

Technologist Review System Wrist Radiography

Category	A	B	Comments
<b>All Exams</b>			
Complete exam	All projections	Missing any of the projections	
Overlying material removed	No overlying material or trivial overlying material which does not obscure anatomy	Overlying material which obscures anatomy	More than minimal overlying clothing may mimic chondrocalcinosis, retained foreign material, or a fracture.
Motion artifact	None or trivial (questionable) motion artifact which does not obscure anatomy	Motion artifact which obscures anatomy	Motion artifact may mimic periostitis or obscure fracture lines.
<b>AP</b>			
The distal radius and ulna should have minimal overlap	1 mm or less overlap between the radius and ulna	> 1 mm overlap	Visualization of the wrist joints is necessary for evaluation of narrowing, chondrocalcinosis, and erosions. The intercarpal joints are not readily optimally visualized simultaneously because of the curved articular margins but having the distal radius and ulna with minimal overlap is a good indicator of position for evaluation of the wrist joints.
The joint space between the lunate and scaphoid should be seen	1 mm or less overlap between the lunate and scaphoid	> 1 mm overlap	This is an alternative to the other AP criteria. Note that intra- and inter-observer variability was better for this than for AP radius and ulna overlap.
<b>Oblique</b>			
Overlap of the scaphoid and trapezium	1 mm or less overlap of the scaphoid and trapezium	> 1 mm overlap	The scaphoid and trapezium need to be separated for best evaluation of the scaphoid (the most frequently fractured carpal bone), as well as for evaluation of the joint between the two bones and the thumb CMC (a frequent location of arthritis).
<b>Lateral</b>			
Superimposition of the ulna and radius	Complete	Incomplete	The two bones should overlap on the lateral, which should result in collinear carpal joints permitting diagnosis of joint alignment (“dorsal and ventral intercalated instability”) or narrowing.

AP



B: No overlap (1 mm or less overlap) between the distal radius and ulna

B: > 1 mm overlap of the distal radius and ulna

Category	A	B
The distal radius and ulna should have minimal overlap	1 mm or less overlap	> 1 mm overlap

AP



A: No overlap (1 mm or less overlap) between the lunate and scaphoid



B: > 1 mm overlap of the lunate and scaphoid

Category	A	B
The joint space between the scaphoid and lunate should be seen	1 mm or less overlap	> 1 mm overlap

Oblique



A: 1 mm or less of overlap of the scaphoid and trapezium

B: > 1 mm overlap of the scaphoid and trapezium

Category	A	B
Overlap of the scaphoid and trapezium	1 mm or less overlap of the scaphoid and trapezium	> 1 mm overlap

Lateral



A: Superimposed ulna and radius



B: Ulna projects posterior to the radius

Category	A	B
Superimposition of the ulna and radius	Complete	Incomplete