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Watch out for that hole! Proper and improper implementations of DICOM

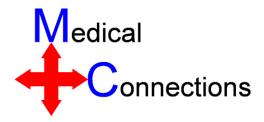
Including "Top 10 common mistakes in DICOM", and how to avoid them

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Introduction



- DICOM is all about interoperability
- Not everyone follows the rules, but you have to work with them!
 - Saying "it's his fault" rarely helps the customer
 - The larger the other supplier, the more true this is
- So, you need to:
 - Make sure that what you produce is as accurate as possible
 - Accept "bad data" and "bad behaviour" as much as safely possible
- This talk is about how to make you a solution rather than a problem in the DICOM world

What commonly goes wrong?



- Simple "Mistakes"
 - Misunderstanding the standard
 - Coding mistakes "bugs"
- Efficiency disasters
- Deliberate incompatibilities/abuses
 - "special features"
 - Vendor lock-in
- Errors and ambiguities in the standard itself

Top 10 common mistakes in DICOM



Formatting

- Basic Low level rules
- Implicit VR in UN sequences
- Meta header issues

Content

- Images with missing/incorrect Character Set
- Beware that DICOM can be inconsistent
- Mixing up mandatory/optional
- Dodgy icons

Behaviour

- Misunderstanding C-MOVE
- End of association != end of study
- Printing is simplistic but difficult

Formatting Basics



- Defined mainly in Parts 5 & 10 of DICOM
- These are the smallest and easiest to read parts of DICOM – every DICOM developer should read them in full
- The easiest errors to identify by simple validators, but people <u>still</u> leave them in production code.

Formatting Examples



- Basic Low level rules
 - Filenames must conform to CS rules, with upper case, space, _ and digits only
 - Leading 0s are not permitted in UIDs
- Sequences labelled "UN" must be Implicit VR
 - Whatever the surrounding transfer syntax
- Meta header issues
 - 0002 group is NOT part of the dataset on the wire
 - Must have a length, to know when to change transfer syntax!

Content Basics



- Defined mainly in Part 3 of DICOM
 - Defined via "modules"
 - Different for every SOP class
 - Varying optionalities
- Can be identified by good validators, but harder than formatting issues, as some relate to "real world" conditions

Content Examples



- Missing/incorrect Character Set
 - If no 0008,0005 then you ONLY have ASCII!
- DICOM can be "unusual"
 - Rows & Columns are specified as Y\X
 - But 3D coordinates are X\Y\Z
- Confusion between mandatory & optional elements
 - Easy to "forget" mandatory elements, but easy to check for them being missing with validators
 - Harder to check for reliance on missing optional ones

Dodgy Icons An error class all on its own!



- Least useful part of DICOM
- Causes most grief
- Rules:
 - Always allowed to be uncompressed
 - If outer transfer syntax is compressed, then they may also be compressed, with same transfer syntax
 - Need full DICOM fragment encoding
 - May not appear in private sequences

Behaviour Basics



- Defined mainly in Part 4 of DICOM
 - Defined as "Services"
 - Often with "options"
- Require simulators for proper testing
- Even then, there is a huge range of received behaviours to cope with:
 - Good
 - Bad
 - "unusual"

Behaviour Examples (1)



- What does the end of an association "mean"
 - Unless printing, it means nothing
 - It never means "end of study"
- Printing is simplistic but difficult
 - Monochrome & Colour are different processes
 - Meta SOP Classes are not always understood
 - DICOM printers are "dumb"
 - No windowing
 - No presentation states etc.

Behaviour Examples (2)



- Misunderstanding C-MOVE
 - It is NOT the same as C-GET always needs a reverse path
 - Set up in database
 - Killed by DHCP, firewalls or NAT
 - Notifications
 - Interim notifications are optional
 - Completion notification is mandatory and must not be sent early

Efficiency disasters (how to make it go slowly!)



- Unnecessary compression & decompression, especially JPEG 2000
- Bad database design e.g.
 - on the fly counting of images
 - Reading the images themselves for C-FIND
- Multiple single associations
- 6 second reverse DNS lookup on every association!

Common "Abuses"



- Anything from previous list of common errors
 - If known about, and not fixed
- Anything from previous list of efficiency disasters
 - If known about, and not fixed
- Typical examples of "Pseudo-DICOM":
 - Hiding vital information (such as video) in private elements
 - Badly formatted data, only readable by one company's viewers
 - Sequencing errors e.g. sending C-MOVE complete message "all sent OK", before even trying!

Problems in DICOM itself



- DICOM is not perfect!
- If YOU find that something is ambiguous, then other may do so as well
- In the first instance ASK:
 - http://groups.google.com/group/comp.protocols.dicom/
 - we're all friendly honest!
 - If it turns out that clarification is needed, then get involved in writing a correction proposal (CP) – they are a vital part of DICOM development!
- Longer term get involved, see:
 - http://dicomconference.org/contact/participation-in-dicomactivities/
 - We were all new to this once upon a time!

Summary



- Getting DICOM "right" is not easy, but please try!
- Accept that others may send you "rubbish" consider carefully how to cope with it.
- Try to avoid "fitting in" by following other people's mistakes unless <u>absolutely</u> unavoidable
- Help and clarification are always available from friendly experts

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Thank you for your attention !