

Kathleen Clara Clark 1896-1968, and the need for standardisation.

UKIO 2020



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the History of Medicine

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POSITIONING
IN
RADIOGRAPHY

BY

K. C. CLARK

F.S.R.

Miss Kathleen Clara Clark

- Completed her training course at Guy's Hospital in London in 1921, passing the first ever qualifying examination held by the Society of Radiographers (SoR).
- The first regular batch of students was entered for examination in January 1922.
- There were 45 students of which 20 passed and were duly awarded the certificate of the Society (the MSR – Member of the Society of Radiographers).











Portrait

Reginald Haines

H.C. Clark
President of The Society of Radiographers
1935 - 1937.



POSITIONING IN RADIOGRAPHY

BY

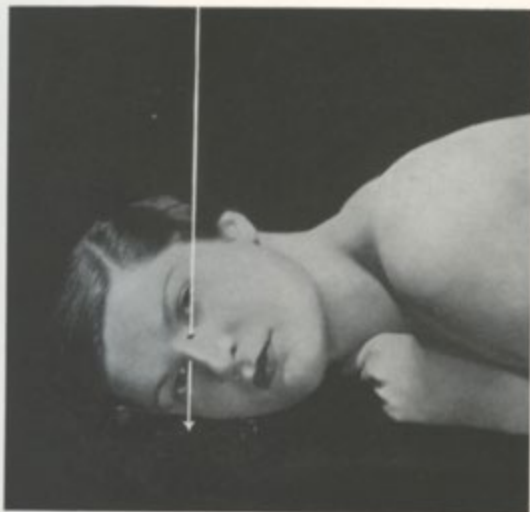
K. C. CLARK

Honorary Fellow and Past President Society of Radiographers,
Guy's Hospital Training Certificate, 1921
Radiographer Princess Mary's Hospital (for Surgical Tuberculosis) and Margate (General) Hospital, 1922-27
Radiographer-in-charge, Royal Northern Hospital, London, 1927-35.
Tutor to X-ray Training School, Royal Northern Hospital, 1930-35.
Radiographer-in-charge, Ilford Limited Radiographic Technical and Demonstration Department.

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552



553



554

Skull: Facial Bones

Nasal Bones

The two nasal bones are so small and lightly formed as to be grossly over-exposed in films taken to show the general bones of the skull, especially from the lateral aspect. On reference to page 191 it will be seen that in the two films exposed simultaneously the nasal bone is not shown in the bone structure film (537) but is very well shown in the soft structure film (538), which was exposed without intensifying screens.

All views may be taken in either the erect or horizontal position. Intensifying screens may be used, but the Potter-Bucky diaphragm is usually omitted.

LATERAL

(1) The head is placed and supported in the true lateral position, with the cassette, in size either occlusal or half-plate, immediately beneath the nasal bone. The displacement between the nose and the film is compensated for by applying a minimum anode-film distance of 36 inches, except when a fine focus tube is in use (552).

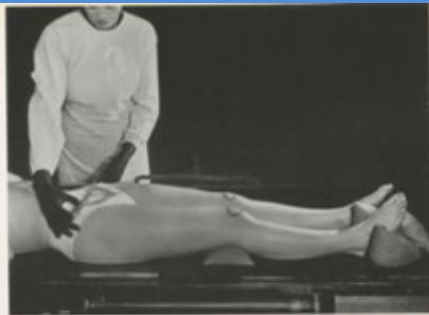
(2) The occlusal film is supported on sandbags and placed in contact with the nose, well above the orbit, the patient being in either the sitting or the horizontal position. As the success of this position depends largely on the flexibility of the double-wrapped films, intensifying screens are not used (553).

CENTRE to the root of the nose.

(552, 553, 554)

EXPOSURE FACTORS						
kVp.	mA. Secs.		Distance	Film	Screens Ilford	Grid
	Ilford X-ray	Developers Blue Label				
55	30	18	30"	Ilford Oc- clusal	—	—
*55	20	12	20"	Ilford	—	—

* Dental unit. Use small cone.



225



226



227



228



229



230



231



1050



1051

Female Genital Organs: Pelvimetry

FETAL HEAD MEASUREMENT

Approximate fetal head measurement, of one or more diameters, may be obtained in certain cases by the method applied in determining the pelvic measurements from the projected shadow, as for pelvimetry, but complicating factors are, however, involved. This process is termed cephalometry.

PELVICEPHALOMETER

A pelvicephalometer allows calculations to be made as to pelvic and fetal head dimensions from films taken in the antero-posterior and lateral positions, both films being exposed with the patient supine.

PELVIC OUTLET

Pelvimetry is chiefly concerned with the measurement of the pelvic *inlet*, and a radiographic demonstration of the pelvic *outlet* is rarely required. Its demonstration, however, is of interest.

The patient is seated on the couch, with the knees separated and flexed over the couch end and the feet resting on a stool. The trunk is then flexed forward from the hip joints until the head is between the knees, or as near to this position as comfort permits, with the arms extended toward the feet.

CENTRE over the mid-sacral region.

It is necessary to shade the pubic and ischial bones for 75 per cent. of the total exposure time required for the remainder of the pelvis.

(1050, 1051)

EXPOSURE FACTORS						
kVp.	mA. Secs.		Distance	Film	Screens	Grid
	Ilford X-ray	Developers BlueLabel				
80	198	120	36"	Ilford	Tungstate	Stationary
80	264	160	36"	Ilford	Tungstate	Potter-Bucky

Cone to size of film, 12 × 10 in.

Early Pregnancy

In the early stages of pregnancy—from 3 months to 4 months—it is not always possible to show the fetus, more than one exposure having sometimes to be made before obtaining a film in which it can be identified. At this stage the fetus is low down in the pelvis and is best shown with the patient in the prone position.

Why is standardisation important?

- Easier for radiographers to perform a standard study.
- Easier to compare films from different departments.
- When a radiographer moves departments they do not have to learn new techniques.
- Easier to report the study with confidence.
- Remains important today (MRI sequences).

Iford Department of Radiography and Medical Photography at Tavistock House.

- Completely equipped X-ray Department.
- Studio for clinical photography.
- Model darkrooms.
- Small lecture room.
- Exhibition room.

Courses at Tavistock House.

- Two weeks' revision course for student radiographers. Part I and II.
- Three days' course for dental nurses and assistants.
- Two days' course for veterinary surgeons, assistants and trainees in the fundamentals of radiographic technique.
- Five days' postgraduate course for qualified radiographers.
- Specialised individual courses could be arranged on request.
- Closed courses arranged with university and hospital groups.
- Courses in darkroom practice for darkroom workers.

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“Positioning in Radiography”
K.C. Clark M.B.E.



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Film : and Results of a Survey)

by

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and BRIAN C. THOMPSON

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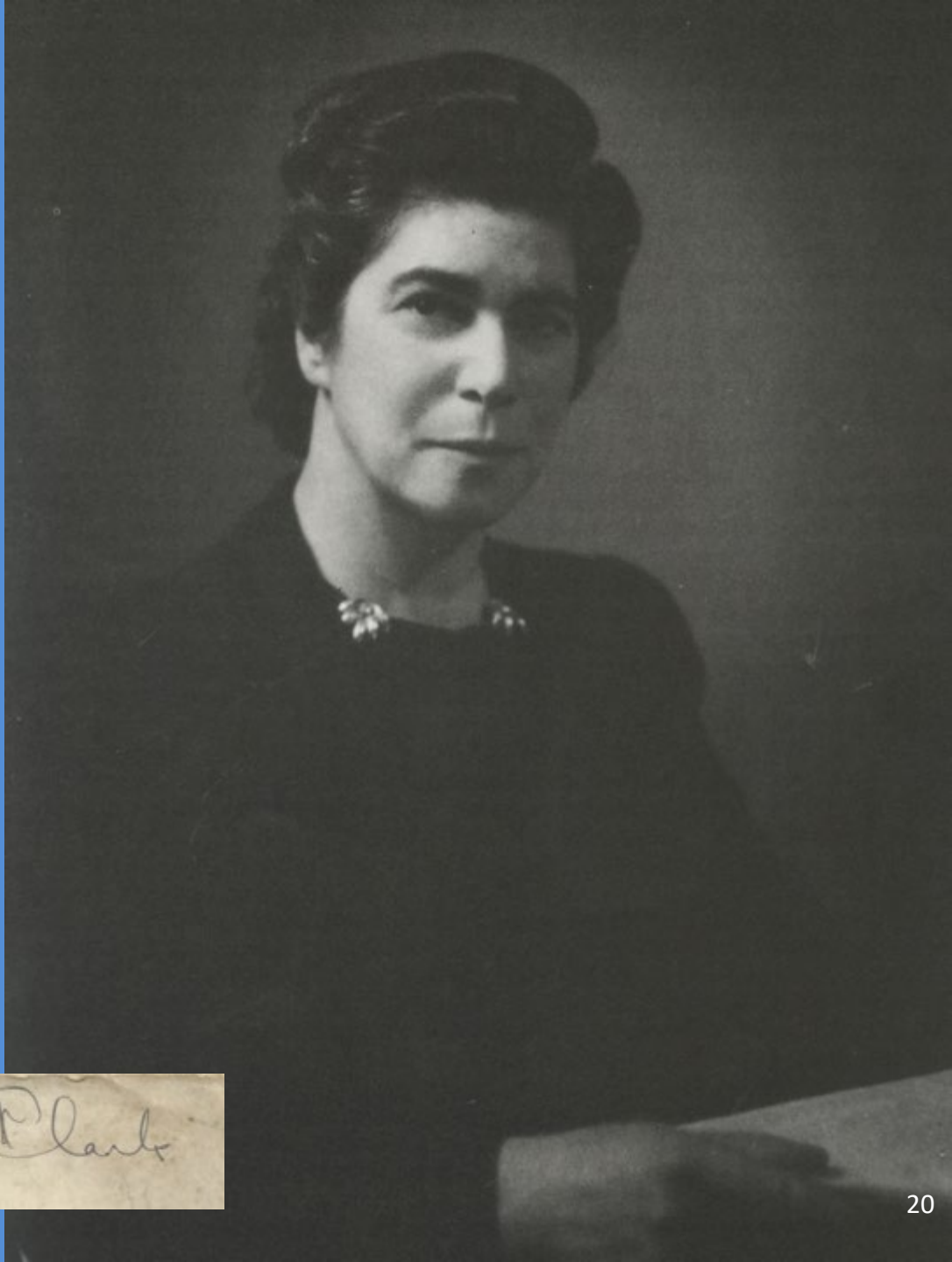
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Thank You



With compliments
P. Clark