

MAXILLARY INCISORS

1. Place the patient in Sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
2. Position the plate in the mouth as parallel to the palate as possible.
3. Place the incisors on the edge of the plate.
4. Aim the tube head at the teeth and tilt at a 45° angle to the plate.



MAXILLARY CANINES (OBLIQUE ANGLE)

- Place the patient in Sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
- Position the plate on the patients' palate
- Ensure the plate is covering the 2nd maxillary premolar to visualise the apex of the canine.
- Aim the tube head at the tooth at a 70° angle to the plate AND 20° laterally to the sagittal plate.



MANDIBULAR INCISORS AND CANINES

1. Place the patient in dorsal recumbency.
2. Fully extend their head and place a rolled towel under the neck to keep the mandible parallel to the table.
3. Position the plate as parallel as possible to the mandible
4. Place the teeth on the edge of the plate - ensure the plate is covering the 2nd mandibular premolar to visualise the apex of the canine.
5. Aim the tube head at the teeth at a 70° angle to the plate.

To view both canines and incisors, only one view is needed with small to medium breeds. In larger breeds they will need to be imaged separately (placing the plate and tube head more caudally).



MAXILLARY CAUDAL MOLARS

1. Read the angles from the protractor on the x-ray tube head.
2. Place the patient in Sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
3. Position the plate in the mouth as parallel to the palate as possible.
4. Place the molars on the edge of the plate.



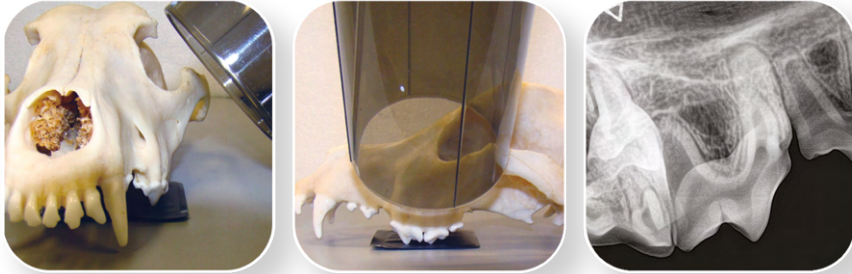
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**CANINE DENTAL
RADIOGRAPHY**
POSITIONING AID

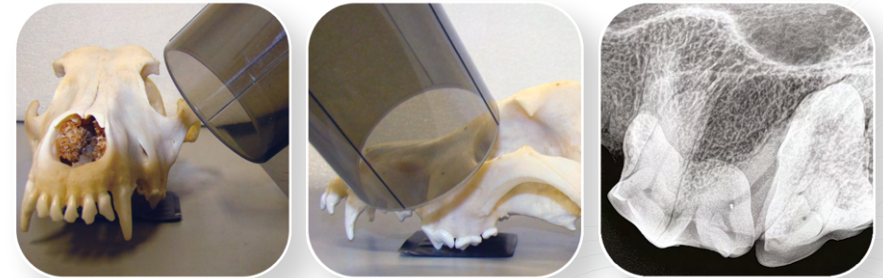
MAXILLARY 4TH PREMOLAR

1. Place the patient in Sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
2. Position the plate in the mouth as parallel to the palate as possible.
3. Place the premolar on the edge of the plate.
4. Aim the tube head at the tooth and tilt at a 50° angle to the plate.



MAXILLARY 4TH PREMOLAR ROSTRAL TUBESHIFT (SEPARATE ROOTS)

1. Place the patient in Sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
2. Position the plate in the mouth as parallel to the palate as possible.
3. Place the premolar on the edge of the plate.
4. Aim the tube head at the tooth and tilt at a 50° angle to the plate.
5. Shift the tube head slightly rostrally and angled 30° distally (30° is the same angle as your first two fingers held in a 'peace' sign)



MAXILLARY PREMOLARS

1. Place the patient in Sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
2. Position the plate in the mouth as parallel to the palate as possible.
3. Place the premolar on the edge of the plate.
4. Aim the tube head of the arch to be radiographed and tilt at a 45° angle to the plate.



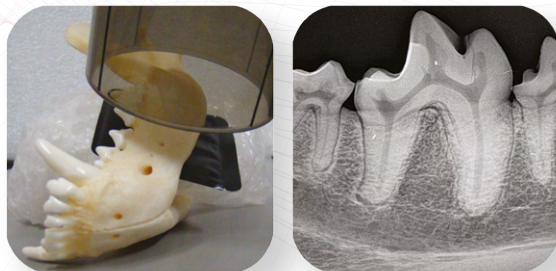
MANDIBULAR PREMOLARS

1. Place the patient in dorsal recumbency.
2. With their head fully extended, place a rolled towel under the neck to keep the mandible parallel to the table.
3. Position the plate as parallel as possible to the mandible
4. Place the premolars on the edge of the plate.
5. Aim the tube head at the teeth and tilt at a 45° angle to the plate.



MANDIBULAR MOLARS (LATERAL PARALLEL TECHNIQUE)

1. Place the patient in lateral or dorsal recumbency.
2. Teeth to be imaged should be face up.
3. Place the plate parallel to the teeth and tooth roots on the lingual surface of the mandible/teeth.
4. Angle the tube head perpendicular to the plate and teeth.



**Struggling with your dental x-rays?
Our team can help!
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