



intoduction

: RADIOLOGY

the science dealing with X-rays and other high-energy radiation, especially the use of such radiation for the diagnosis and treatment of disease

- هو العلم الذي يهتم بدر اسه اشعة اكس وبقية انواع الاشعه عالية الطاقه روخاصة استعمال هذه الانواع من الاشعه في تشخيص وعلاج الامراض



RADIOGRAPHY

التصوير الشعاعي

The process or occupation of taking radiographs to assist in medical examinations

هي العملية أو الوظيفة التي تعمل على اخذ صورة للمساعدة في الفحص الطبي



NATURE OF X RAY

طبيعة أشعة اكس

X-rays or Röntgen rays are the revolutionary discovery of the nineteenth century. In 1895, famous German scientist Prof. W.K. Röntgen discovered these rays. While doing research with the discharge tube he observed that fluorescence was produced when cathode rays were incident on barium platino-cyanide .sheet placed on the side of the tube



- طبيعة أشعة اكس (أشعة روينتجن)
- هو اكتشاف ثوري في القرن التاسع عشر (في عام 1895) العالم الألماني الشهير روينتجن اكتشف هذه الاشعه حينما كان يقوم بابحاث على أنبوب مفرغ لاحظ خروج ضوء عندما سقطت الأشعة ألسالبه صدفة على طبقة موضوعة على جانب الأنبوب من مادة بلاتينو سيانيد



Physik. Institut

Mirhung 27 MW 46

Terra Reiniger, Geblers & School Polary-

Gulertin Yen!

aker für mein Kohaltman en Ahener; ür branch.

And dei Rabon most blas en den dekannetin Vir.

Lucken Norden, mit Mohl einluchtend ein hurte
den vielen anderen lapenimentent, der meleken de

Raban faur andere als i der normale. Meine kneuerster werden; der Talze it, den die oher

den Grund jehen. Sich morke mir derhalt de.

Frage erlander, ob Sie mis der Roban mitt der M. Lo shatt he M. 30 liefern Konnten; much meine anderrestign Erfahrungen durgte dieser Mr. Wheley would acceptable bein, da es a kith dech num einen Ausmahmefell hambelt und Sanen wiel, lerte : mentern Bechellunge von meiner Sexts an. pendem den Konnte.

Falls Si and meine Vormblez einzehen, hothe die Lie mir für die deuen beneute ausbrauchten Nohm 4 andere pleicher Qualitat. und derer deni kleinem und duri proseen du dehichen.

Hackarlunn rollet

Proj. D. W.O. Routgen

X-rays are electromagnetic waves having a wavelength in the range from 1 A to 100 A X-rays can ionize atoms and molecules of matter that travel by a velocity of light



الأشعة السينية هي موجات كهر ومغناطيسية لها طول موجي يتراوح من 1 إلى 100 أنكستروم. يمكن للأشعة السينية أن تؤين ذرات وجزيئات المادة التي تتحرك بسرعة الضوء.



How to prepare patient for X ray examination

Please arrive at least 20 minutes before your radiology* .exam appointment

If you are pregnant, or think you might be pregnant, let*, your doctor know. In most cases

X-ray exams will not be done on a pregnant patient

If your radiology exam requires you to fast ,don't eat,* .drink, smoke or chew before the exam

If you are planning on taking sedation medication,* .please arrive one (1) hour before your appointment



During the exam

The duration of the exam will vary, but the average .is about 15 minutes

The technologist will position the patient on the .exam table, and give him instructions

The patient will have the opportunity to ask the .technologists questions

After the exam

The patient can resume his normal work



WHAT SHOULD THE PATIENT BRING TO X RAY DEPARTMENT

- .Prescription or referral from the physician*
- .List of medications he takes*
- Any previous, relevant imaging exams and* . reports
- Medical history, including whether you may* .be pregnant or breastfeeding currently



X-RAY TECHNICIAN SAFETY

As the main focus of their jobs, X-Ray Technicians operate medical x-ray machines in the healthcare setting to provide valuable and often life-saving diagnostic information. But there is more to this job than positioning a machine and pushing a button. X-Ray Technicians should know and prepare for the hazards that can accompany their various job .functions



حمحور رئيسي لوظائفهم ، يقوم فنيو الأشعة السينية بتشغيل
 آلات الأشعة السينية الطبية في بيئة الرعاية الصحية لتوفير
 معلومات تشخيصية قيمة و غالبًا ما تنقذ الحياة. ولكن هناك ما
 هو أكثر من هذه الوظيفة من وضع الماكينة والضغط على
 الزر. يجب أن يعرف فنيو الأشعة السينية ويستعدون للمخاطر
 التي يمكن أن تصاحب وظائفهم المختلفة.



An X-Ray Technician's primary job duty is to operate medical x-ray machines. Because x-ray machines emit radiation, it is important to learn the appropriate machine settings and the exposure limits for radiation. ALWAYS be aware when the x-ray tube is active. Warning lights, shielding, and other safety devices should be maintained in good working order. Get the training to adjust, maintain and operate the equipment properly. Step behind protective walls or wear a shielded apron when the x-ray is active. Personal dosimetry can be used to monitor your potential exposures to radiation and make sure that Lyou are within safe limits



 تتمثل المهمة الأساسية لفني الأشعة السينية في تشغيل أجهزة الأشعة السينية الطبية نظرًا لأن أجهزة الأشعة السينية تصدر إشعاعات، فمن المهم معرفة إعدادات الجهاز المناسبة وحدود التعرض للإشعاع كن على علم دائمًا عندما يكون أنبوب الأشعة السينية نشطًا. يجب الحفاظ على مصابيح التحذير والغطاء وأجهزة السلامة الأخرى في حالة عمل جيدة. احصل على التدريب لضبط المعدات وصيانتها وتشغيلها بشكل صحيح اخطو خلف الجدران الواقية أو ارتد مئز رًا محميًا عندما تكون الأشعة السينية نشطة. يمكن استخدام قياس الجرعات الشخصية لمراقبة تعرضك المحتمل للإشعاع والتأكد من أنك في حدود آمنة



X-ray machines can be in a fixed type, or they can be portable machines. Either way, the patients receiving the x-rays may be injured or undergoing medical and/or surgical procedures that can involve exposure to blood and other body fluids. Make sure that you take universal precautions when working with patients. Wear gloves at all times and goggles, a mask, and gown when necessary. Wash and sterilize equipment after each use to practice infection control; this protects you .and the patients



- يمكن أن تكون أجهزة الأشعة السينية من النوع الثابت ، أو المتحرك
- في كلتا الحالتين ، قد يصاب المرضى الذين يتلقون الأشعة السينية أو يخضعون لإجراءات طبية و / أو جراحية يمكن أن تنطوي على التعرض للدم وسوائل الجسم الأخرى.
- تأكد من اتخاذ الاحتياطات العامة عند العمل مع المرضى. ارتدِ قفاز ات في جميع الأوقات و نظار ات و اقية و قناع و ثوب عند الضرورة. غسل و تعقيم المعدات بعد كل استخدام لممارسة السيطرة على العدوى ؛ هذا يحميك أنت و المرضى.



To get the best quality x-ray films, X-Ray Technicians are required to manipulate the equipment and the patient for perfect alignment. When moving x-ray equipment, .make sure to use good techniques

Be aware that patients that have been injured or are in pain may act unpredictably

Get assistance from other workers when transporting and assisting patients

Know and prepare for the hazards involved with medical x-rays and get a clear picture of safety



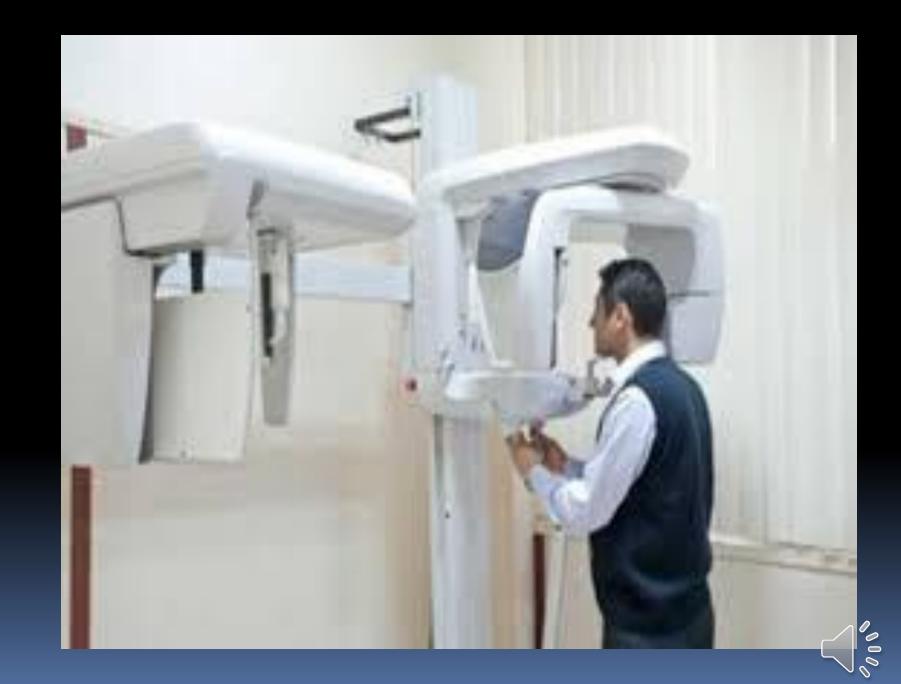
- للحصول على أفضل جودة لأفلام الأشعة السينية ، يُطلب من فنيي الأشعة السينية التعامل مع الجهاز و المريض لتحقيق محاذاة مثالية. عند نقل جهاز الأشعة السينية ، تأكد من استخدام تقنيات جيدة
- اعلم أن المرضى الذين أصيبوا أو يعانون من الألم قد يتصرفون بشكل غير متوقع احصل على المساعدة من العاملين الآخرين عند نقل و مساعدة المرضى.
- تعرف على المخاطر التي تنطوي عليها الأشعة السينية الطبية واستعد لها
 واحصل على صورة واضحة للسلامة







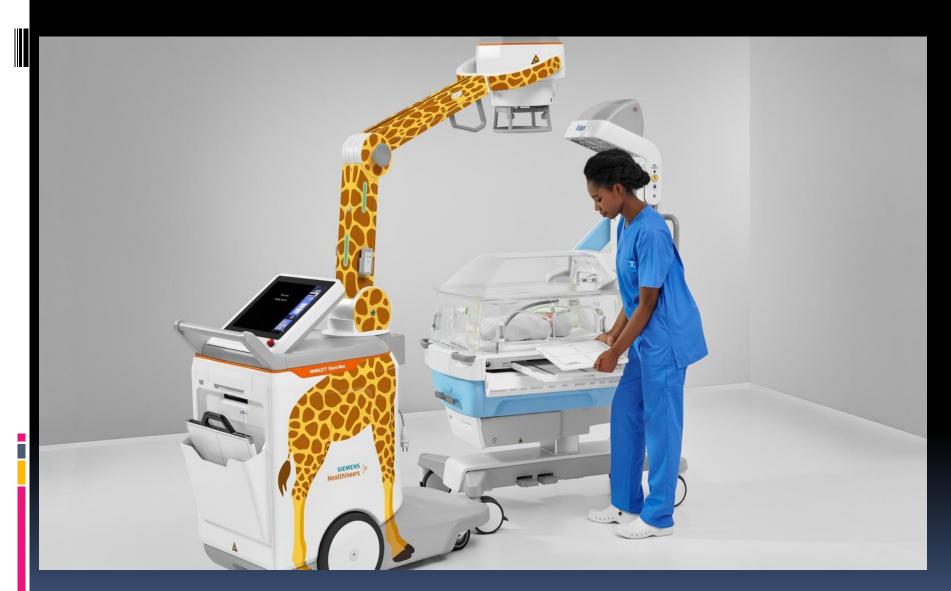




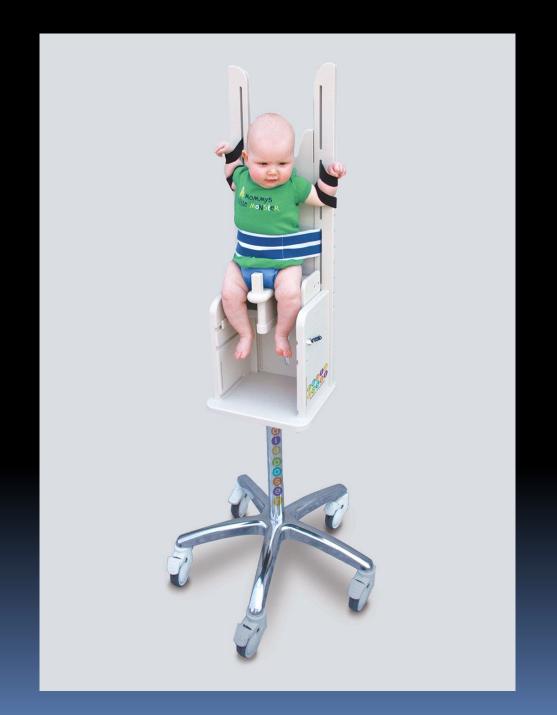




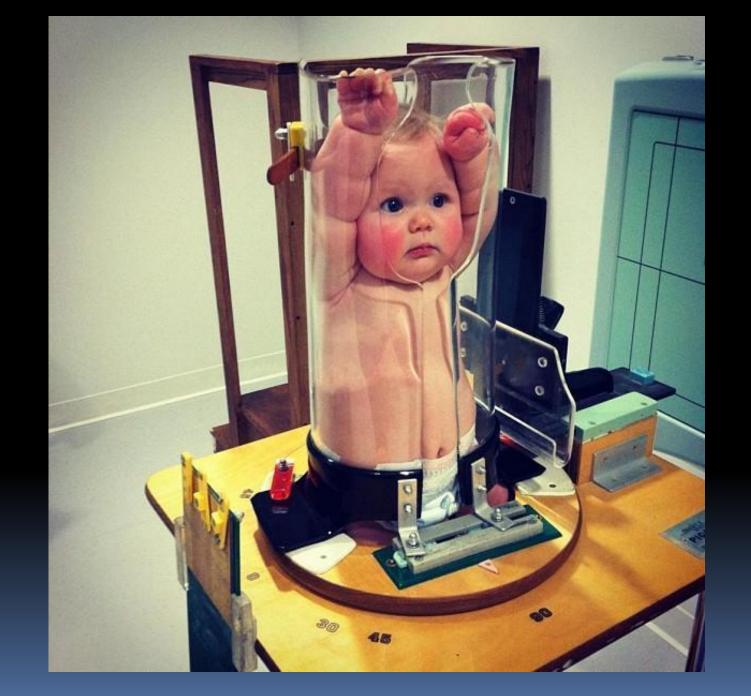














?What are the types of X-rays

There are many types of X-rays that are used to diagnose conditions and diseases. The .following are examples

.Mammography is a type of X-ray radiograph that is used to detect breast cancer

Computed tomography (CT) scans combine X-ray with computer processing to create detailed pictures (scans) of cross sections of the body that are combined to form a .three-dimensional X-ray image

Fluoroscopy uses X-rays and a fluorescent screen to study moving or real-time structures in the body, such as viewing the heart beating. It can also be used in combination with swallowed or injected contrast agents to view the digestive processes or blood flow. **Cardiac angioplasty** uses fluoroscopy with a contrast agent to guide an internally threaded catheter to help open clogged arteries

Other uses for X-rays and other types of radiation include <u>cancer</u> treatment. High-energy radiation in much higher doses than what is used for X-ray imaging may be utilized to help destroy cancerous cells and tumors by damaging their .DNA



What are the dangers and risks of ?X-rays

Radiation does have some risks to consider, but it is also important to remember X-rays can help detect disease or injury at early stages so the ailment can be treated appropriately. Sometimes X-ray testing can be life-saving

The risk from X-rays comes from the radiation they produce, which can harm living tissues. This risk is relatively small, but it increases with cumulative exposure. That is, the more you are exposed to radiation over your lifetime, the .higher your risk of harm from the radiation

There is a slight increased risk of developing <u>cancer</u> later in life after X-ray exposure. X-rays have also been linked to <u>cataracts</u> in the eyes and <u>skin burns</u>, but only at .extremely high levels of radiation



Things that are risk factors for X-ray damage include

A higher number of X-ray exams*

Receiving X-rays at a younger age*

Being female (women have a slightly higher* lifetime risk than men for developing radiation-associated <u>cancer</u>)



Things you can do to reduce radiation :risks from X-rays

Keep track of your X-ray history and make sure your doctors are aware of it

Ask your health-care professional if there are alternative tests to X-ray exams

If you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant, tell the X-ray technician or .radiologist



- تتبع تاريخ الأشعة السينية وتأكد من أن أطبائك على علم بها.
 - اسأل أخصائي الرعاية الصحية الخاص بك عما إذا كانت هناك اختبارات بديلة لفحوصات الأشعة السينية.
 - إذا كنت حاملاً أو تعتقدي أنك حامل ، أخبري فني الأشعة
 السينية أو أخصائي الأشعة



التصوير الشعاعي المحاضرة الثانية

د . حفصه خير الدين العمري دبلوم عالي اشعه تشخيصيه

SKULL X RAY

The skull is a solid bony structure that encloses and protects the brain and other components of the central nervous system. It consists of 8 cranial bones and 14 facial bones.

الجمجمة عبارة عن هيكل عظمي صلب يحيط ويحمي الدماغ والمكونات الأخرى للجهاز العصبي المركزي المركزي وتتكون من 8 عظام قحفية و 14 عظمة وهجه

The most common positions used to view the skull are:

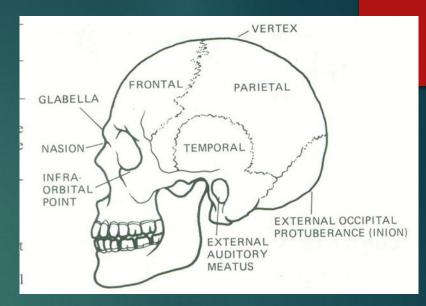
- *Skull PA Occipito-Frontal
- *Skull PA Axial Caldwell Method
- *Skull PA Axial Haas Method
- *Skull AP Fronto-Occipital
- *Skull AP Axial Towne Method
- *Skull Lateral Supine
- *Skull Lateral Standing Erect

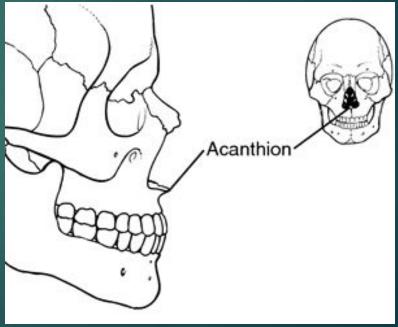
Radiologists use the images of the skull to assess the size, shape, thickness, and density of skull bones as well as vascular markings and sutures. Due to the complexity of skull anatomy, technologists require an in-depth understanding and attention to detail during radiographic imaging of the face and skull.

يستخدم أخصائيو الأشعة صور الجمجمة لتقييم حجم وشكل وسمك وكثافة عظام الجمجمة بالإضافة إلى علامات الأوعية الدموية وخيوطها. نظرًا لتعقيد تشريح الجمجمة ، يحتاج التقنيون إلى فهم عميق واهتمام بالتفاصيل أثناء التصوير الشعاعي للوجه والجمجمة

Major Landmarks in Skull Radiography

- *Vertex
- *External Occipital Protuberance
- *External Auditory Meatus
- *Outer Canthus of the Eye
- *Infraorbital Point
- *Glabella
- *Nasion
- *Acanthion





Patient Positioning for Skull Radiography

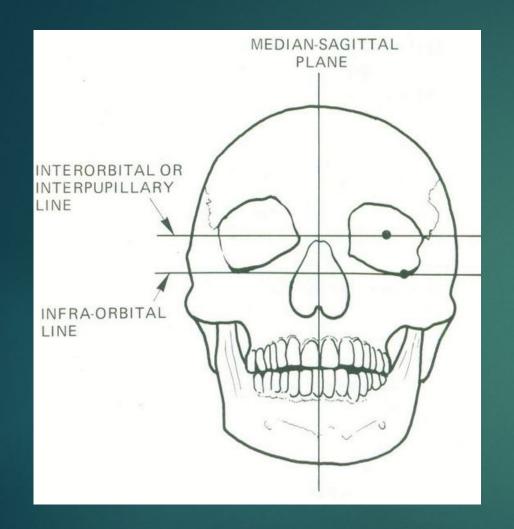
Patients can be imaged either erect or supine. In the erect position, a standard X-ray table and upright Bucky are used. This allows easy and quick positioning and use of a horizontal beam, which is necessary to demonstrate any air-fluid levels in the cranium or sinuses. The patient's head needs to be positioned precisely during skull radiography, but techs should remember to keep the body in a comfortable position, using aids such as pillows and sponges if necessary. In general, respiration is suspended during exposure to prevent artifacts due to breathing movements, although this may not be possible in patients with severe trauma.

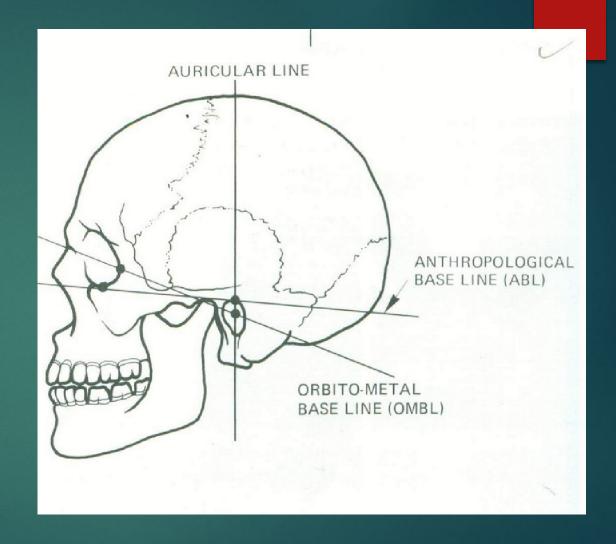
يمكن تصوير المرضى إما منتصبين أو مستلقين. في الوضع المنتصب ، يتم استخدام طاولة قياسية للأشعة السينية و منتصبة. يتيح ذلك سهولة وسرعة تحديد المواقع Bucky واستخدام شعاع أفقى ، وهو أمر ضروري لإظهار أي مستويات لسوائل الهواء في الجمجمة أو الجيوب الأنفية. يجب أن يتم وضع رأس المريض بدقة أثناء التصوير الشعاعي للجمجمة ، ولكن يجب على التقنى أن يتذكر أبقاء الجسم في وضع مريح ، باستخدام وسائل مساعدة مثل الوسائد والإسفنج إذا لزم الأمر. بشكل عام ، يتم تعليق التنفس أثناء التعرض لمنع حدوث آثار ناتجة عن حركات التنفس ، على الرغم من أن هذا قد لا يكون ممكنًا في المرضى الذين يعانون من صدمة شديدة

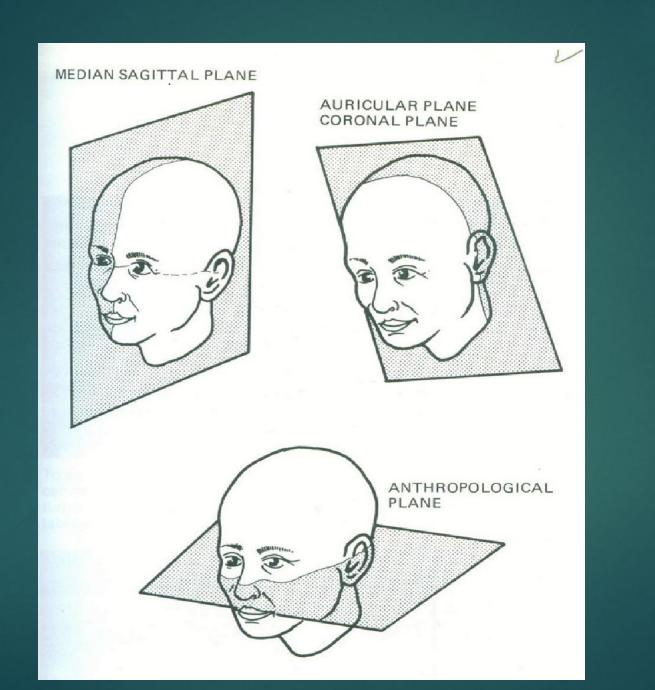
Imaging Planes for Skull Radiography

In order to produce accurate images and reproducing positioning, technologists must understand the planes used in skull radiography. For example,

- The median sagittal plane is a vertical plane perpendicular to the crown that separates the skull into equal right and left halves when viewed from the front of the patient.
- The coronal plane (auricular plane) is a vertical plane that divides the skull into anterior and posterior parts along the auricular line.
- The transverse plane is a horizontal plane that splits the skull into upper and lower halves.

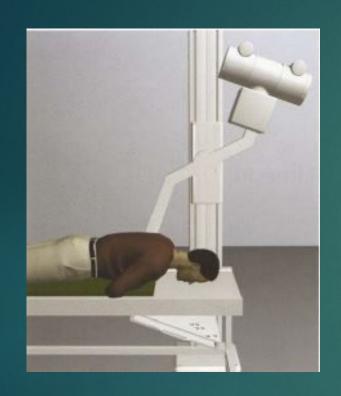






SKULL PA OCCIPITO-FRONTAL

- *Purpose and Structures Shown To get a clear posteroanterior image of the skull and demonstrate pathology such as skull fractures.
- This projection demonstrates the frontal bone, internal auditory canals, anterior ethmoid and frontal sinuses, greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid.
- *Position of patient Prone with the vertical beam angled at 20 degrees caudally. This position should never be used if there is a possibility of facial bone fractures or in unconscious patients.
- *Center: on the center of the occipital bone
- *Cassette used 10 X12 inches.
- *Remove dentures, hair grips, ear clips, and anything from the hair. The hands should be under the chest. The forehead and nose are on the table.







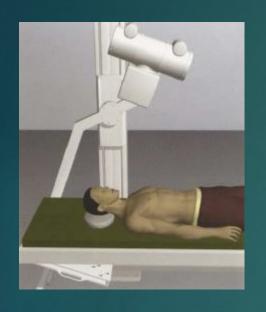
SKULL AP FRONTO-OCCIPITAL

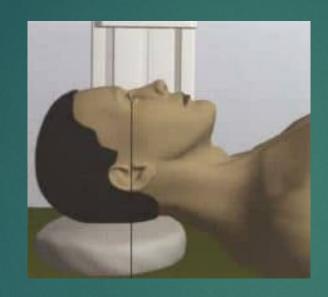
Purpose and Structures Shown To get a clear anteroposterior image of the skull. Anatomy seen includes the frontal bone, internal auditory canals, ethmoid and frontal sinuses, and greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid.

Position of patient Supine with the vertical beam angled at 20 degrees cephalic. This position is used for patients who cannot be imaged in the prone position.

Remove dentures, hair grips, ear clips, and anything from the hair. The head should lie flat and raised on a thin radiolucent foam rubber pad. A pillow should NOT be used.

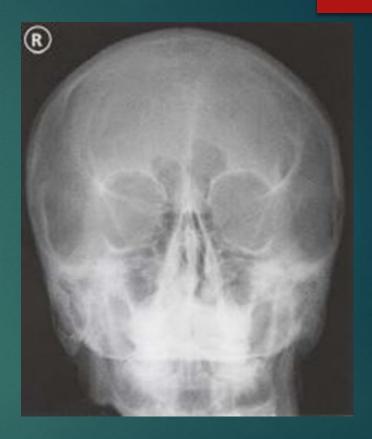
Center between the eyes at the root of the nose. Cassette used 10 X12 inches.











SKULL AP AXIAL TOWNE METHOD

Purpose and Structures Shown An additional view of the occipital skull which can demonstrate skull fractures. The occipital bone, and foramen magnum are visualized.

Position of patient Supine with the vertical beam angled at 30 degrees caudally.

Remove dentures, hair grips, ear clips, and anything from the hair. The head should lie flat and raised on a thin radiolucent foam rubber pad. A regular pillow should NOT be used.

Center: to the top of the head 7-8 cm from the root of the nose.

Cassette: 10 X12 inches (24 X30 cm).







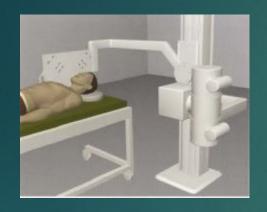
SKULL LATERAL SUPINE

Purpose and Structures Shown A right/left lateral view of the skull that demonstrates pathology such as skull fractures & for sella tursica. A common routine skull series includes the right and left lateral. Details of the lateral cranium closest to the film are demonstrated in the image which shows superimposed cranial halves.

Position of patient Supine with a horizontal beam. The side of interest is closest to the film.

Position of part Remove dentures, hair grips, ear clips, and anything from the hair. The head should lie flat and raised on a thin radiolucent foam rubber pad. A regular pillow should NOT be used. The line extending from the outer corner of the eye to the opening of the ear should be perpendicular to the table. The front and back of the skull should be visible.

Cassette used = 10 X12 inch







SKULL LATERAL STANDING ERECT

Purpose and Structures Shown A lateral view of the skull that shows the cranial structures in detail.

Position of patient Standing erect. There is no tube angle. The affected side is placed against the cassette. The midsagittal plane is parallel to the cassette.

Remove dentures, hair grips, ear clips, and anything from the hair. The patient should be asked to stop respiration during exposure. A properly positioned lateral skull image demonstrates the sella turcica in profile without rotation. The external auditory canals, orbital roofs, and mandibular rami are superimposed with no tilt or rotation. The base of the skull is separate from the C-spine. All the facial bones are seen.

Cassette size used 10X12 inches.

