

Introduction to Anatomy, Positioning, and Pathology

Which body plane divides the body into right and left halves?

The term “proximal” refers to:

The central ray (CR) for a PA chest radiograph should be directed to

Which position places the patient lying on their back?

Which pathology is best demonstrated with a lateral decubitus chest radiograph?

A fracture in which the bone is shattered into many fragments is called:

The term “radiolucent” refers to:

The recommended SID for a chest x-ray is:

Which projection best demonstrates the right lung free of superimposition of the heart?

Osteoporosis is characterized by:

The functional unit of the lung where gas exchange occurs is the _____.

The _____ plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions.

The _____ position has the patient lying on their side with the CR horizontal.

The _____ projection is achieved when the CR enters the posterior body surface and exits the anterior.

_____ is the medical term for a collapsed lung.

A patient presents with suspected pleural effusion in the left lung. Which positioning projection would best demonstrate this?

Describe the difference between AP and PA chest positioning and why PA is preferred.

A 5-year-old child presents with a greenstick fracture. Explain what this means.

What does the term “pathology” mean in medical imaging?

A technologist is asked to take an upright abdominal radiograph. What is the clinical reason for performing the exam upright instead of supine?