MAXILLARY INCISORS & CANINES

- 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 70° angle to the plate.
- 5. If the apex of the canine is superimposed over the premolars, angle the tube head as above AND 20° laterally to the sagittal plate.







MAXILLARY PREMOLARS (ACUTE ANGLE)

To be used to reduce zygomatic arch interference (roots to appear elongated)

- Place the patient in sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
- 2. Position the plate on the patients' palate
- 3. Aim the tube head over the arch to be radiographed and tilt at 37/40° angle to the plate.







MAXILLARY PREMOLARS

- Place the patient in sternal recumbency, head slightly elevated, maxilla parallel to the table.
- 2. Position the plate as parallel to the palate as possible.
- 3. Place the premolars on the edge of the plate.
- 4. Aim the tube head at the teeth at a 45° angle to the plate.







MANDIBULAR MOLARS (LATERAL PARALLEL TECHNIQUE)

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







MANDIBULAR MESIAL PREMOLARS

- Place the patient in dorsal recumbency.
- With their head fully extended, place a rolled up towel under their 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.









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