

Clementschtsch projection

The Clementschtsch projection is an oblique posterior-anterior projection, sometimes called an anterior-caudal eccentric projection.

This projection is suitable for examining the jaw joints, especially for displaying both articular processes and the body of the lower jaw bilaterally. It is also used for imaging the lower and middle parts of the face and capturing pathological processes in the body of the lower jaw. It shows the body of the lower jaw, both articular processes, the infrazygomatic crista and the zygomatic arches. The picture shows the upper edges of both articular heads, which are not covered by the shadow of the articular bumps when the mouth is opened to the maximum. In traumatology, using this projection, medial or lateral dislocation in fractures of the articular process of the mandible can be well evaluated.^[1]

It is shot on film with a size of 24/30 cm in height. When projected correctly, the sagittal plane is perpendicular to the film. The head rests on the cassette with the forehead and nose, the mouth is maximally open. The central beam passes through the nape of the neck along the line connecting the articular tubercle to the root of the nose. The central ray passes laterally through the junction of the tuberculum articulare and the nasal root. The distance between the lamp and the film is 80-100 cm.

References

1. DOSTÁLOVÁ, Tatjana. *Stomatologie*. 1.. edition. Grada Publishing a.s., 2008. 196 pp. ISBN 9788024727004.