

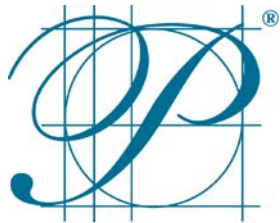
Parascript[®] *AccuDetect*[®]

Computer Aided Detection for Digital Mammography

DICOM CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

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PARASCRIPT[®]

Parascript, LLC

6273 Monarch Park Place
Longmont, CO 80503 USA

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DICOM CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

Table of Contents

1	DICOM Conformance Statement Overview	5
2	Introduction.....	5
2.1	AUDIENCE	5
2.2	REMARKS	5
2.3	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS.....	6
2.4	BASICS OF DICOM COMMUNICATION	8
2.5	ABBREVIATIONS	9
2.6	REFERENCES	11
3	NETWORKING.....	11
3.1	IMPLEMENTATION MODEL.....	11
3.1.1	Application Data Flow.....	11
3.1.2	Functional Definition of (Acquisition Stations)AE's	13
3.1.3	Sequencing of Real-World Activities.....	14
3.2	AE SPECIFICATIONS.....	15
3.2.1	Listener Application Entity Specification	15
3.2.2	Sender Application Entity Specification	21
3.3	NETWORK INTERFACES	24
3.3.1	Physical Network Interface	24
3.3.2	Additional Protocols.....	24
3.3.3	IPv4 and IPv6 Support	24
3.3.4	Configuration.....	24
4	Media INTERCHANGE	25
5	SUPPORT OF CHARACTER SETS.....	25
6	Security	26
6.1	SECURITY PROFILES	26
6.2	ASSOCIATION LEVEL SECURITY	26
6.3	APPLICATION LEVEL SECURITY	26

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Application Flow Diagram, Part 1.....	11
Figure 2: Application Flow Diagram, Part 2.....	12
Figure 3: Sequencing Constraints (single Listener receives images and Storage Commitment Response).....	14
Figure 4: Sequencing Constraints (one Listener receives Storage Commitment Response).....	15
Figure 5: Receiving Images	17
Figure 6: DICOM Implementation Class and Version For Listener AE	19
Figure 7: Sequencing Of Activity – Send Images.....	22

Index of Tables

Table 1: Network Services.....	5
Table 2: SOP Classes for AE Listener	16
Table 3: DICOM Application Context for AE Listener	16
Table 4: Number of Associations Accepted for Listener AE	16
Table 5: Asynchronous Nature for Listener AE	16
Table 6: DICOM Implementation Class and Version for Listener AE	16
Table 7: Acceptable Presentation Contexts for Listener AE.....	18
Table 8: Acceptable Presentation Contexts For Activity Receive Storage Commitment Response	20
Table 9: SOP Classes for Sender AE	21
Table 10: DICOM Application Context For AE Listener.....	21
Table 11: Number of Associations Initiated For Sender AE	21
Table 12: Asynchronous Nature for Sender AE	21
Table 13: DICOM Implementation Class And Version For Sender AE	21
Table 14: Proposed Presentation Contexts for Activity Send SRs	23

1 DICOM Conformance Statement Overview

AccuDetect® CAD is a system that receives digital mammographic images then runs algorithms on the images to provide computer aided detection (CAD) and creates a structured report detailing the results. *AccuDetect* CAD uses the DICOM 3.0 protocol standard to support the connectivity. It implements necessary DICOM services to receive digital mammography images from the X-ray acquisition station, assemble multiple images into a case, recognize the case and send results to a review workstation or to a PACS server.

Table 1 provides an overview of the network services supported by *AccuDetect* CAD.

SOP Classes	User of Service (SCU)	Provider of Service (SCP)
Listener		
Digital Mammography X-Ray – For Processing	No	Yes
Sender		
Mammography CAD Structured Report	Yes	No
Storage Commitment Push Model	Yes	No

Table 1: Network Services

2 Introduction

2.1 AUDIENCE

This document is written for the users that need to understand how to integrate *AccuDetect* CAD into their healthcare facility. This includes both those responsible for an overall imaging network policy and architecture, as well as integrators who need to have a detailed understanding of the DICOM features of the product. This document contains some basic DICOM definitions so that any reader may understand how this product implements DICOM features. However, it is assumed that integrators are familiar with the DICOM terminology, that they fully understand how the tables in this document relate to the product's functionality, and how the product's functionality integrates with other devices that support DICOM compatible features.

2.2 REMARKS

The goal of this DICOM Conformance Statement is to facilitate integration between *AccuDetect* CAD and other DICOM products. The Conformance Statement should be read and understood in conjunction with the DICOM Standard. Readers not familiar with DICOM 3.0 terminology should first read the appropriate parts of the DICOM standard itself, prior to reading this conformance statement.

DICOM by itself does not guarantee interoperability. The Conformance Statement does, however, facilitate a first-level comparison for interoperability between different applications supporting compatible DICOM functionality.

This Conformance Statement is not intended to replace validation with other DICOM equipment to ensure proper exchange of intended information. In fact, the user should be aware of the following important issues:

- The comparison of different Conformance Statements is just the first step towards assessing interconnectivity and interoperability between the product and other DICOM conformant equipment.
- Test procedures should be defined and executed to validate the required level of interoperability with specific compatible DICOM equipment, as established by the healthcare facility.

2.3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abstract Syntax: the information agreed to be exchanged between applications, generally equivalent to a Service/Object Pair (SOP) Class.

Examples: Verification SOP Class, Modality Worklist Information Model Find SOP Class, Computed Radiography Image Storage SOP Class.

Application Entity (AE): an end point of a DICOM information exchange, including the DICOM network or media interface software; i.e. the software that sends or receives DICOM information objects or messages. A single device may have multiple Application Entities.

Application Entity Title: the externally known name of an Application Entity, used to identify a DICOM application to other DICOM applications on the network.

Application Context: the specification of the type of communication used between Application Entities.

Example: DICOM network protocol.

Association: a network communication channel set up between Application Entities.

Attribute: a unit of information in an object definition; a data element identified by a tag. The information may be a complex data structure (Sequence), itself composed of lower level data elements.

Examples: Patient ID (0010,0020), Accession Number (0008,0050), Photometric Interpretation (0028,0004), Procedure Code Sequence (0008,1032).

Information Object Definition (IOD): the specified set of Attributes that comprise a type of data object; does not represent a specific instance of the data object, but rather a class of similar data objects that have the same properties. The Attributes may be specified as Mandatory (Type 1), Required but possibly unknown (Type 2), or Optional (Type 3), and there may be conditions associated with the use of an Attribute (Types 1C and 2C). Examples: MR Image IOD, CT Image IOD, Print Job IOD.

Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG): a set of standardized image compression techniques, available for use by DICOM applications.

Media Application Profile: the specification of DICOM information objects and encoding exchanged on removable media (e.g. CDs)

Module: a set of Attributes within an Information Object Definition that are logically related to each other.

Example: Patient Module includes Patient Name, Patient ID, Patient Birth Date, and Patient Sex.

Negotiation: first phase of Association establishment that allows Application Entities to agree on the types of data to be exchanged and how that data will be encoded.

Presentation Context: the set of DICOM network services used over an Association, as negotiated between Application Entities; includes Abstract Syntaxes and Transfer Syntaxes.

Protocol Data Unit (PDU): a packet (piece) of a DICOM message sent across the network. Devices must specify the maximum size packet they can receive for DICOM messages.

Security Profile: a set of mechanisms, such as encryption, user authentication, or digital signatures, used by an Application Entity to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and/or availability of exchanged DICOM data

Service Class Provider (SCP): role of an Application Entity that provides a DICOM network service; typically, a server that performs operations requested by another Application Entity (Service Class User).

Examples: Picture Archiving and Communication System (image storage SCP, and image query/retrieve SCP), Radiology Information System (modality worklist SCP).

Service Class User (SCU): role of an Application Entity that uses a DICOM network service; typically, a client.

Examples: imaging modality (image storage SCU, and modality worklist SCU), imaging workstation (image query/retrieve SCU)

Service/Object Pair (SOP) Class: the specification of the network or media transfer (service) of a particular type of data (object); the fundamental unit of DICOM interoperability specification.

Examples: Ultrasound Image Storage Service, Basic Grayscale Print Management.

Service/Object Pair (SOP) Instance: an information object; a specific occurrence of information exchanged in a SOP Class.

Examples: a specific x-ray image.

Tag: a 32-bit identifier for a data element, represented as a pair of four digit hexadecimal numbers, the “group” and the “element”. If the “group” number is odd, the tag is for a private (manufacturer-specific) data element.

Examples: (0010,0020) [Patient ID], (07FE,0010) [Pixel Data], (0019,0210) [private data element]

Transfer Syntax: the encoding used for exchange of DICOM information objects and messages. Examples: JPEG compressed (images), little endian explicit value representation.

Unique Identifier (UID): a globally unique “dotted decimal” string that identifies a specific object or a class of objects; an ISO-8824 Object Identifier.

Examples: Study Instance UID, SOP Class UID, SOP Instance UID.

Value Representation (VR): the format type of an individual DICOM data element, such as text, an integer, a person’s name, or a code. DICOM information objects can be transmitted with either explicit identification of the type of each data element (Explicit VR), or without explicit identification (Implicit VR); with Implicit VR, the receiving application must use a DICOM data dictionary to look up the format of each data element.

2.4 BASICS OF DICOM COMMUNICATION

This section describes the basic terminology used in this DICOM Conformance Statement. The key terms used in the Conformance Statement are highlighted in *italics* below. This section is not a substitute for training about DICOM, and it simplifies the meanings of several DICOM terms.

Two *Application Entities* (devices) that want to communicate with each other over a network using the DICOM protocol must first agree on several things during an initial network “handshake”. One of the two devices must initiate an *Association* (a connection to the other device), and ask if specific services, information, and encoding can be supported by the other device (*Negotiation*).

DICOM specifies a number of network services and types of information objects, each of which is called an *Abstract Syntax* for the Negotiation. DICOM also specifies a variety of methods for encoding data, denoted *Transfer Syntaxes*. Negotiation allows the initiating Application Entity to propose combinations of Abstract Syntax and Transfer Syntax to be used on the Association; these combinations are called *Presentation Contexts*. The receiving Application Entity accepts the Presentation Contexts it supports.

For each Presentation Context, the Association Negotiation also allows the devices to agree on *Roles*: which device works as a *Service Class User* (SCU - client) and which one is a *Service Class Provider* (SCP - server). Normally, SCU is the device initiating the connection, i.e. the client system calls the server, but not always.

The Association Negotiation finally enables exchange of maximum network packet (*PDU*) size, security information, and network service options (called *Extended Negotiation* information).

The Application Entities, having negotiated the Association parameters, may now commence exchanging data. Common data exchanges include queries for work lists and lists of stored images, transfer of image objects and analyses (structured reports), and sending images to film printers. Each exchangeable unit of data is formatted by the sender in accordance with the appropriate *Information Object Definition*, and sent using the negotiated Transfer Syntax. There is a Default Transfer Syntax that all systems must accept, but it may not be the most efficient for some use cases. Each transfer is explicitly acknowledged by the receiver with a *Response Status* indicating success, failure, or that

query or retrieve operations are still in process. Two Application Entities may also communicate with each other by exchanging media (such as a CD-R). Since there is no Association Negotiation possible, they both use a *Media Application Profile* that specifies “pre-negotiated” exchange media format, Abstract Syntax, and Transfer Syntax.

2.5 ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Application Entity
AET	Application Entity Title
CAD	Computer Aided Detection
CDA	Clinical Document Architecture
CD-R	Compact Disk Recordable
CSE	Customer Service Engineer
CR	Computed Radiography
CT	Computed Tomography
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DICOM	Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine
DIT	Directory Information Tree (LDAP)
DN	Distinguished Name (LDAP)
DNS	Domain Name System
DX	Digital X-ray
FSC	File-Set Creator
FSU	File-Set Updater
FSR	File-Set Reader
GSDF	Grayscale Standard Display Function
GSPS	Grayscale Softcopy Presentation State
HIS	Hospital Information System
HL7	Health Level 7 Standard
IHE	Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise
IOD	Information Object Definition
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
ISO	International Organization for Standards
IO	Intra-oral X-ray

JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
LDIF	LDAP Data Interchange Format
LUT	Look-up Table
MAR	Medication Administration Record
MPEG	Moving Picture Experts Group
MG	Mammography (X-ray)
MPPS	Modality Performed Procedure Step
MR	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MSPS	Modality Scheduled Procedure Step
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit (IP)
MWL	Modality Worklist
NM	Nuclear Medicine
NTP	Network Time Protocol
O	Optional (Key Attribute)
OP	Ophthalmic Photography
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
PACS	Picture Archiving and Communication System
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
R	Required (Key Attribute)
RDN	Relative Distinguished Name (LDAP)
RF	Radio fluoroscopy
RIS	Radiology Information System.
RT	Radiotherapy
SC	Secondary Capture
SCP	Service Class Provider
SCU	Service Class User
SOP	Service-Object Pair
SPS	Scheduled Procedure Step
SR	Structured Reporting
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

U	Unique (Key Attribute)
UL	Upper Layer
US	Ultrasound
VL	Visible Light
VR	Value Representation
XA	X-ray Angiography

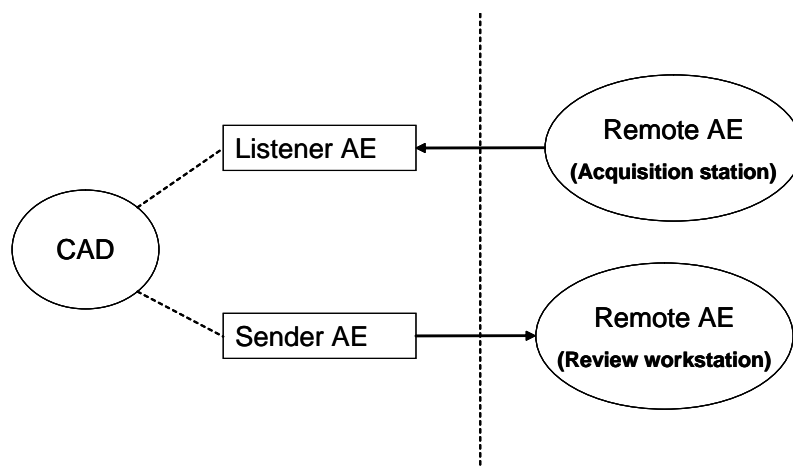
2.6 REFERENCES

- NEMA PS3 Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) Standard, available free at <http://medical.nema.org/>
- AccuDetect CAD documentation package.

3 NETWORKING

3.1 IMPLEMENTATION MODEL

3.1.1 Application Data Flow



DICOM Standard Interface

Figure 1: Application Flow Diagram, Part 1

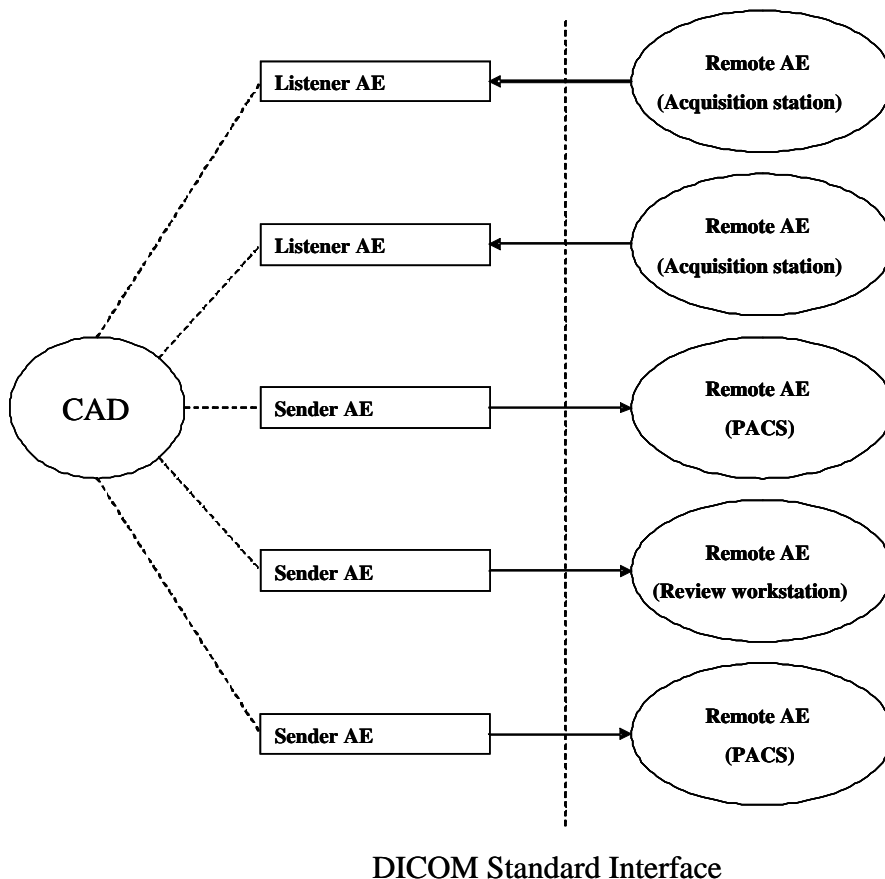


Figure 2: Application Flow Diagram, Part 2

- There are two types of Application Entities in the AccuDetect CAD system: Listener and Sender.
- Listener Application Entity always works as an SCP.
- Listener accepts associations for Verification from Verification SCUs and responds automatically with a Success status.
- Listener accepts Association Requests for Digital Mammography X-Ray for Processing from acquisition station SCUs.
- Listener accepts Association Requests for Storage Commitment Response from review workstation or PACS server.
- Listener Application Entity receives images from a remote Application Entity (from acquisition station).
- Listener Application Entity puts together multiple images and assembles a case.
- Case is a collection of images with the same study ID.

- CAD (real-world activity) recognizes assembled cases.
- Sender Application Entity always works as an SCU.
- Sender Application Entity initiates Association with remote application entity (review workstation or PACS server).
- Sender sends recognition results in the form of a Structured Report to the remote Application Entity (review workstation or PACS server).
- If the remote Application Entity (review workstation or PACS server) is configured as an archive device the Sender will request Storage Commitment. Sender does not receive Storage Commitment Response . Listener will receive Storage Commitment Response and record this information in the local database.

3.1.2 Functional Definition of (Acquisition Stations)AE's

3.1.2.1 Functional Definition of Listener Application Entity

The Listener AE will listen for a request for association from a remote AE. After the request is received and the Proposed Presentation Context is accepted, the Listener will receive images via C-STORE request from the remote AE (acquisition station). Only one association can be accepted at any given time. To receive images from multiple Modalities simultaneously multiple instances of Listener should be created. Listener will collect images and assemble cases using an image study ID to distinguish between different studies. When a case is completed the Listener will put this case in the CAD input queue.

3.1.2.2 Functional Definition of Sender Application Entity

The Sender AE will check the CAD output queue and if this queue is not empty it will get a Structured Report from the queue and send it to a remote AE (review workstation or PACS server). To send the Structured Report the Sender AE will send a request for an association and upon successful negotiation of a Presentation Context the Structured Report transfer will start. After the Structured Report is transferred to the remote AE, the Sender will close the association.

3.1.3 Sequencing of Real-World Activities

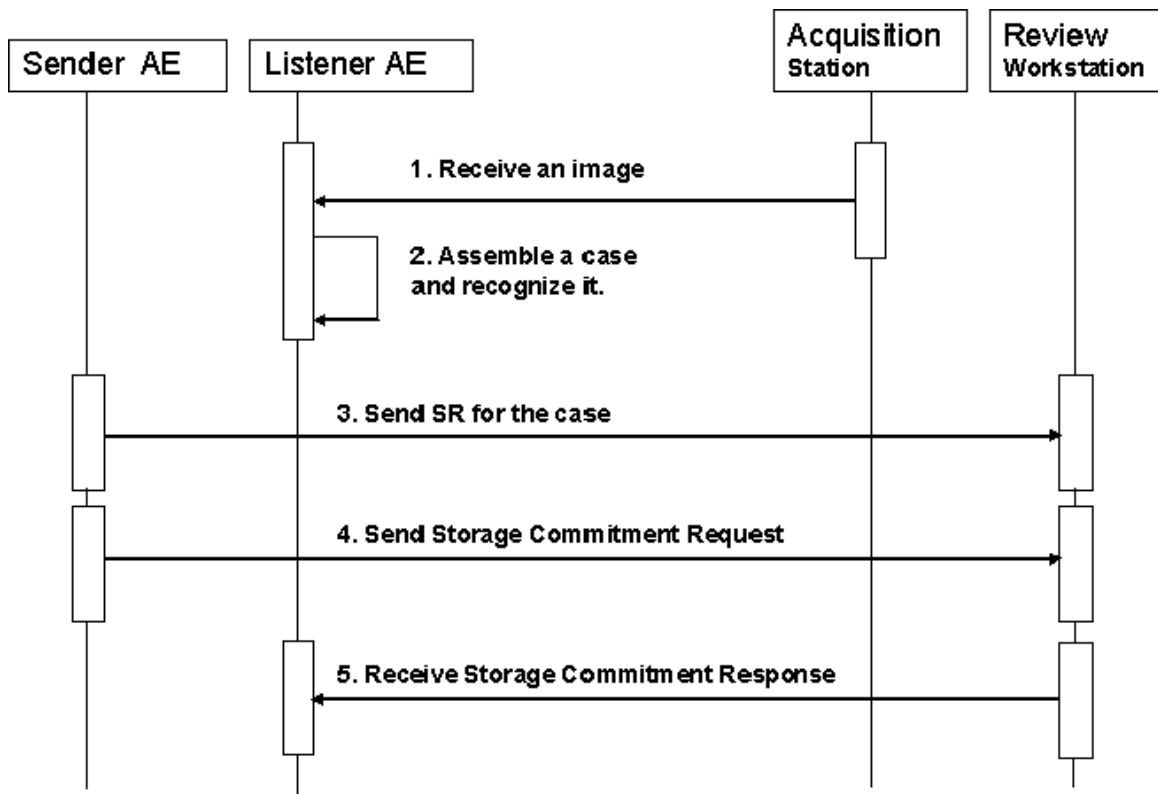


Figure 3: Sequencing Constraints (single Listener receives images and Storage Commitment Response)

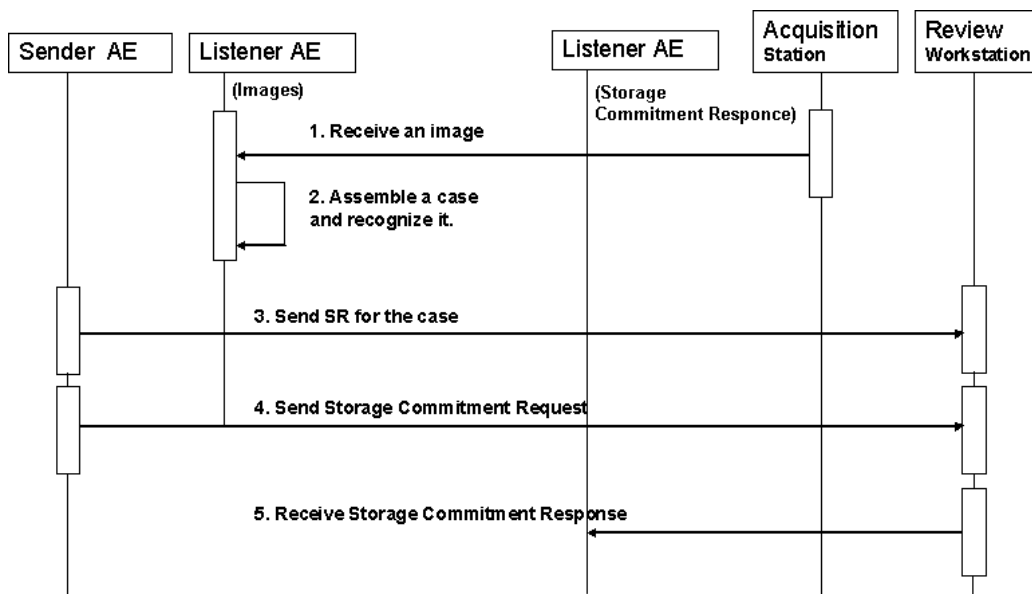


Figure 4: Sequencing Constraints (one Listener receives Storage Commitment Response)

Under normal scheduled workflow conditions the sequencing constraints illustrated in Figure 4 include the following steps:

1. Receive Images.
2. Assemble case and recognize it.
3. Send recognition results (Structured Report).
4. If the remote AE supports a Storage Commitment Sender, AE will request Storage Commitment for the Structured Report.
5. Receive Storage Commitment Response.

As can be seen from Figure 3 and Figure 4 we can have dedicated Listener to receive a Storage Commitment Response (Figure 3) or we can use the same Listener to receive images and the Storage Commitment Response (Figure 4). If the Storage Commitment Response port is unique (no Listeners use the same port) then a dedicated Listener will be created and this Listener will receive the Storage Commitment Response. If the Storage Commitment Response port is not unique (more than one Listener uses this port) then this Listener will receive images and the Storage Commitment Response.

3.2 AE SPECIFICATIONS

3.2.1 Listener Application Entity Specification

3.2.1.1 SOP Classes

Listener provides Standard Conformance to the following SOP Classes:

SOP Class Name	SOP Class UID	SCU	SCP
Digital Mammography X-Ray – For Processing	1.2.840.10008.5.1.4.1.1.1.2.1	No	Yes
Storage Commitment Push Model	1.2.840.10008.1.20.1	No	Yes
Verification	1.2.840.10008.1.1	No	Yes

Table 2: SOP Classes for AE Listener

3.2.1.2 Association Policies

The Listener accepts associations, but does not initiate associations.

3.2.1.2.1 General

The DICOM standard application context name for DICOM 3.0 is always proposed:

Application Context Name	1.2.840.10008.3.1.1.1
--------------------------	-----------------------

Table 3: DICOM Application Context for AE Listener

3.2.1.2.2 Number of Associations

Listener AE accepts one association at a time.

Maximum number of simultaneous Associations	1 (not configurable)
---	----------------------

Table 4: Number of Associations Accepted for Listener AE

3.2.1.2.3 Asynchronous Nature

Asynchronous communication (multiple outstanding transactions over a single association) is not supported.

Maximum number of outstanding synchronous transactions	1
--	---

Table 5: Asynchronous Nature for Listener AE

3.2.1.2.4 Implementation Identifying Information

The implementation information for this Application Entity is:

Implementation Class UID	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.0.3.5.4
Implementation Version Name	OFFIS_DCMTK_354

Table 6: DICOM Implementation Class and Version for Listener AE

3.2.1.3 Association Initiation Policy

Listener AE does not initiate Associations.

3.2.1.4 Association Acceptance Policy

The Local DICOM Storage SCP accepts an association when it receives a valid association request, with at least one matching presentation context. If association already opened, an association request remains pending (i.e., no response is returned) until an opened association is closed or the remote SCU aborts the association. Listener AE accepts associations for the Digital Mammography X-Ray For Processing, Storage Commitment and Verification SOP Classes as an SCP.

3.2.1.4.1 Activity – Receive Images

3.2.1.4.1.1 Description and Sequencing of Activities

Listener AE waits for a request for association from the remote AE. When an association is established, Listener starts to receive images via C-STORE request. How many images will be sent during the association life depends on the remote AE. Listener can receive a single image per association or multiple images per association.

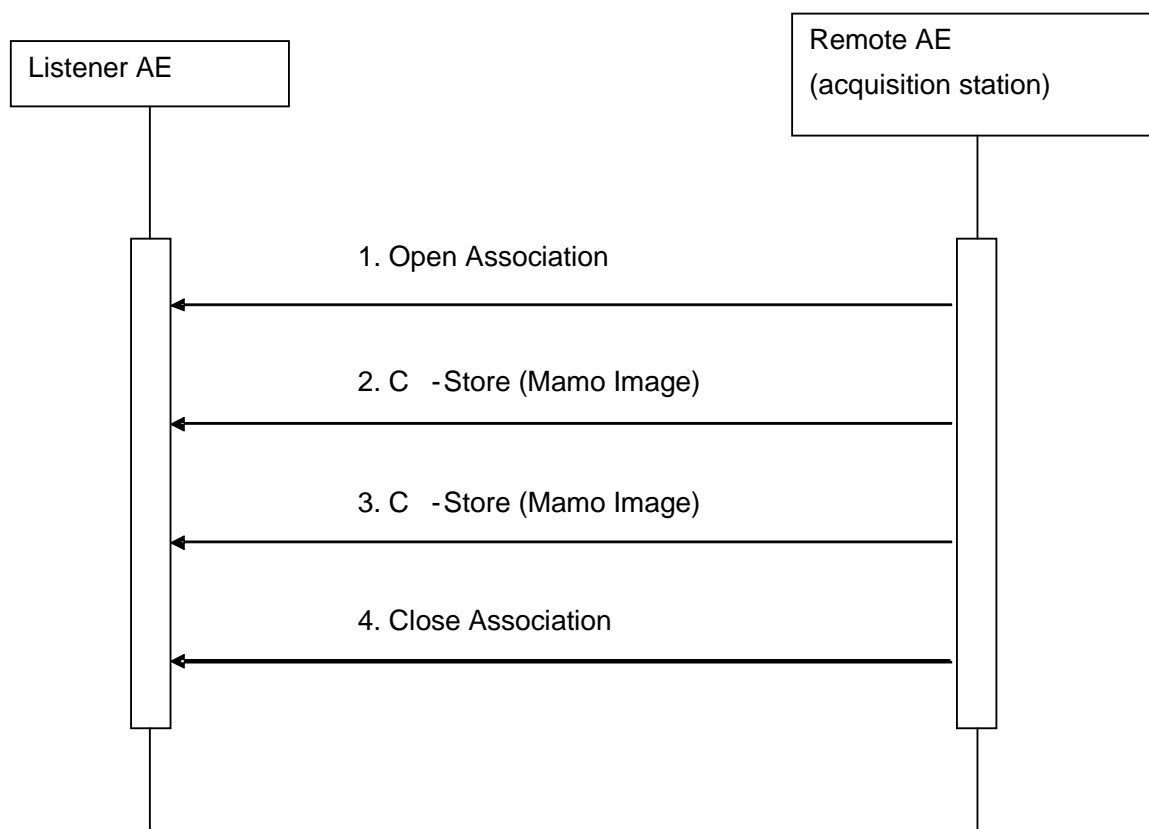


Figure 5: Receiving Images

1. The Modality (acquisition station) opens an Association with Listener for the purpose of sending images.
2. The Modality (acquisition station) sends an image to Listener.



3. The Modality (acquisition station) sends image to Listener.
4. The Modality (acquisition station) closes the Association.

3.2.1.4.1.2 Accepted Presentation Contexts

Presentation Context Table

Abstract Syntax		Transfer Syntax		Role	Extended Negotiation
Name	UID	Name List	UID List		
Digital Mammography X-Ray – For Processing	1.2.840.10008.5.1.4.1.1.1.2.1	Explicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.1	SCP	None
		Explicit VR Big Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.2		
		Implicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2		
Verification	1.2.840.10008.1.1	Explicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.1	SCP	None
		Explicit VR Big Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.2		
		Implicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2		

Table 7: Acceptable Presentation Contexts for Listener AE

3.2.1.4.1.3 SOP Specific Conformance for Listener AE

The following table lists the possible values for the Status (0000, 0900) attribute of the C-STORE response:

Service Status	Further Meaning	Status Code	Reason
Success	Success	0000	Image header is valid, and image successfully queued for processing.
Error	Data set does not match SOP Class.	A900	DataSet SOP class or DataSet Instance ID does not match request attributes.
Error	Cannot understand	C000	Cannot find SOP class or Instance ID or Study Instance ID in or DataSet.

3.2.1.4.2 Activity – Receive Storage Commitment Response

3.2.1.4.2.1 Description and Sequencing of Activities

The Listener AE will accept associations in order to receive Storage Commitment Responses. Listener AE does not send Storage Commitment Requests (Sender AE does) but it receives responses.

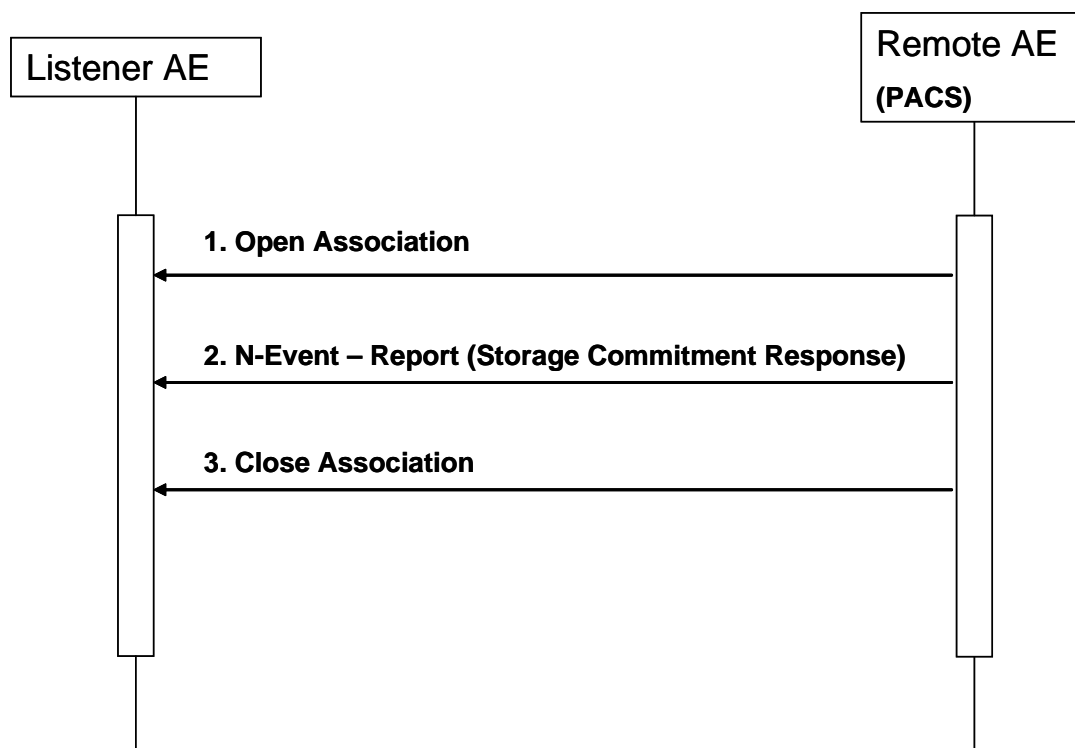


Figure 6: DICOM Implementation Class and Version for Listener AE

A possible sequence of interactions between the Listener AE and the Remote AE (PACS) is illustrated in the Figure 6 above:

1. The PACS opens a new association with the Listener AE.

2. The PACS sends an N-EVENT-REPORT request notifying the Listener AE of the status of a previous Storage Commitment Request. The Listener AE replies with an N-EVENT-REPORT response confirming receipt.
3. The PACS closes the association with the Listener AE.

3.2.1.4.2.2 Accepted Presentation Contexts

Presentation Context Table					
Abstract Syntax		Transfer Syntax		Role	Extended Negotiation
Name	UID	Name List	UID List		
Storage Commitment Push Model	1.2.840.10008.1.20.1	Explicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.1	SCU	None
		Explicit VR Big Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.2		
		Implicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2		
Verification	1.2.840.10008.1.1	Explicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.1	SCP	None
		Explicit VR Big Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.2		
		Implicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2		

Table 8: Acceptable Presentation Contexts For Activity Receive Storage Commitment Response

3.2.2 Sender Application Entity Specification

3.2.2.1 SOP Classes

Sender AE provides Standard Conformance to the following SOP Classes:

SOP Class Name	SOP Class UID	SCU	SCP
Mammography CAD SR	1.2.840.10008.5.1.4.1.1.88.50	Yes	No
Storage Commitment Push Model	1.2.840.10008.1.20.1	Yes	No

Table 9: SOP Classes for Sender AE

3.2.2.2 Association Policies

3.2.2.2.1 General

The DICOM standard application context name for DICOM 3.0 is always proposed:

Application Context Name	1.2.840.10008.3.1.1.1
--------------------------	-----------------------

Table 10: DICOM Application Context For AE Listener

3.2.2.2.2 Number of Associations

Sender AE initiates one Association at a time to send Structured Report.

Maximum number of simultaneous Associations	1 (not configurable)
---	----------------------

Table 11: Number of Associations Initiated For Sender AE

3.2.2.2.3 Asynchronous Nature

Sender AE does not support asynchronous communication (multiple outstanding transactions over a single Association).

Maximum number of outstanding synchronous transactions	1
--	---

Table 12: Asynchronous Nature for Sender AE

3.2.2.2.4 Implementation Identifying Information

The implementation information for this Application Entity is:

Implementation Class UID	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.0.3.5.4
Implementation Version Name	OFFIS_DCMTK_354

Table 13: DICOM Implementation Class And Version For Sender AE

3.2.2.3 Association Initiation Policy

3.2.2.3.1 Activity – Send Structured Report

3.2.2.3.1.1 Description and Sequencing of Activities

Sender AE sends recognition results (in the form of Mammography CAD SR) to a remote AE (Review Workstation or PACS). Sender AE initiates the Association, sends one SR, sends a request for Storage Commitment (if remote AE supports Storage Commitment) and closes the Association. Sender AE does not wait for the Storage Commitment Response. Listener AE receives all Storage Commitment Responses.

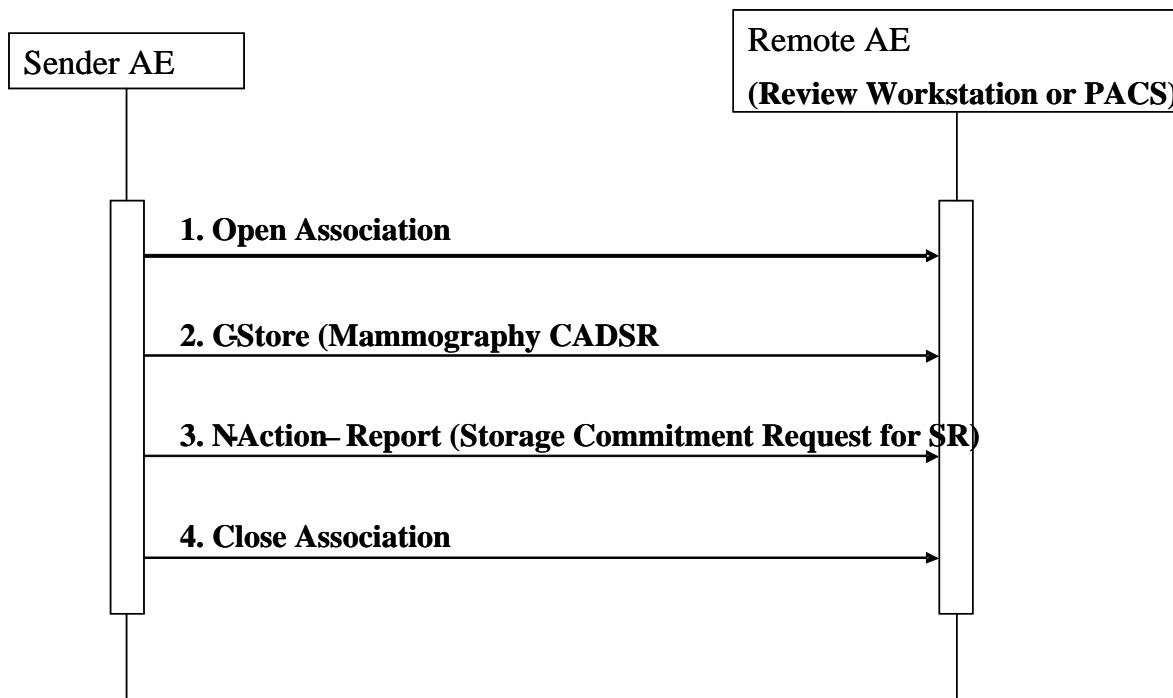


Figure 7: Sequencing Of Activity – Send Images

A possible sequence of interactions between the Sender AE and a Remote AE (**Review Workstation or PACS**) is illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found.:**

1. The Sender AE opens an association with the Remote AE.
2. An Mammography CAD SR is transmitted to the Remote AE using a C-STORE request and the
3. Remote AE replies with a C-STORE response (status success).
4. An N-ACTION request is transmitted to the Remote AE to obtain storage commitment of previously transmitted Mammography CAD SR. The Remote AE replies with a NACTION response indicating the request has been received and is being processed.
5. The Sender AE closes the association with the Image Manager.



3.2.2.3.1.2 Proposed Presentation Contexts

Sender AE is capable of proposing the Presentation Contexts shown in the following table:

Presentation Context Table

Abstract Syntax		Transfer Syntax		Role	Extended Negotiation
Name	UID	Name List	UID List		
Mammography CAD SR	1.2.840.10008.5.1.4.1.1.88.50	Explicit VR Little Endian Explicit VR Big Endian Implicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.1 1.2.840.10008.1.2.2 1.2.840.10008.1.2	SCU	None
Storage Commitment Push Model	1.2.840.10008.1.20.1	Explicit VR Little Endian Explicit VR Big Endian Implicit VR Little Endian	1.2.840.10008.1.2.1 1.2.840.10008.1.2.2 1.2.840.10008.1.2	SCU	None

Table 14: Proposed Presentation Contexts for Activity Send SRs

3.2.2.3.1.3 SOP Specific Conformance

3.2.2.4 Association Acceptance Policy

The Sender Application Entity does not accept Associations.

3.3 NETWORK INTERFACES

3.3.1 Physical Network Interface

The AccuDetect CAD applications are indifferent to the physical medium over which TCP/IP executes.

3.3.2 Additional Protocols

None

3.3.3 IPv4 and IPv6 Support

This product only supports IPv4 connections.

3.3.4 Configuration

3.3.4.1 AE Title/Presentation Address Mapping

The AE Titles and ports of AccuDetect CAD is configurable by the user by AccuDetect Web Configuration Utility.

3.3.4.1.1 *Local AE Titles*

Application Entity	Default AE Title	Default TCP/IP Port
Listener	CADSCPD	5195
Sender	AD_SENDER_1	

3.3.4.1.2 *Remote AE Title/Presentation Address Mapping*

Application Entity	Default AE Title	Default TCP/IP Port
Review Workstation	REVIEW	104

3.3.4.2 Parameters

Parameter	Configurable	Default Value
Listener AE Parameters		
Maximum PDU size the AE can receive	No	16kB
Sender AE Parameters		
Maximum PDU size the AE can send	Yes	16kB
Time-out waiting for acceptance or rejection Response to an Association Open Request. (Application Level timeout)	Yes	30 sec
General DIMSE level time-out values	Yes	None

4 Media INTERCHANGE

AccuDetect CAD does not support Media Storage.

5 SUPPORT OF CHARACTER SETS

AccuDetect CAD character set support extends to correctly copying text Attributes from Mamo image to Structured Report (for example Patient Name and Patient ID should be copied).

AccuDetect CAD copies these Attributes correctly for the following character sets in addition to the default (ISO_IR 6):

ISO_IR 100 (Latin 1)

ISO_IR 101(Latin 2)

ISO_IR 109(Latin 3)

ISO_IR 110(Latin 4)

ISO_IR 144(Cyrillic)

ISO_IR 127(Arabic)

ISO_IR 126(Greek)

ISO_IR 138(Hebrew)

ISO_IR 148(Latin 5)

ISO_IR 166(Thai)

ISO_IR 13(Japanese)

ISO_IR 192(UTF-8)

Attribute Specific Character Set (0008,0005) is always set to "ISO_IR 100" in Structured Report (regardless of the Specific Character Set value in Mamo image). This is known bug.

6 Security

6.1 Security Profiles

Not applicable.

6.2 Association Level Security

Not applicable.

6.3 Application Level Security

Not applicable.