



## Getting into the X-ray

The importance of overlap, RAEs, and interfaces

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### What will I gain from this video?

After watching this video, you will understand how separate anatomical structures in the thorax interact to create an image.

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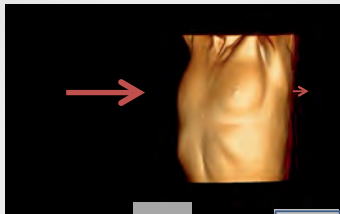
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RAE

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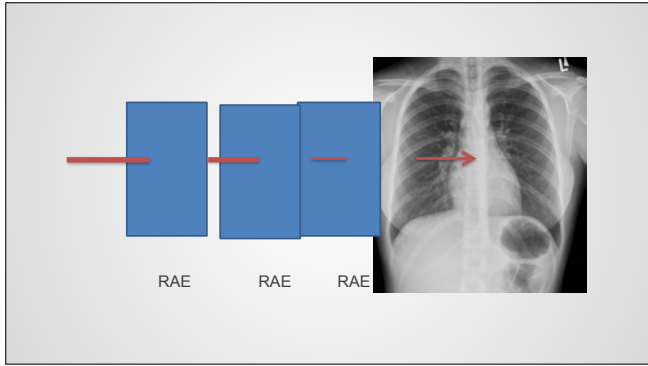
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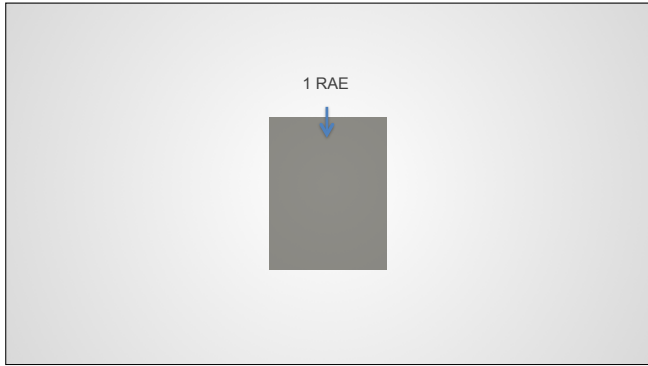
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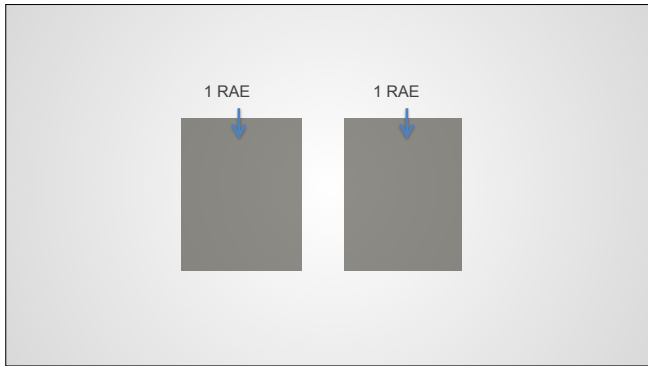
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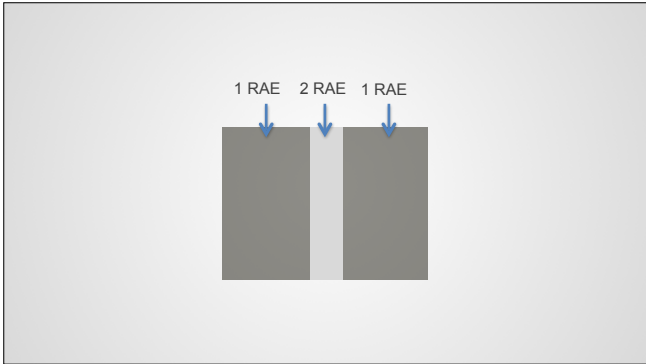
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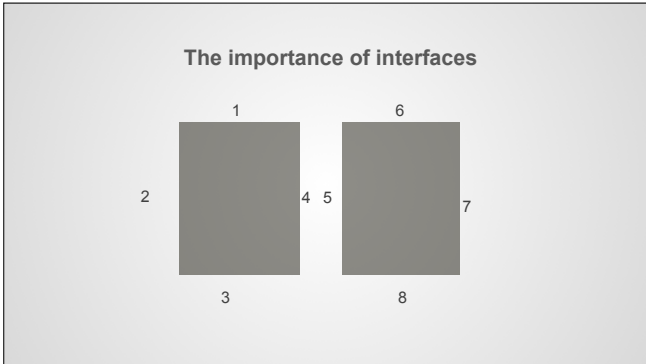
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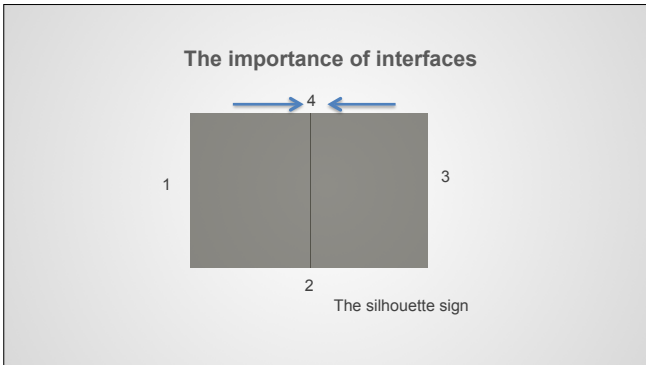
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The silhouette sign refers to the absence of a depiction of an anatomic soft-tissue border. This silhouette sign results from the juxtaposition of structures of similar radiographic density.

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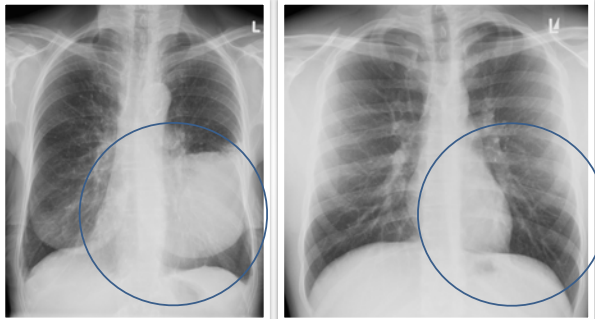
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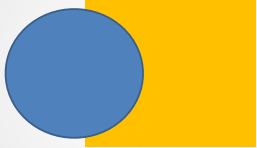
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Which one is in front?



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Which one is in front?



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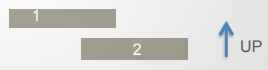
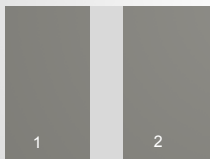
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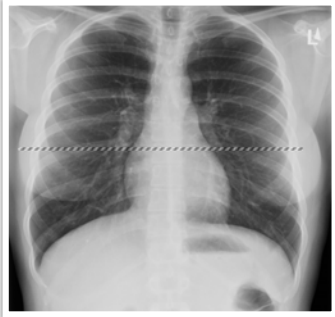
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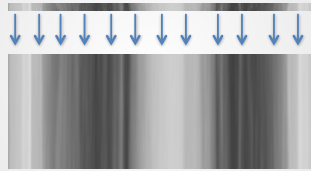
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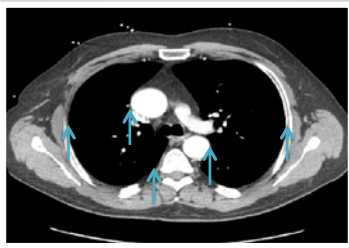
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Interfaces between lung and:



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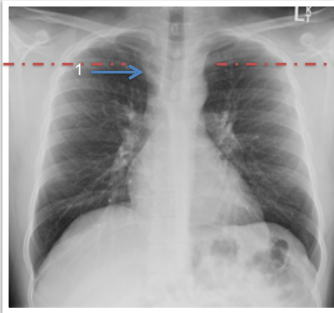
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Interfaces between lung and:

1. SVC



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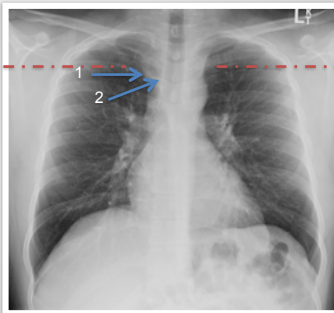
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Interfaces between lung and:

1. SVC
2. Rt. paratracheal tissues



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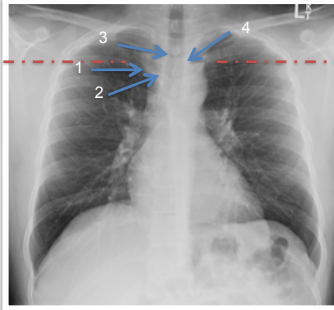
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**Interfaces between lung and:**

1. SVC
2. Rt. paratracheal tissues
3. Trachea
4. Trachea



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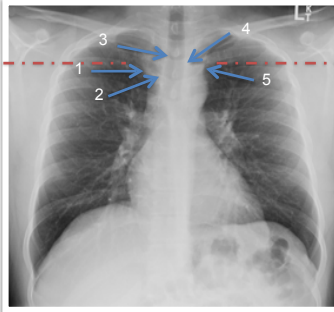
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**Interfaces between lung and:**

1. SVC
2. Rt. paratracheal tissues
3. Trachea
4. Trachea
5. Subclavian artery



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**Interfaces between lung and:**



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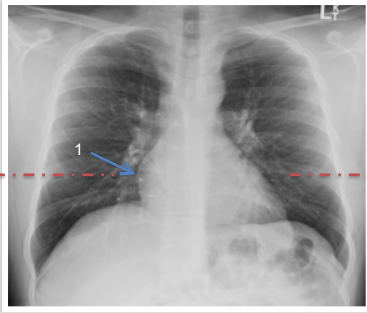
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**Interfaces between lung and:**

1. Rt. atrium



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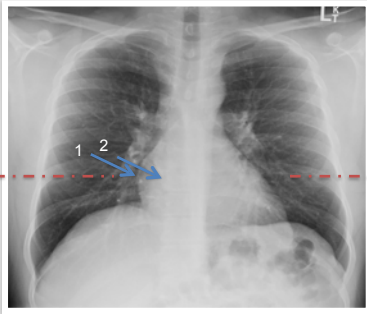
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**Interfaces between lung and:**

1. Rt. atrium
2. Paraspinal tissue



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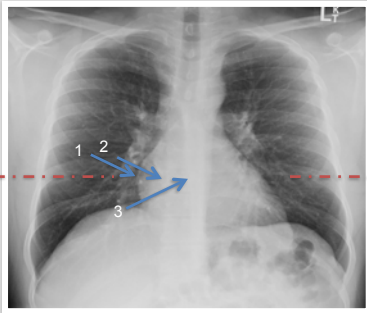
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**Interfaces between lung and:**

1. Rt. atrium
2. Paraspinal tissue
3. Esophagus and azygous v.



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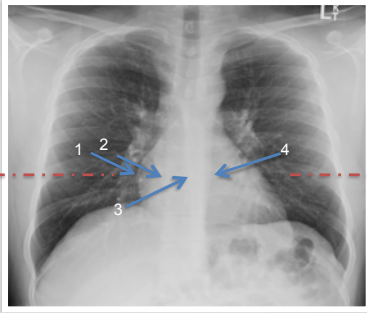
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**Interfaces between lung and:**

1. Rt. atrium
2. Paraspinal tissue
3. Esophagus and azygous v.
4. Aorta



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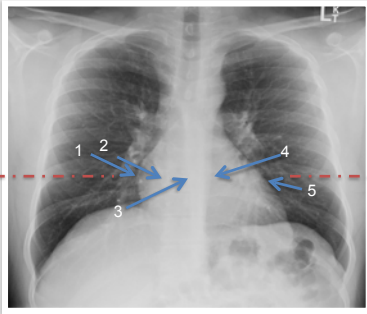
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**Interfaces between lung and:**

1. Rt. atrium
2. Paraspinal tissue
3. Esophagus and azygous v.
4. Aorta
5. Lt. ventricle



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The X-ray image will depend on the sum of the various densities encountered by the X-ray beam as it courses through the body.

The edge of an object on a chest X-ray will be visible only if it borders a structure of significantly different radiodensity (for example, soft tissue and air).

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