Kinley and Leighninger\(^1\) in 1952 illustrated by means of an oblique view the origin of an aneurysm not clearly defined in routine projections. The conventional lateral and anteroposterior X-ray views utilized in angiography demonstrate intra-

cranial aneurysms and their origins from parent vessels in most instances. A few, however, completely escape detection with these two projections and in some it is difficult, if not impossible, to be sure of the precise origin of the aneurysm in order to properly plan surgical attack. In our experience, the oblique view has been found particularly helpful in arriving at an accurate diagnosis and now constitutes one view of the conventional series. Indeed, in cases in which only limited opportunity to obtain studies is present, such as in the aged or poor risk, this view may be the only one attempted.

Anteroposterior and lateral views in Fig. 1 indicate an apparently normal angiogram. In Fig. 2 the oblique view demonstrates a small aneurysm arising from the middle cerebral artery. The oblique view (Fig. 3), with the head rotated 45 degrees away from the side of injection (and occasionally toward) and the X-ray tube overhead with beam projected along the base line of the skull, usually eliminates confusing bony shadows, and separates and throws into relief those elements of the circle most likely to harbor an aneurysm.

\(^1\) Kinley and Leighninger: Kinley and Leighninger, 1952.

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Fig. 2. Oblique view.

REFERENCE