

For the AP view these criteria were as follows:

- A good amount of visible space within the gleno-humeral joint.
- The glenoid fossa height is greater than its width.
- There is superimposition of the anterior and posterior glenoid fossa rims.

For the assessment of axillary radiographs, four parameters were assessed:

- A good amount of visible space within the gleno-humeral joint.
- Superior and inferior glenoid fossa superimposition.
- Visualisation of the lesser tubercle and acromioclavicular joint through the humeral head.

If a patient required a trauma axillary view the Velpeau view was requested and the evaluation criteria only consisted of two points:

- Visualisation of the anterior and posterior humeral head.
- Visualisation of the anterior and posterior glenoid fossa.