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#### Abstract

Radiography of the spine poses various challenges that can be reduced by ef cient planning and preparation. By understanding the relevant anatomy and its relationship to the primary beam as well as the aims of the study, diagnostic images can be produced. This report discusses the importance of accurate positioning and collimation, and highlights how systematic appraisal of images can identify faults and enable necessary measures to be taken to improve outcomes.

Key words:

#### Presenting problem/clinical history

#### **Discussion of nursing intervention** Care of the patient

Imaging investigation	Full spine screening and hips
Method of restraint	General anaesthesia
Parts radiographed	Cervical, thoracic and lumbar spine lateral and VD. Hips — extended VD view (this is not discussed in this report)
Machine used	Raymax 30 kilowatt high frequency x-ray machine with a charge coupled device digital detector

Table 1. Radiographic imaging information

Katie Lock		
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Number Radiographic view

kV mAs Anatomical landmarks

Positioning

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View Radiograph Film appraisal   VD cervical Positioning   Image: Second Sec	Table 3 (continued). Radiographic images of the spine and their appraisal		
	View	Radiograph	
	VD cervical		

#### Conclusion