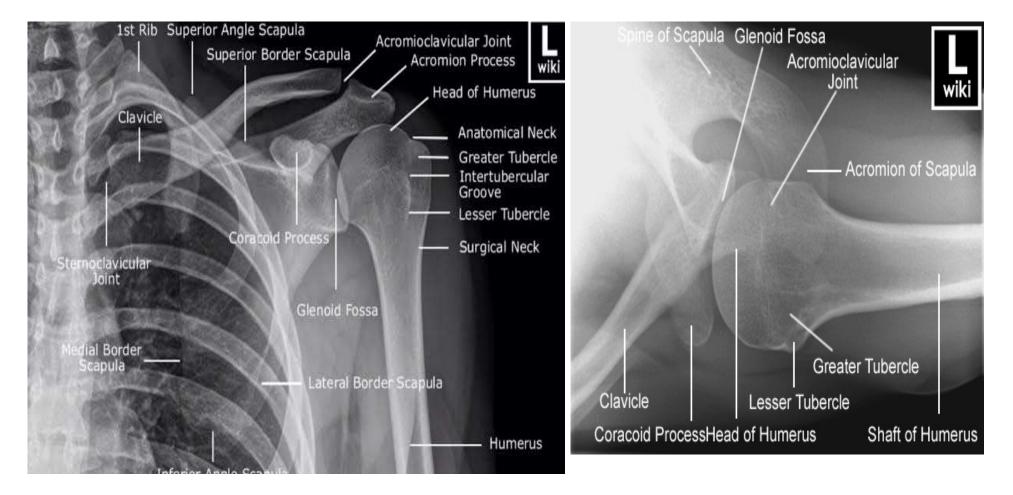
Shoulder x ray views Bv S.S.Siva Sagar **Teaching assistant** Dept of radiology **Centurion University**

Views

1. Shoulder AP view.

2. Shoulder axial view(Superoinferior view).



Indications

shoulder trauma

bony tenderness at the glenohumeral joint/region

restriction of rotation

instability

suspected dislocation

AC joint injury

scapula trauma

suspected arthritis

non-traumatic shoulder pain

Post op cases.

Contraindications

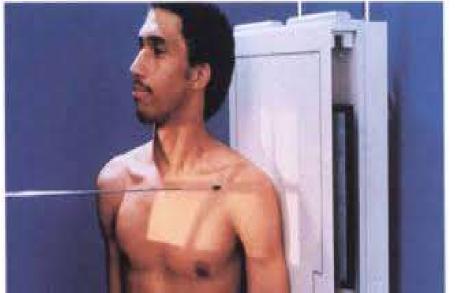
Pregnancy

Preparation

- **1**Collect History from patient.
- 2 Patient is asked to remove all radiopaque materials.
- **3**Wear hospital gown.
- **(4)**If female patient come to x ray , chaperone is necessary.
- **5**Shielding is provided to patient.

Shoulder AP view Positioning

- The patient is lying supine on x ray table or stand in front of chest stand.
- Trunk is rotated 30 degrees affected side until the scapula is parllel to cassette .
- The arm placed in anatomical position and shoulder is rested on the cassette.
- Shoulder is immobalised, side is marked and beam is collimated



Shoulder axial view Positioning It is an appropriate projection to assess suspected dislocations, proximal humerus pathology, and glenohumeral articular surface a

- Patient is seated on a stool on the side of x ray table , leaning Slightly towards the table.
- The arm is abducted and elbow is flexed 90 degrees , resting forearm and hand on table.
- Shoulder is positioned over the cassette to include gleno humeral joint.
- Side is marked and beam is collimted.



Centering

Shoulder x ray AP view: It is done on anterior aspect of shoulder over the coracoid process of scapula .

Shoulder x ray lateral view: It is done over head of humerus. Tube is tilted to 10 degrees laterly.

Technique

- i. Kvp:65
- ii. Mas : 15
- iii. Fss : large
- iv. Ffd : 100 cms.
- v. With or without grid.
- vi. Caseette size : 14" x 14"

× The secret of change is to focus all of your energy, not on fighting the old, but on building the new." Socrates