



Quality and Image Processing Analysis versus Radiation Dose in Hip Radiographic Examinations

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author CVT developed the study, carried out the statistical analysis, drew up the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors BT and DMS supervised the analysis of the work. Author DMS led the literature searches. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/AIR/2023/v24i61011

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/110824>

Original Research Article

Received: 21/10/2023

Accepted: 26/12/2023

Published: 29/12/2023

ABSTRACT

Aims: Evaluate the quality and processing of images in hip radiographic examinations.

Study Design: Six combinations of exposure techniques commonly used in clinical practice were used, keeping the voltage (kVp) value constant, varying only the current and time relationship (mA.s).

Place and Duration of Study: The study was carried out at the Radiodiagnosis Laboratory of the Radiology and Medical Physics graduation courses at the Franciscan University (UFN), as part of the research developed during the Image Processing course in the second semester of 2023.

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Methodology: Image acquisition and radiation dose measurement were performed using clinical radiographic equipment and a model resembling hip anatomy, along with a dosimetric system to quantify radiation dose at the entrance surface (ESAK). The captured images were digitized through a computerized radiography (CR) system, enabling quantitative analysis using histograms and Regions of Interest (ROI) in anatomical structures relevant for diagnosis. Signal and noise values were evaluated, allowing the determination of the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and radiographic contrast (CR).

Results: The results revealed significant differences among the various techniques employed. Some images displayed lower SNR, ranging from 8.14% to 15.60%, yet with higher CR, varying between 5.48% and 22.29%. Remarkably, one technique (70 kVp with 16 mA.s) demonstrated the best cost-benefit relationship, reducing radiation exposure by 48.7% (from 6.32 to 3.24 mGy) with minimal reduction in SNR, less than 10%, and a 5.47% increase in CR.

Conclusion: These findings highlight the importance for radiology professionals seeking imaging techniques that guarantee high diagnostic quality with minimal patient exposure. Prioritizing safer and more effective radiological practices is essential for delivering quality healthcare services.

Keywords: Radiographic examination; hip; computer-assisted image processing; signal-to-noise ratio.

1. INTRODUCTION

Digital image processing involves the systematic application of highly complex mathematical algorithms aimed at manipulating images obtained through computerized radiology systems [1]. Currently, computerized radiology systems are widely employed in practice for image processing in radiographic examinations.

Computerized radiology systems rely on photostimulable phosphors, known as trapping phosphors, often in the form of barium fluorhalides (BaFI), deposited on an imaging plate (IP). In the computerized radiology system, X-ray absorption differs from the screen-film system as light emission occurs after the formation of the latent image, where trapped charges are stimulated and released from metastable traps to generate the digital image (ID) [2]. The ID results from the interpretation of the Imaging Plate (IP) and the application of computational algorithms to the original data obtained by the computerized radiology system, then displayed on the workstation monitor [2,3].

Further studies by Erenstein et al. [4] note that reducing the radiation dose at entry to the patient's skin surface (Entrance Skin Air Kerma - ESAK) during the acquisition of radiographic images may compromise image quality (IQ) and vice versa. However, Digital Systems (DS) have the ability to electronically present radiographic contrast, adapting to various exposure settings. This brightness control is achieved through software employs predefined digital processing algorithms. Although what limits the IQ is the

noise, i.e., the standard deviation between the pixel values in the ID [3,4].

According to Furquim and Costa [5], medical images are formatted in the DICOM (Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine) protocol, along with its associated data, stored in an image management system known as PACS (Picture Archiving and Communication System). DICOM enables secure and efficient transmission of images between different systems, while PACS keeps the images organized and accessible to clinicians.

The use of open-source software, ImageJ, has proven to be an important tool for evaluating the quality and processing of medical images, offering robust tools for accurate image analysis. By using ImageJ, radiology professionals have the ability to perform detailed measurements, contrast adjustments, calibration and statistical analysis of medical images. This not only improves diagnostic accuracy but also contributes to radiology research and development [3,6].

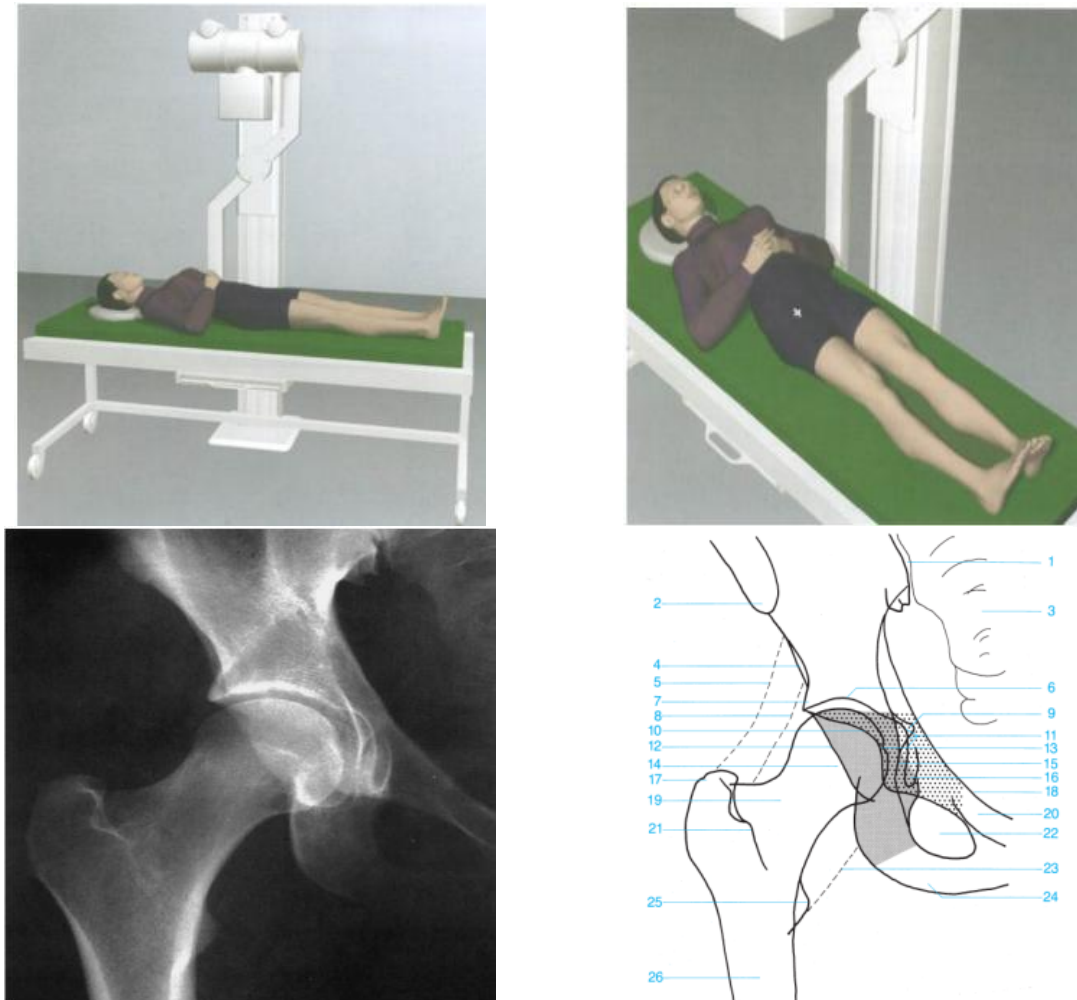
Studies by Flinthan et al. [7] and Trozic; England; Mekis [8] emphasized that radiographic examination of the hip is one of the most frequent procedures in clinical practice. Additionally, studies by Yoneda; Fujii; Tanaka [9] identified that this anatomy houses part of the bone marrow (blood cells) and germ cells (gonads), which are sensitive to radiation in the human body. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the quality and processing of images using ImageJ software tools for computerized

radiology systems in hip radiographic examinations.

1.1 Antero-posterior (AP) Radiographic Examination of the Hip

Radiographic positioning for hip examinations may vary depending on the type of study desired and the patient's clinical conditions [10]. During

general positioning of the patient for hip exams, the patient should lie supine (on their back) on the examination table, the lower limb to be examined should be fully extended, and the foot of the extended limb should be internally rotated by about 15-20 degrees. The X-ray beam is directed perpendicular to the hip region, centered at the midpoint between the iliac crest and the pubic symphysis, as depicted in Fig.1.



In the illustration, the enumerated anatomical landmarks represent: 1 - Sacroiliac joint, 2 - Lower anterior iliac spine, 3 - Sacrum, 4 - Lower anterior iliac spine, 5 - Fat stripes (between gluteal muscles), 6 - Upper part (ceiling) of the hip joint, 7 - Acetabulum, 8 - Fat stripes (medially to the gluteus minimus muscle), 9 - Ischial spine, 10 - Anterior margin of the joint cavity, 11 - Medial part (floor) of the joint cavity, 12 - Posterior margin of the joint cavity, 13 - Fovea of the femoral head, 14 - Femoral head, 15 - Ischial line, 16 - Tear-shaped image (Köhler's teardrop), 17 - Greater trochanter, 18 - Terminal line, 19 - Femoral neck, 20 - Superior ramus of the pubic bone, 21 - Intertrochanteric crest (medially to the gluteus minimus muscle), 22 - Obturator foramen, 23 - Fat stripe (medially to the psoas muscle), 24 - Ischial tuberosity, 25 - Lesser trochanter, 26 - Femur.

Fig. 1. Image composition during the examination/hip anatomy

Source: Illustrations of positioning by Sandström; Pettersson; Åkerman [11] (P.87, 2003) and Radiography and radiological anatomy of the hip adapted from Möller [12] (P.156 and 157, 2000).

However, in specific clinical situations, additional oblique projections or special incidences may be necessary to better evaluate certain anatomical structures or pathologies. It is important that these exams are performed by trained radiology professionals to ensure image quality and accurate assessment.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out in the Radiodiagnosis Laboratory of the graduation courses in Radiology and Medical Physics as part of the research developed during the Image Processing discipline at the Franciscan University (UFN).

A semi-anatomical phantom was used for the measurements, which was developed by students from the Medical Physics course at UFN. The Phantom consists of a basic internal part, a bony skeleton (lumbar spine and bilateral hip - pelvis), and an external part, an acrylic resin of thickness equivalent to a typical adult, which covers the skeleton. The phantom was chosen due to the techniques used to obtain the image, the same techniques being applied to image the human hip in a radiographic examination, in addition to reproducing densities close to a human hip, making the assay very similar to a real examination.

In this study, Intecal X-ray equipment, model MAAF, operated with a high-frequency generator, was used. The broad focal spot (1.2 mm²) was chosen as suitable for hip examinations. Images were obtained with a grid ratio of 10:1 (52 lines/cm) and a Source-to-Image-Distance (SID) of 1 meter in the cassette drawer (Fig. 2). To digitally capture, a Carestream CR system was used, consisting of a digitizer, workstation, and a 24 cm x 30 cm cassette, an Imaging Plate (IP), with a spatial resolution of 10 pixels/mm and 16 bits/pixel scale resolution. The images were viewed on the system workstation monitor. Radiation beam measurements were performed using a RADICAL dosimetric system, model 9015, calibrated in a reference laboratory. To quantify the images, a publicly available computer program, ImageJ, was used.

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 Image Acquisition and Radiation Dose Measurement

During the image acquisition, a semi-anatomical hip phantom was used. The images were

acquired using the same 24 cm x 30 cm cassette throughout the assay, centered to represent the hip examination/anatomy, placed on the table's bucky, avoiding variations in latent image acquisition, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Table 1 represents the values of the product of current and time (mA.s) selected on the control panel of the X-ray equipment, activated during image acquisition and radiation dose measurement. As suggested by Sandström; Pettersson; Åkerman [11] (P.87, 2003) from the Diagnostic Imaging Manual: Radiographic Technique and Projections of the World Health Organization, the voltage (kVp) and electric current were maintained constant at 200 mA. Fig. 2 illustrates the geometry for image acquisition and radiation dose measurement.

Fig. 2A illustrates the irradiation geometry for obtaining the phantom image, where the Source-to-Image-Distance (SID) is 100 cm, and the Source-to-Phantom-Surface Distance (SPSD) is 20 cm. Fig. 2B illustrates the irradiation geometry for obtaining the dose. The sensitive area of the ionization chamber was positioned above the phantom to evaluate the dose on the surface.

2.1.2 Selection criteria

All data were entered into Excel 2007 (Microsoft Corp, Washington, USA) to facilitate descriptive analysis. As there were no reference values to define the quality descriptors' limits, the values measured in the reference images acquired with 32 mA.s, as suggested by Sandström; Pettersson; Åkerman [11] (P.87, 2003), were considered 'reference' values. The percentage deviation (D%) was chosen to compare the acquired images with the reference image, following equation 1.

$$D(\%) = \left[\left(\frac{\text{New value}}{\text{Default value}} \right) - 1 \times (100) \right] \quad (1)$$

2.1.3 Image quality

The image quality was assessed using the open-source software ImageJ [6]. In this study, we conducted a quantitative evaluation using ImageJ software to obtain signal and noise values through histograms and regions of interest (ROI). We chose to analyze the images in DICOM format.

Table 1. Electrical factors selected during image acquisition

Electrical Factors	Image 1	Image 2	Image 3	Image 4	Image 5	Image 6
kVp	70					
mA.s	10	12,6	16	20	25	32

Source: Author's own

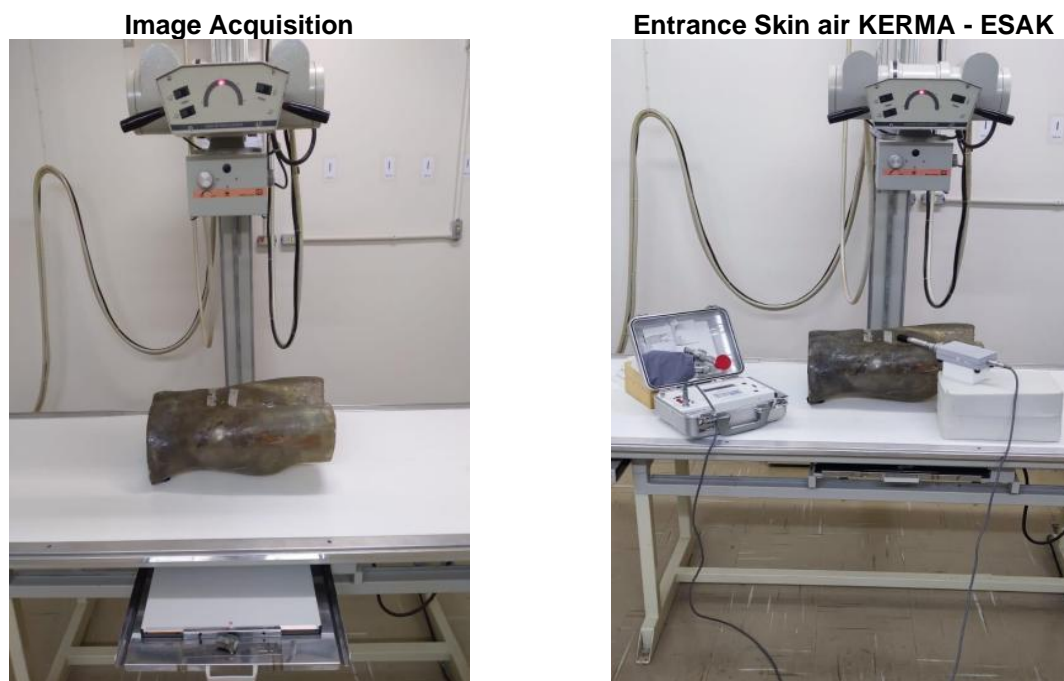


Fig. 2. Geometry for Image Acquisition and Radiation Dose Measurement

Source: Author's own

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Histogram

Using the ImageJ program, we executed the radiographic images and used the shortcut Ctrl+H to generate each histogram. The histogram was displayed in a new window, with the X-axis representing pixel intensity values and the Y-axis representing the number of pixels with these values. Overall, each image presents an average signal value and standard deviation (noise) contained within it [6].

A histogram can be useful for visually assessing the spectrum and measurements on the graph, as well as quantifying the overall average signal and noise values for each image. The general result of Image Quality analysis obtained through the histogram of each image is represented in Fig. 3.

Table 2 represents the average signal and noise values with their respective percentage deviations concerning Image 6.

The results in Table 2 provide a detailed analysis of average signal and noise values, comparing them with Image 6 as a reference. It's evident that different exposure techniques result in noticeable variations in signal and noise indicators. Some images show considerably higher signals, while others demonstrate slightly lower signals compared to Image 6. The percentage deviations highlight noise variations, indicating both decreases and increases in relation to the reference, suggesting that variations in exposure techniques, especially kV and mAs, directly influence these indicators. Techniques with higher kV values tend to result in slightly higher signals, while changes in mAs have a more pronounced influence on noise. This analysis is crucial for evaluating IQ in medical or scientific contexts, although the final interpretation must consider other aspects beyond these indicators for a comprehensive assessment of clinical or scientific imaging.

Image 1

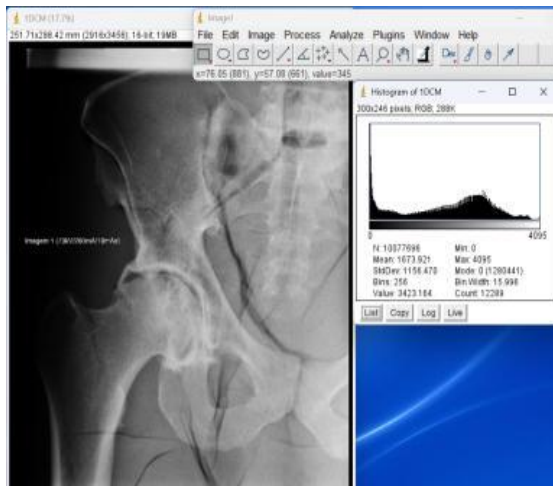


Image 2

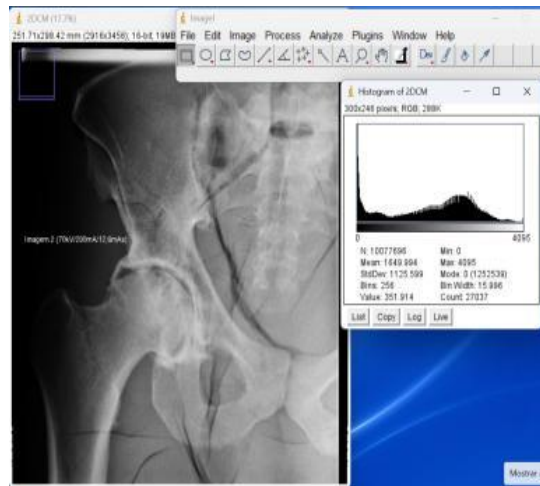


Image 3

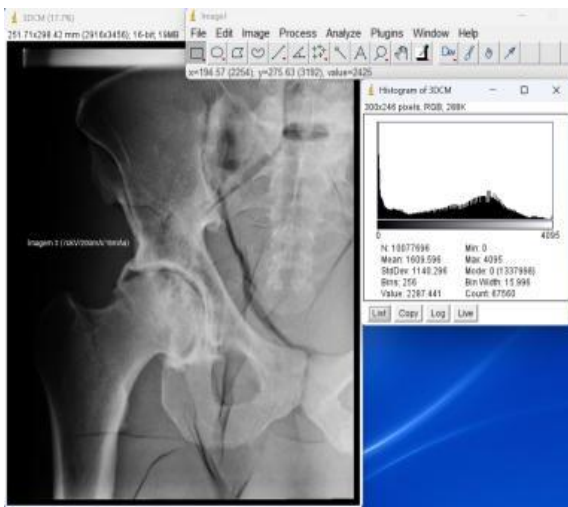


Image 4

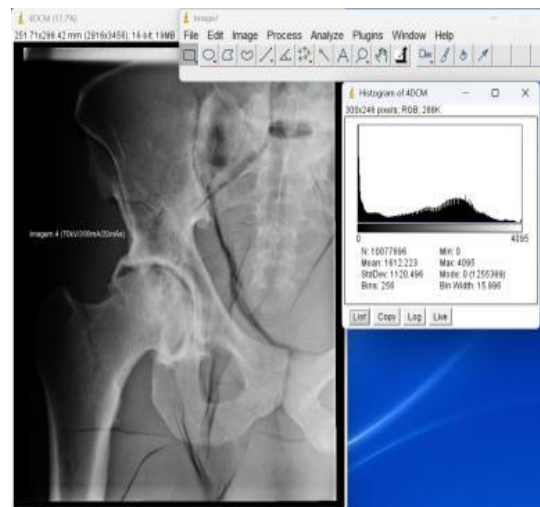


Image 5

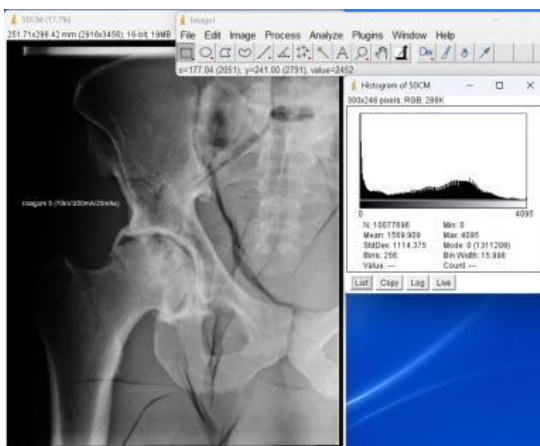


Image 6

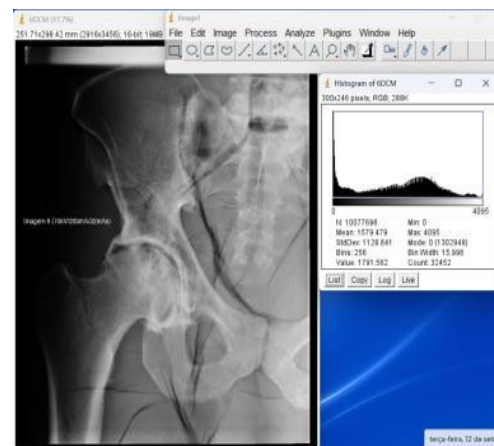


Fig. 3. Shows the hip image and the respective image histogram for each technique
Source: Author's own

Table 2. Relationship of exposure indicators and Image Quality (IQ) obtained from histograms

	Electrical Factors			IQ		
	kV	mAs	Signal	D%	Noise	D%
Image 1	70	10	1673,9	5,98%	1156,5	2,47%
Image 2		12,6	1650	4,46%	1125,6	-0,27%
Image 3		16	1609,6	1,91%	1140,3	1,04%
Image 4		20	1612,2	2,07%	1120,5	-0,72%
Image 5		25	1569,9	-0,61%	1114,4	-1,26%
Image 6		32	1579,5	Reference	1128,6	Reference

Source: Author's own

3.2 Signal and Noise Assessment

To determine the signal and noise between the regions of interest (ROIs) in the obtained images, 6 ROIs were selected in each image, following Mraity Haab et al.'s [13], to determine the signal and noise of these regions. The first ROI was centered on the 5th lumbar vertebra (L5), the second on the right iliac crest, the third on the left iliac crest, the fourth on the right femoral neck, the fifth on the left femoral neck, and the sixth on the side edge of the image, representing the background of the image without specific anatomy. All ROIs were circular with the same area (13.684 mm²). Fig. 4 represents the results of the ROIs obtained in each image using the ImageJ program.

The anatomical criteria established by the Commission of the European Communities for the hip examination/anatomy in the antero-posterior (AP) view include the visually sharp reproduction of the following structures: iliac bone, femoral head and neck (without strain or rotation), larger and smaller trochanters, standard cortex/trabecular patterns [14]. Table 3 represents the average signal and noise values

obtained using the ROI tool in the ImageJ program.

Analysis of IQ Descriptors (Signal and Noise) for various Regions of Interest (ROI) in each image revealed a notable variation in values among different hip anatomical structures. The Signal, indicating the signal intensity of the image, exhibited subtle to significant variations in each ROI across all analyzed images. On the other hand, the Noise, representing interference or distortion in the image, also showed fluctuations, sometimes following patterns correlated with the Signal, other times varying in a more inconsistent way.

The results among the evaluated images suggest that IQ differs between the examined anatomical structures. These variations can be attributed to differences in image acquisition or techniques used during the process. The importance of this analysis lies in the need to assess not only the overall image quality but also the specific quality in different anatomical areas. Understanding these variations can ensure better diagnostic accuracy and accurate clinical interpretation of hip radiographic images, as different anatomical structures may require distinct technical considerations to optimize IQ.

Image 1

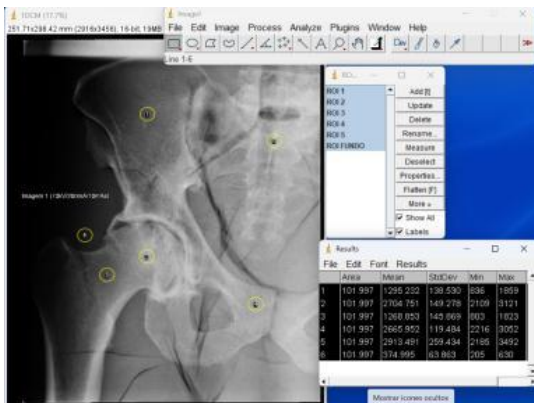


Image 2

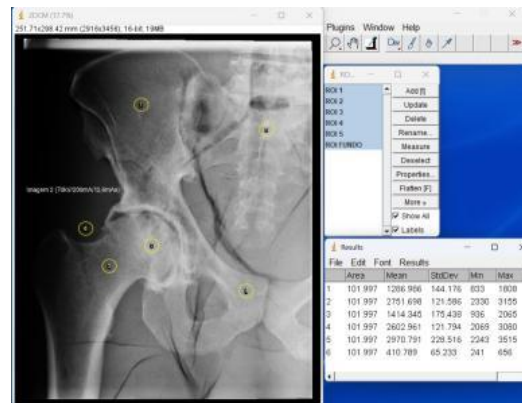


Image 3

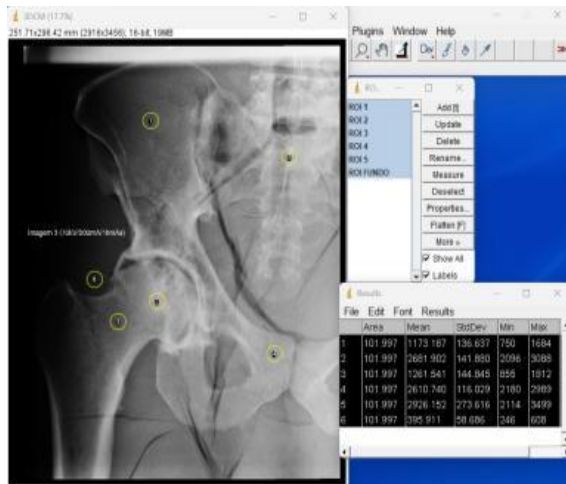


Image 4

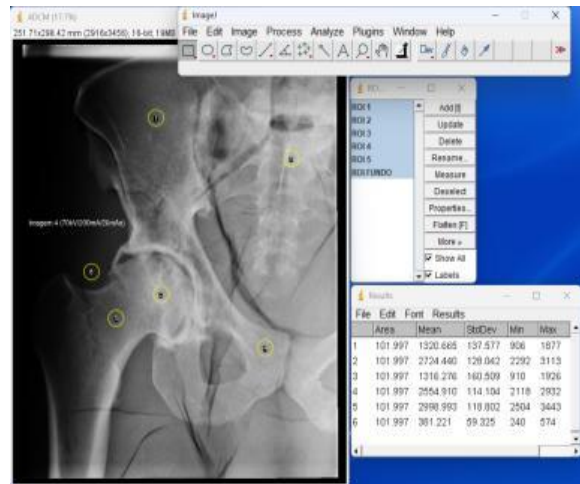


Image 5

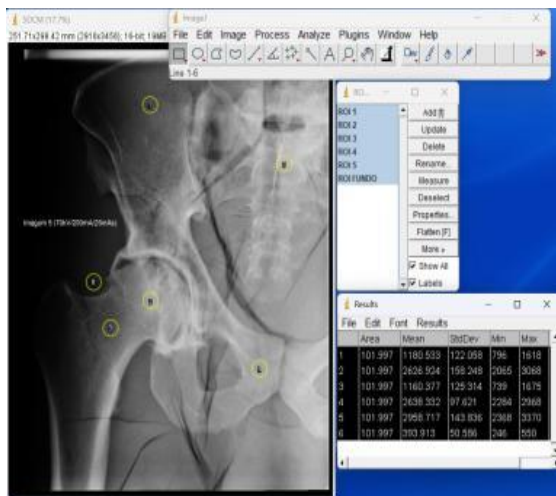


Image 6

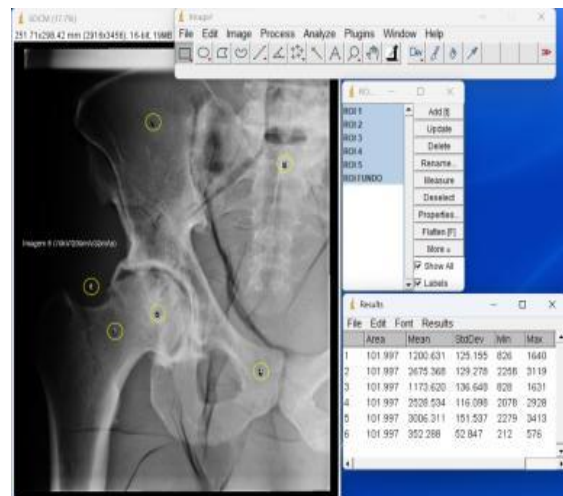


Fig. 4. Results of average signal and noise values for each ROI obtained in the ImageJ program
Source: Author's own

For each image, the signal value (average of pixels) for each ROI and noise (respective standard deviation) for each examination/anatomy were evaluated. To better analyze IQ, the calculation of SNR was performed for each ROI/Anatomy, following equation 2.

$$SNR = \frac{\text{Signal Average ROIs } 1; 2; 3; 4 \text{ e } 5}{\text{Background Noise ROI } 6} \quad (2)$$

To assess the influence of the technique on Radiographic Contrast (CR) of each image, the average signal difference of ROI 3 (right Femoral

Neck) and ROI 6 (Background) was chosen, following equation 3.

$$CR = (ROI\ 3) - (Background) \quad (3)$$

Table 4 presents the average values of Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) and Radiographic Contrast (CR) calculated by equations 2 and 3, respectively.

According to Table 4, the highest Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) value was for Image 6, followed by Image 4, 3, 2, and 1, as expected due to increased radiation dose.

Table 3. Relates the ROIs and IQ descriptors

ROI / Anatomy	Image 1		Image 2		Image 3		Image 4		Image 5		Image 6	
	Signal	Noise	Signal	Noise	Signal	Noise	Signal	Noise	Signal	Noise	Signal	Noise
1 Iliac Wing (Right)	1,295	139	1,287	144	1,173	137	1,321	138	1,181	122	1,201	125
2 Femoral Head (Right)	2,705	149	2,752	122	2,682	142	2,724	128	2,627	158	2,675	129
3 Femoral Neck (Right)	1,269	146	1,414	175	1,262	145	1,316	161	1,16	125	1,174	137
4 Pubic Ramus	2,666	119	2,603	122	2,611	116	2,555	114	2,638	98	2,529	116
5 Sacrum	2,913	259	2,971	229	2,926	274	2,999	119	2,959	144	3,006	152
6 Background	375	64	411	65	396	59	381	59	394	51	352	53

Source: Author's own

Table 4. Summarizes the average values of SNR, CR

	SNR	D% SNR	CR	D%	ESAK (mGy)	D% ESAK
Image 1	34	-15,20%	894	8,89%	2,08	-67,10%
Image 2	33,8	-15,60%	1004	22,29%	2,58	-59,20%
Image 3	36,3	-9,36%	866	5,48%	3,24	-48,70%
Image 4	36,8	-8,14%	935	13,89%	4,01	-36,60%
Image 5	23,3	-41,74%	766	-6,70%	4,96	-21,50%
Image 6	40,1	Reference	821	Reference	6,32	Reference

Source: Author's own

Remarkably, Images 1, 2, 3, and 4 displayed SNR values of 15.20%, 15.60%, 9.36%, and 8.14%, respectively, lower compared to Image 6. However, they exhibited superior CR values of 8.89%, 22.29%, 5.48%, and 13.89%, respectively. Image 5 showed larger differences, with a 41.74% decrease in SNR and a 6.7% increase in CR, indicating a greater degradation of IQ that might affect the ability to differentiate areas of different densities in the image.

Surprisingly, despite the variations, Images 1, 2, 3, and 4 demonstrated lower ESAK values of 67.1%, 59.2%, 48.7%, and 36.6%, respectively, compared to Image 6, indicating a considerably high reduction in radiation exposure. These results suggest notable differences in IQ and radiation exposure among the analyzed images, emphasizing the importance of interpreting this data together to better understand its impact on clinical practice and patient safety.

It was observed that Radiographic Contrast (CR) showed little variation with the radiation dose. As outlined by Tompe; Sargar [15], CR can be conceptualized as a fractional disparity in the signal or brightness level manifested between the structure of interest and its surroundings. This contrast phenomenon is a result of the variation in X-ray absorption capacity by different anatomical tissues.

3.3 Dosimetry

As shown in Fig. (2B), a total of 24 exposures were performed for each set of four measurements of Entrance Skin Air Kerma (ESAK) on the phantom's surface for each hip anatomy/examination. The mean value was calculated to reduce random error. Table 5 represents the ESAK readings obtained with the dosimetry system. The average values and their

respective standard deviations (SD) were calculated.

The results reveal a consistent progression in radiation dose values as the images are sequentially acquired, showing a gradual increase in ESAK from Image 1 to Image 6. Although standard deviations are generally small, there's a slight increase in the deviation noted for Image 6, indicating possible variations in the recorded dose values. The percentage comparison with Image 6 demonstrates progressive reductions in dose values for the previous images, suggesting optimizations in exposure techniques and possible adjustments to reduce the radiation applied.

The constancy in the percentage deviation for Image 6 suggests consistency in the applied dose, possibly due to a specific exposure technique. These results are crucial for assessing and optimizing radiation exposure in medical procedures, seeking safer and more effective methods without compromising the quality of diagnostic images.

3.4 Figure of Merit

To verify how much loss of quality implies in dose reduction, a Figure of Merit (FOM) was developed. The FOM quantifies the relationship between Image Quality (here taken as SNR) and the dose at entrance surface (ESAK) and is applied to help assess the influence of mA.s when considering both parameters simultaneously, as per Equation 4:

$$FOM = \frac{SNR}{ESAK} \tag{4}$$

An interesting trend was observed by the Figure of Merit (FOM): as the FOM decreases, indicating a reduction in Image Quality (IQ) in relation to the radiation dose, the values decrease sequentially from Image 1 to Image 6.

Table 5. Lists the dose readings for each obtained image.

Readings	Image 1	Image 2	Image 3	Image 4	Image 5	Image 6
	ESAK (mGy)					
R1	2,08	2,575	3,239	4,009	4,965	6,32
R2	2,089	2,579	3,235	4,009	4,963	6,327
R3	2,069	2,58	3,233	4,008	4,969	6,302
R4	2,075	2,577	3,249	4,008	4,96	6,318
Average R	2,078	2,578	3,239	4,009	4,964	6,317
DP	0,008	0,002	0,007	0,001	0,004	0,011

Source: Author's own

FIGURE OF MERIT VERSUS IMAGE

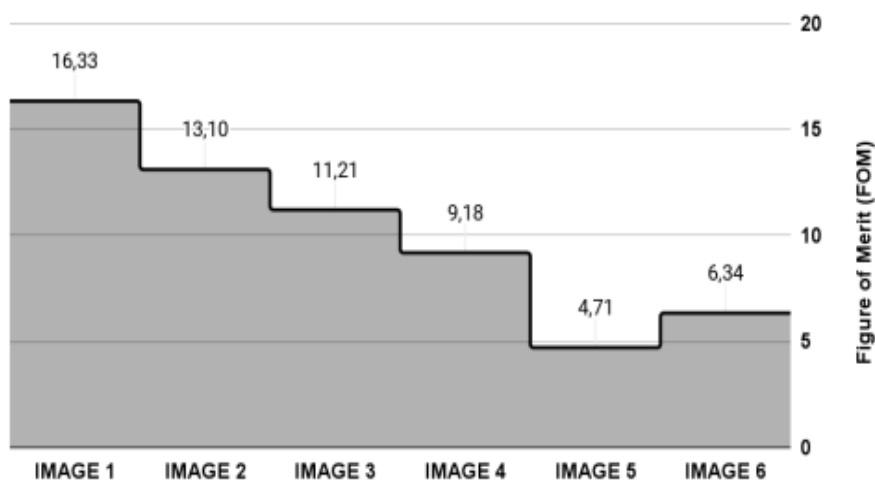


Fig. 5. Results of the figure of merit (FOM)

Source: Author's own

Images 1, 2, and 3 show higher FOM, suggesting a better relationship between IQ and radiation dose, while images 4, 5, and 6 show lower FOM, indicating a less favorable relationship between IQ and dose. Image 5, in particular, demonstrates the lowest FOM, suggesting a potentially significant reduction in IQ concerning radiation dose.

Image 3, which exhibited the best cost-benefit relationship—i.e., dose versus IQ—was associated with the technique using 70 kVp with 16 mA.s, reducing the patient's dose by 48.7%, with a minor reduction in SNR, less than 10%, and an improvement in CR by 5.47%.

4. CONCLUSION

In this study, the exposure factors used in the hip examination service served as a reference (70kVp and 32 mA.s), represented by Image 6. Comparison of the results obtained for dose and Image Quality (IQ) reveals that, associated with by reducing the product of current and exposure time (mA.s), more significant reductions in radiation dose were obtained with regard to the impact on IQ. However, it was observed that Image 3, which presented the best cost-benefit relationship—i.e., dose versus IQ—was attributed to the technique using 70 kVp with 16 mA.s, reducing the ESAK by 48.7% (from 6.32 to

3.24) mGy, with a minor reduction in SNR, less than 10%, and an improvement in CR by 5.47%. These results emphasize the need for radiology professionals to seek imaging techniques that offer high diagnostic quality with the lowest possible patient exposure, prioritizing a safer and more effective radiology practice.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The intellectual incentive of the professors of the undergraduate radiology and medical physics program at the Franciscan University (UFN).

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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