

UPPER AIRWAY

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AP Upper Airway

- For pathology (e.g. soft-tissue swellings) involving air-filled larynx and the trachea
- and their relation to thyroid, and the upper esophagus.

Patient and Part Position

- Patient sitting or standing AP with MSP centered to the center of the Bucky .
- Back of the head and shoulders against film, chin raised slightly
- **Exposure factor** : 75-80 KV to visualize soft tissue, with 40 inches(100 cm) SID.
- **Film**: 24x30 cm (10x12 in).
- **CR**: horizontally 90° to film holder
- **CP**: At level of T.1-2
- (1 inch above the jugular notch)
- **NB/** Exposure should be during slow inhalation to fill the trachea with air.



Lateral Upper Airway

- For pathology (e.g. soft-tissue swellings) involving air-filled larynx and the
- trachea and their relation to thyroid, and the upper esophagus.
- **Patient and Part Position**
- Patient seated or standing upright in the lateral position
- Patient arms positioned downside with dropping the shoulders back.
- chin raised slightly without body rotation
- 75-80 KV to visualize soft tissue
- **Film:** 24x30 cm (10x12 in).
- **CR:** horizontally 90° to film holder
- **CP:** C6-C7 Midway between thyroid cartilage and jugular notch , level of C6-C7
- **NB/** Exposure should be during slow inhalation to fill the trachea with air.



To overcome magnification in lateral upper airway

- **SID = 180 cm**

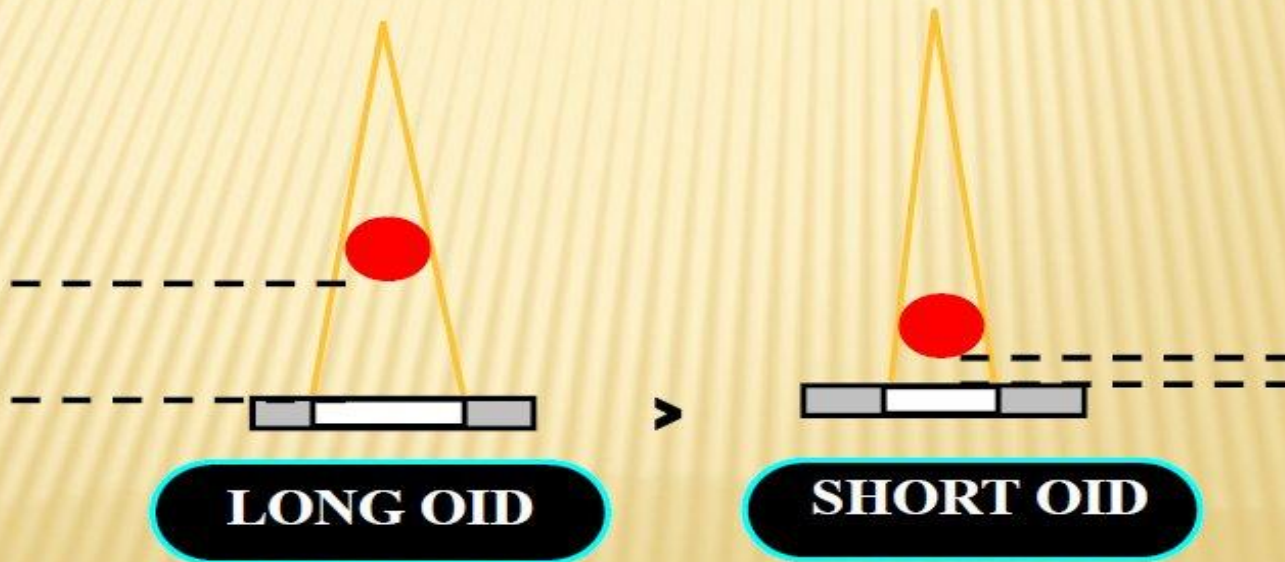
Magnification effect coming from increase **OID**
(**object image distance**)

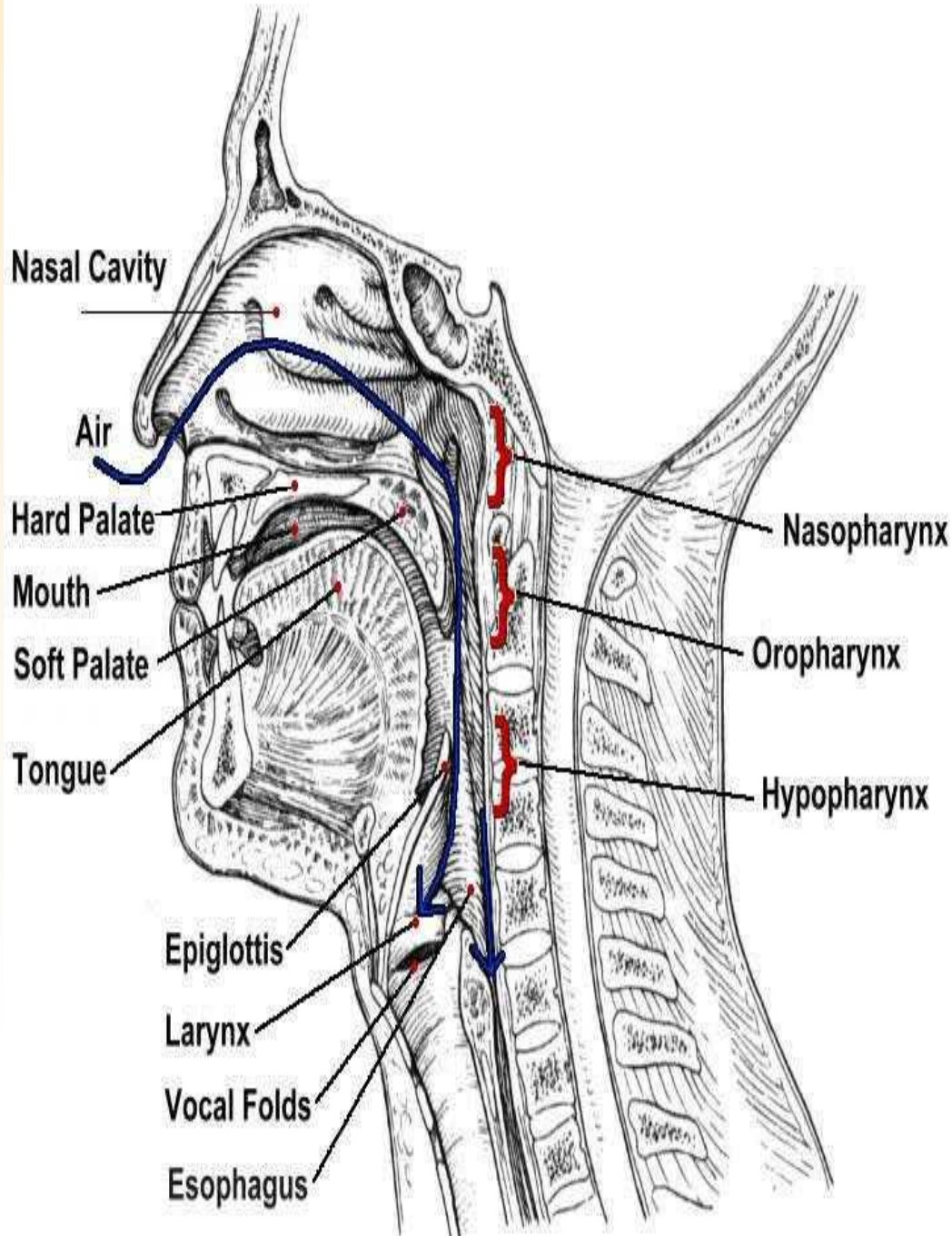
SIZE DISTORTION

1. DISTANCE BETWEEN OBJECT & IMAGE (OID or OFD)

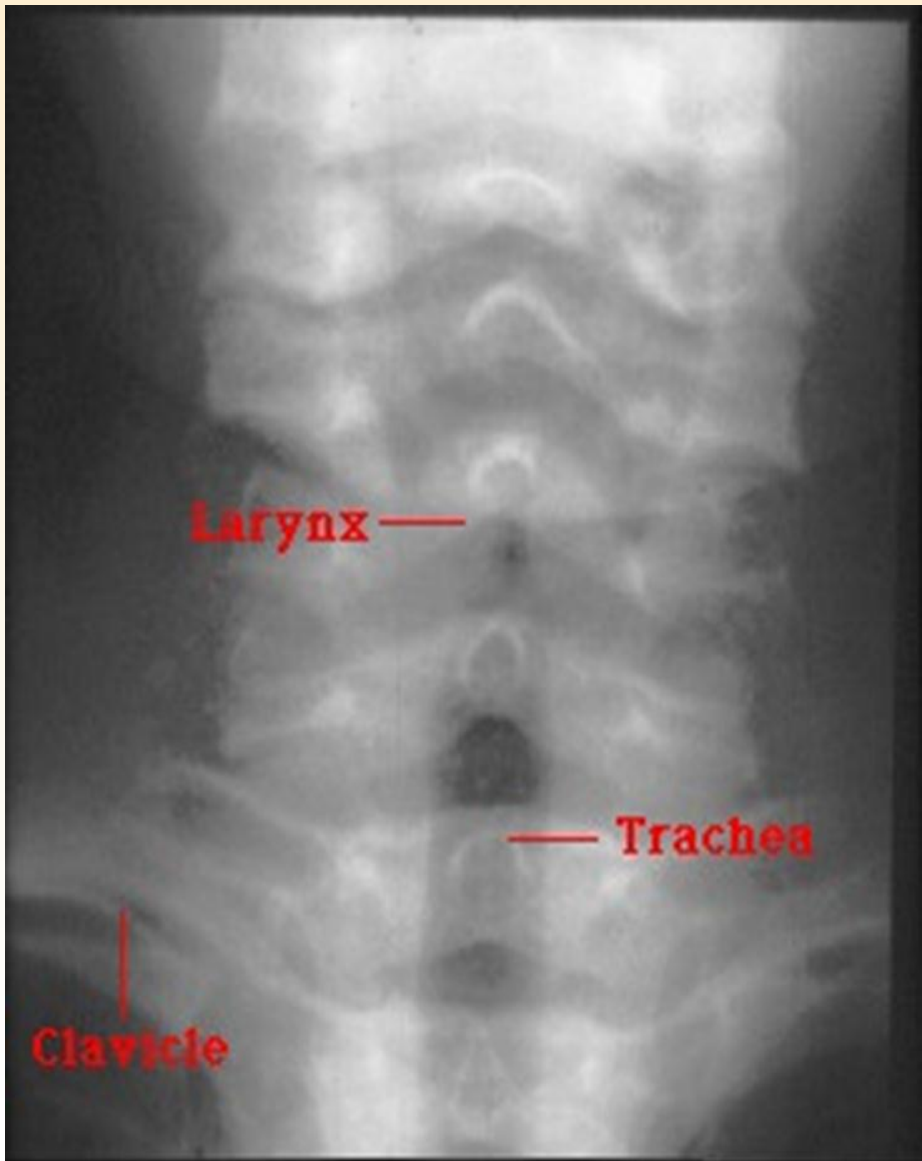
+ use short OID to obtain truest size

+ **↑** OID = **↑** OBJECT SIZE





Lateral airway x-ray shows normal anatomy. Notice the wafer-thin epiglottis.

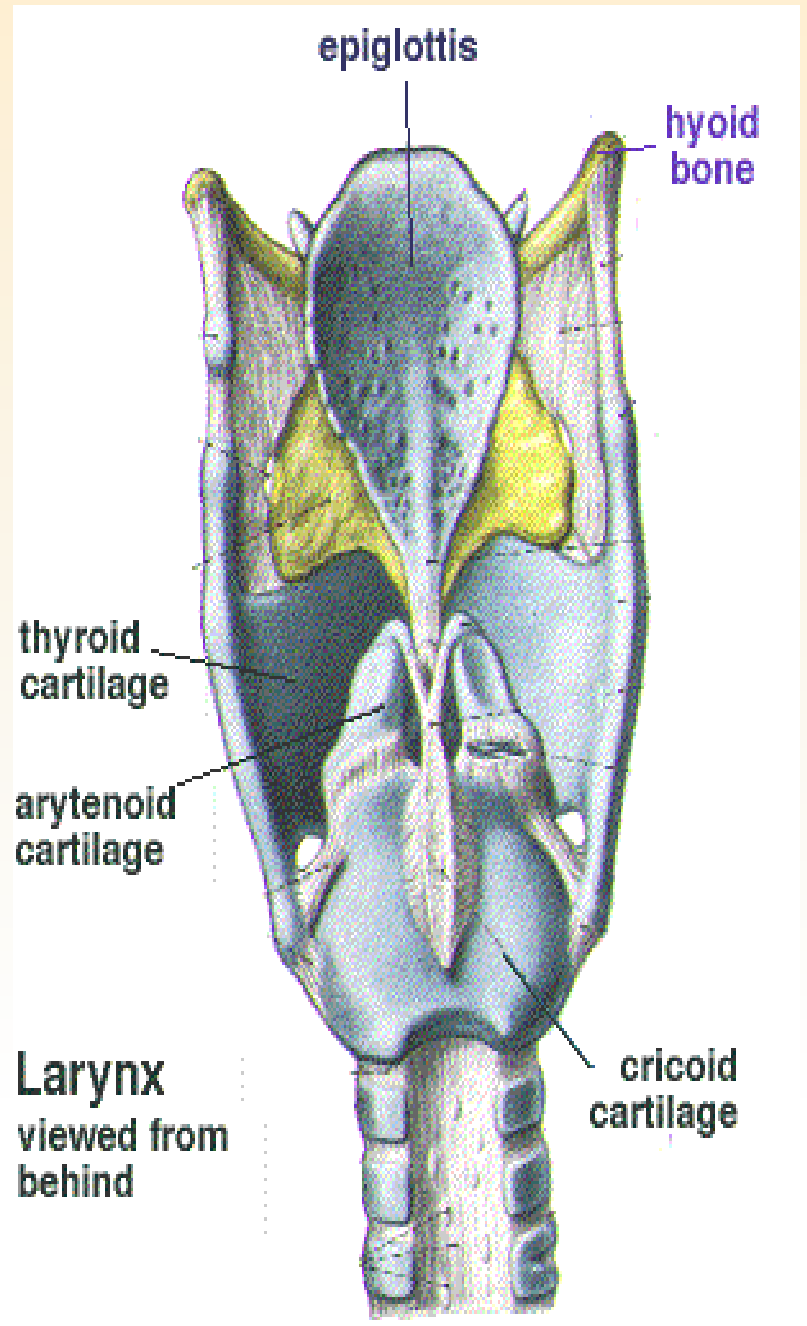


Larynx —

— Trachea

Clavicle

Airway x-ray AP view—showing normal anatomy



epiglottis

hyoid bone

thyroid cartilage

arytenoid cartilage

Larynx
viewed from
behind

cricoid cartilage