# Angiographic Projections 

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## Angiographic projections

## Aim

- optimal delineation of the structure of interest


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Aim of the presentation

- Terminology
- Commonly used projections
- Typical projections used in CHD
- Projections and extent of radiation


## Angiographic projections

## Terminology

- direction of the X ray beam toward the detector
e.g. PA- projection ( frontal $=0$ degree)


Axial angulations

## Angiographic projections



## Angiographic projections

## Selection of projections

 Angulations of the $x$ - ray beam according to the structures to be delineated

## Common angulations

## A -plane

## B-plane

| Frontal "Camera" | Lateral "Camera" |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Frontal/posteroanterior <br> (PA) | $0^{\circ}$ | Straight lateral | $90^{\circ}$ |
| Right anterior oblique <br> (RAO) | Usually $-20-30^{\circ}$ | Left anterior oblique <br> (LAO) | $20-70^{\circ}$ |
| "Sitting Up" |  <br> 0 <br> frontal $+20-30^{\circ}$ <br> cranial | Long axial oblique <br> (not LAO) | $70^{\circ}$ lateral $+30^{\circ}$ cranial |
| "Laid Back" | $0^{\circ}$ frontal $+30^{\circ}$ caudal | Hepatoclavicular <br> (4-chamber) | $45^{\circ}$ lateral $+45^{\circ}$ cranial |

- When will which angulations be used?

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## Strait frontal/ PA view

## Use

- Initial imaging
- Systemic veins - Peripheral PAs
- Ao- PA -collaterals
- SV morphology


## Strait frontal/ PA view

Ein Unternehmen des UKE


## Lateral/ 90 degree

## Use

Initial imaging RV outflow tract MPA with branches PDA
CoA
Coronary artery origin and course



Pulmonary atresia with IVS

## Lateral projection with caudal angulation

## Use

- Origin of branch pulmonary arteries

straight

with caudal angulation $15^{\circ}$


## Use

- Left ventricle
- outflow tract
- goose neck formation
- mitral valve
- aortic valve
- Right pulmonary artery
- CoA
- PDA



## Patent Ductus Arteriosus

## A: RAO $45^{\circ}$ B: lateral




RAO $40^{\circ}$

lateral

## Use

LPA origin and course Aortic arch CoA


## Coarctation of Aorta

A: LAO $45^{\circ}$
B: lateral


## Coarctation of Aortae



LAO

left lateral

## Long axis oblique (700 lateral with 300

Use
Interventricular septum

- LVOT
- MV/MR
- Aortic valve
- Ascending aorta



## Occlusion of perimembranous VSD


long axis oblique

Use
Main PA
Bifurcation
RPA (with RAO)
LPA (with LAO)



Valvar pulmonary stenosis

## LPA- stenosis



LAO with cranial $30^{\circ}$

## Use

- Interatrial septum
- Pulmonary veins
- AV valves
- Interventricular septum

"Four chamber view"
Profiling the intra- atrial septum


Use

- Coronary arteries
- TOF
- TGA

Pulmonary arteries



## Less irradiating angulations



The more tissue traversed, the more dose to the patient and the operator!


## Less irradiating angulations



## Angiographic projections

## Aim

- optimal delineation of the structure of interest

Realisation

Angulations
of the $x$ - ray beam


## Angiographic projections

## Aim

- optimal delineation of the structure of interest

Requirement
Changes of the angle of looking at these structures



