

LABETTE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BRIEF SYLLABUS

SPECIAL NOTE:

This brief syllabus is not intended to be a legal contract. A full syllabus will be distributed to students at the first class session.

TEXT AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS USED IN THE COURSE (if any):

Please check with the LCC bookstore <http://www.labette.edu/bookstore> for the required texts for this class.

<u>COURSE NUMBER:</u>	RADI 103
<u>COURSE TITLE:</u>	RADIOGRAPHIC PROCEDURES I
<u>CREDIT HOURS:</u>	1
<u>DEPARTMENT:</u>	Radiography
<u>DIVISION:</u>	Health Science
<u>PREREQUISITE:</u>	Acceptance into Radiography Program
<u>REVISION DATE:</u>	3/2008

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Content is designed to provide the knowledge necessary to perform standard imaging procedures, including special studies. Consideration is given to the evaluation of optimal diagnostic images. In this course the radiographic positioning & anatomy of the chest & abdomen will be covered.

COURSE OUTCOMES AND COMPETENCIES:

Students who successfully complete this course will be able to with 86% accuracy:

1. Comprehend the terminology used in performing radiographic examinations.

- Define the Following Terms:
- Medical Radiographic Positioning
- Radiographic Examination
- X-ray Film
- Radiograph
- Identify topographic anatomy

The following relating to body positioning:

- Anatomical
- Supine
- Prone
- Recumbent
- Lateral
- Oblique

- Trendelenburg
- Fowler
- Decubitus
- Lateral Decubitus

The following referring to patient movement

- Pronate
- Supinate
- Evert
- Invert
- Flexion
- Extension
- Abduction
- Adduction

The following referring to movement or direction

- Anterior
- Ventral
- Posterior
- Dorsal
- Superior
- Inferior
- Medial
- Lateral
- Proximal
- Distal
- Internal
- External
- Plantar
- Dorsum Pedis
- Palmar

The following referring to tube movement

- Perpendicular
- Cephalic
- Caudal
- Horizontal

The following referring referring to body planes

- Sagittal
- Mid-Sagittal
- Coronal
- Mid-Coronal
- Transverse

The following referring to procedural terms

- Projection
- Position
- View

2. List Three Reasons for Obtaining (2) Projections at 90 degrees to Each Other for Most Radiographic Procedures.

- State the Reason for Including an Oblique(s) When the Primary Area of Interest Contains a joint

3. Explain gonadal shielding.

- List three types of gonadal shielding.
- State, at least two, advantages and disadvantages of each type gonadal shielding.
- State when gonadal shielding should be utilized.

4. Identify Topographic Anatomy

5. Discuss the anatomy of the Respiratory System & be prepared to perform, explain, & test over the routine radiographic examinations of the chest.

1. Describe the following anatomy of the chest:

- Apices
- Lobes - right & left
- Bases
- Costophrenic angles
- Count the ribs
- Location of the heart
- Mediastinum
- Hilum
- Location of the trachea & bronchi
- Diaphragm

2. Identify the anatomy of the Respiratory System on a diagram and on a radiograph.

6. Discuss the anatomy of the abdomen & be prepared to perform, explain & test the routine radiographic examinations of the abdomen

1. Identify the anatomy of the abdomen to include the following systems on a diagram:

- Urinary system
- Gastrointestinal system
- Biliary system

2. Identify the abdominal organs by location in quadrants of the abdomen.

- Right upper quadrant
- Right lower quadrant
- Left upper quadrant
- Left lower quadrant

3. Perform routine chest in lab starting from the initial contact with patient to finishing the radiograph