Part of the sternum that articulates with the 2nd rib - *CORRECT ANSWERS* - Sternal Angle

Three (3) joints which are Diarthrodial or plane (gliding) in the bony thorax - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -1.Sternoclavicular 2.Costovertebral 3.8th Interchondral

Two (2) joints that are Synarthrodial or immovable - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -1.1st Sternocostal 2.3rd Costochondral

Breathing instructions for projections of ribs above the diaphragm - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Suspend on Inspiration

kV range for projections of ribs above the diaphragm - *CORRECT ANSWERS* - Low to medium - 65-70kVp

Ideal body position for projections of ribs above the diaphragm - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Upright if possible

Minimum SID for Sternum due to radiation safety - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -40 inches (minimum 15" between Pt skin and collimator)

Breathing instructions for RAO Sternum - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Breathing Technique to maximize visibility

Two (2) most important considerations for Rib Routines - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -1.Place the area of interest (injury) closest to IR 2.Rotate the spine away from the area of interest for axillary ribs

Numbered pairs of ribs that are classified as floating - *CORRECT ANSWERS* - 11th through 12th ribs

Characteristic that makes a rib a true rib - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -It attaches to the sterum anteriorly by its own cartilage

Characteristic that makes a rib a floating rib - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -It has no anterior attachment in the bony thorax

Name of the most posterior end of the rib - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Vertebral end

Name of the process on the rib that articulates with the vertebrae - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Tubercle

Most lateral portion of a rib where it essentially curves the most - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Axillary portion (angle of rib)

Medially facing surface of the rib containing arteries, veins and nerves - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Costal groove

Name of the most anterior end of the rib - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Sternal end

Location (end) of the rib cotaining the neck and the head - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -Vertebral end (posterior)

What forms the costovertebral joint? - *CORRECT ANSWERS* -The head of the rib and the body of the thoracic vertebra

Positioning and breathing routine for an ER Pt with injury to right lower posterior ribs who cannot stand - CORRECT ANSWERS -AP and RPO performed recumbent on expiration

Positioning and breathing routines for an ER Pt with injury to the left upper anterior ribs who cannot stand but can lay prone - CORRECT ANSWERS -PA and RAO performed recumbent on inspiration

A routine chest study reveals a possible lesion near the right SC joint. On PA of the SC joint, the area of interest is superimposed over the spine - Name the position which would better demonstrate this region - CORRECT ANSWERS -10°-15° RAO will project the right SC joint adjacent to the spine

Position to be performed for ER Pt with multiple MVA injuries. Pt can move but not lie prone or stand. Sternum study ordered - CORRECT ANSWERS -LPO and horizontal beam lateral positions

Projections to be performed for ER Pt with multiple rib Fx - MD suspects flail chest and Pt can stand and move - CORRECT ANSWERS -Rib series - PA and lateral chest study

AEC chambers to be activated for sternum and rib routines - CORRECT ANSWERS -None - AEC not as accurate as manual exposure controls for detail

Breathing instructions for any SC joint projections - CORRECT ANSWERS - Suspend respiration on expiration