Table 9-2

Methods for Obtaining Appropriate Radiographs of the Foot and Ankle

View	*Position of the Limb*	*Location of the Beam*	*Notes*
Mortise view	Internal rotation 15 degrees	Directly AP over the ankle	Important to obtain a symmetric joint space
Gravity stress view	Affected limb lateral on stretcher	Positioned for an AP of the ankle (with ankle to the side)	Patient placed in lateral decubitus with the affected side down
Stress external rotation view	Internal rotation 15 degrees	Directly AP over the ankle	Ten to 15 pounds of external rotation force applied to forefoot while holding tibia
Canale view	Plantarflex ankle and 15 degrees of pronation	AP of the foot with the beam entering at 15 degrees from the vertical plane	May require adduction of the midfoot as well
Broden's view	Foot internal rotation 20 degrees; varying degrees of plantar flexion from 10 to 40	Anterior to posteriorly directed beam	Assesses posterior facet
Axial (Harris) heel view	Second toe in line with tibia; foot fully dorsiflexed	Image intensifier should be in lateral position and beam should be at 45 degrees to calcaneus	Will provide assessment of hindfoot varus or valgus