7457-350 Diagnostic Imaging 05 (VD thorax) for Unit 308

This station covers the following RCVS Day One Skills: 1.1, 1.2, 3.6, 6.1, 6.3

This OSCE will be used to assess the awards indicated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Award Reference</th>
<th>Pathway</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7457 – Level 3 Diploma in Veterinary Nursing</td>
<td>600/6052/6</td>
<td>Small Animal</td>
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<tr>
<td>7457 – Level 3 Diploma in Veterinary Nursing</td>
<td>600/6052/9</td>
<td>Equine</td>
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</table>

Scenario

This German Shepherd puppy has been admitted to the surgery with suspected distal oesophageal foreign body.

The veterinary surgeon has asked you to set up the equipment and position the patient to obtain a ventro-dorsal radiograph of the thorax.

The patient has been anaesthetised and is being monitored.

Note: you are not expected to set exposure factors, change the focal film distance, or to make an exposure.

Please tell the examiner when you are ready to take the exposure
**Methodology: you will be expected to:**

1. Select a suitable sized cassette
2. Place cassette correct way up on the table
3. Select stationary grid to fit the cassette
4. Place grid exactly on top of cassette
5. Grid correct way up
6. Patient placed in dorsal recumbency
7. With thorax positioned over cassette
8. Sandbags or radiolucent trough used to prevent lateral rotation of the body
9. Elbows drawn cranially out of the way
10. Forelimbs secured with sandbags or ties
11. Tube head lined up so that the primary beam is positioned over the thorax and the cassette
12. L/R marker correctly placed
13. Label with patient identification and date
14. Primary beam centred over mid-thorax
15. Primary beam collimated to include: Manubrium/Thoracic inlet
16. Last rib
17. Lateral skin surfaces
18. Labelling within primary beam
19. Collimated area does not overlap edges of the cassette
20. Correct positioning for ventro-dorsal thorax (to include all necessary equipment)
21. Correct centring and collimation
22. Clarify which anatomical landmarks you used to help you centre the primary beam
23. Clarify which anatomical landmarks you used to help you collimate the primary beam