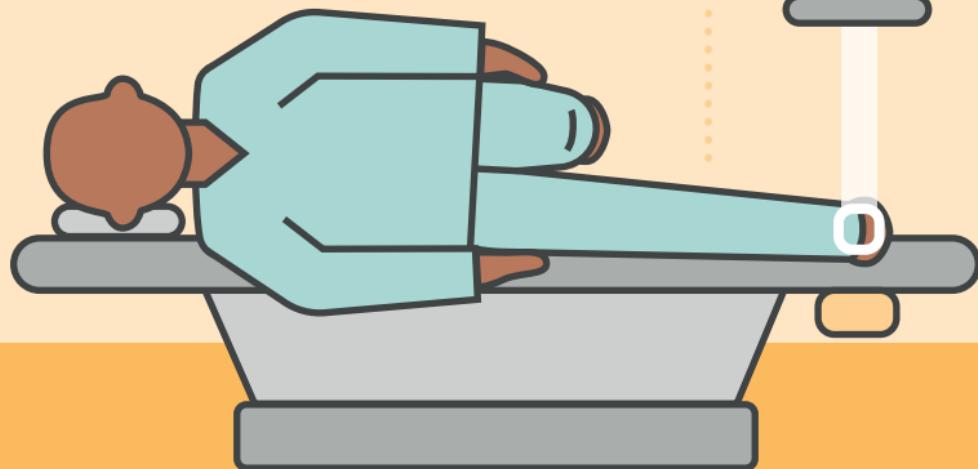


1. Dorsiflex as much as possible
2. Slightly medially rotate until the malleoli are equidistant from the detector



# Lateral Ankle

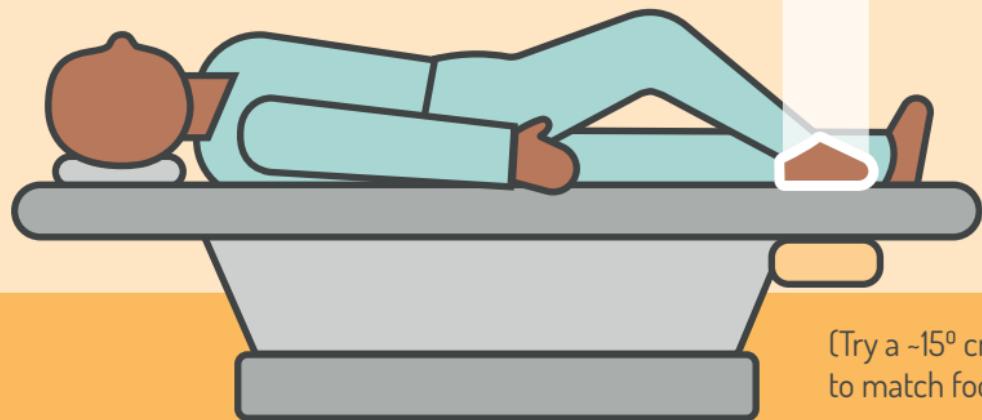
Medial malleolus





## DP Foot

Cuboid-navicular joint

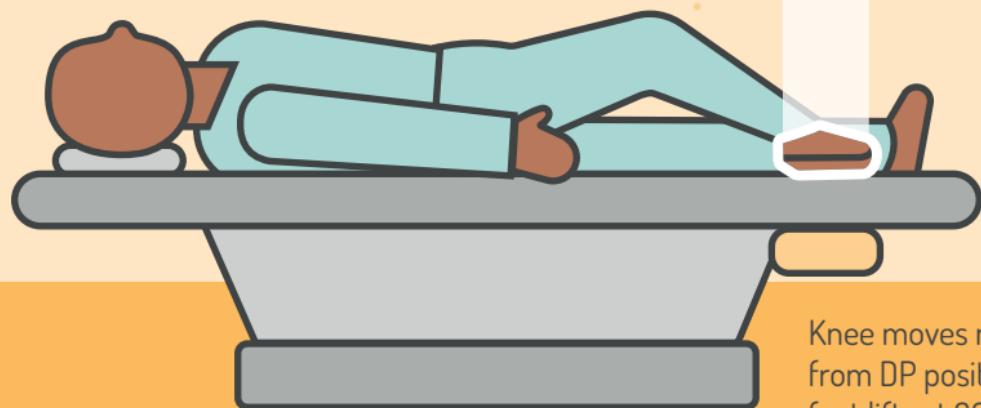


(Try a  $\sim 15^\circ$  cranial angle  
to match foot arch)



# Oblique Foot

Cuboid-navicular joint

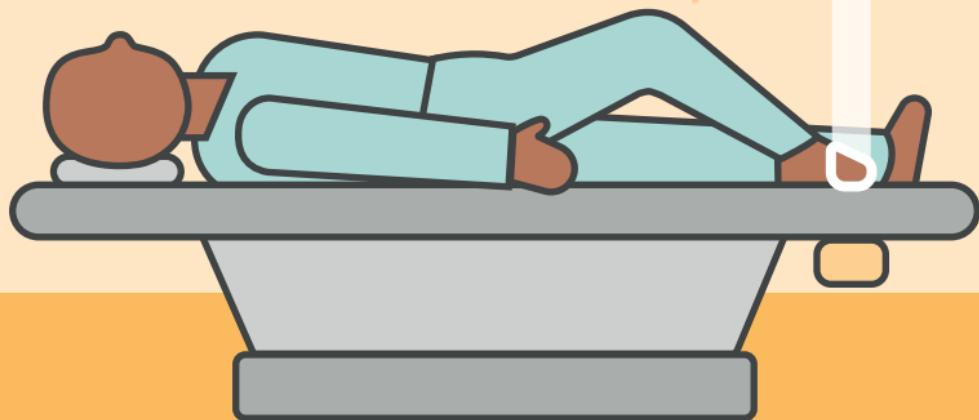


Knee moves medial  
from DP position so the  
foot lifts at 30-45°



# DP Toes

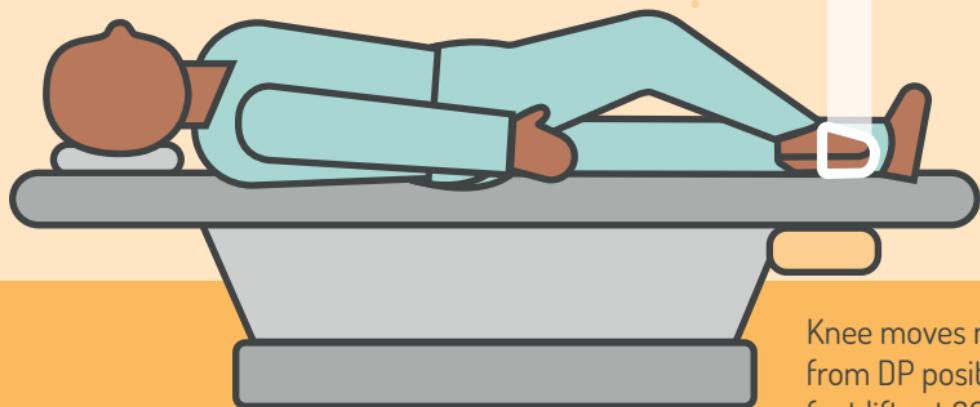
The 3rd  
metatarsophalangeal  
joint (MTPJ)





# Oblique Toes

The 1st  
metatarsophalangeal  
joint (MTPJ)



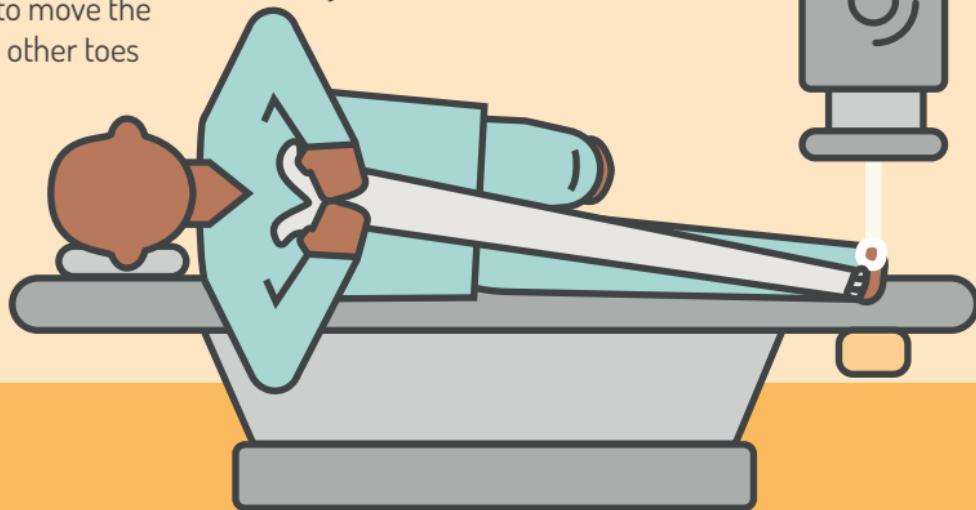
Knee moves medial  
from DP position so the  
foot lifts at 30-45°



Ask the patient  
to move the  
other toes

# Lateral Hallux

The 1st  
metatarsophalangeal  
joint (MTPJ)



Ben Potts  
2022

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