Canine Positioning Guide

ML-00042 Rev. A.

There are many Canine Positioning Guides available, all using different techniques. There are Veterinary Dental Specialists that use lateral recumbancy, some sternal and dorsal recumbancy and others that use bisecting angles. This Guide is the method that I use to teach positioning and how I am able to get the best diagnostic images in the shortest period of time.

I advise veterinary clinic staff members to research the different techinques and choose the method that is most understandable and results in the best diagnostic images.

Danielle Heberle CVT
Progeny - *A Midmark Company*
National Veterinary Sales Representative

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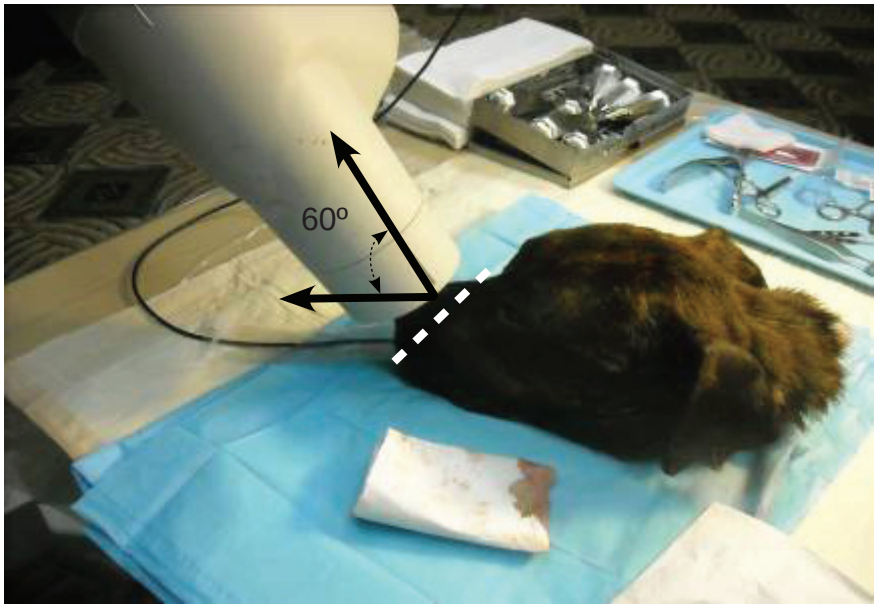
Maxillary Incisors

Sensor Placement:

The incisors should be resting on the edge of the sensor. In larger dogs, it may not be possible to get all 6 incisors on one view. For larger dogs, the sensor placement is the same, but the tube head should be slightly obliqued to either side to get the three left incisors and the three right incisors separately.

Tube Head Placement:



The tube head angle should be around 60 degrees and perpendicular to the wing of the nares.

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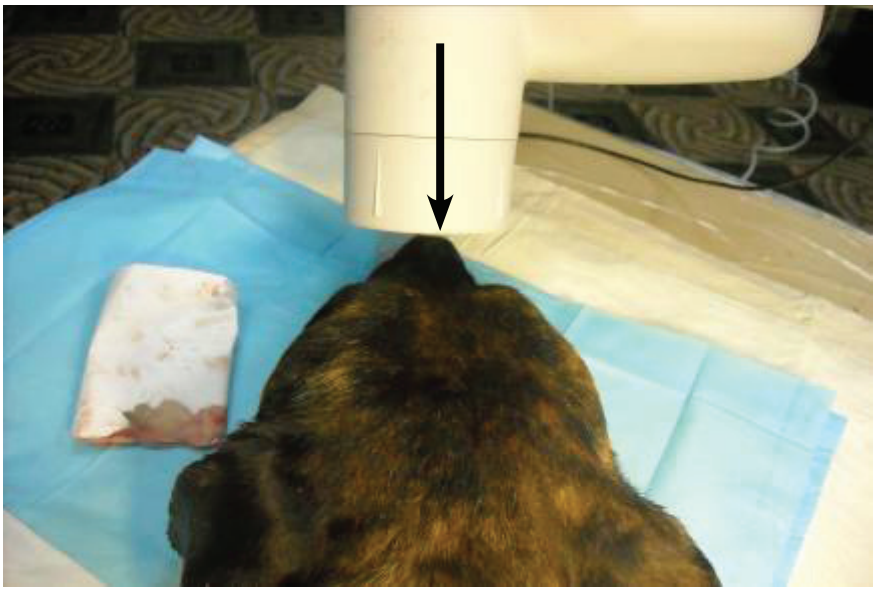

SENSOR IMAGE VIEW

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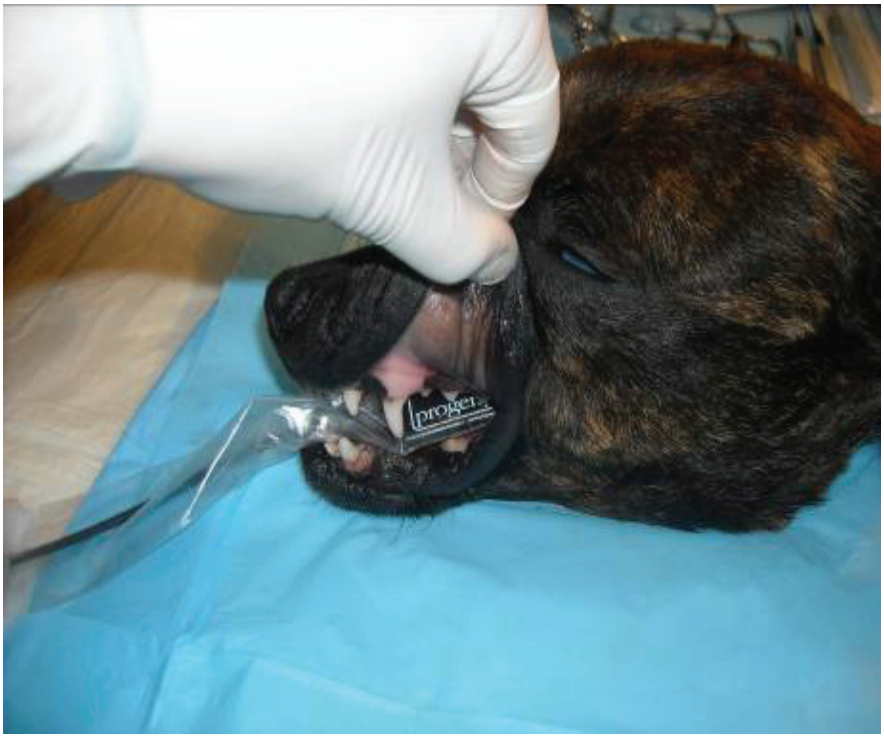
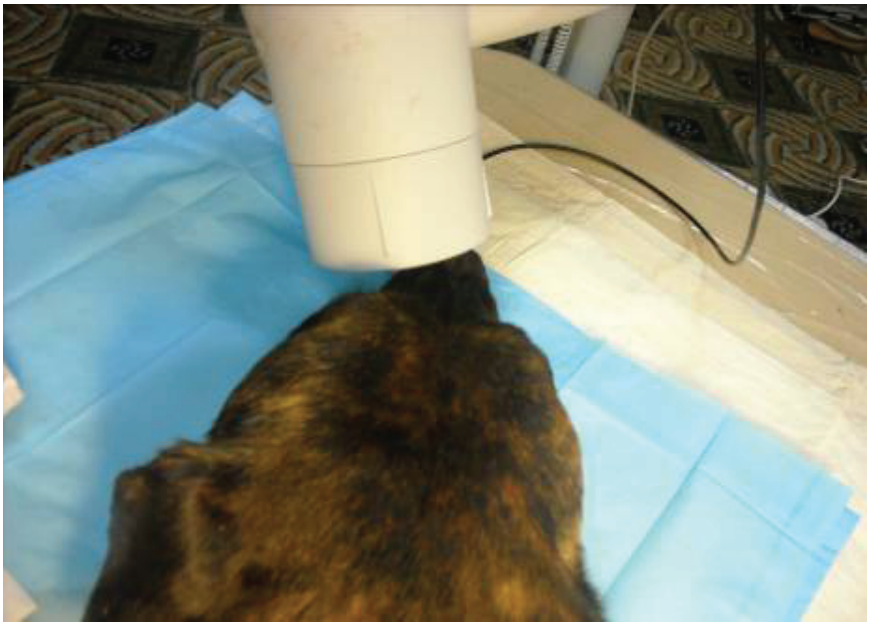
Maxillary Canines

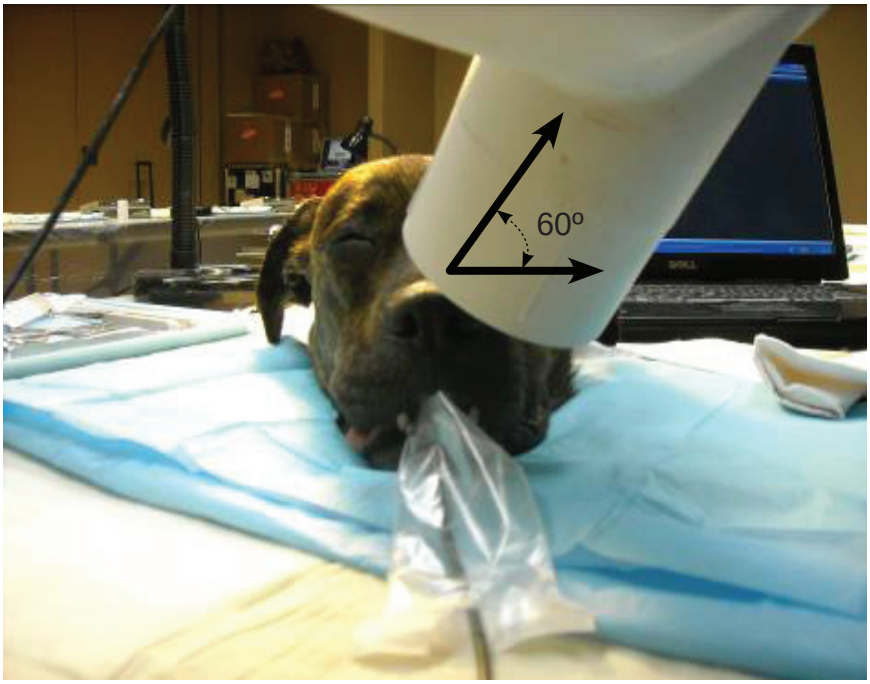
Sensor Placement:



The sensor should be placed behind the crown of the canine tooth. The apex of the canine tooth sits between the second and third premolars

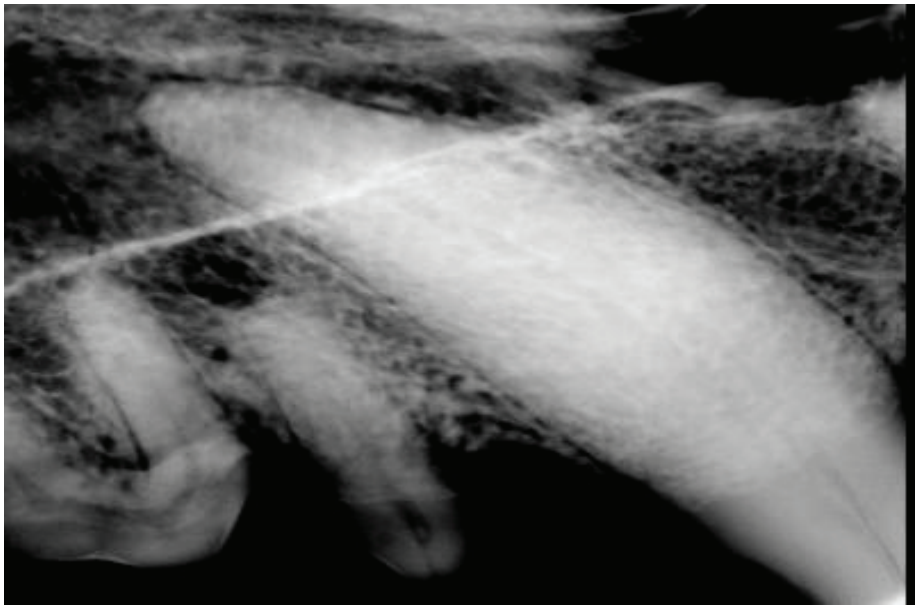
Tube head Placement:





The tube head angle should be about 60 degrees (same as incisors). Oblique the tube head 45 degrees off midline to get canine root and apex.

SENSOR IMAGE VIEW:



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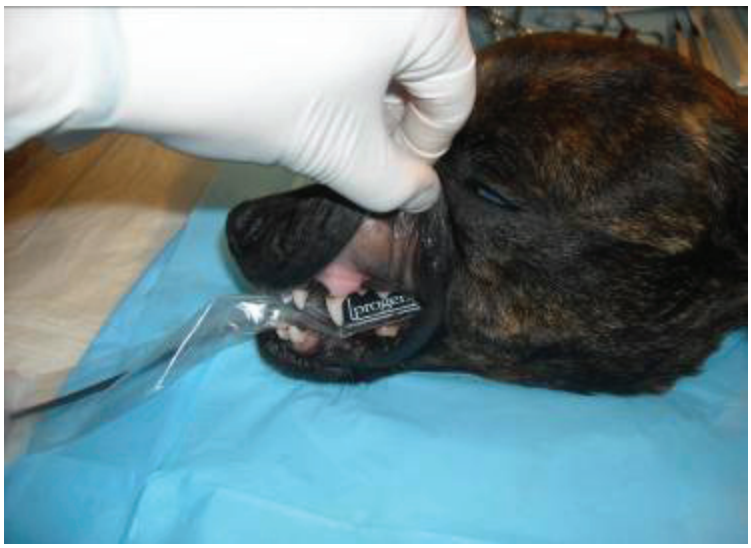
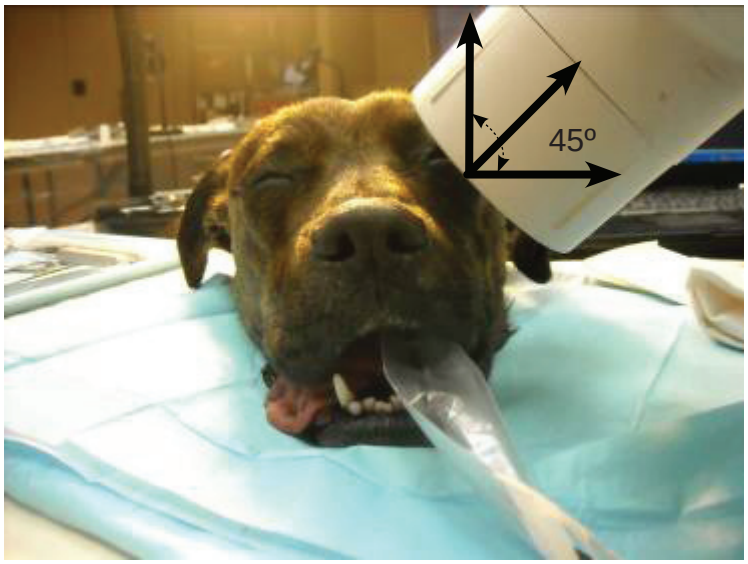
Maxillary Premolars 1, 2 ,3

Sensor Placement:



Keep the sensor in the same position as you did for the upper canine view.

Tube head placement:



The angle on the tube head will be about 45 degrees.

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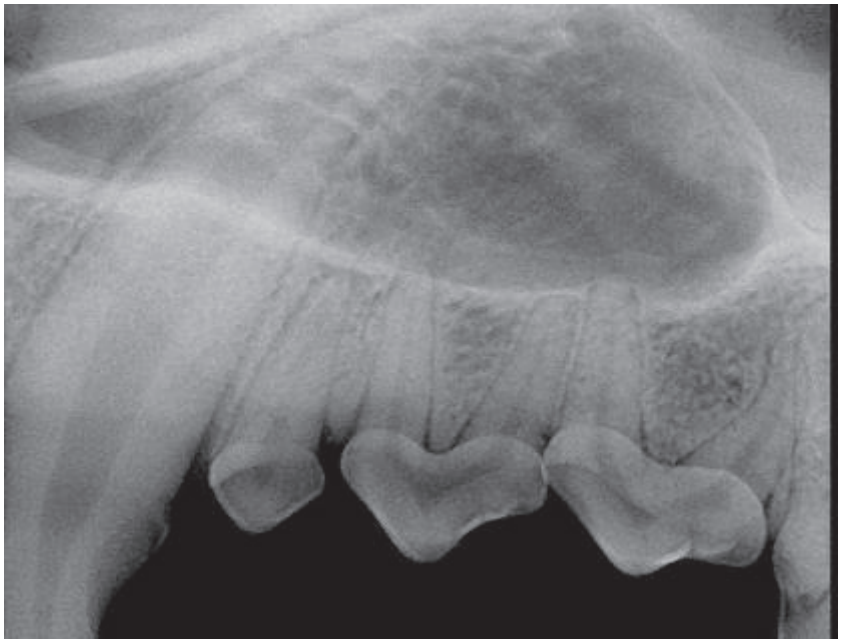
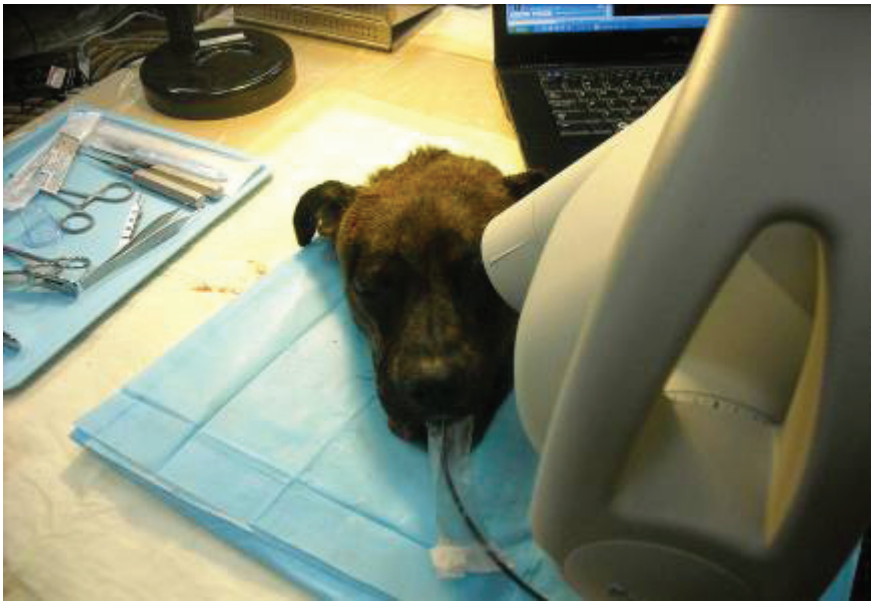
SENSOR IMAGE VIEW:



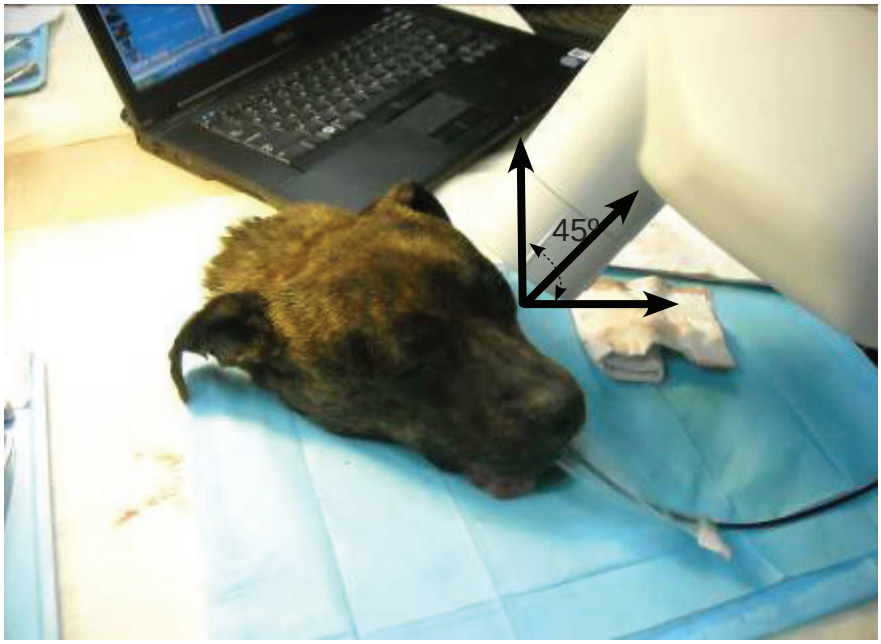
Maxillary Fourth Premolar and Molars 1, 2

Sensor Placement:



Push the sensor back. Keep the upper fourth premolar on the edge of the sensor. The tube head will be at a 50 degree angle. Use the patient's eye as a landmark by positioning the tubehead over the eye.

Tube Head Placement:



The tube head should be positioned lateral to the lateral canthus.

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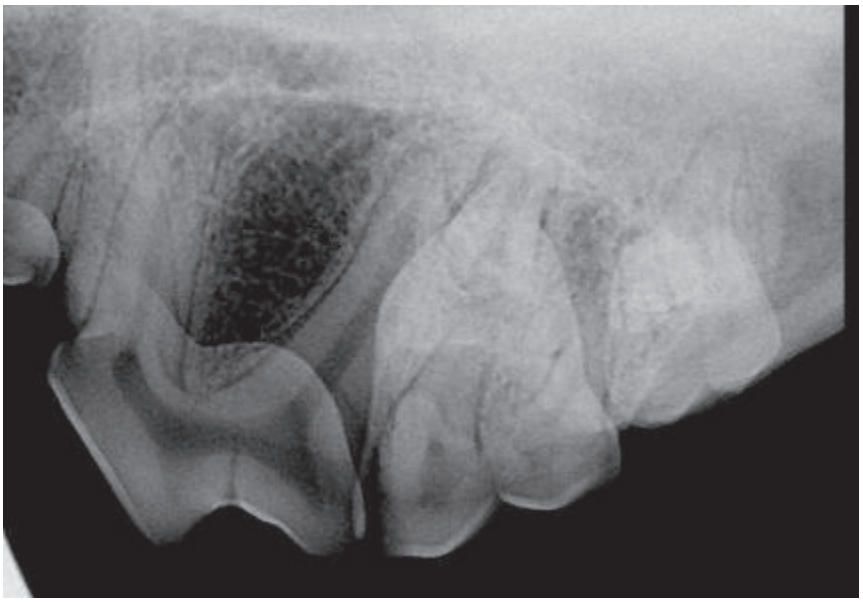
SENSOR IMAGE VIEW:

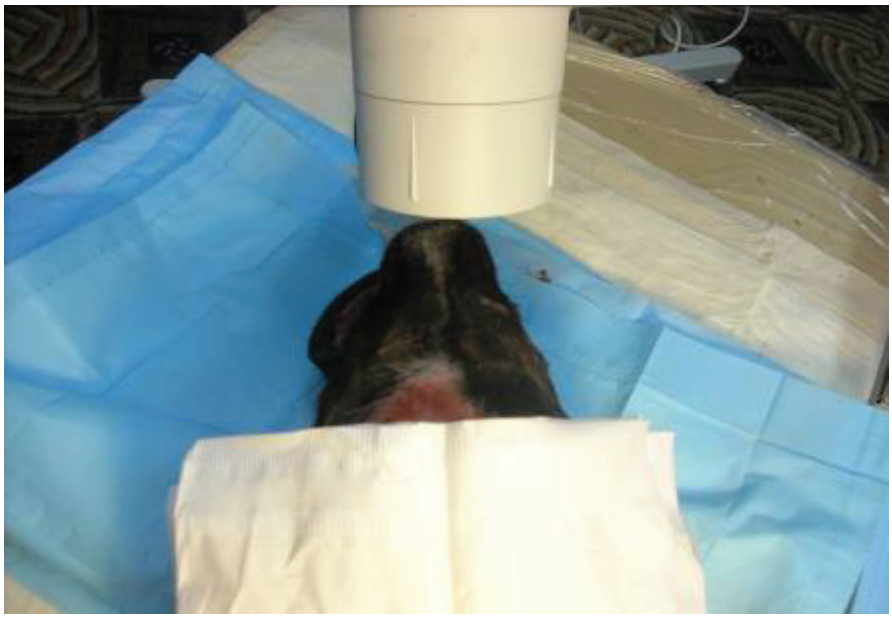


Mandibular Incisors and Canines

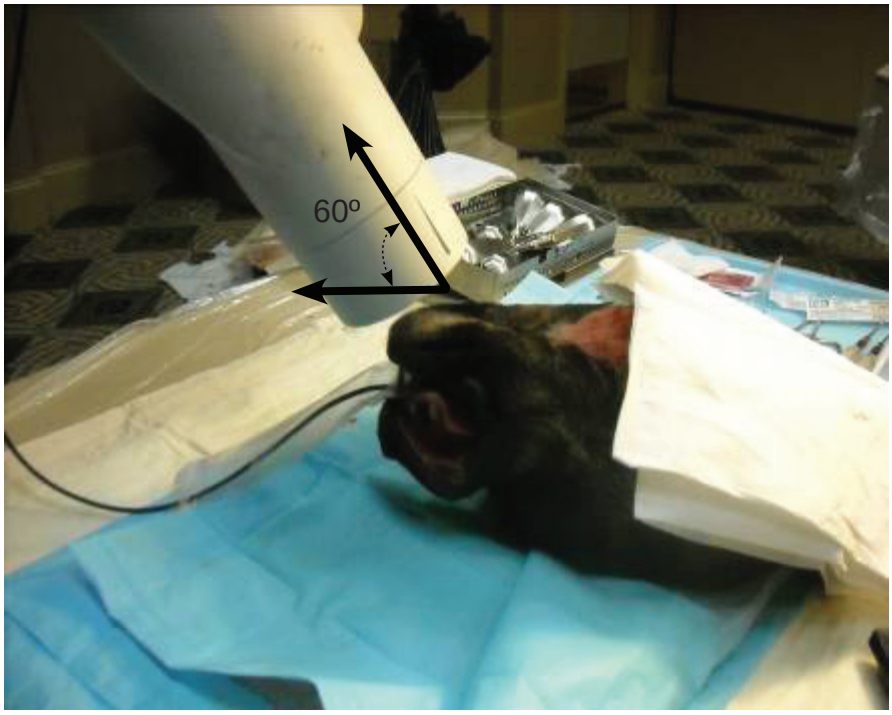
Sensor Placement:

Place the sensor on the edge of the incisors (just like the upper incisors). On a larger dog, you may need to take two views of the incisors. If so, oblique the tube head slightly to either side to separate the left three and right three incisors

Tube Head Placement:



Tube head angle is 60 degrees



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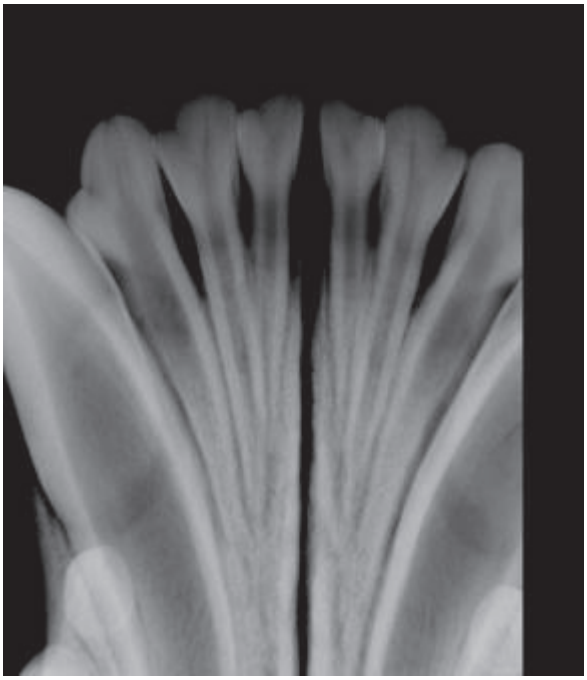
SENSOR IMAGE VIEW:



Mandibular Canines

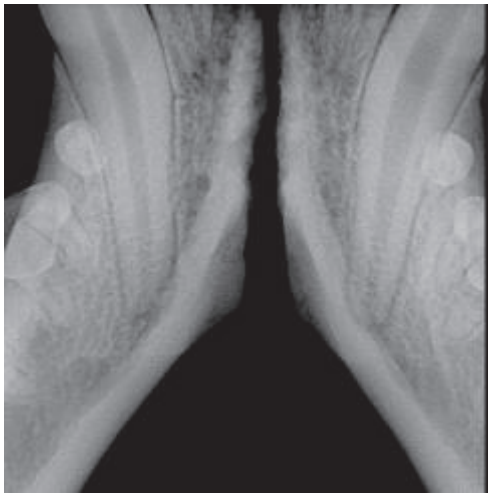
Sensor Placement:

Push the sensor behind the right and left canine crowns. Palpate the symphasis on the mandible, the apex of both left and right canine will be where the symphasis is.

Tube head Placement:

Move the tube head back towards the symphasis and have a 65-70 degree angle on the tube head.

SENSOR IMAGE VIEW:



Mandibular Canine and Premolars 1, 2

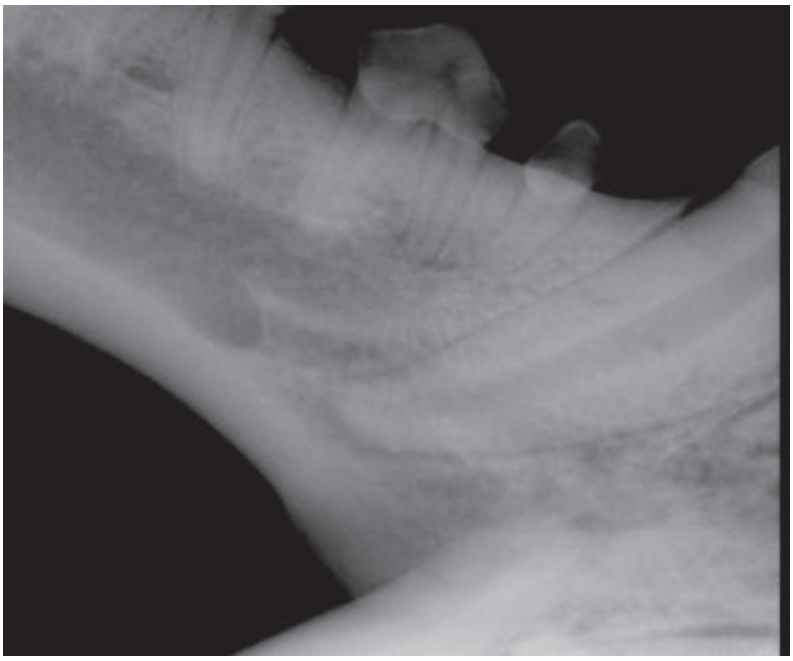
Sensor Placement:

Keep sensor in the same place as the mandibular canine view.

Tube head Placement:

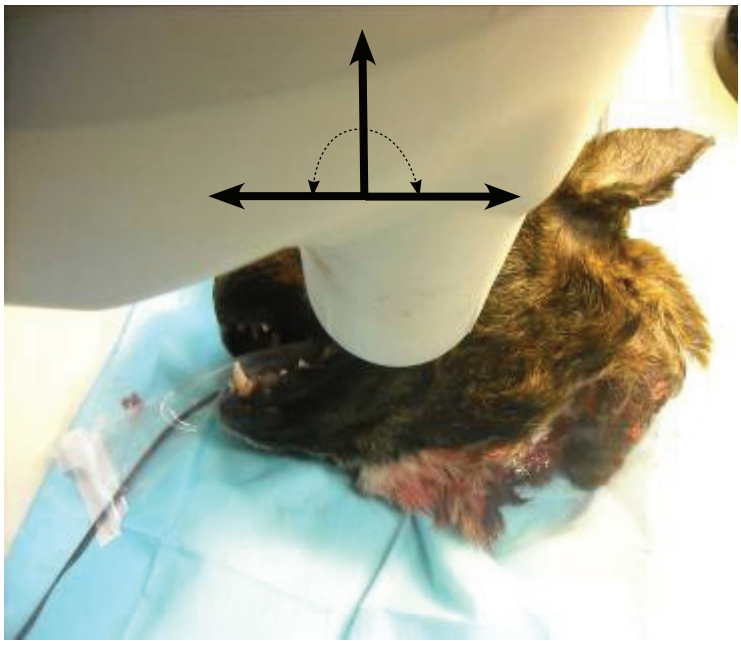
Tube head angle is about 60 degrees. Oblique tube head 45 degrees off midline.

SENSOR IMAGE VIEW:



The remainder of the mandibular premolar views will use the parallel technique.

Sensor and Tube Head Placement:



The tube head will be parallel to the sensor.

SENSOR IMAGE VIEW:

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