7457-350 Diagnostic Imaging 08 (DV 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7457 – Level 3 Diploma in Veterinary Nursing</td>
<td>600/6052/6</td>
<td>Small Animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7457 – Level 3 Diploma in Veterinary Nursing</td>
<td>600/6052/9</td>
<td>Equine</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Scenario

This German Shepherd puppy has been admitted to the surgery following a road traffic accident.

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

The dog is conscious.

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 sternal recumbency
7. With thorax positioned over cassette
8. Sandbags or radiolucent trough placed to prevent lateral rotation of the body
9. Elbows drawn cranially
10. Forelimbs secured with sandbags
11. Sandbag placed over neck to secure the patient’s head
12. Hind limbs flexed into normal crouching position
13. Tube head lined up so that the primary beam is positioned over the thorax and the cassette
14. L/R marker correctly placed
15. Label with patient identification and date
16. Primary beam centred over mid-thorax
17. Primary beam collimated to include: Manubrium/Thoracic inlet
18. Last rib
19. Lateral skin surfaces
20. Labelling within primary beam
21. Collimated area does not overlap edges of the cassette
22. Correct positioning for dorso-ventral radiograph of the thorax (to include all necessary equipment)
23. Correct centring and collimation
24. Clarify which anatomical landmarks you used to help you centre the primary beam
25. Clarify which anatomical landmarks you used to help you collimate the primary beam