

*Department of
Radiology Techniques
The Second Stage*



Terminology

Lecture 1

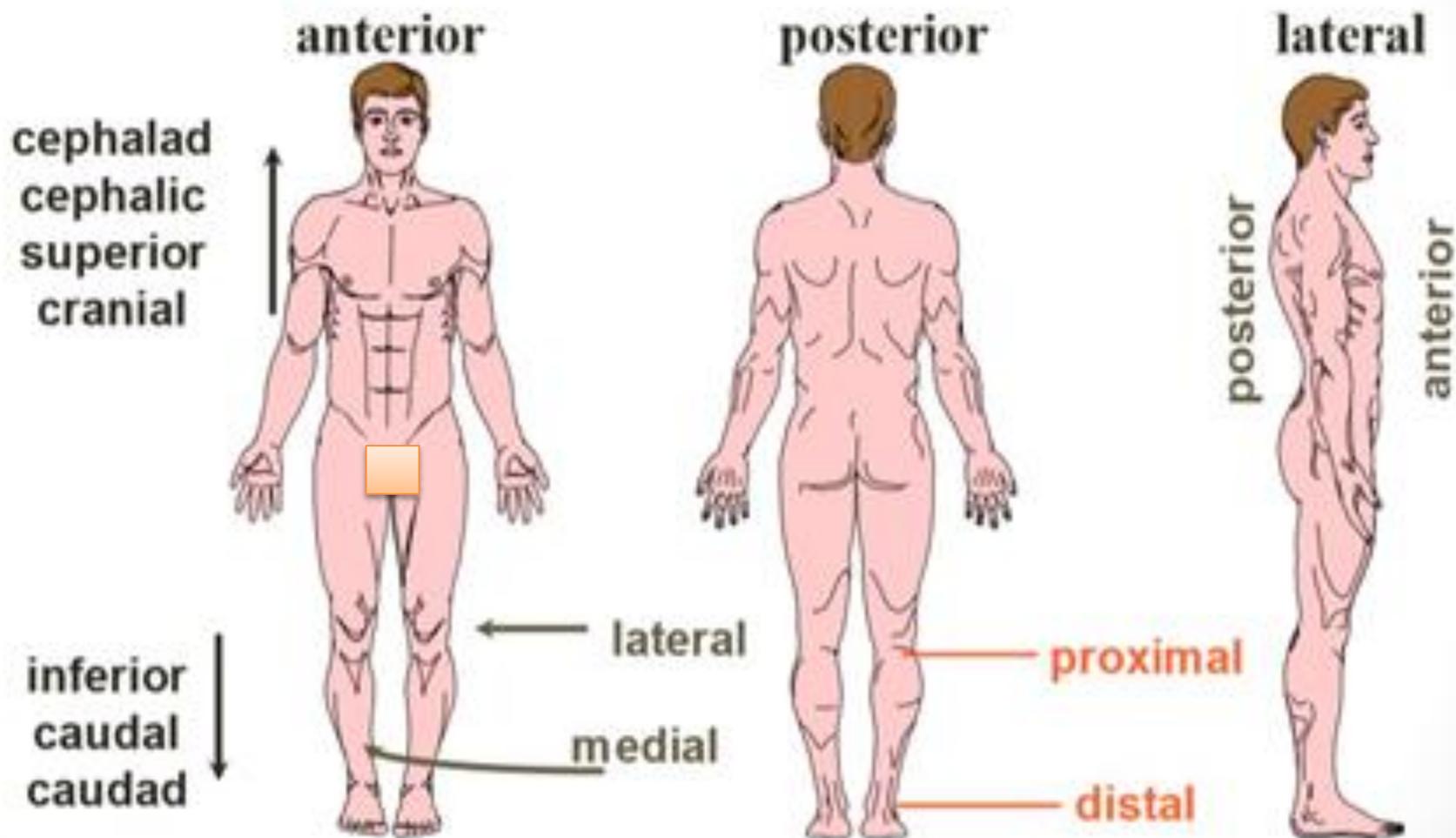
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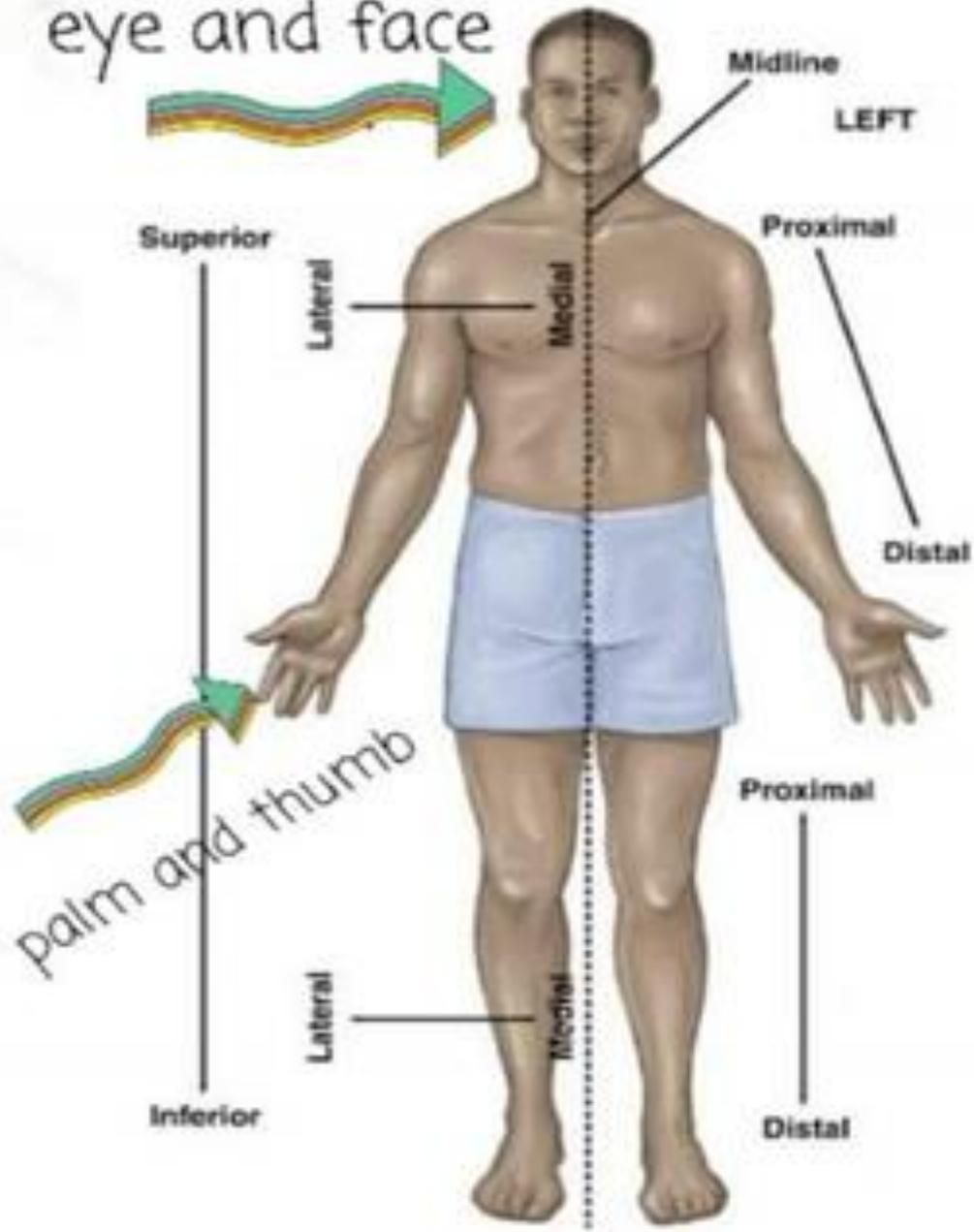
Patient aspect

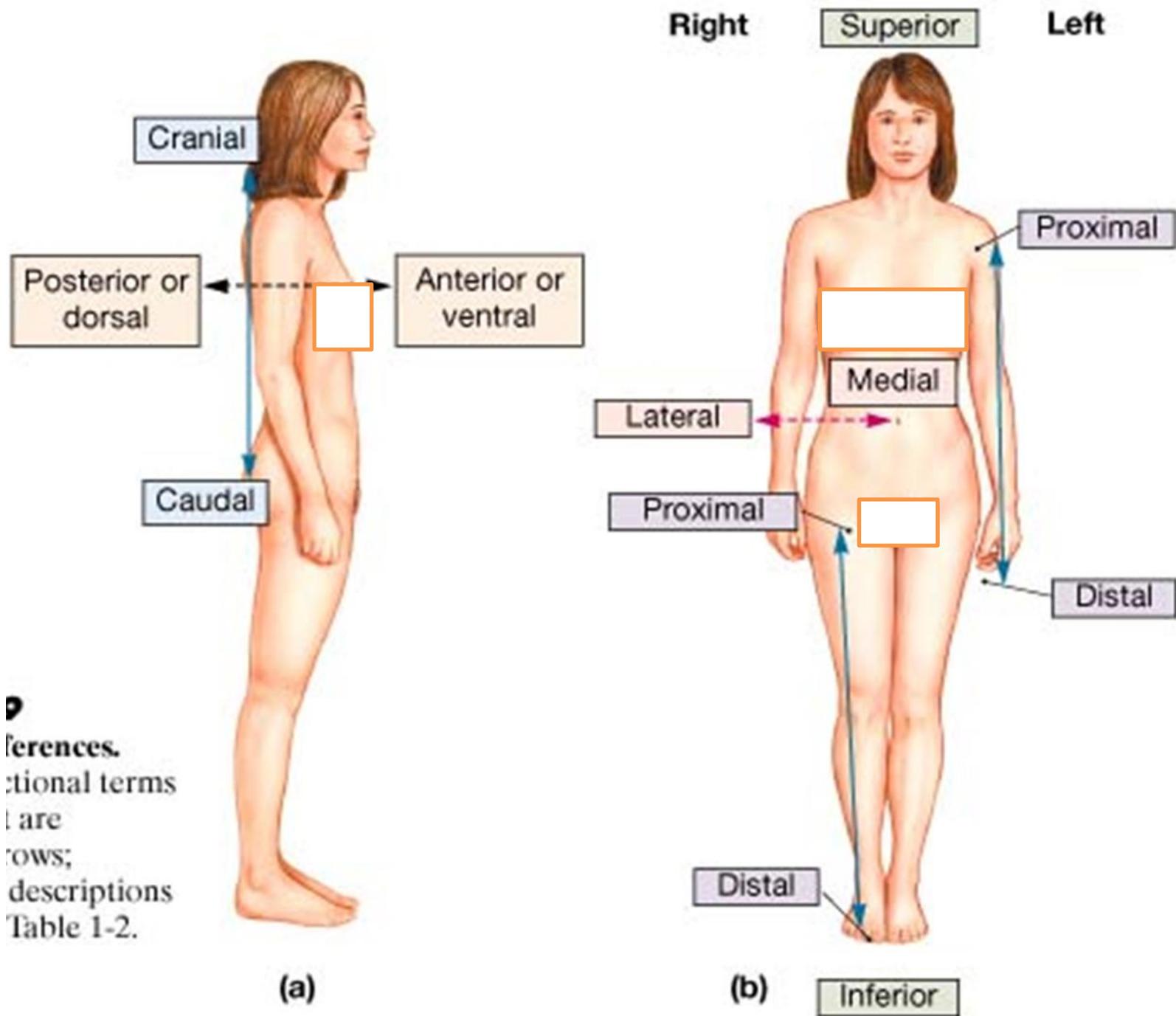
1. ***Anterior***: Towards the front
2. ***Posterior***: Towards the back
3. ***Superior***: Towards above
4. ***Inferior***: Towards below
5. ***Medial***: Towards midline or median plane
6. ***Lateral***: Away from median plane
7. ***Ventral***: Front of the body, i.e. toward abdomen
8. ***Dorsal***: Towards the back
9. ***Cranial***: Towards the Head
10. ***Rostral***: Same as cranial
11. ***Caudal***: Towards the Tail
12. ***Proximal***: Close to the center (origin)
13. ***Distal***: Away from the center (origin)

Directional Terms



eye and face



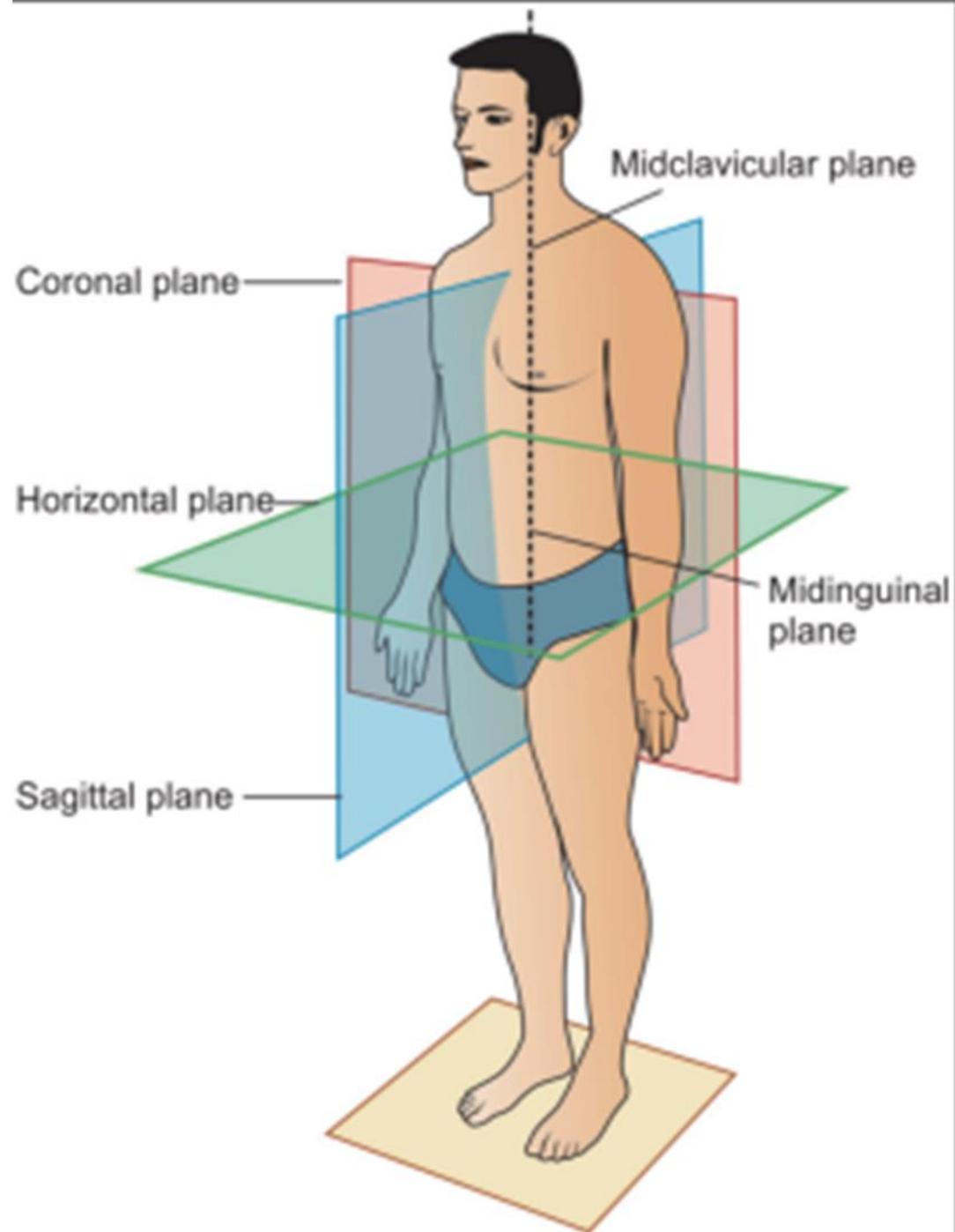


References.
 Directional terms
 are
 rows;
 descriptions
 Table 1-2.

Planes of the Body

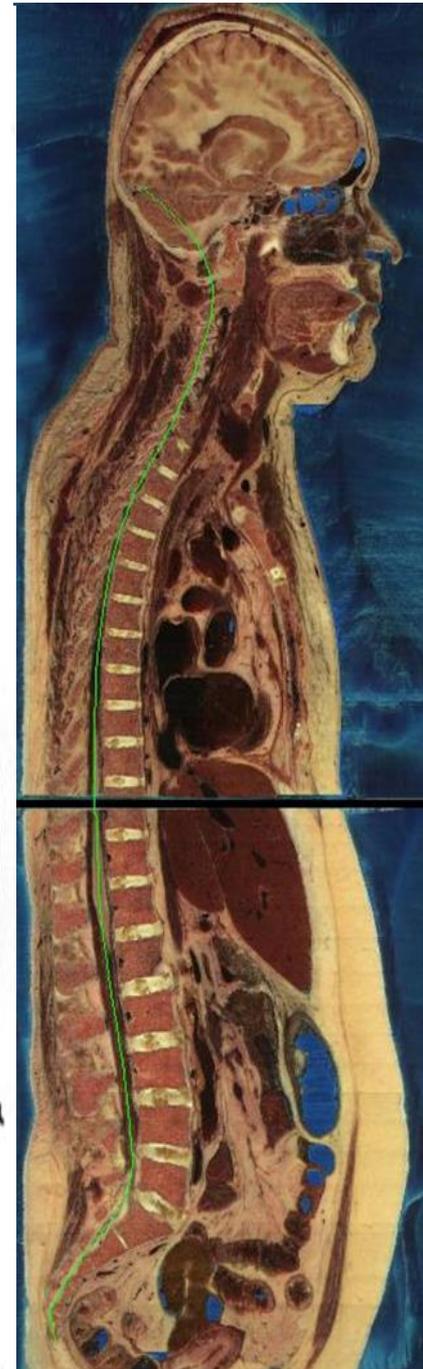
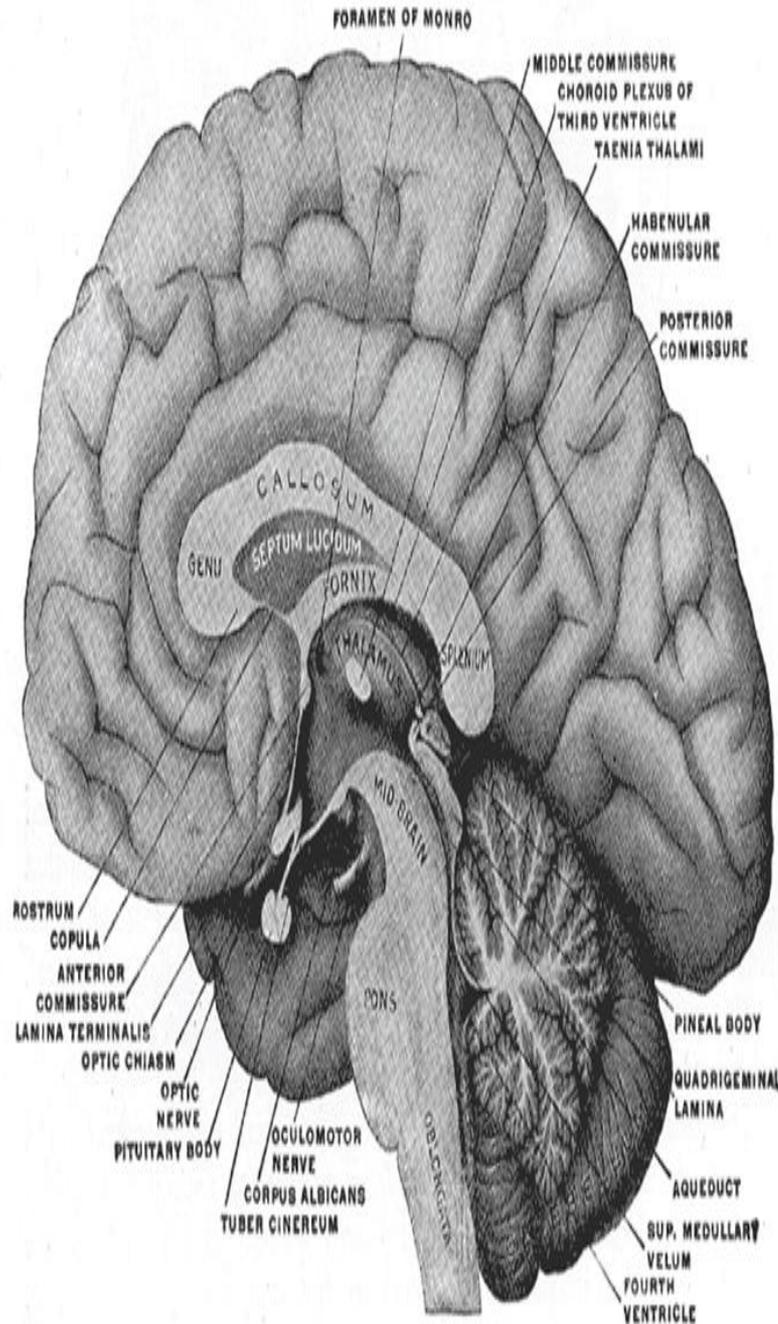
Planes:

are imaginary flat surfaces that are used to divide the body or organs into definite areas



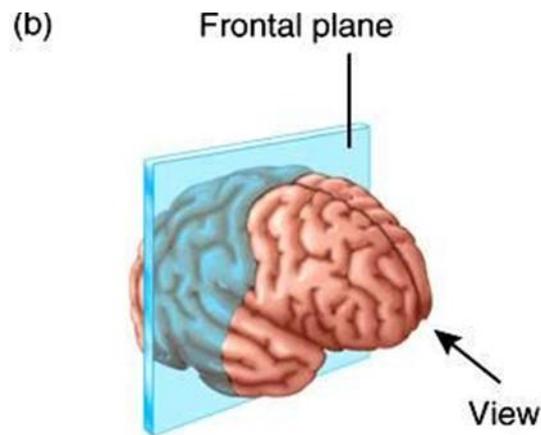
1-Median plane: (Sagittal plane)

It divides the
body vertically
into equal right
and left halves.



2. Coronal plane: (frontal plane)

It is the vertical plane at right angle to the median plane.
Divides the body into anterior and posterior parts

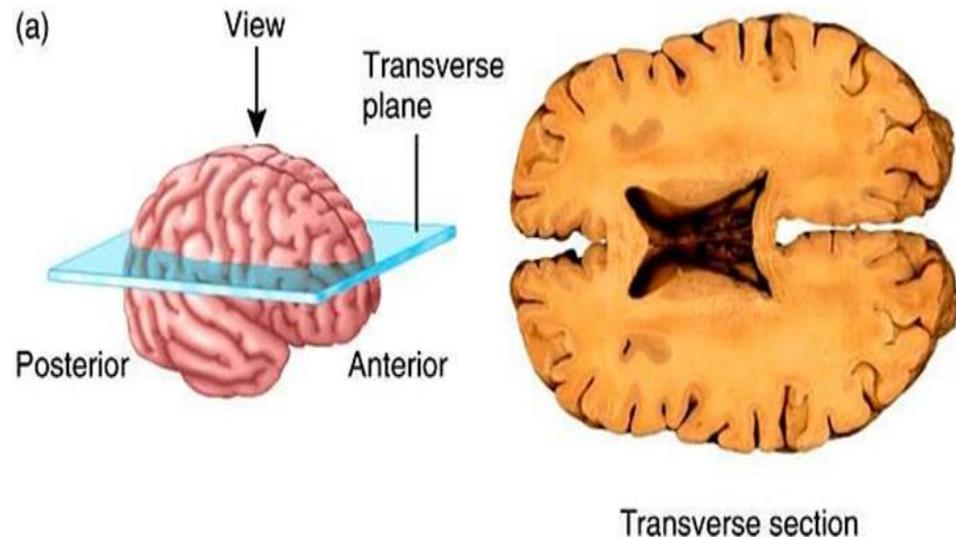
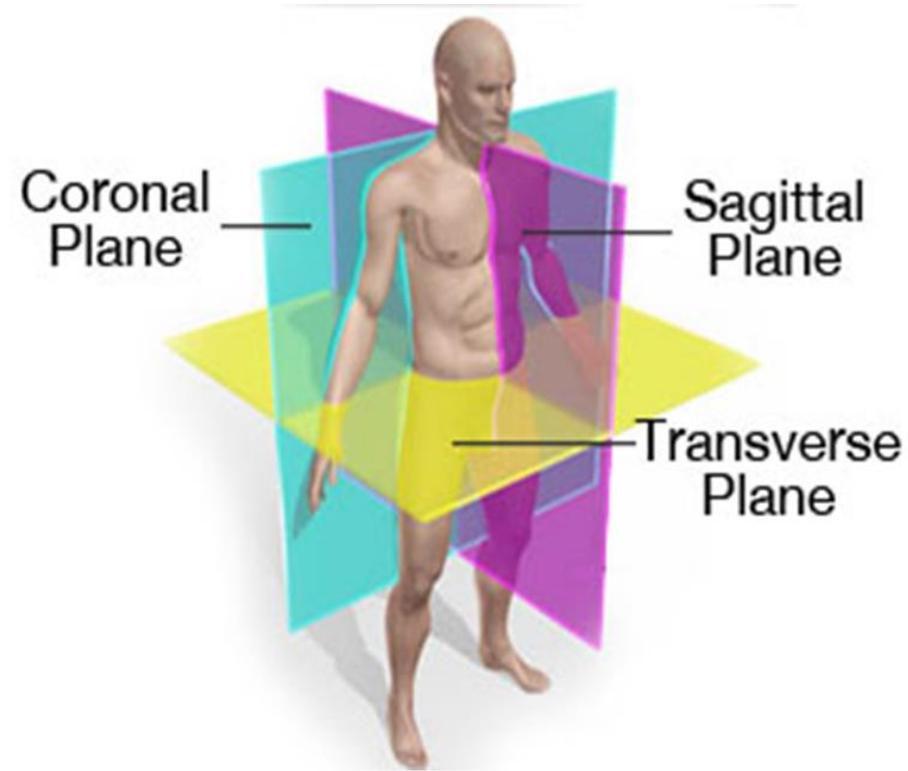


Frontal section



3. Horizontal plane: (Transverse plane)

It is the transverse plane of the body at right angle to the median (sagittal) and coronal planes. It divides the body into upper and lower parts



Positioning terminology

If the body is lying face down, it is in the **prone** position.

If the body is lying face up, it is in the **supine** position.



Supine

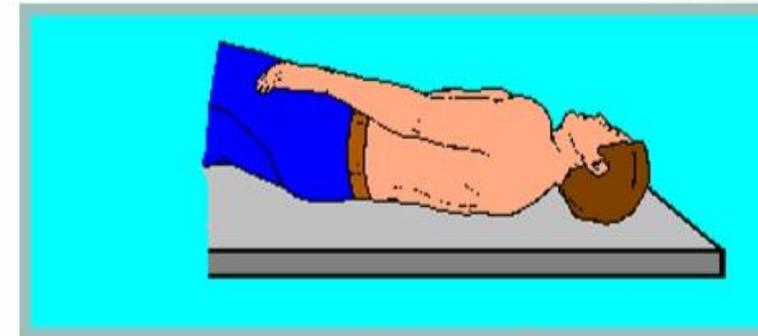


Prone



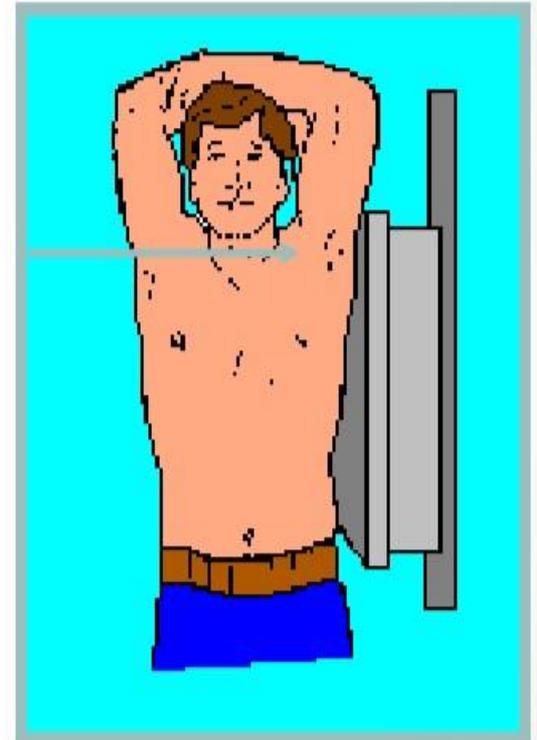
Oblique (Erect or Recumbent)

- Position when the body is rotated so that the MS plane is neither \perp nor \parallel to the film but at an angle
- Exact position is indicated by the surface closest to the film and the angle of rotation
- May be erect or recumbent
- abbreviations:
 - RPO, LPO, RAO, LAO



Lateral Projections

- Normally the positioning terminology is used rather than projection
 - **torso and head**
 - Right to left lateral projection
 - Left to right lateral projection
 - **extremities**
 - Mediolateral projection
 - Lateromedial projection

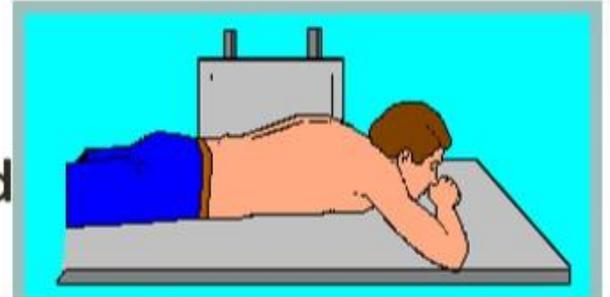


**L lateral erect position
R to L lateral projection**

Decubitus Positions

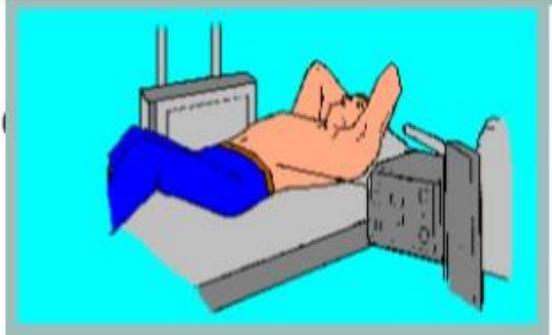
- **Ventral decubitus**

- patient is prone & a horizontal beam is used



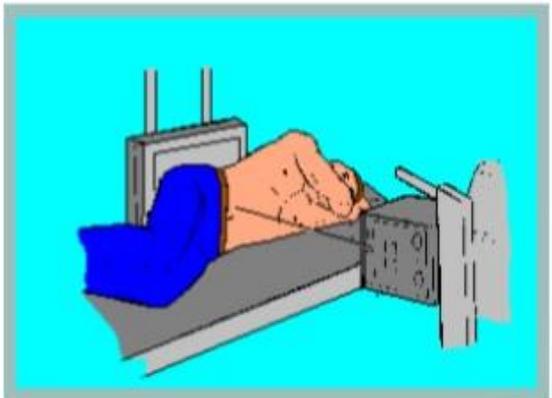
- **Dorsal decubitus**

- patient is supine & a horizontal beam is used



- **Left lateral decubitus**

- patient lying on the left lateral side & a horizontal beam is used





Posterior-Anterior (PA) Erect Position:



Left Lateral Position

Flexion:

A bending movement around a joint in a limb (as the knee or elbow) that decreases the angle between the bones of the limb at the joint.

Extension:

A distending movement around a joint in a limb (as the knee or elbow) that increases the angle between the bones of the limb at the joint.

Inversion:

The condition (as of the foot) of being turned or rotated inward.

Eversion:

The condition (as of the foot) of being turned or rotated outward.

Supination:

rotation of the forearm and hand so that the palm faces forward or upward and the radius lies parallel to the ulna

Pronation:

rotation of the hand and forearm so that the palm faces backwards or downwards.

Supination:

rotation of the forearm and hand so that the palm faces forward or upward and the radius lies parallel to the ulna

Abduction:

Lateral movement away from the midline of the body.

Adduction:

Movement towards the median plane of the body.

