Buku Panduan
Pendidikan Keterampilan Klinik 1

Dasar-dasar Intepretasi Radiologi
Bagian Radiologi

Fakultas Kedokteran
Universitas Hasanuddin
2018

THE BASICS OF RADIOLOGY EXAMINATION

Radiology examination is one important examinations in making a definite diagnosis, therefore one should recognize appropriate examinations for each organ, the procedures, and the possible findings in the examinations.

General Objective:

After participating in this activity, students are able to differentiate radiology examinations and know the densities in each examination.

Specific Objective:

1. To know the positions for each radiology examinations..
2. To be able to identify the density of the the x-ray.
3. To be able to identify the density of the photo with contrast (IVP, Colon in Loop, MD photo, Oesophagography,Arteriography, dan Cor Analisis)
4. To be able to identify the density of the mammography
5. To be able to identify the density of the ultrasonography
6. To be able to identify the density of the CT-scan
7. To be able to identify the density of the MRI

Learning media and equipments

1. Manual for the basics of radiology examination
2. Light box
3. Radiology Films

Learning Methods

1. Demonstration using the CSL manual
2. Lectures
3. Discussion
4. Active participation in the Skills Lab (simulation)
5. Evaluation using check list with a scoring system

CLINICAL ACTIVITY	
1. Performing verification for patient identites (according to the registration number) : • Name • Age • Sex • Date 2. Performing verification for film identities • Photo number • Photo marker ➔ as R – L or D – S 3. Set the film in the *light box*. Consider that the patient is face to face with the examiner. 4. Determine the position of the film: PA, AP, Lateral (R/L), Lateral decubitus (R/L) or oblique 5. Identify radiology examination : - X-ray (thorax, extremities,BNO dll) - Colon in Loop - MD - Oesofagography - IVP - Mammography - USG - CT Scan - MRI 6. Identify the densities in each examination: Conventional photo (plain and contrast photo): - Radioopaque - Hyper-radioopaque (metal density) - Intermediate The densities of ultrasonography: - Hyperechoic - Hypoechoic - Normoechoic (isoechoic) CT-Scan: - Hyperdense - Hypodense - Isodense MRI (T1 & T2): - Hyperintense - Hypointense - Isointense	