DICOM WORKSHOP

April 13, 2017 Cluj-Napoca, Romania





Managing and Migrating Large Imaging Databases

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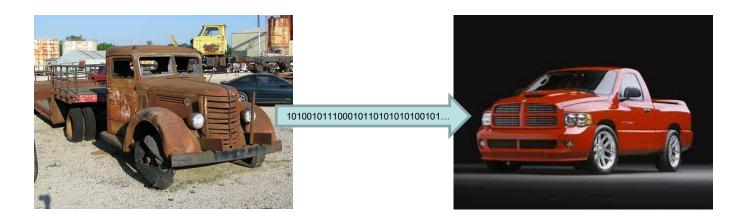
LAITEK Medical Software S.R.L., Cluj-Napoca



PACS Data Migration



Old PACS New PACS



Work in data migration provides opportunity to witness the varied ways that the DICOM Standard is interpreted, misinterpreted or ignored in real-world implementations.

... the work is part consultancy, part janitorial.

Today's talk



- Feedback from the Real World of DICOM Implementations
 - The Right
 - The Wrong
 - The Weird
 - The Troublemakers
 - The Ambiguous

The Wrong



- Attributes in retrieved data not the same as in C-FIND
 - Study, Series and SOP Instance UIDs
 - On-the-fly transformations ("tag morphing")
- Non-Unique UIDs
 - Standard says no two UIDs can be the same
 - Hierarchical Query Model can tolerate duplicates if
 - Series UIDs are unique within Study
 - Instance UIDs are unique within Series
- Over-length fields
 - (0018,0015) Body Part Examined (CS) > 16 char
- C-MOVE Final Status returned before suboperations complete

The Weird



C-FIND

- Multiple return records for the same Study
 - Different values in (0020,1208) Number of Study Related Instances, that may not add up to the total number of images in the Study

Duplicate copies of images

- Same Image, Same UID
- Same Image, Different UID
- Different Image, Same UID

Changing Study UID to match HL7 order

Study is sent & stored, but can't be found

The Troublemakers

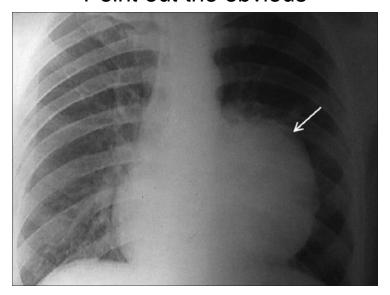


- Studies with Zero images
 - Created by HL7 interface & forgotten
- Closing of Studies
- Can't C-FIND studies with null Study Date
- Increasing use of proprietary annotation
 - Expendable if merely illustrative
 - Must be preserved if it contains clinically significant information, e.g. corrections to laterality markers

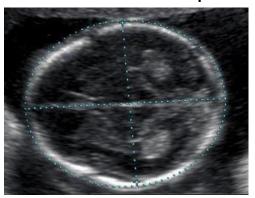
Annotations



Point out the obvious



Measurement calipers



Laterality correction

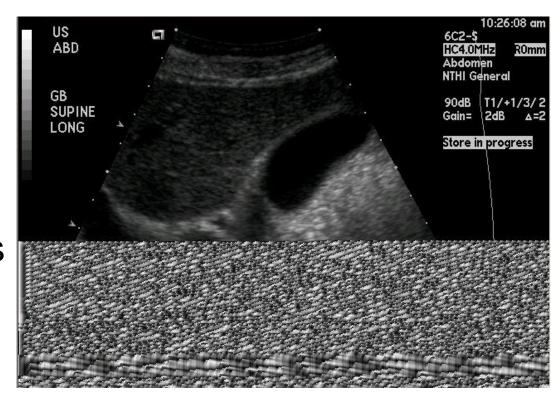


Troublemakers (cont'd)



Transient errors

- No problem if detected (simply re-fetch)
- May be insidious in migration
- Automatic detection needed



The Ambiguous

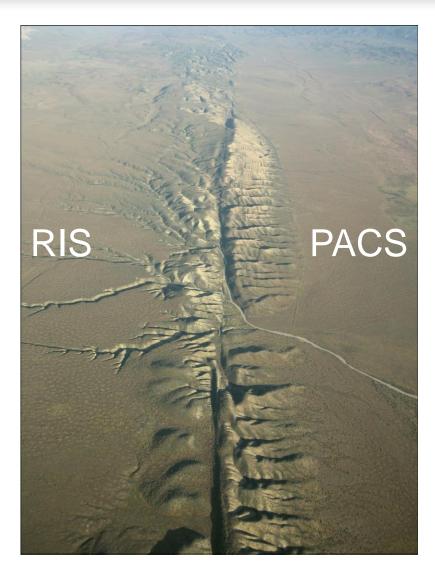


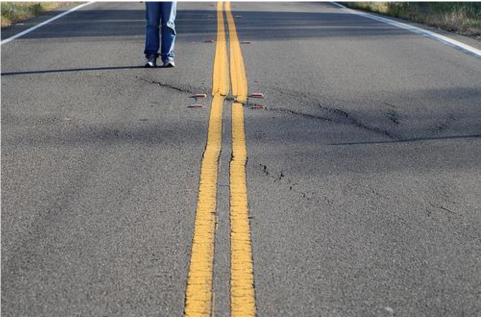


- Cardinality of Accession Number to Study UID – two camps
 - 1. 1:1 Accession Number uniquely identifies Study
 - 2. 1:N Multiple studies may share same Accession Number
 - N:1 (Grouped Procedures) variously addressed
 - → Migrating from Camp 2 to Camp 1 requires Study merges

San Andreas Fault







Conclusions



- Fidelity of migration is key to long term data integrity
- Overall fidelity of migrations is high, thanks to DICOM
- DICOM compliance is improving
- More annotation being used, needs DICOM implementations for portability
- Some tightening of DICOM specs on Query/Retrieve behavior will help
- There will always be stuff to fix when data moves to a new system