

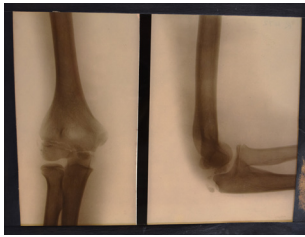
X-ray images



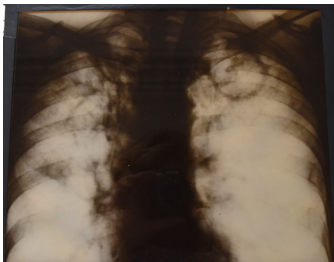
Photoprint from radiograph by W.K. Röntgen, 1895.. Credit: Wellcome Collection. Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

The hand is possibly the hand of Röntgen's wife, photographed on 22nd December 1895 and shows a ring on her left hand third finger.

The print is from one of the first radiographs (X-ray photographs) made by the German physicist, Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen (1845-1923). Röntgen discovered the electromagnetic rays he named X-rays (also known as Röntgen rays) in Würzburg in November 1895.



2020.18 Large glass plate negative X-ray shows the elbow (humerous at the top leading down to the radius and ulna) is seen straight, left, and from front to back and with the elbow bent on the right.



2020.19 Glass plate image of a X-ray. This is a close up view of the upper part of the chest. The neck is at the top, then the clavicles either side and then the ribs. In the middle is the mediastinum (trachea, main vessels and sternum). Lungs are not clearly seen either side. Beginnings of the heart at the bottom of the plate



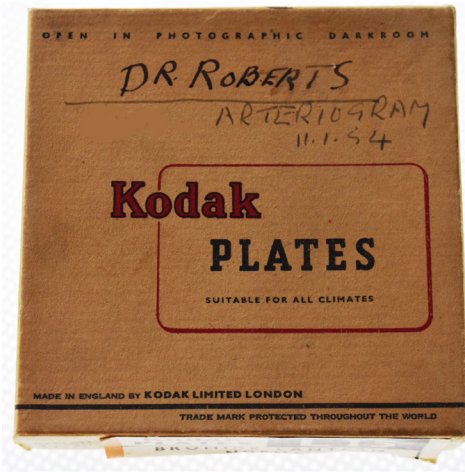
2020.21 Glass plate image of an X-ray. The pelvis has the sacrum centrally and goes in a round and joins at the front. Joining either side are the hip joints with the femurs extending down. (Possibly female pelvis because of the wider pelvic cavity)



2020.22 Glass plate image of an X-ray. Side view of the lumbar spine. The arms can be seen coming forward at the top with pelvis at the bottom. L4 (lumbar vertebrae of the spine) appears to have a wedge fracture.



2020.20 Glass plate image of a X-ray. The lumbar spine is seen centrally with lower ribs. At the bottom of the lumbar spine it joins to the sacrum, either side is the pelvis with the hips just coming off either side

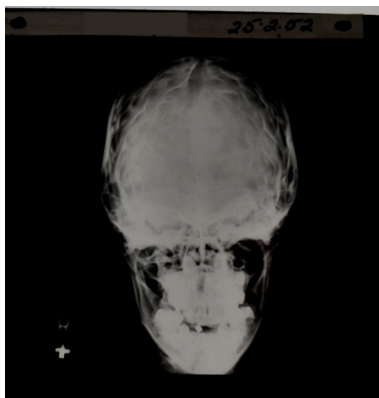
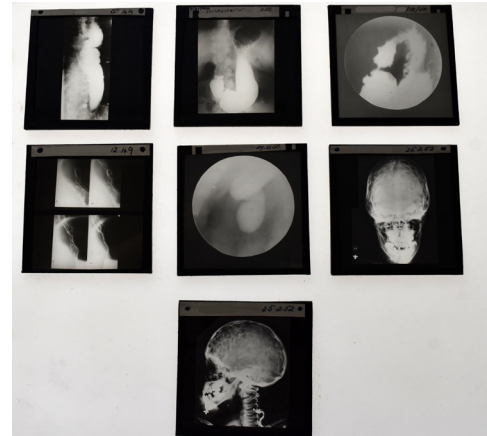


2020.49 Cardboard Kodak box holding square glass plate X-ray marked Dr Roberts. It also says Arteriogram on the box and dated 11th January 1954.

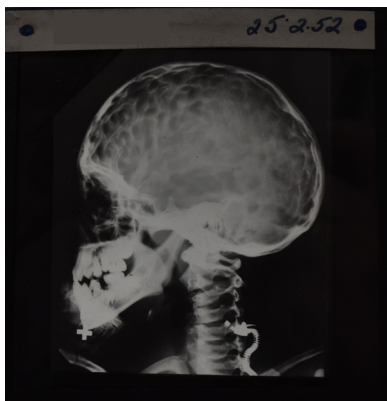


2020.61 Cardboard Ilford box for glass plate X-rays marked Dr Roberts. The box has information about how to develop the slides with the chemical materials that were used along with processing details. Dating from early to mid 1950s

Collection of small square glass plate X-rays and microscopic slide sections, dated early to mid 1950s



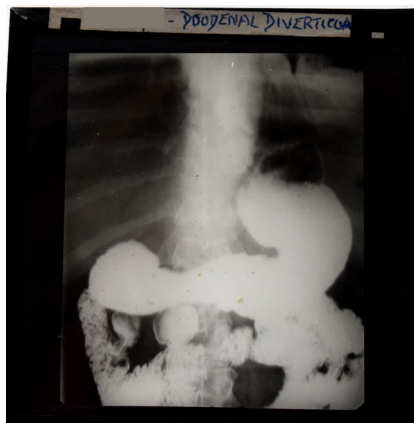
2020.42 Square glass plate in a Ilford plates box marked Dr Roberts. This is a view of a skull looking from front to back . Main cranium at the top jaw at the bottom. Dated 25th February 1952



2020.43 Square glass plate in a Ilford plates box marked Dr Roberts. This is a view of a skull looking from the side, the neck is turned. At the bottom by the neck you can see a zip and a hand seems to be supporting the jaw. Dated 25th February 1952

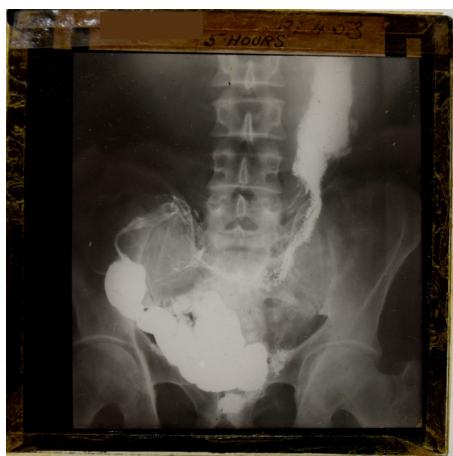


2020.67 Square glass plate in a Ilford plates box marked Dr Roberts. The gall bladder is the bag shaped structure. Spine to the left and pelvis below. Dated 23rd October 1950

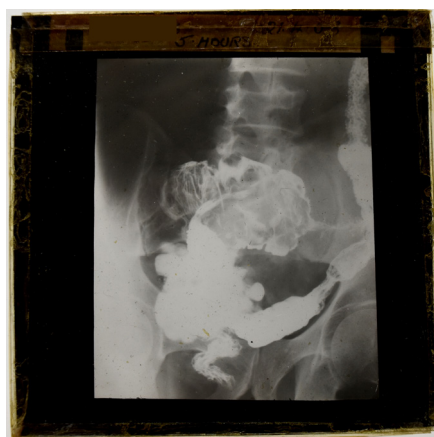


2020.60 Square glass plate in a Ilford plates box marked Dr Roberts. View of a barium examination of the stomach and small intestine. The barium is the area in white. The spine at the back. Dating from early to mid 1950s

A barium meal test is used to see the oesophagus, stomach and duodenum. Because these softer tissues don't show clearly on X-rays the patient swallows a barium meal which then shows up white on the images and reveals their shape. It helps to look for problems such as narrowing, hernias, tumours, reflux, and ulcers.



2020.34 Square glass plate in a Kodak plates box marked Dr Roberts. This is a barium view of the bowel. The white is the barium the lower spine and pelvis is seen behind. Image taken 5 hours after start of examination. Dating from early to mid 1950s



2020.33 Square glass plate in a Kodak plates box marked Dr Roberts. This is a barium view of the bowel. The white is the barium the lower spine and pelvis is seen behind. Image taken 5 hours after start of examination. Dating from early to mid 1950s



2020.52 Square glass plate in a Ilford plates box marked Dr Roberts. View of a badly fractured femur, fragments of bone can be seen around the fracture the knee is at the bottom. The leg vessels can be seen in white around the femur due to contrast dye being injected. Forceps can be seen at the side. Dating from early to mid 1950s

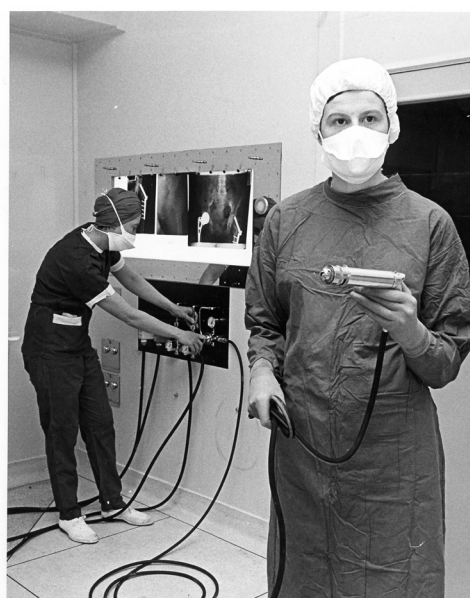
X-ray viewers



2019.1225 View of a theatre. Patient covered in green sheets. There is an anaesthetist, surgeon and nurses. Equipment on trolleys covered in green sheets and x-rays on a viewer. From a photographic slide dated 28th October 1993



2018.1020 Photograph of patient and staff in X-Ray Department of Salisbury General Infirmary during royal visit by HRH Duchess of Kent on 11th November 1970. The patients X-rays are shown displayed on the viewer next to the treatment couch.

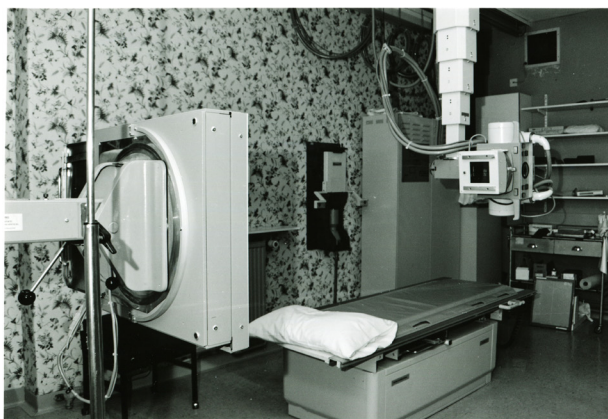


2018.221 - Theatre staff demonstrate tools used in the newly refurbished operating theatres at Salisbury District Hospital (1960s) You can see the X-ray viewer displaying images used during surgery. This patient has metal hip implants that show up whiter than the bones.



2018.2494 A colour photograph showing medical staff examining a chest X-ray image on a computer screen. Dating from 2006 Salisbury District Hospital.

X-ray machines



2018.35 Photograph of X-ray table and associated equipment including an X-ray tube (right) and upright bucky (left).

The Bucky is a grid device invented by German radiologist Gustav Bucky that enhances the quality of X-ray images. The grid is positioned on the opposite side of the patient from the X-ray tube to reduce the quantity of scattered X-rays that reach the detector. This increases the contrast resolution and the visibility of softer tissues.

This image shows the Radiology Department at Salisbury General Infirmary 1992 (the clinical machinery is in stark contrast to the highly floral wallpaper!)



Dating from around 1948 this mobile X-ray machine would have been used by the newly formed National Health Service hospital at Odstock Hospital (now Salisbury District Hospital)

This device was manufactured by Newton Victor Ltd. It stands over 6 feet tall and has four small rubber wheels to move the equipment around. Mobile X-ray units were used to enable a wider range of patients to be examined.

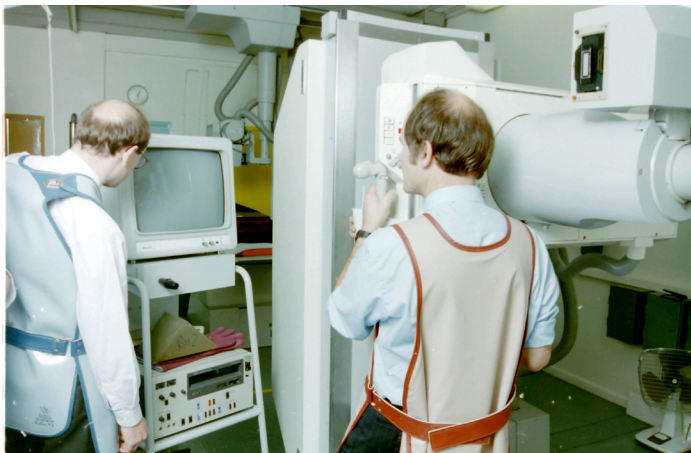


Lead lined coats

During an X-ray only a very small part of the patient's body is being examined and will only be exposed to a low level of radiation for a fraction of a second.

Normally the amount of radiation during an X-ray is the equivalent to a few days exposure to natural radiation from the environment around us.

However, staff who work every day in the department need to wear protective clothing. Here they are wearing lead coats which are very heavy from the metal lining. Lead's high density blocks the X-rays reaching the body.



2016.1703 - The doctor is performing a fluroscopic procedure on a patient. The patient swallow a contrast medium and it is watched on the screen as they swallow. Images can be taken. He and his colleague are wearing lead coats to protect from the radiation. Image dated November 1992



2017.6833 - View of the Radiology Department. A patient is face down on a table . The image intensifier table is being tilted . Staff wear a blue lead coat is stood by the patient. Two more lead coats are seen hung on the wall. Image dated 1995



2016.1787 - This is an image intensifier table. The patient is on the table and the image intensifier is the top section which emits X-rays so that structures inside the patient can be seen. All staff members are wearing lead coats. Image dated 1993