Technical Challenges in Enterprise Imaging

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PixelMed Publishing, LLC

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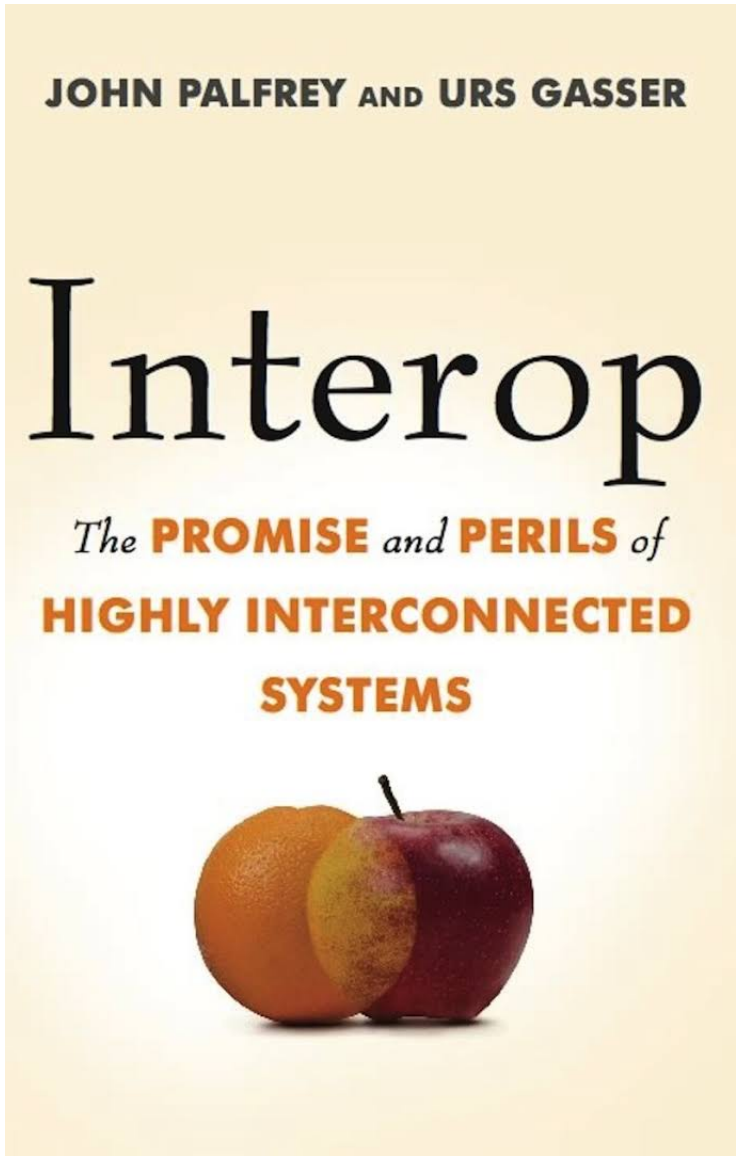
Technical Challenges

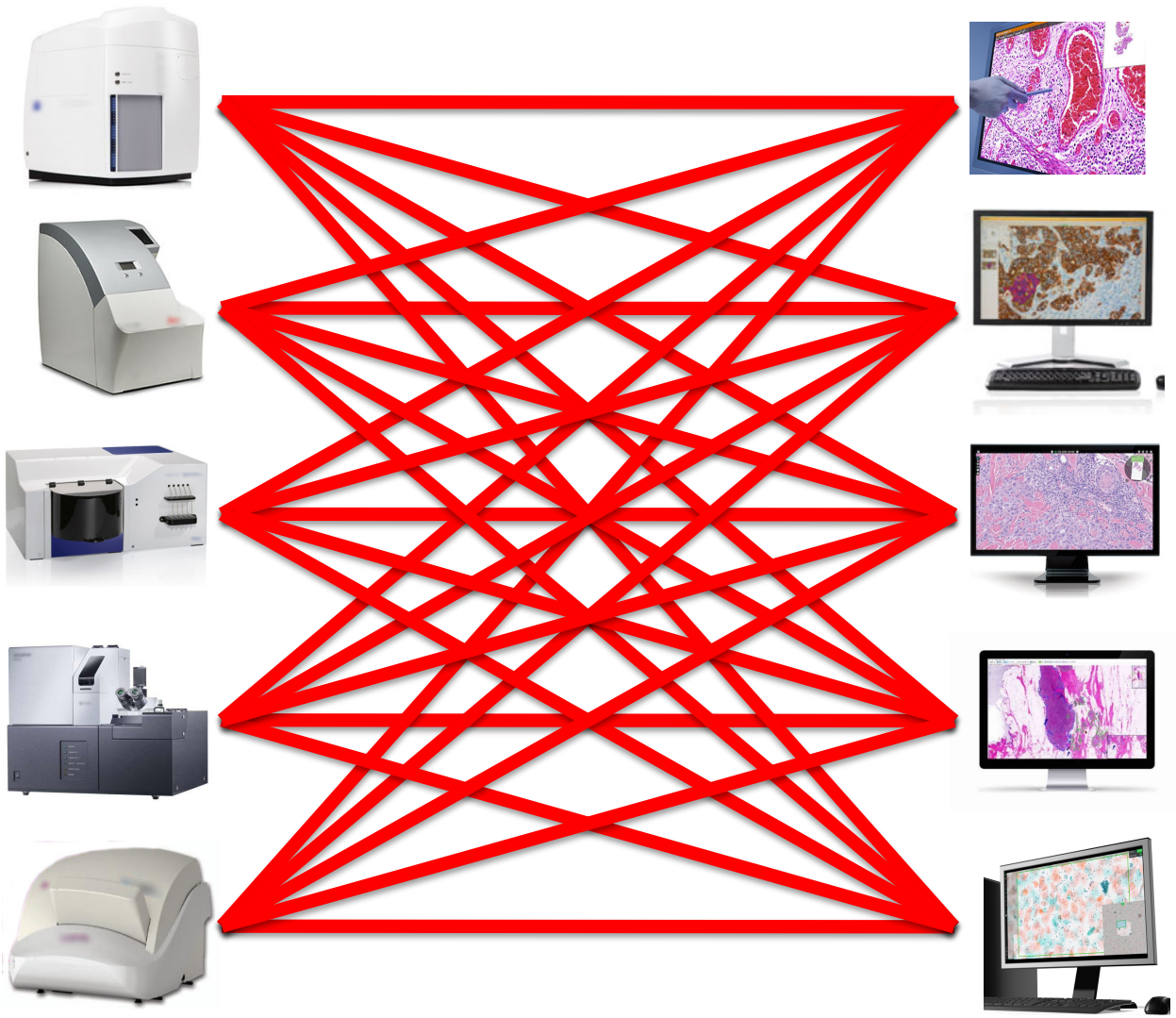
- Interoperability
- Metadata
- Workflow
- Simpler DICOM services (DICOMweb)
- Color Consistency
- Privacy and Security
- Anatomical pathology (whole slides)

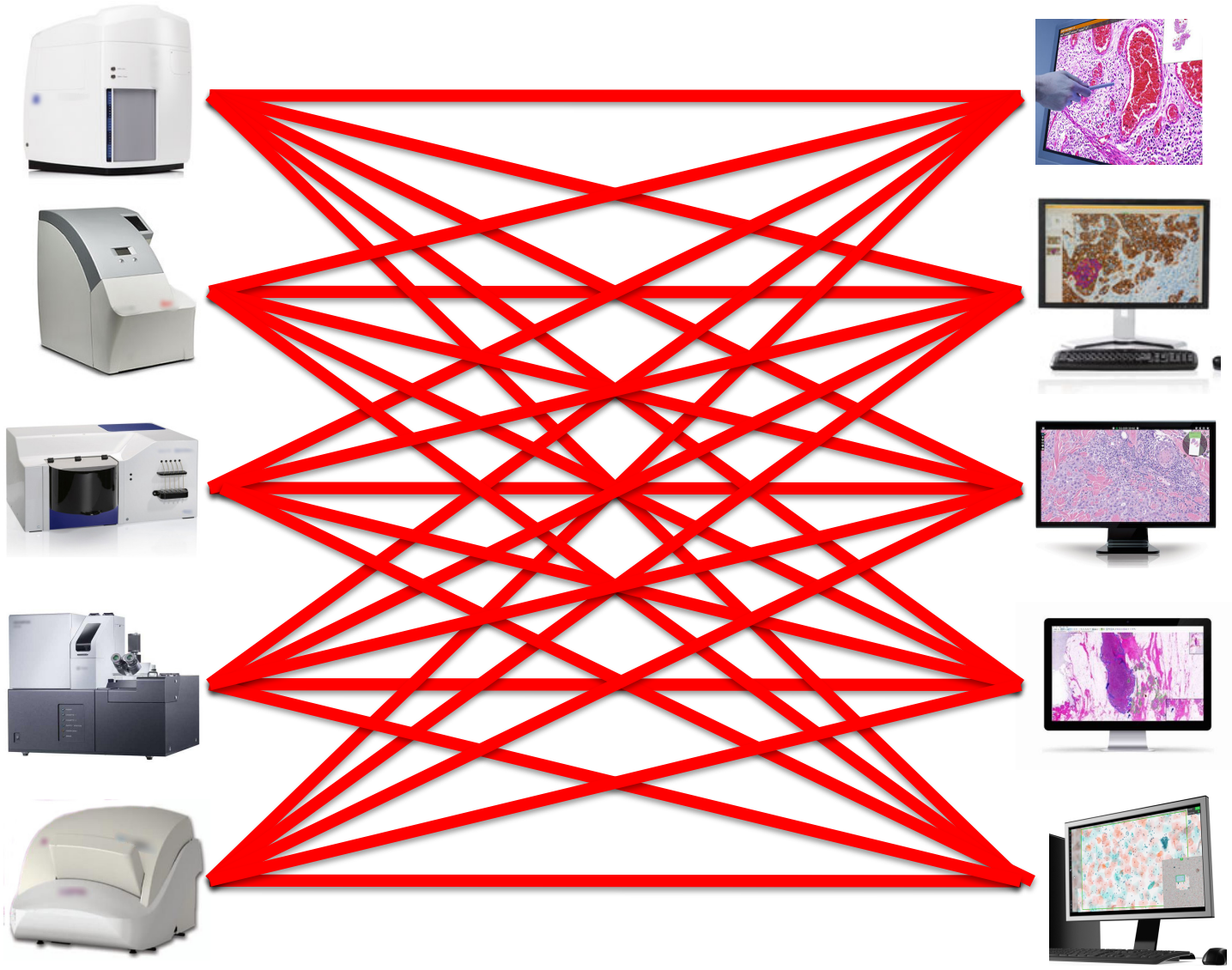
Interoperability

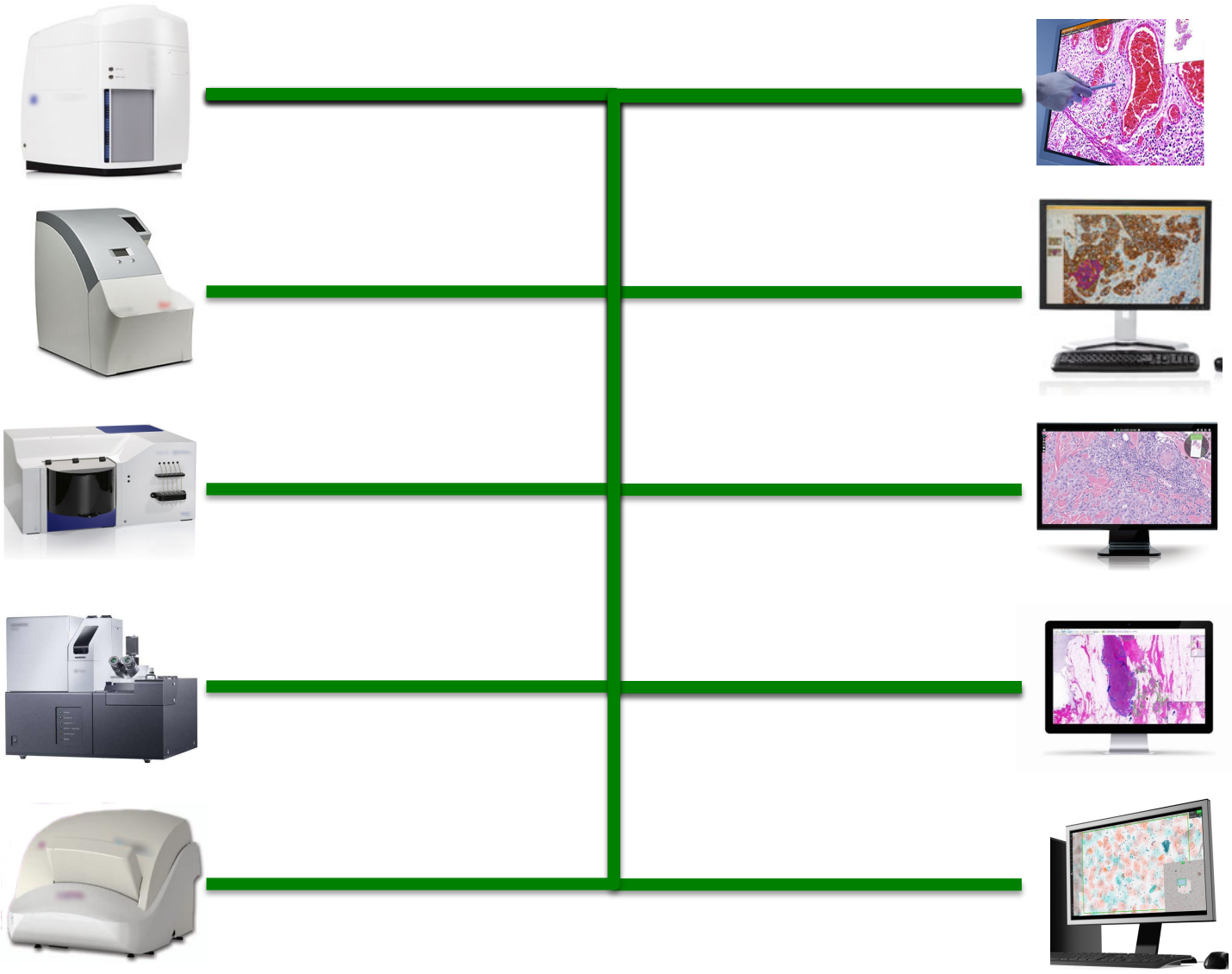
*"the ability of two or more systems or components to **exchange** information and to **use** the information that has been exchanged"*

IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary: A Compilation of IEEE Standard Computer Glossaries. 1990


JOHN PALFREY AND URS GASSER
Interop
The PROMISE and PERILS of
HIGHLY INTERCONNECTED
SYSTEMS

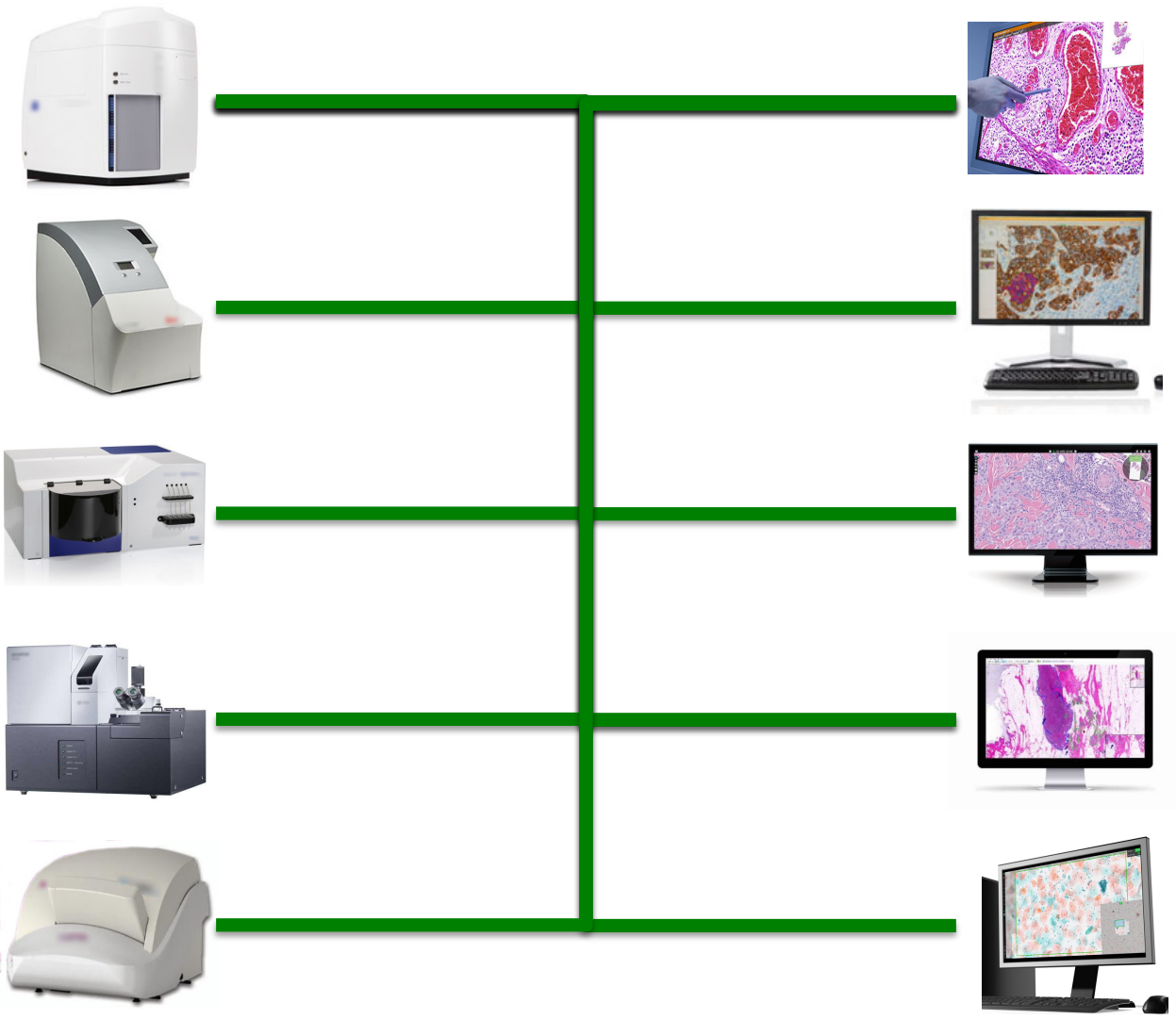






DICOM℠

Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine



Photoelectronic radiology department

M. Paul Capp, Sol Nudelman, Donald Fisher, Theron W. Ovitt, Gerald D. Pond, Meryl M. Frost, Hans Roehrig, Joachim Seeger, Donald Oimette
Department of Radiology, University of Arizona Health Sciences Center, Tucson, Arizona 85724

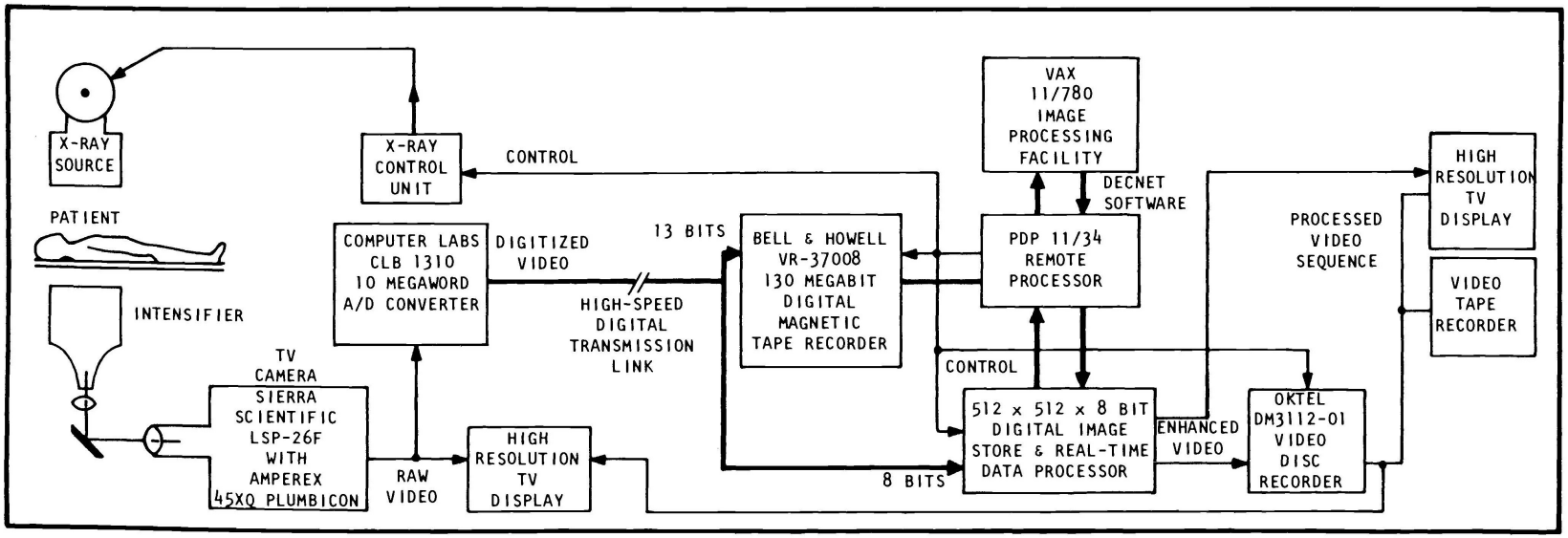
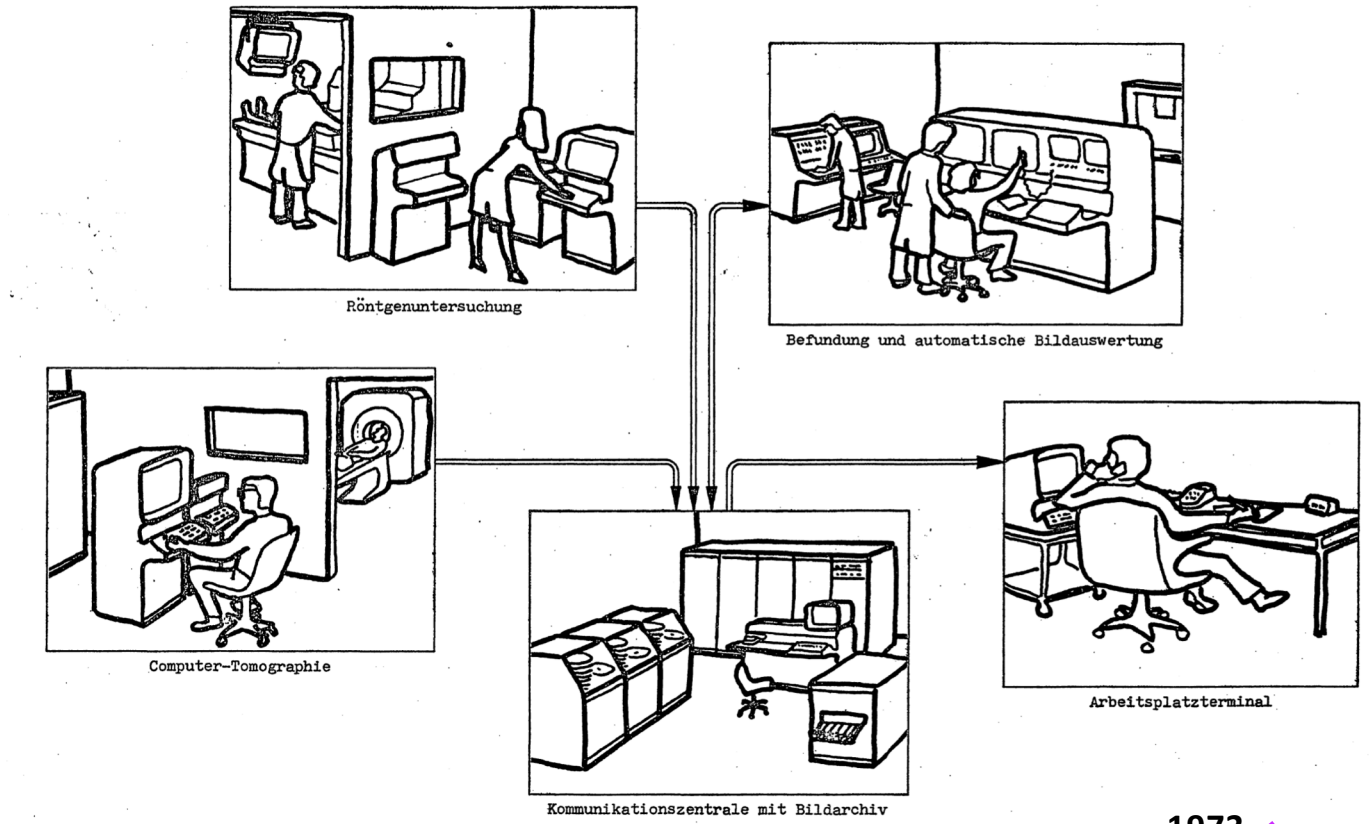


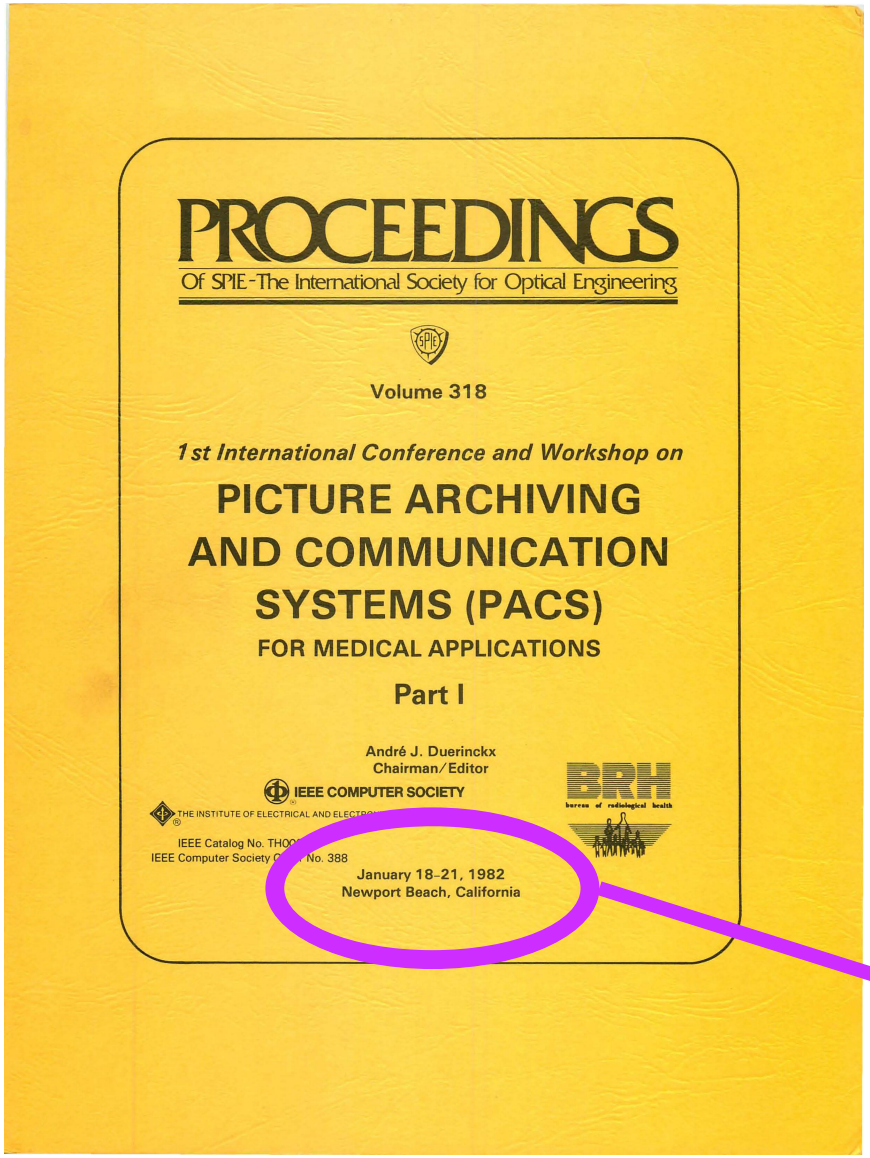
Figure 1. System block diagram of demonstration facility.

1981



1973

Meyer-Ebrecht D. [Electronic Archival System for X-Rays Images - Work proposal for a research project in the years 1974 and 1975] Elektronisches Archivierungssystem für Röntgenbilder – Arbeitsvorschlag für ein Forschungsprojekt in den Jahren 1974 und 1975. Hamburg, Germany: Philips Research Labs; 1973 Oct.


PROCEEDINGS
Of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
Volume 318
1st International Conference and Workshop on
PICTURE ARCHIVING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS (PACS)
FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS
Part I
André J. Duerinckx
Chairman/Editor
IEEE COMPUTER SOCIETY
BRH
bureau of radiological health
January 18-21, 1982
Newport Beach, California

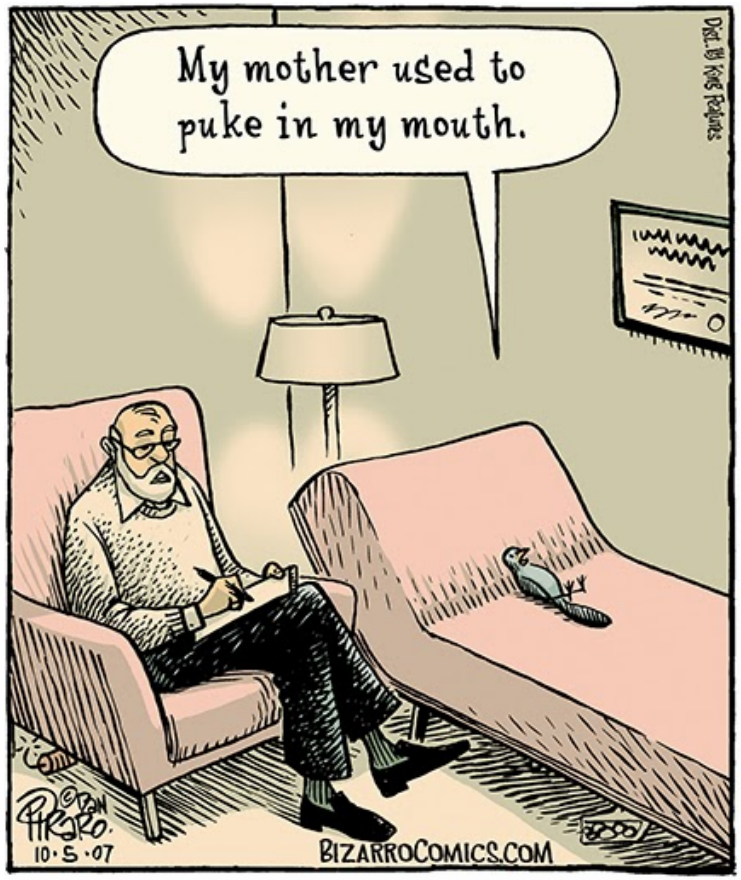
1982

36 years ago – radiology PACS and DICOM ubiquitous 15-20 years later!

DICOM – Diversity from early on …

- DICOM has been around a very long time (1985 ACR-NEMA)
- DICOM has been doing more than radiology for a long time too
- Cardiology – 1995
- Radiotherapy – 1996
- Visible Light – 1998 – including Slide Microscopy
- Even before that – Secondary Capture RGB – 1993
- Increasingly specialty specific image types and metadata
- Whole Slide Imaging – 2010
- Ophthalmic Tomography Angiography – 2017

Store, Find & Regurgitate +/- View



Storing anything and everything

- … with DICOM …
- Specific SOP Class and IOD – e.g., Ophthalmic Photography
- Generic SOP Class and IOD – e.g., VL Photographic
- Anything at all SOP Class & IOD – e.g., Secondary Capture
- Distinguished by Pixel Data restrictions & metadata
- Pixel Data “payload” – uncompressed or compressed (e.g., JPEG-*, MPEG-*)
- Metadata (“header”) – composite (shared) and modality (clinical application) specific

Visible Light IODs and SOP Classes

- VL Endoscopic Image (IOD and Storage SOP Class)
- VL Microscopic Image
- VL Slide-Coordinates Microscopic Image
- VL Photographic Image

- Video Endoscopic Image
- Video Microscopic Image
- Video Photographic Image

- VL Whole Slide Microscopy Image

Ophthalmic IODs and SOP Classes

- Ophthalmic Photography 8 bit Image
- Ophthalmic Photography 16 bit Image
- Ophthalmic Tomography Image
- Ophthalmic Refractive Measurements (Lensometry, Visual Acuity, …)
- Ophthalmic Visual Field Static Perimetry Measurements
- Ophthalmic Thickness Map
- Wide Field Ophthalmic Photography Stereographic Projection Image
- Wide Field Ophthalmic Photography 3D Coordinates Image
- Ophthalmic Optical Coherence Tomography En Face Image
- Ophthalmic Optical Coherence Tomography B-scan Volume Analysis

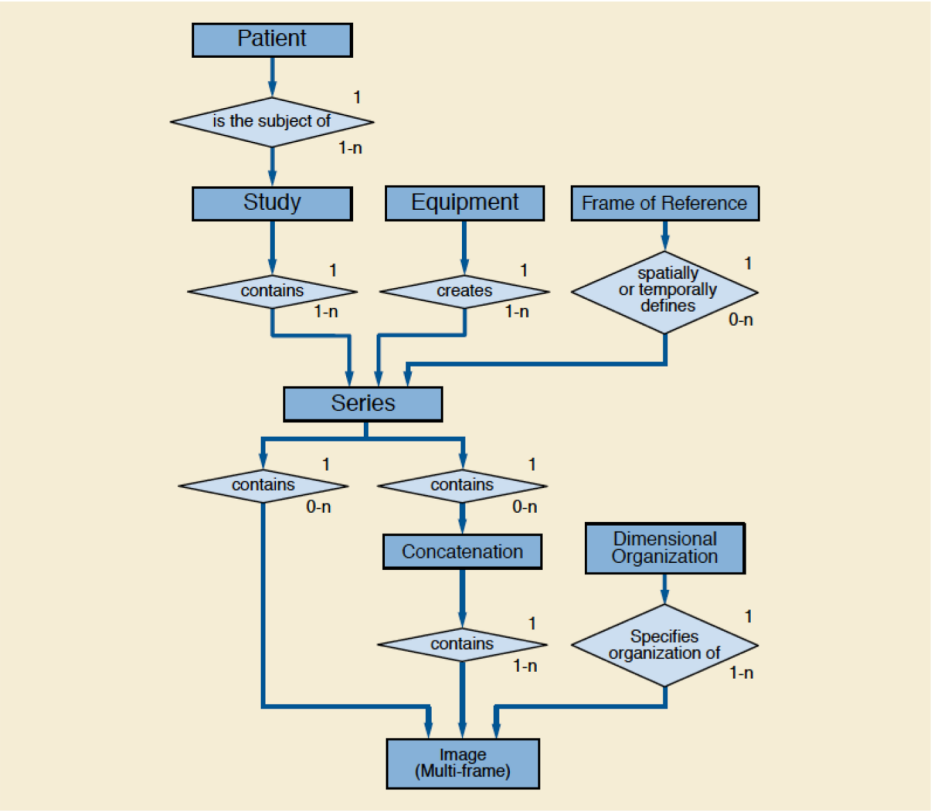
It's the metadata, stupid

http://medium.com/digital-trends-index/its-the-metadata-stupid-12a4fc121e45#.4zhwdz5y0

Composite Context

- All of the stuff that is the same across multiple images (files, instances) … i.e., of the DICOM Composite Information Model:
  - Patient … same for all instances for patient
  - Study … same for all instances for procedure
  - Series … new for each related acquisition or derivation
  - Equipment
  - Multi-Frame Dimensions
  - Frame of Reference … e.g., if same slide coordinates
- Provides the basis for database/browser structure

Composite Information Model



Extreme Metadata – or not

- Every image needs the Pixel Data described (rows, columns, bit depth, etc.), and unique identifiers
- Beyond that lot or a little, whatever is needed
- Bare minimum – some identifier to match some other system – recipient does the matching work
- Everything and the kitchen sink – detailed description of the patient's state, acquisition process, etc., using standard string values or codes – recipient is passive
- The latter is the norm in radiology

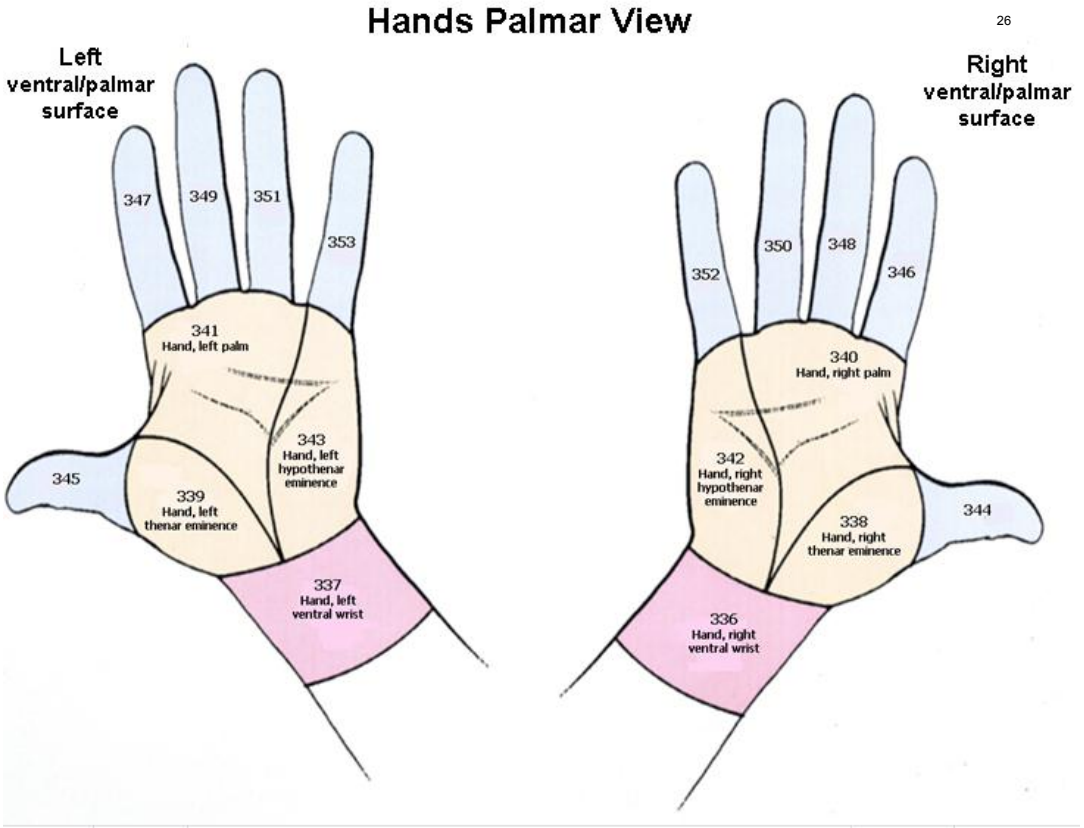
Minimum Chips

- As little as possible in one of the generic SOP Classes
- Very few required Type 1 elements
- Type 2 required elements may be “empty” if unknown
- Only Patient ID (empty name, DOB, age, sex – server will lookup, coerce)
- Send Content (or Acquisition) Date and Time only – server (or user) can match to other records captured contemporaneously
- Absent/empty Accession Number, Admission ID, Service Episode ID
- Make up some (Study, Series, Instance) UIDs
- With STOW-RS, can even omit the Pixel Data description, and let the server figure it out from the JPEG payload

More than is strictly necessary

- Can do better by adding what is relevant to the recipient
- Textual descriptions (e.g., in Study/Series Description, Image Comments)
- Modality – more specific than “other”
- A little anatomy – may be hardwired (e.g., knee arthroscopy, colonoscopy, retinal fundoscopy) or user controlled (e.g., handheld skin lesion photos) – is best coded (e.g., SNOMED, FMA, clinical specialty codes such as NYU Melanoma CCG) rather than just text string
- Guiding principle – what can the recipient benefit from that is not too burdensome to capture?
- Radiology experience – rich metadata drives hanging protocols, prior pre-fetching, finding the right stuff in the study/series browser

Surface Anatomy – NYU, Mayo



Surface Anatomy – NYU, Mayo

Coding Scheme Designator	Code Value	Code Meaning	SNOMED-CT Concept ID	UMLS Concept Unique ID	FMA ID	ICD-11	NYU Code L	NYU Code M	NYU Code R	Mayo Code L	Mayo Code M	Mayo Code R
SRT	T-02814	Skin of medial surface of thigh	73958006	C0222273		XA1YQ6	401		400	401		400
DCM	ddd300	Skin of mid back					227		226	227		226
DCM	ddd121	Skin of mid paraspinal region						234				
SRT	T-02141	Skin of nasolabial fold	37108007	C0222096	322319		27		28	27		28
SRT	T-02300	Skin of neck	43081002	C0205030	23021	XA7AA6					519	
SRT	T-02431	Skin of nipple	54468004	C0222150	12828	XA5MC5	205		204	205		204
SRT	T-02140	Skin of nose	113179006	C0222095	24763	XA3H13					510	
SRT	T-02305	Skin of nuchal region	4658004	C0222134	23020	XA1M78	45		46	45		46

Extremely rich metadata

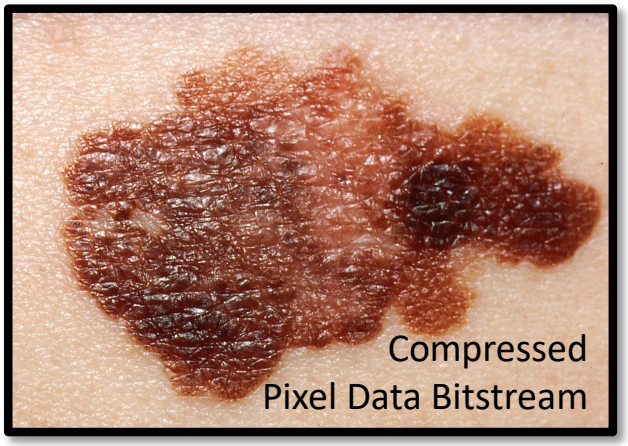
- All sorts of stuff relevant to the interpretation
- Even if another local source, needed when image is exported
- Identification and description of the patient
- Other Patient IDs, age, height, weight
- Patient (or specimen) preparation, positioning
- Acquisition process (e.g., illumination, filtration)
- Special aspects of the technique (e.g., fluorescence)

Why this matters

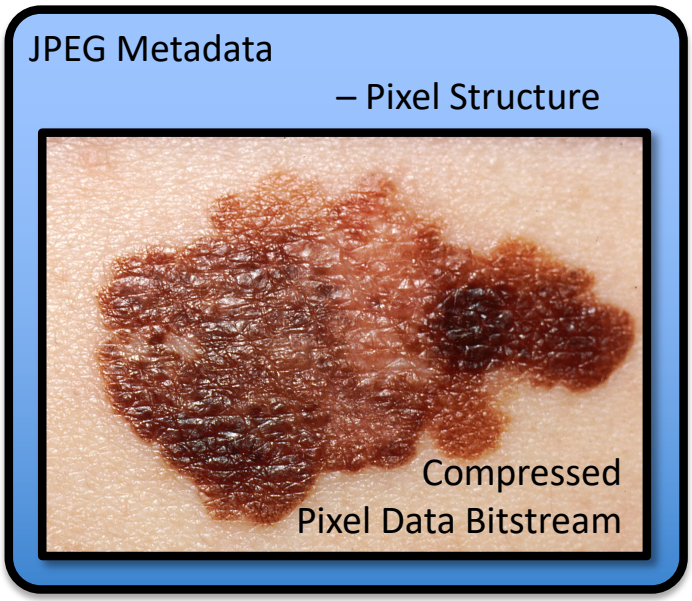
- Why not just save “consumer format” data in a content management system, and let it worry about the metadata?
- Export beyond the system (enterprise) – transfer, referrals
- Import from elsewhere – where does the metadata come from?
- Migrations – VNAs, CMS, EMRs go end-of-life just like PACS do – do you really want to repeat the pain of your last legacy PACS migration with its proprietary database and non-standard internal file format and proprietary compression?
- Mergers and acquisitions – when you get swallowed, your new owner will want to assimilate you, and standards (DICOM) help

Camera

Camera

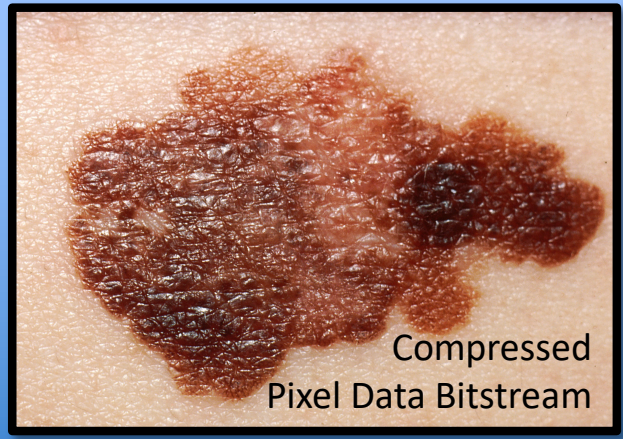


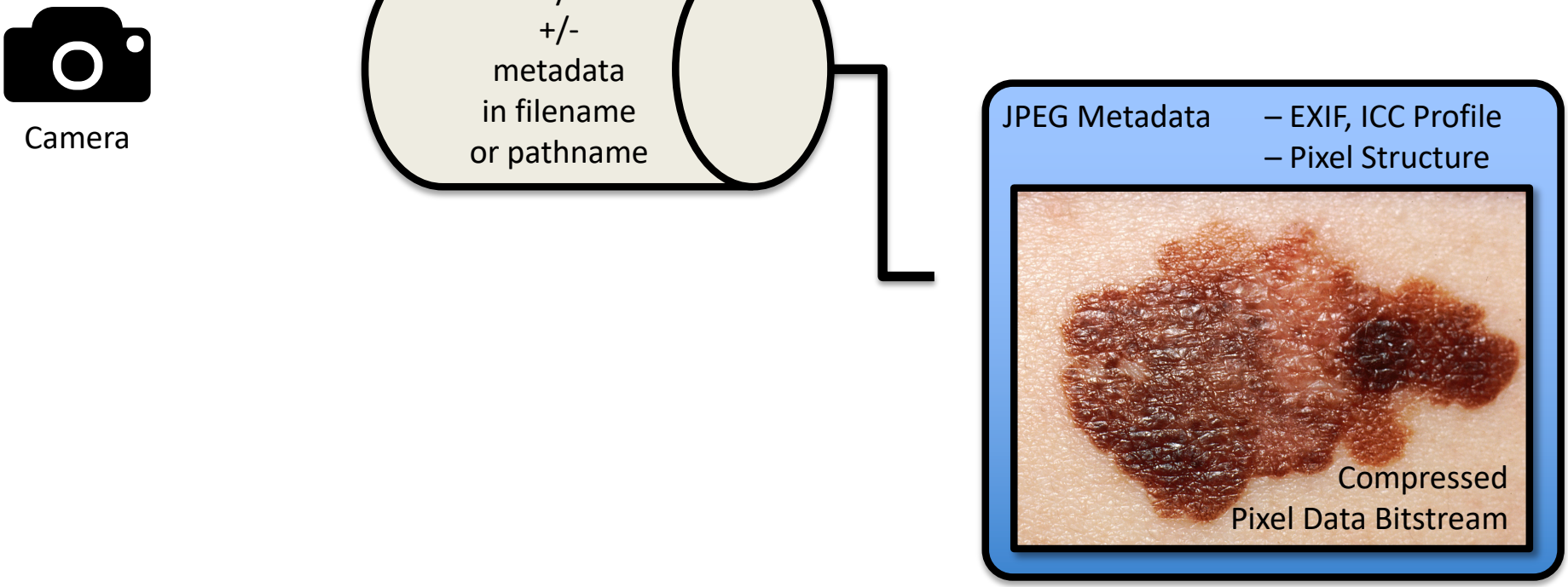
Camera


JPEG Metadata
– Pixel Structure
Compressed
Pixel Data Bitstream

Camera

JPEG Metadata – EXIF, ICC Profile
– Pixel Structure



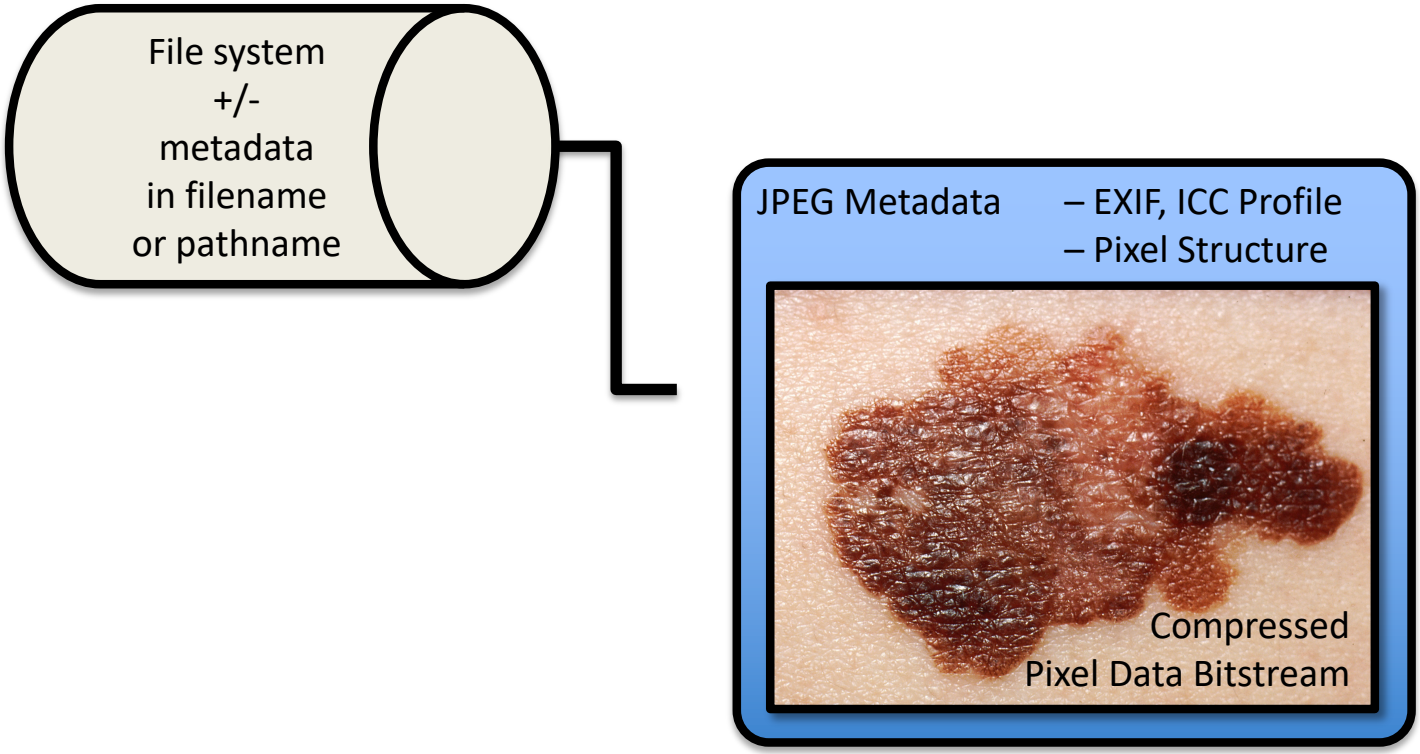

Camera
File system
+/-
metadata
in filename
or pathname
JPEG Metadata
– EXIF, ICC Profile
– Pixel Structure
Compressed
Pixel Data Bitstream

Metadata – Solution 1

Do it with DICOM

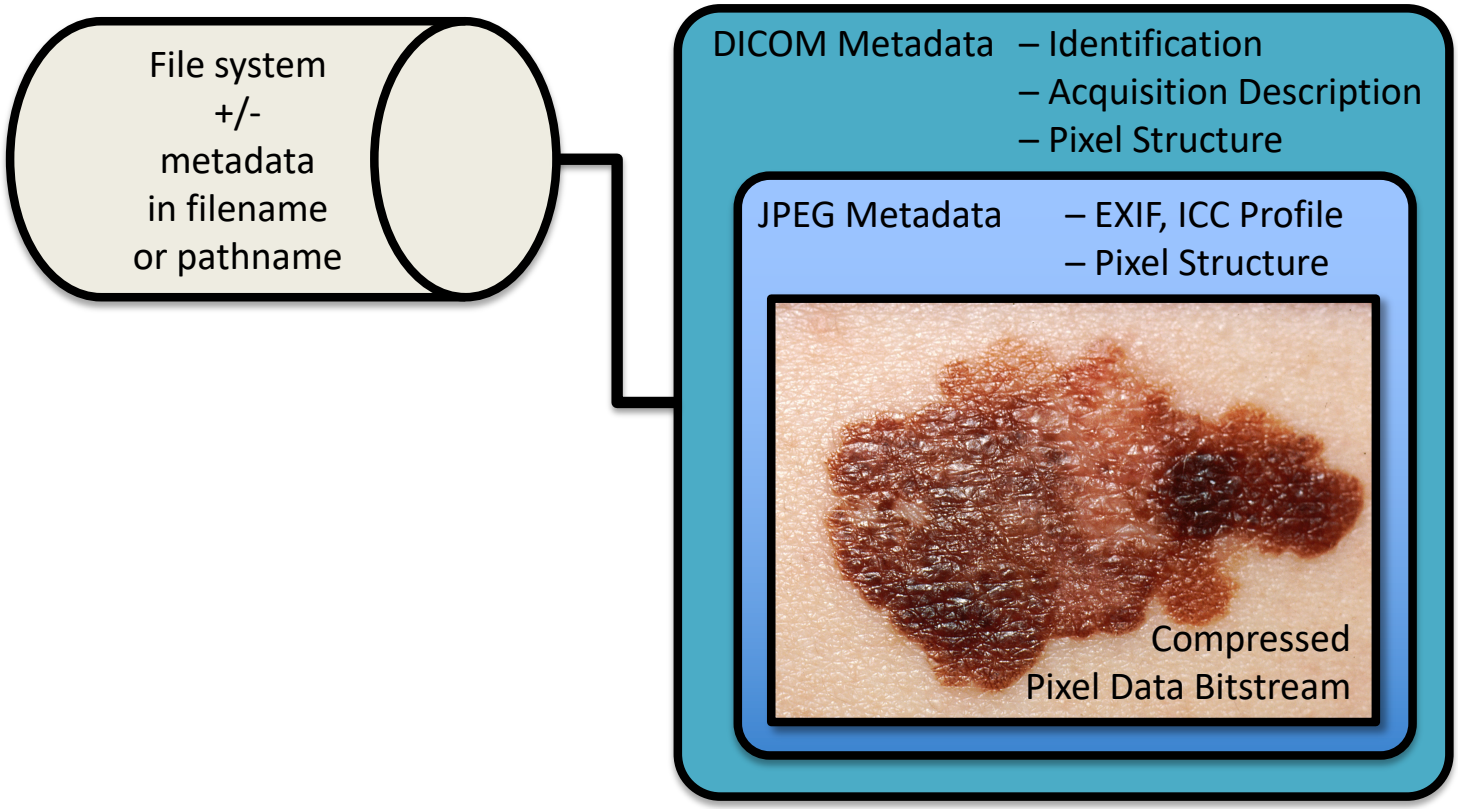
DICOM File

Camera



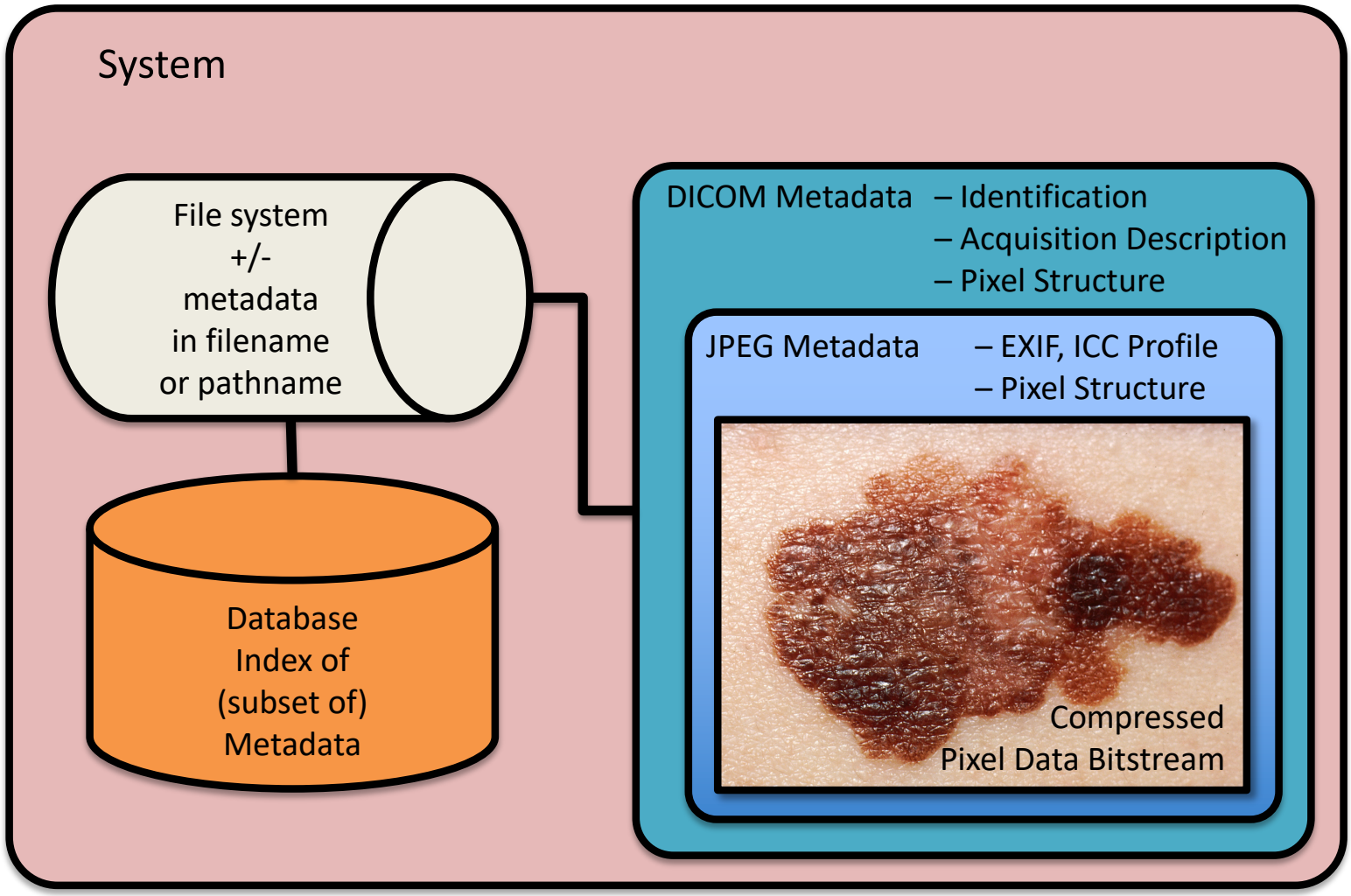
DICOM File

Camera

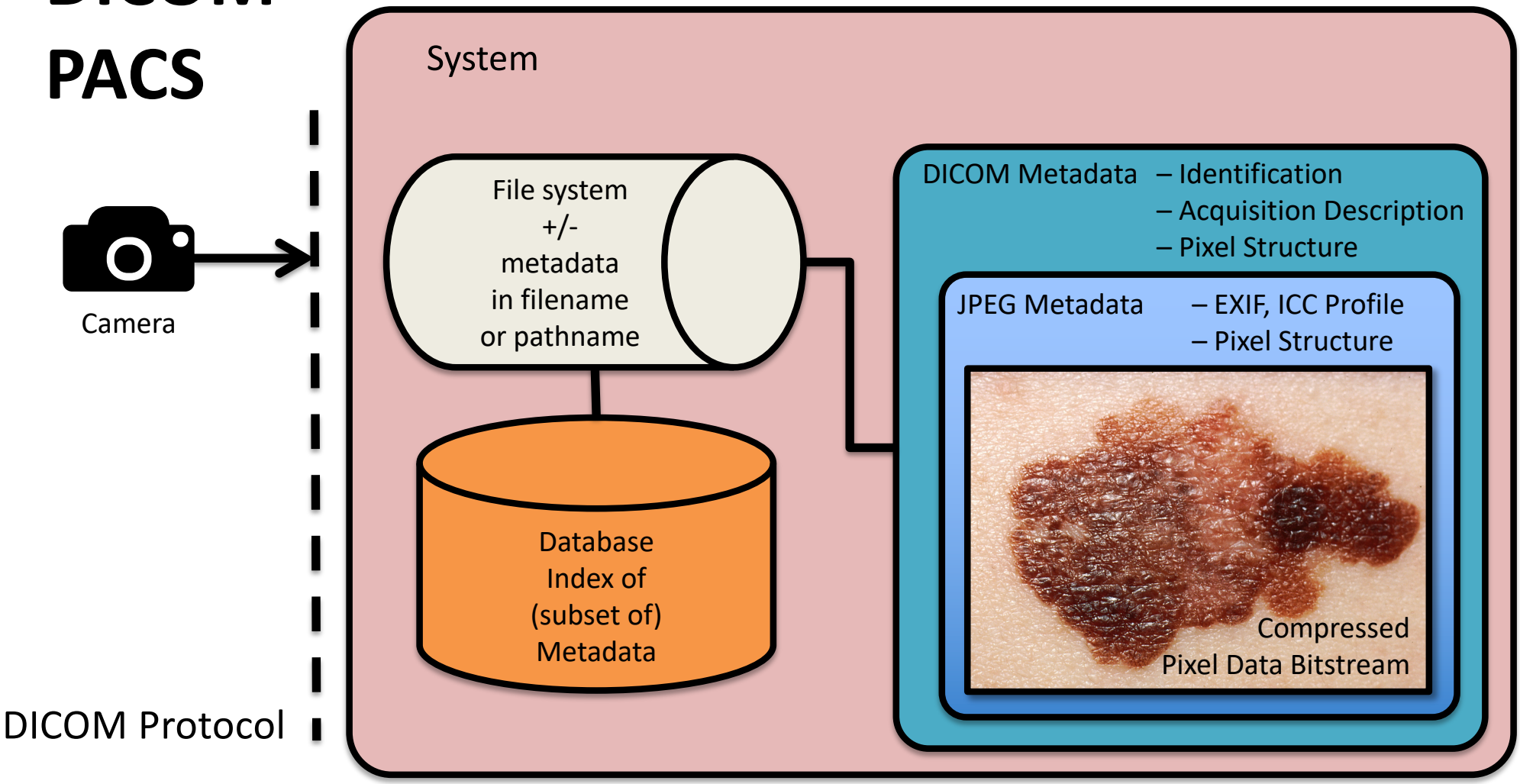


DICOM Fileset

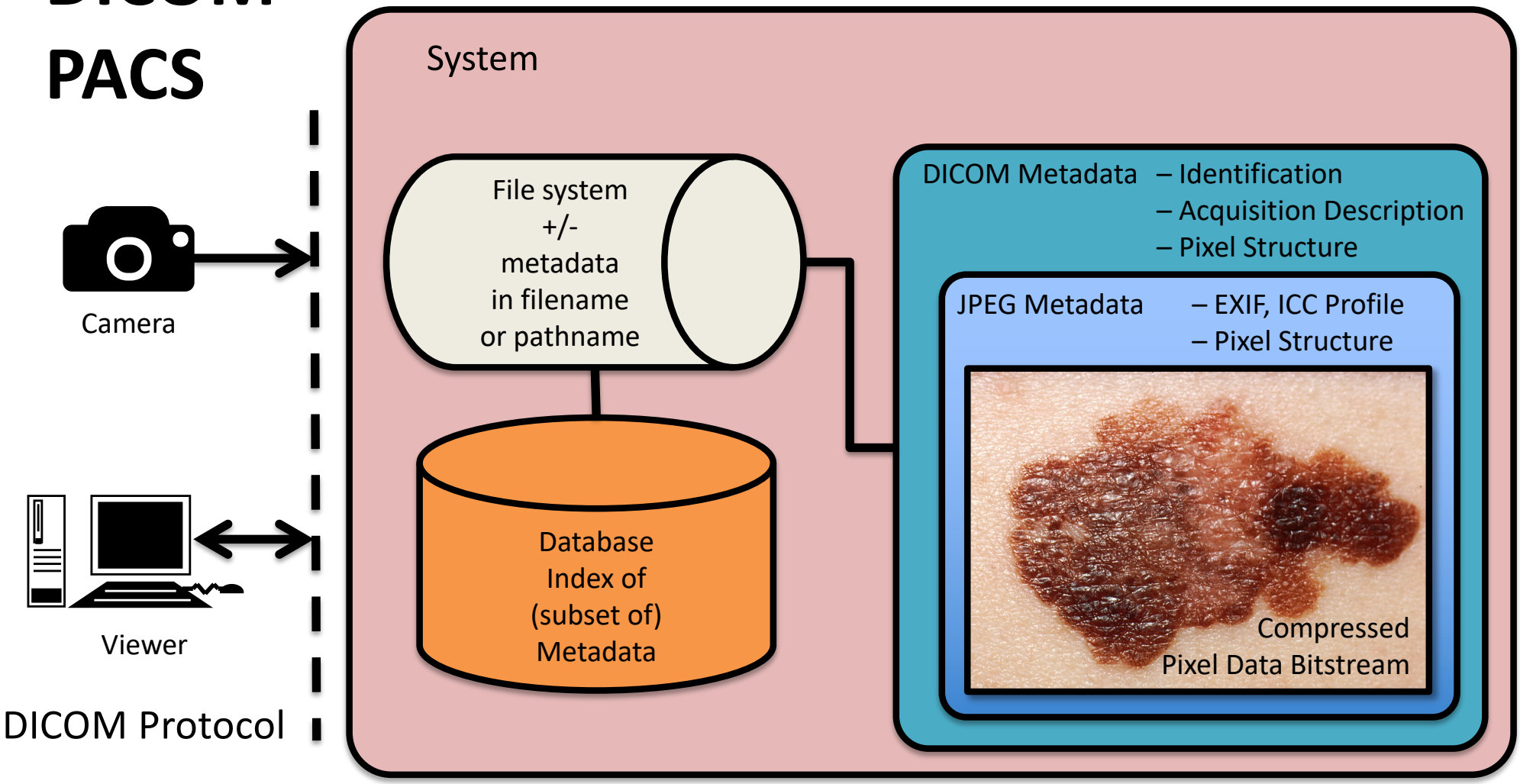
Camera



DICOM PACS


System
File system
+/-
metadata
in filename
or pathname
Database
Index of
(subset of)
Metadata
DICOM Metadata – Identification
– Acquisition Description
– Pixel Structure
JPEG Metadata – EXIF, ICC Profile
– Pixel Structure
Compressed
Pixel Data Bitstream
Camera
DICOM Protocol

DICOM PACS


System
File system
+/-
metadata
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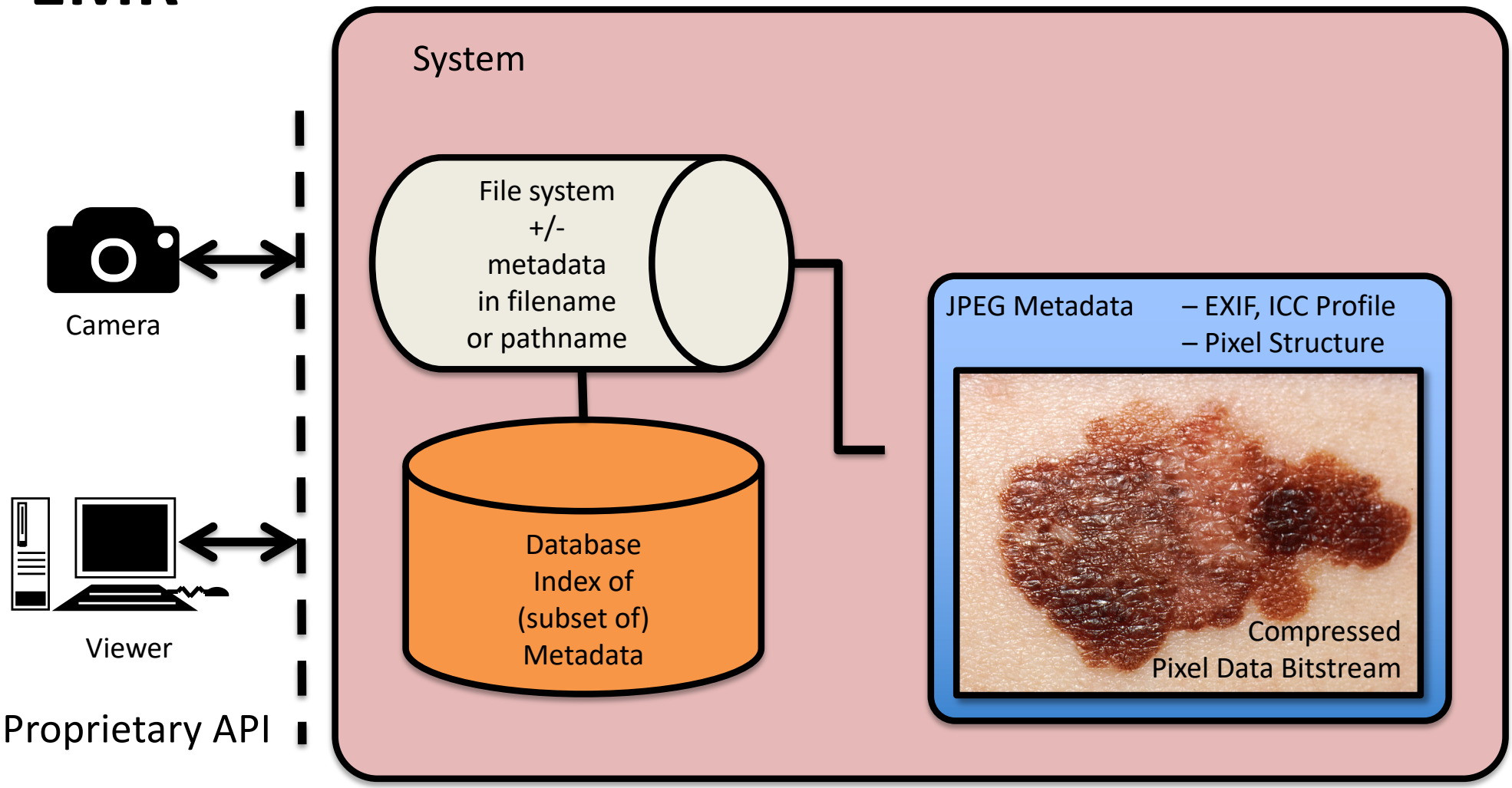
Database
Index of
(subset of)
Metadata
DICOM Metadata – Identification
– Acquisition Description
– Pixel Structure
JPEG Metadata – EXIF, ICC Profile
– Pixel Structure
Compressed
Pixel Data Bitstream
Camera
Viewer
DICOM Protocol

Metadata – Solution 2

Do it with EMR

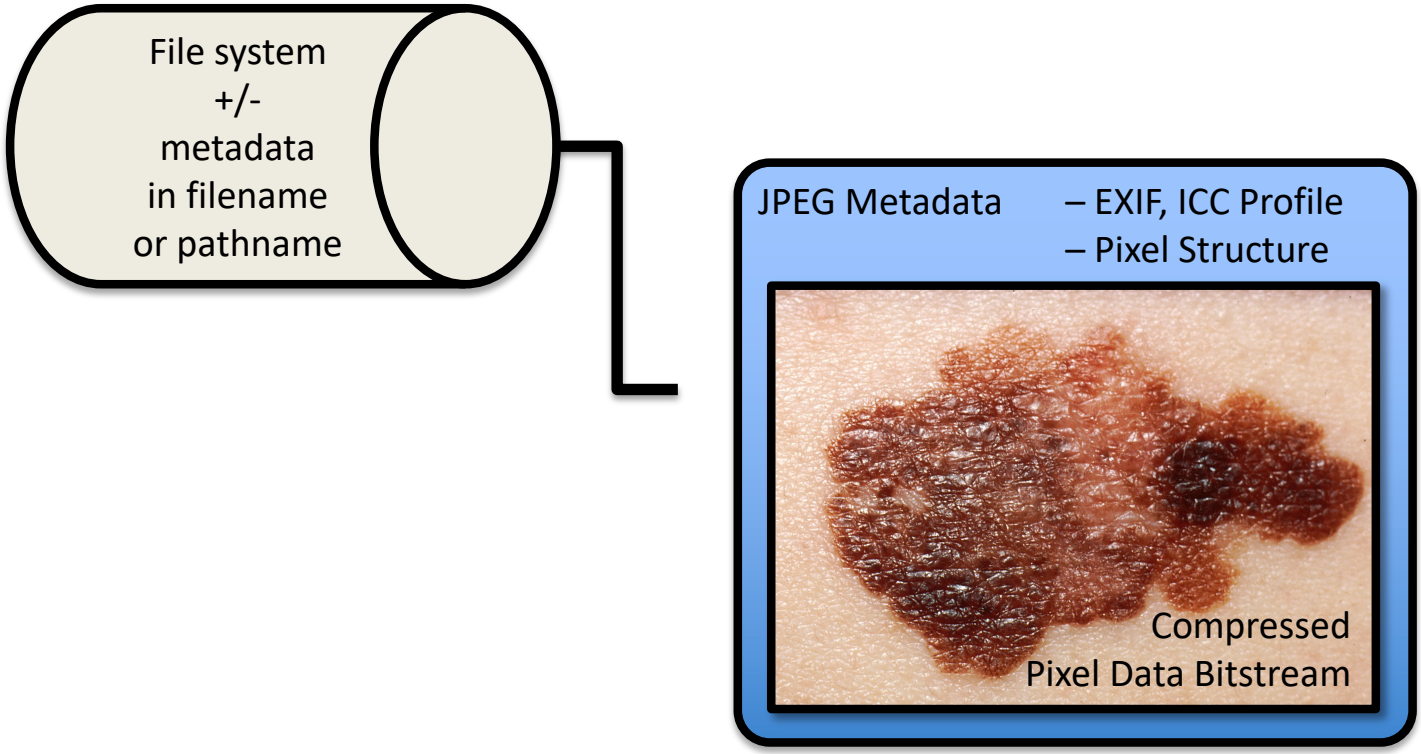
“non-DICOM images”

EMR

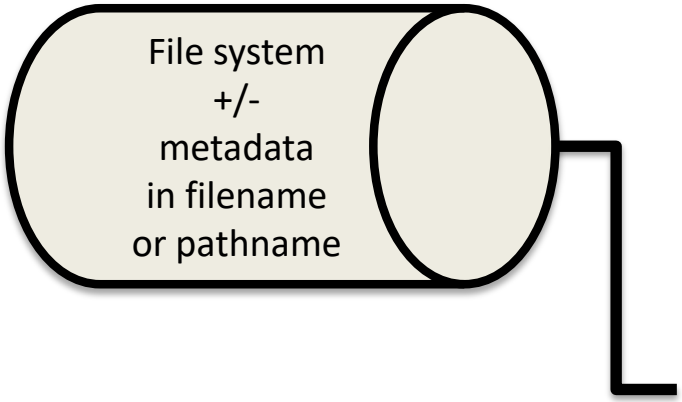

System
File system
+/-
metadata
in filename
or pathname
Database
Index of
(subset of)
Metadata
JPEG Metadata
– EXIF, ICC Profile
– Pixel Structure
Compressed
Pixel Data Bitstream
Camera
Viewer
Proprietary API

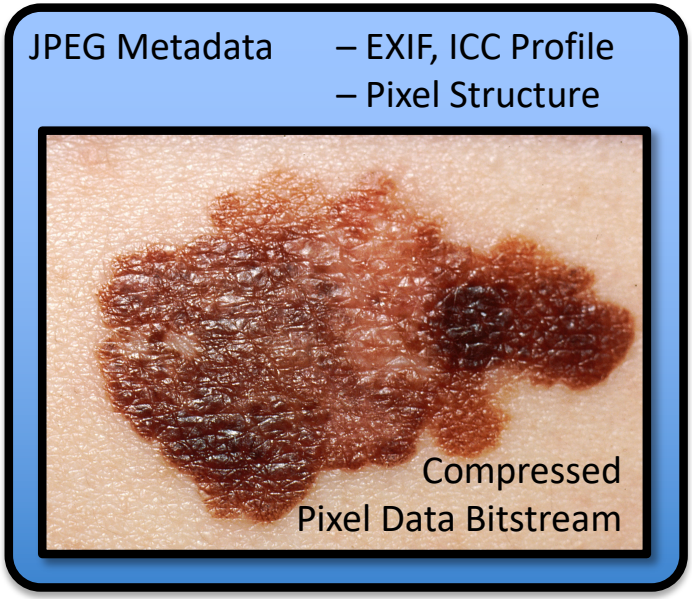
EMR

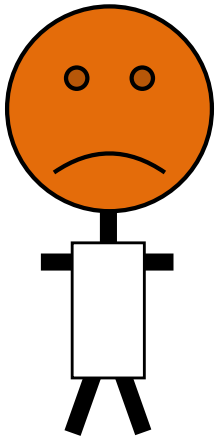
Export, Migration, Analysis, …



EMR
Export, Migration, Analysis, …







- What patient?
- What body part?
- What encounter?
- What date?
- …

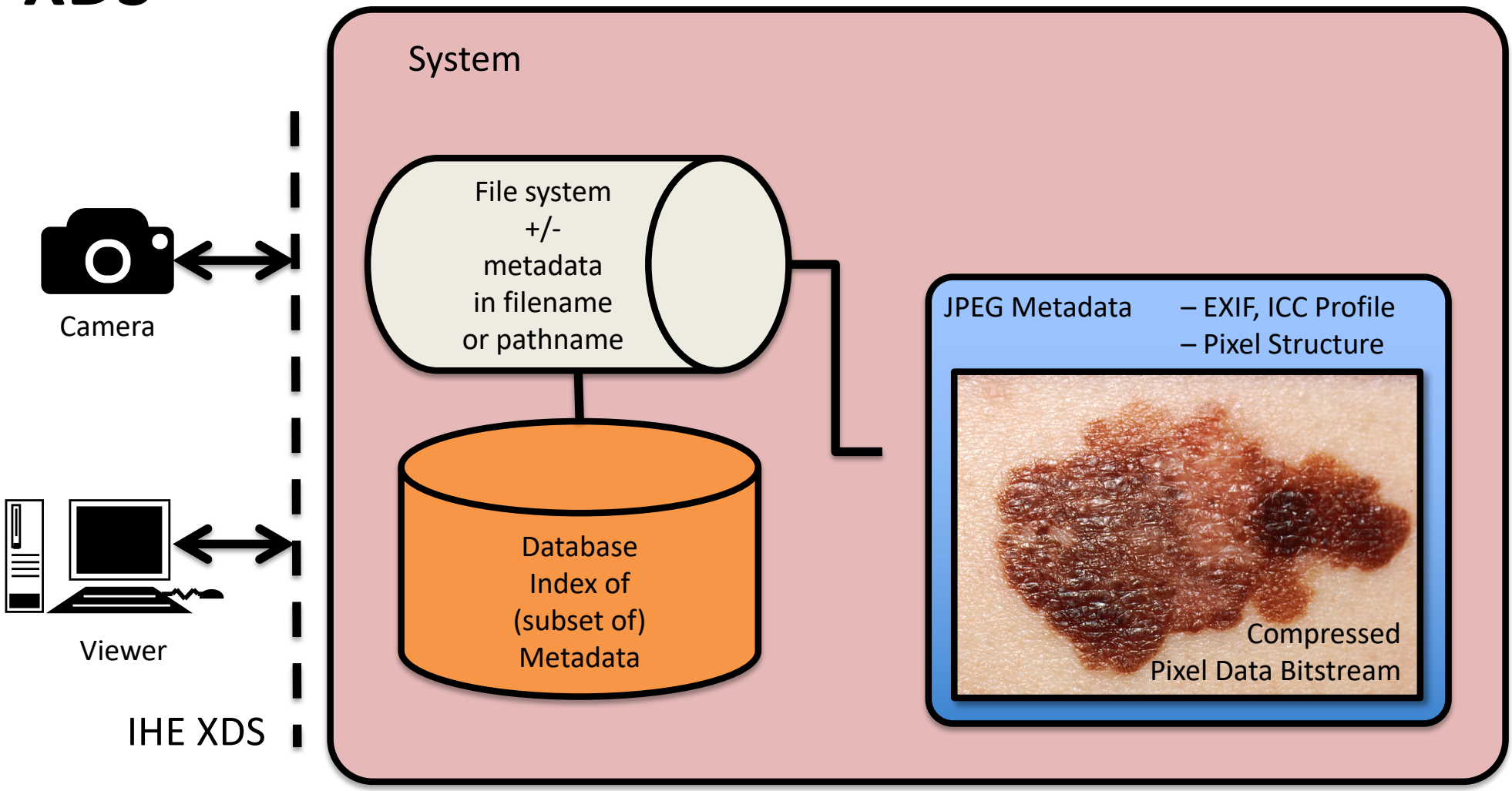

Meta ata – Sc tion 2
Do it ith EMR
“n n-DICOM im es”

Metadata – Solution 3

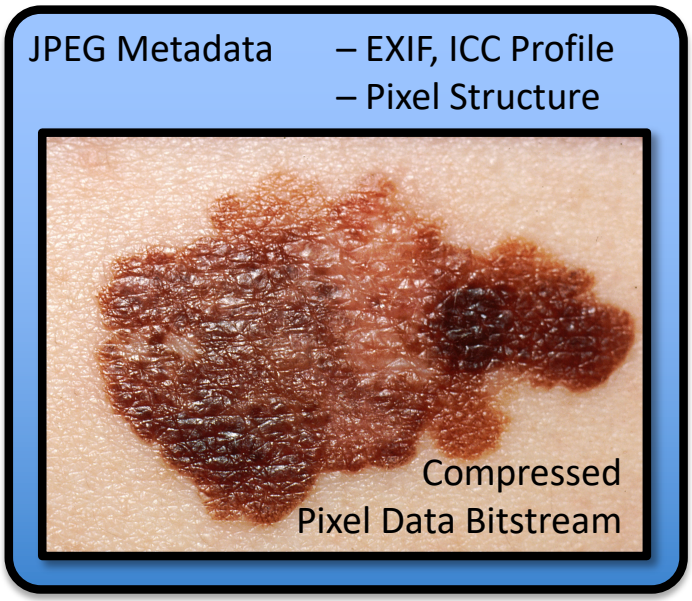
Do it with XDS

“non-DICOM images”

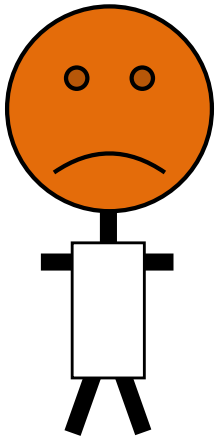
XDS


System
File system
+/-
metadata
in filename
or pathname
Database
Index of
(subset of)
Metadata
JPEG Metadata
– EXIF, ICC Profile
– Pixel Structure
Compressed
Pixel Data Bitstream
Camera
Viewer
IHE XDS

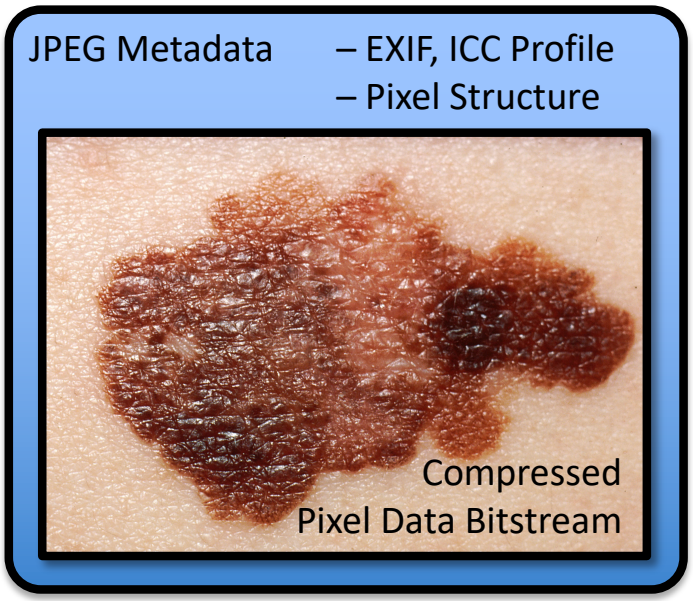
XDS
Export, Migration, Analysis, …



XDS
Export, Migration, Analysis, …



- What patient?
- What body part?
- What encounter?
- What date?
- …




Meta ata – Se tion 3
Do it ith XDS
“n n-DICOM im es”

Detachment Sucks!

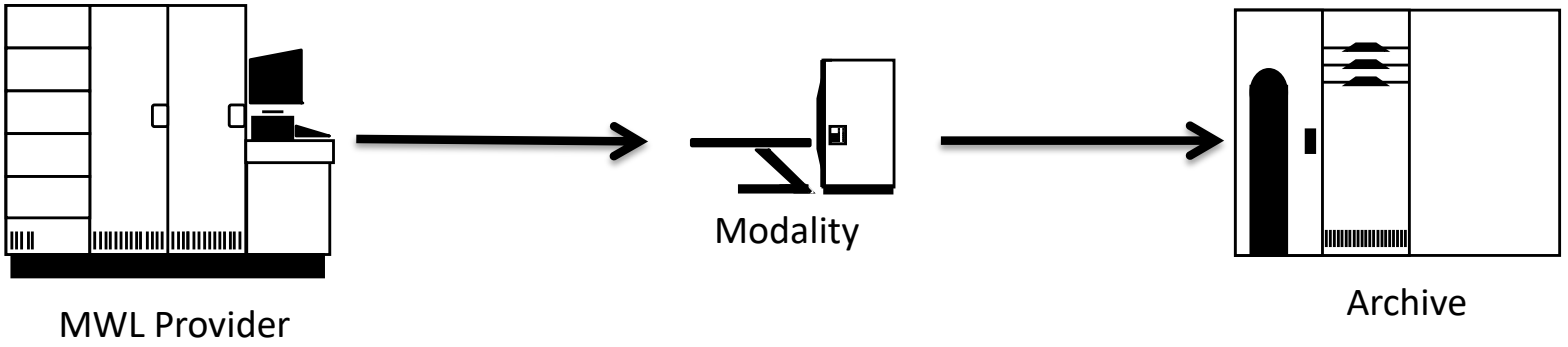
without embedded metadata, that is

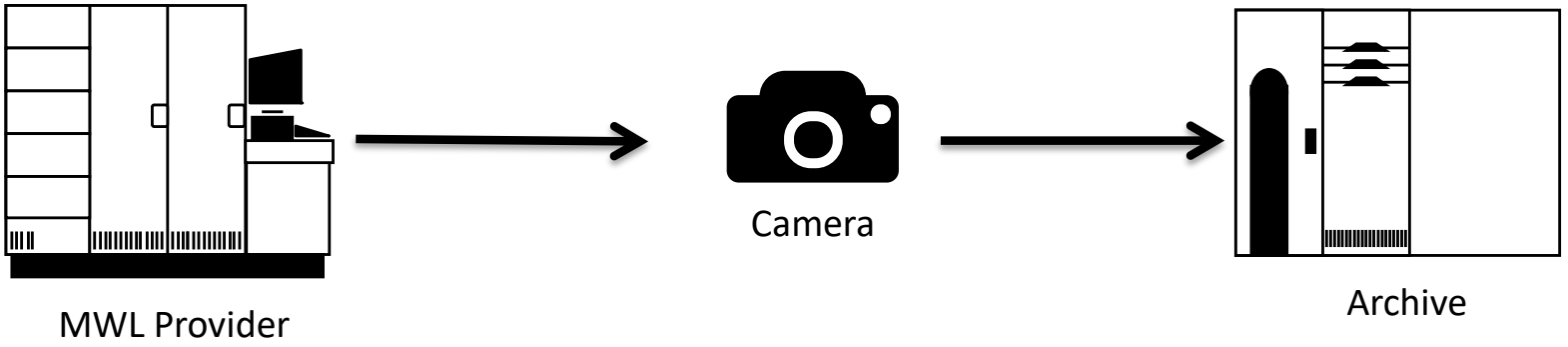
From whence cometh metadata

- Manual data entry sucks (and is error prone)
- It lives naturally in HIS, departmental IS, EMR
- They broadcast (or can be configured to send) HL7 V2 on various “trigger events”
- Asynchronous stuff sucks (since it may come when the acquisition device is least/not expecting it) – devices may be “intermittently connected”
- A 3rd party can cache it and respond to queries for it – hence DICOM Modality Worklist was born
- Today one might reinvent it with queries on FHIR resources
- HL7 vs queries have never been popular but do work

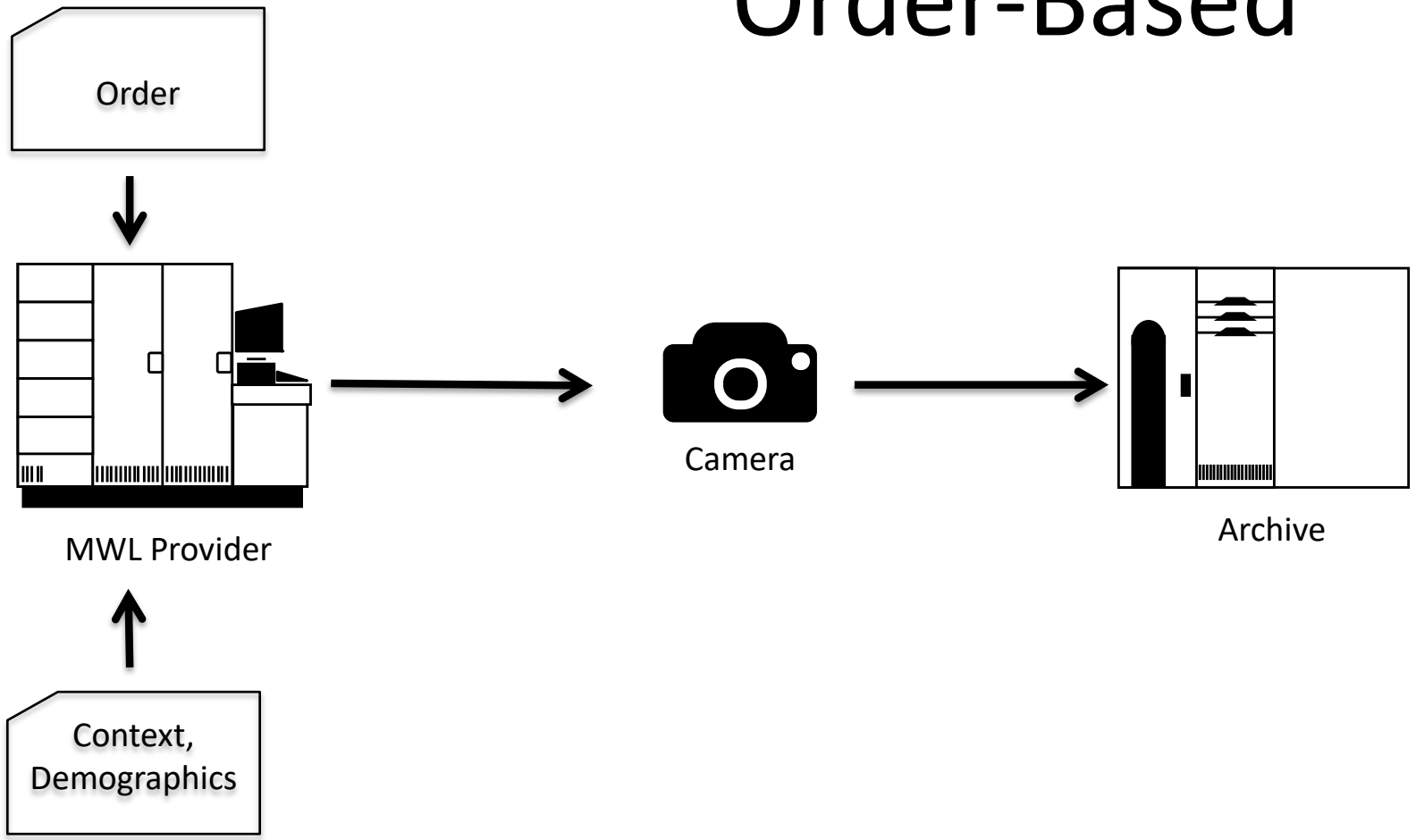
MWL beyond Radiology

- DICOM MWL does NOT depend on their being an order
- A scheduled clinic visit can trigger creation of a worklist entry
- Admission, Service Episode IDs in work lists provide match to “encounters”
- Cardiology – typically not “ordered” and even if ordered, morph during the procedure (e.g., from diagnostic cath to interventional)
- Extensive VA use of MWL for ophthalmology, endoscopy, dentistry
- Joint VA/DoD DICOM Modality Conformance Requirements – http://www.va.gov/health/IMAGING/docs/Joint_DICOM_Req_Doc_V_3_0_upd.pdf

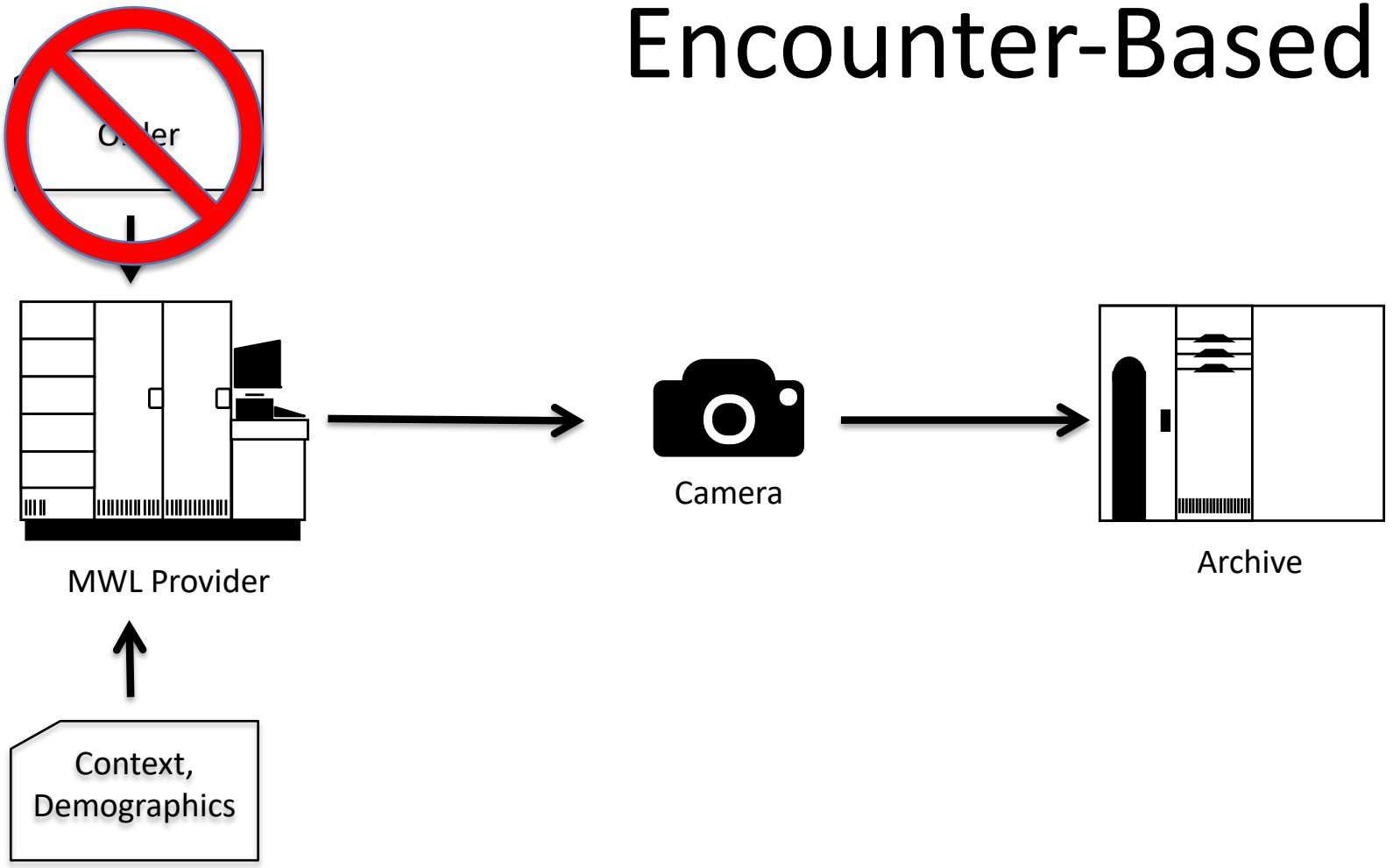

MWL Provider
Modality
Archive


MWL Provider
Camera
Archive

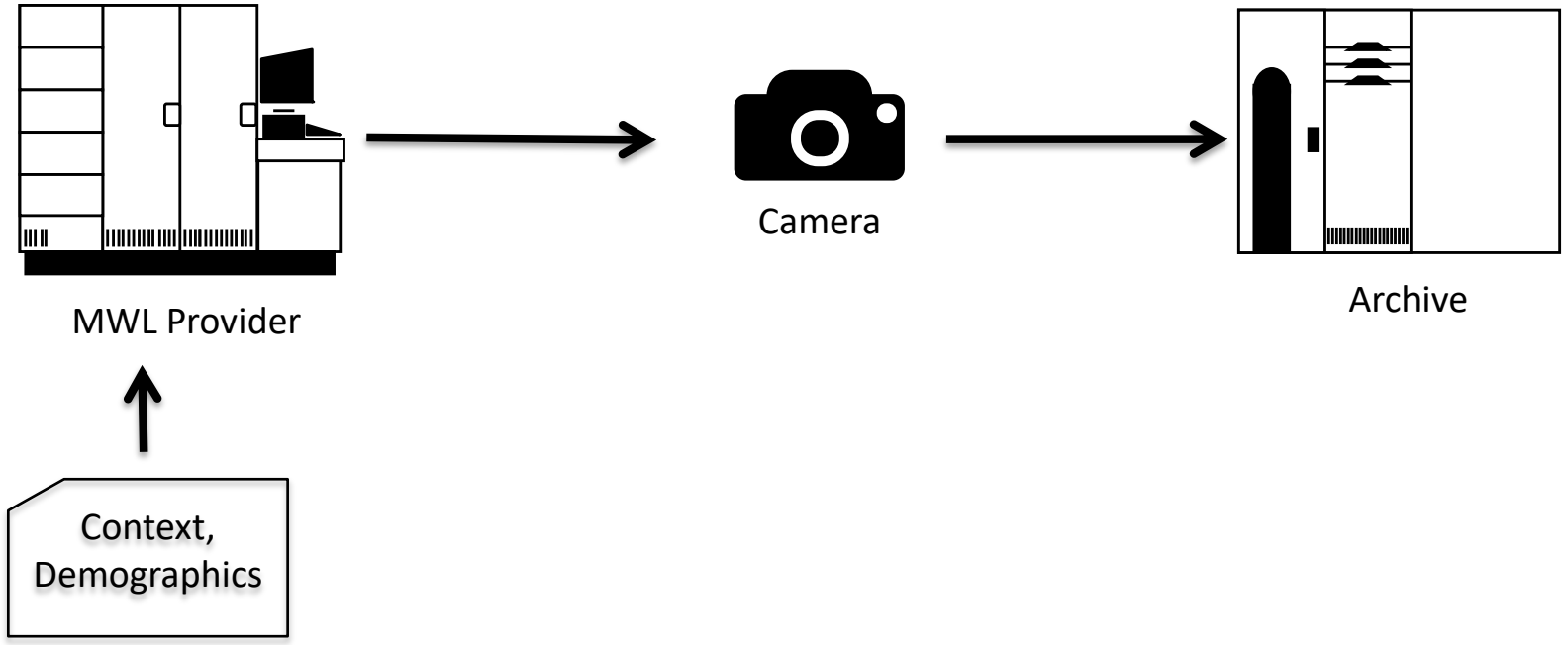
Order-Based



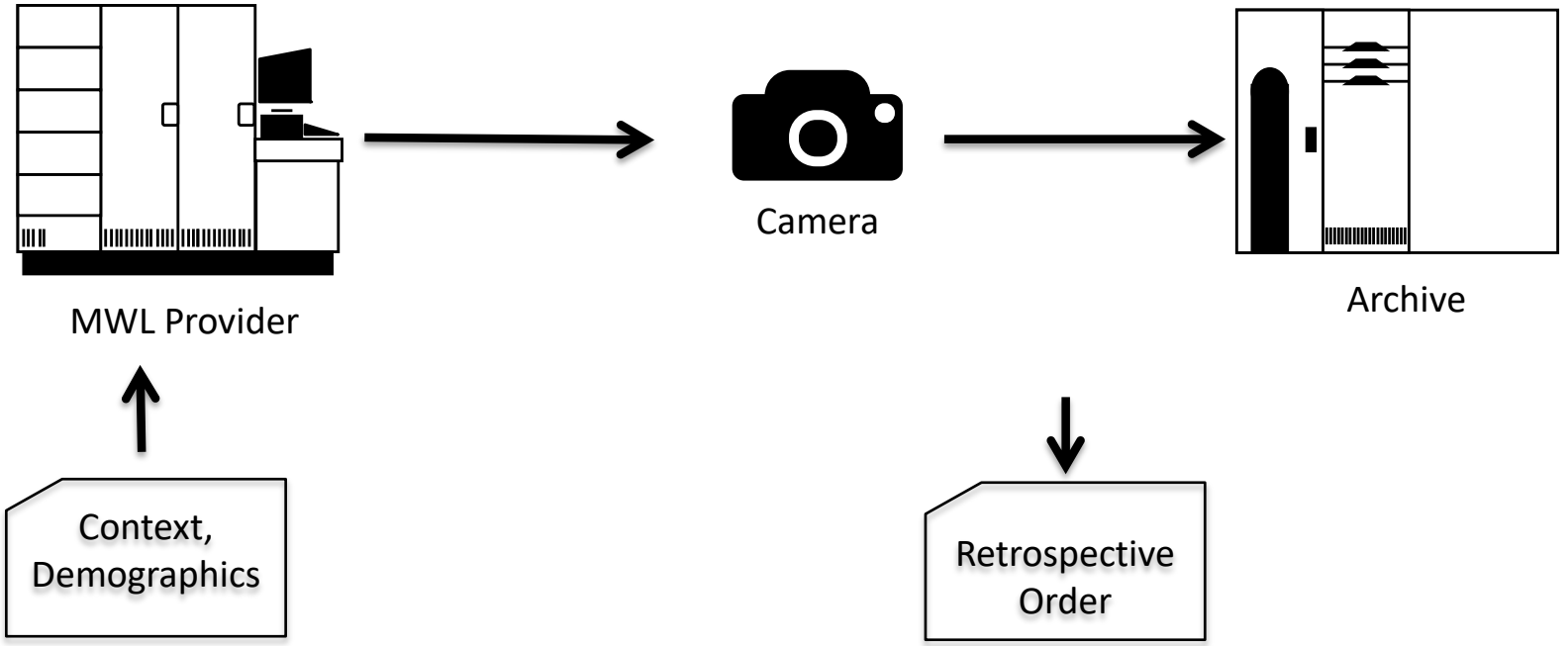
Encounter-Based



Encounter-Based



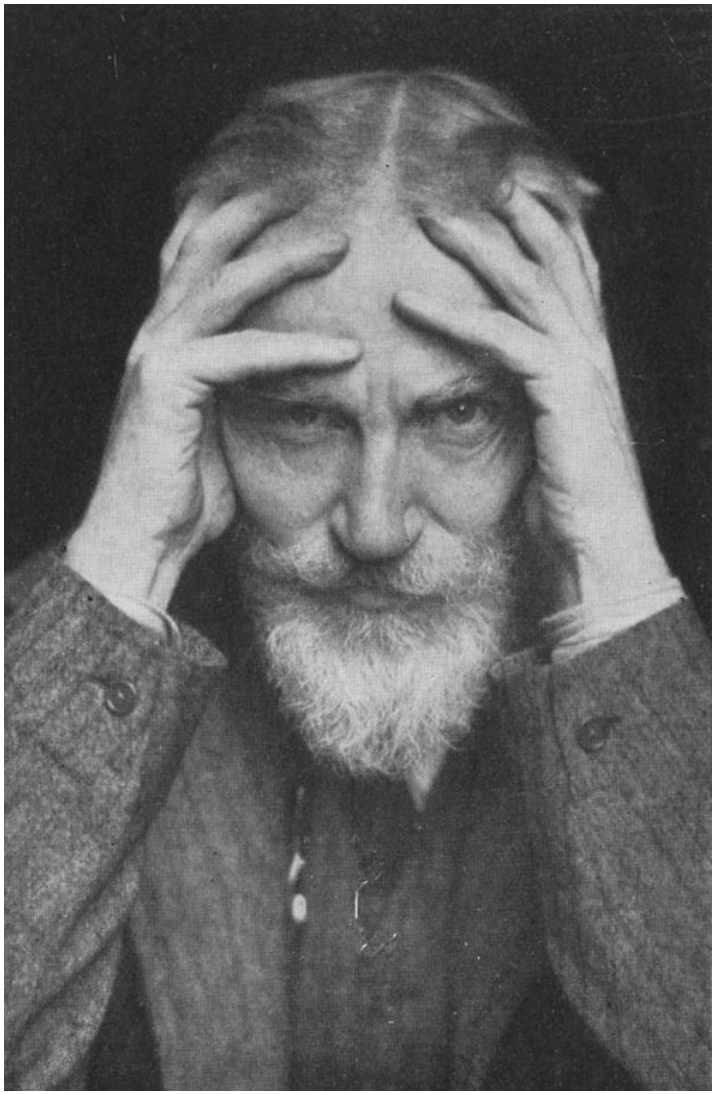
+/- Automatically Generated Order




HIS/RIS/
Praxis-
programm
PACS/
Bildarchiv
Patientenliste
Aufnahmen
IHE-Workflow mit der DICOM Camera
Setzen Sie einen integrierten Workflow um,
der Ihrer Arbeitsweise entspricht.
WiFi
Wählen Sie einen Patient
Fallnummer scannen
393223-005
19.05.15
Schneider
SÜD
Maria
23.02.1978
54 / 56TRE
19.05.2015
Schneider, Maria
23.02.1978 DERM
Patient auswählen
oder
Fallnummer scannen
Fotografieren

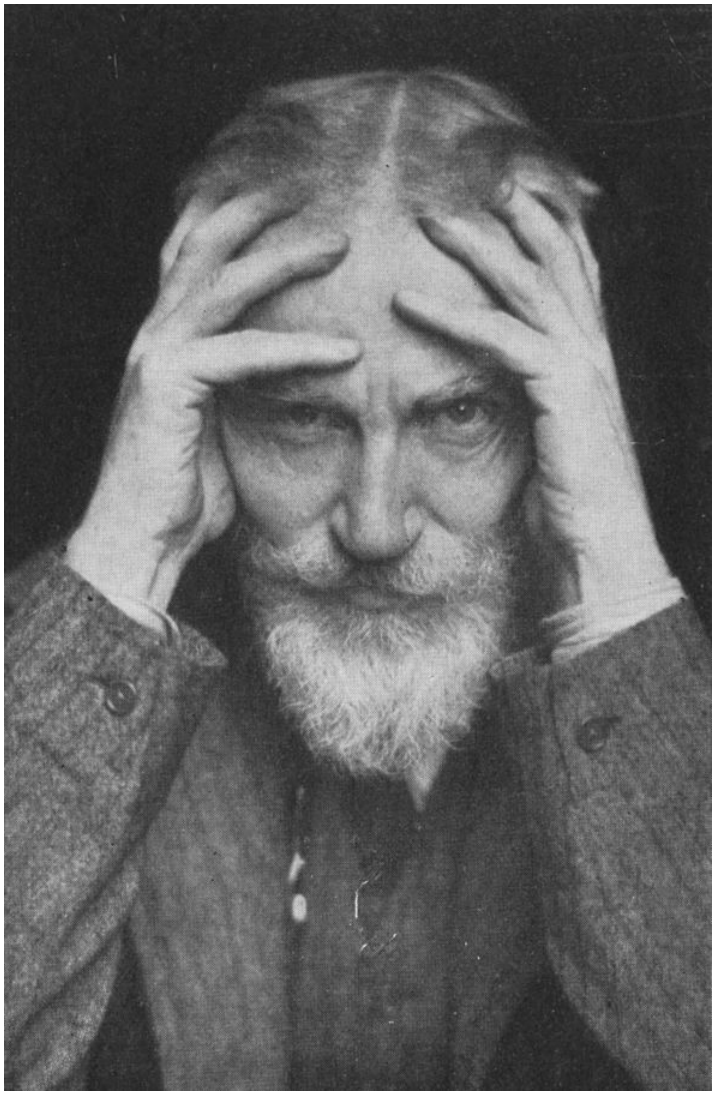
IHE EBIW Lightweight Devices

- Work in progress 2018/2019 cycle
  - DICOM MWL may be too burdensome
  - HL7 v2 queries not popular
  - fantasizing about FHIR or DICOMweb UPS-RS
- What will it really add over demographics query (e.g., mPDQ in WIC?)
  - information about the encounter



“Life is not meant to be easy, my child but take courage: it can be delightful.”

Back to Methuselah (1921)



DICOM℠

Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine

"~~Life~~ is not meant to be easy, my child but take courage: it can be delightful."

Back to Methuselah (1921)

DICOM Made Easy

- Absolute minimum metadata in JSON + JPEG pixel data payload

- DICOMweb
- WADO-RS
- STOW-RS
- IHE Web-based Image Capture (WIC)

DICOMweb™ Cheatsheet

Study Resources and Actions

Verb	Path	Type	Description
POST	{s}/studies	Store PS3.18 6.6.1	Store instances
GET	{s}/studies?...	Query PS3.18 6.7.1	Query for matching studies
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.1	Retrieve entire study
POST	{s}/studies/{studyUID}	Store PS3.18 6.6.1	Store instances
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/metadata	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.6	Retrieve metadata
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/series?...	Query PS3.18 6.7.1	Query for matching series in a study
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/series/{seriesUID}	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.2	Retrieve entire series
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/series/{seriesUID}/metadata	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.6	Retrieve series metadata
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/series/{seriesUID}/instances?...	Query PS3.18 6.7.1	Query for matching instances in a series
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/series/{seriesUID}/instances/{instanceUID}	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.3	Retrieve instance
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/series/{seriesUID}/instances/{instanceUID}/metadata	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.6	Retrieve instance metadata
GET	{s}/studies/{studyUID}/series/{seriesUID}/instances/{instanceUID}/frames/{frames}	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.4	Retrieve frames in an instance
GET	/{bulkdataReference}	Retrieve PS3.18 6.5.5	Retrieve bulk data

More Information

See http://dicomweb.org and Part 18 of the DICOM Standard, http://dicom.nema.org/standard.html.

Workflow Resources and Actions

Verb	Path	Type	Description
POST	{s}/workitems{?AffectedSOPInstanceUID}	PS3.18 6.9.1	CreateUPS
POST	{s}/workitems/{UPSInstanceUID}{?transaction}	PS3.18 6.9.2	UpdateUPS
GET	{s}/workitems{?query*}	PS3.18 6.9.3	SearchForUPS
GET	{s}/workitems/{UPSInstanceUID}	PS3.18 6.9.4	RetrieveUPS
PUT	{s}/workitems/{UPSInstanceUID}/state	PS3.18 6.9.5	ChangeUPSState
POST	{s}/workitems/{UPSInstanceUID}/cancelrequest	PS3.18 6.9.6	RequestUPS Cancellation
POST	{s}/workitems/{UPSInstanceUID}/subscribers/{AETitle}{?deletionlock}	PS3.18 6.9.7	CreateSubscription
POST	{s}/workitems/1.2.840.10008.5.1.4.34.5/	PS3.18 6.9.8	SuspendGlobal Subscription
DELETE	{s}/workitems/{UPSInstanceUID}/subscribers/{AETitle}	PS3.18 6.9.9	DeleteSubscription
GET	{s}/subscribers/{AETitle}	PS3.18 6.9.10	OpenEventChannel
N/A	N/A	PS3.18 6.9.11	SendEventReport

Payloads

XML

```
<NativeDicomModel>
  <DicomAttribute Tag="00080020"
VR="DT" Keyword="StudyDate">
    <Value
number="1">20130409</value>
  </DicomAttribute>
  <DicomAttribute Tag="00080030"
VR="TM" Keyword="StudyTime">
    <Value
number="1">131600.0000</value>
  </DicomAttribute>
  …
</NativeDicomModel>
```

JSON

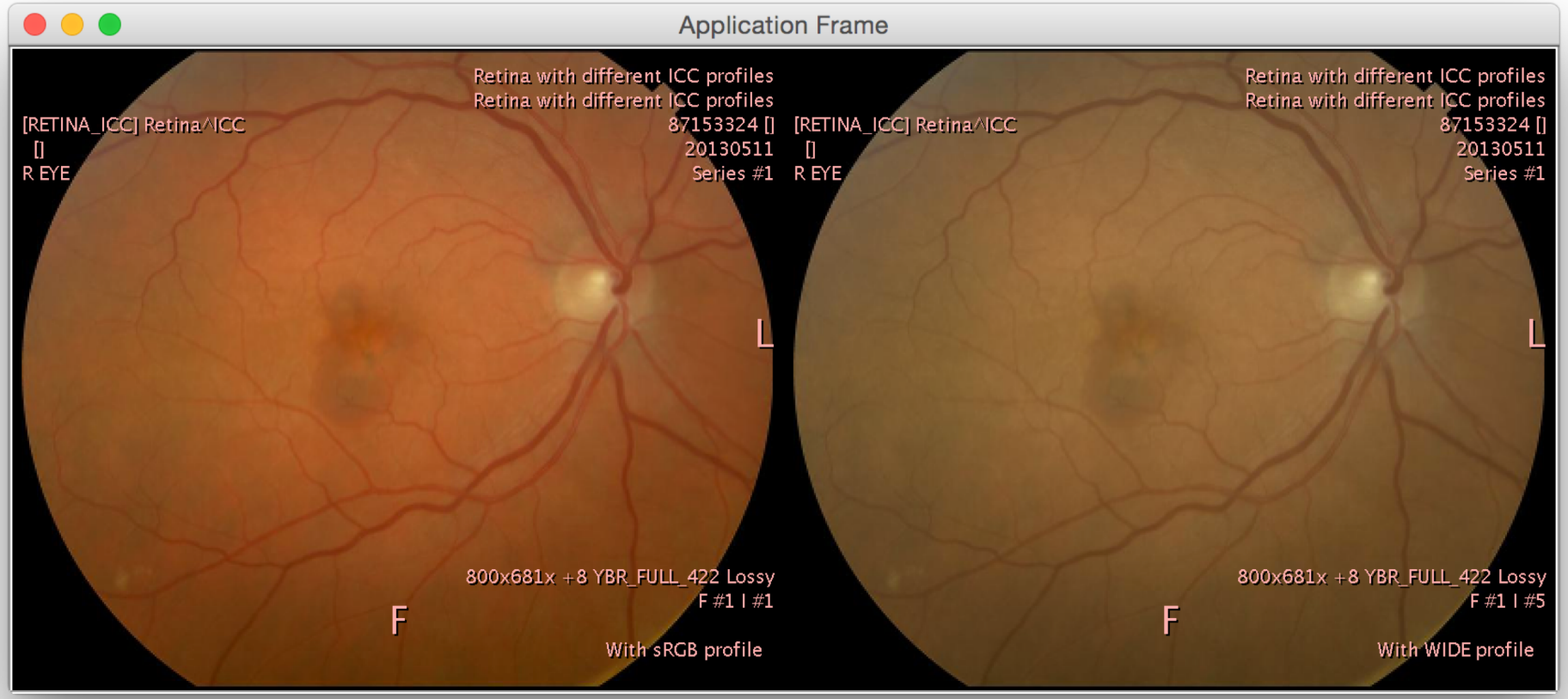
```
{
    "00080020": {
        "vr": "DT",
        "Value":
["20130409"]
    },
    "00080030": {
        "vr": "TM",
        "Value":
["131600.0000"]
    },
    …
}
```

(these payloads are excerpts to show payload structure; these are not complete)

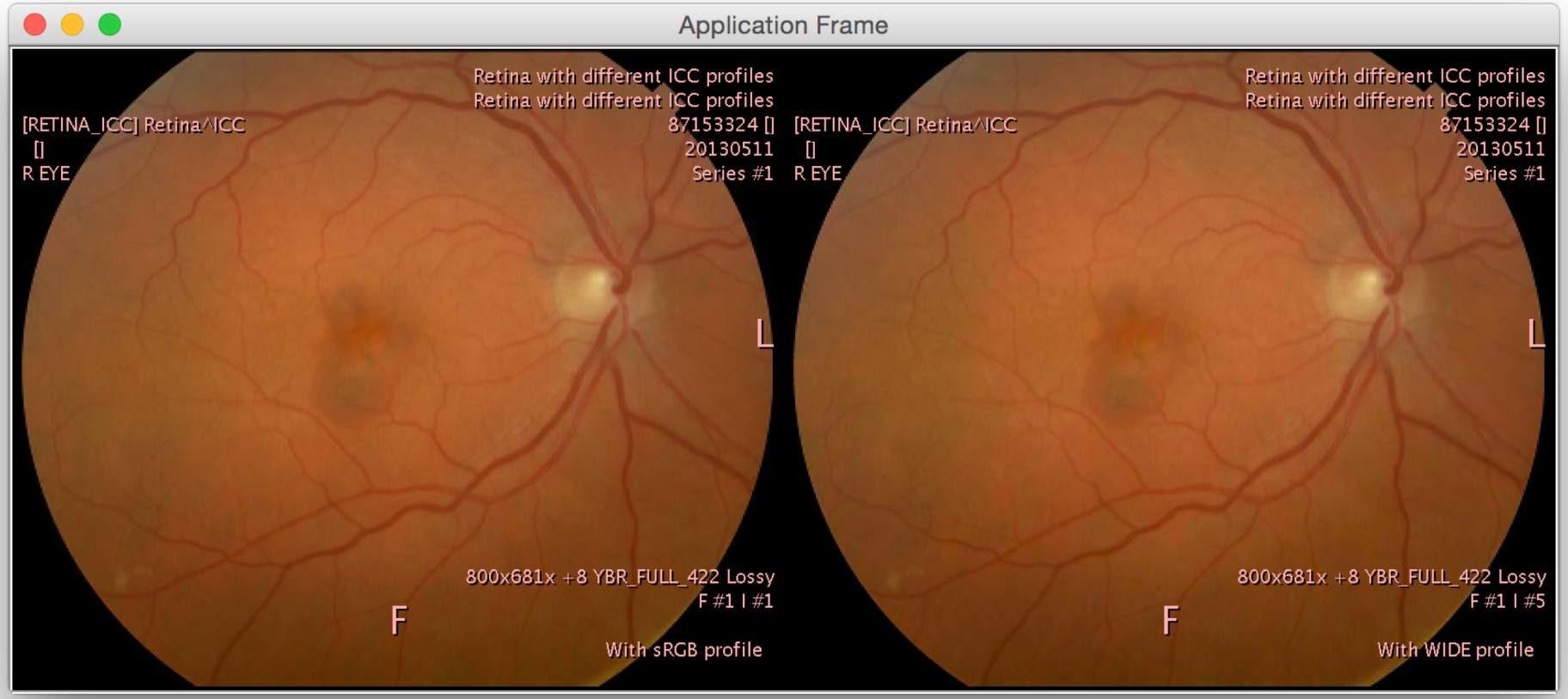
Color Consistency

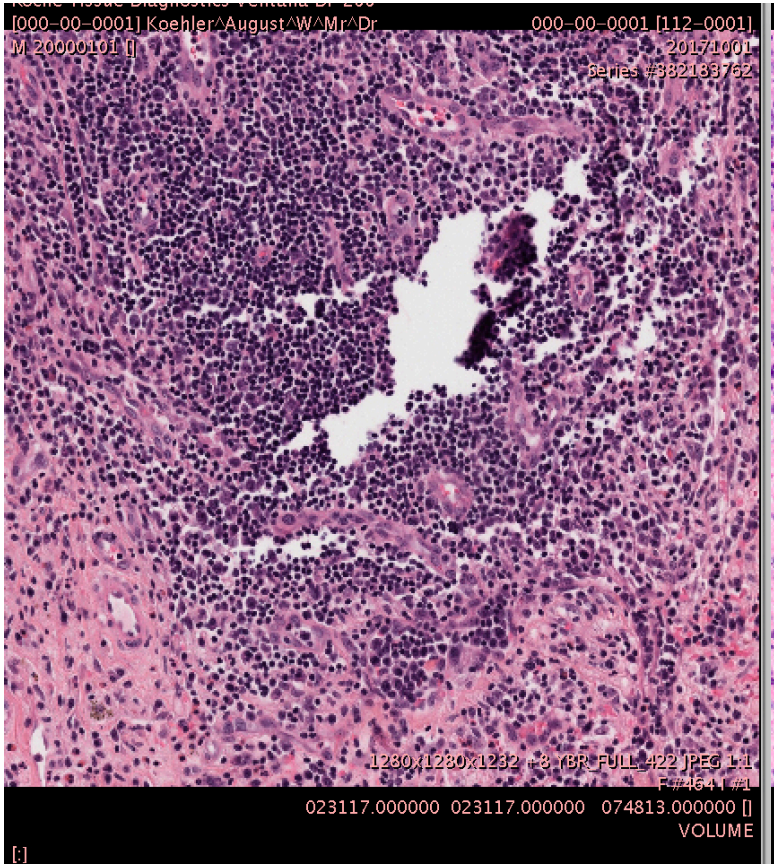
- Scenarios
  - images with different color profiles
  - same image different stations
  - same image different screens same station
  - different images on same screen
  - mixing gray and color images on same screen
- Solution
  - ICC Profiles in DICOM header
  - need to be applied by viewing software (using OS platform)

ICC Profile Ignored

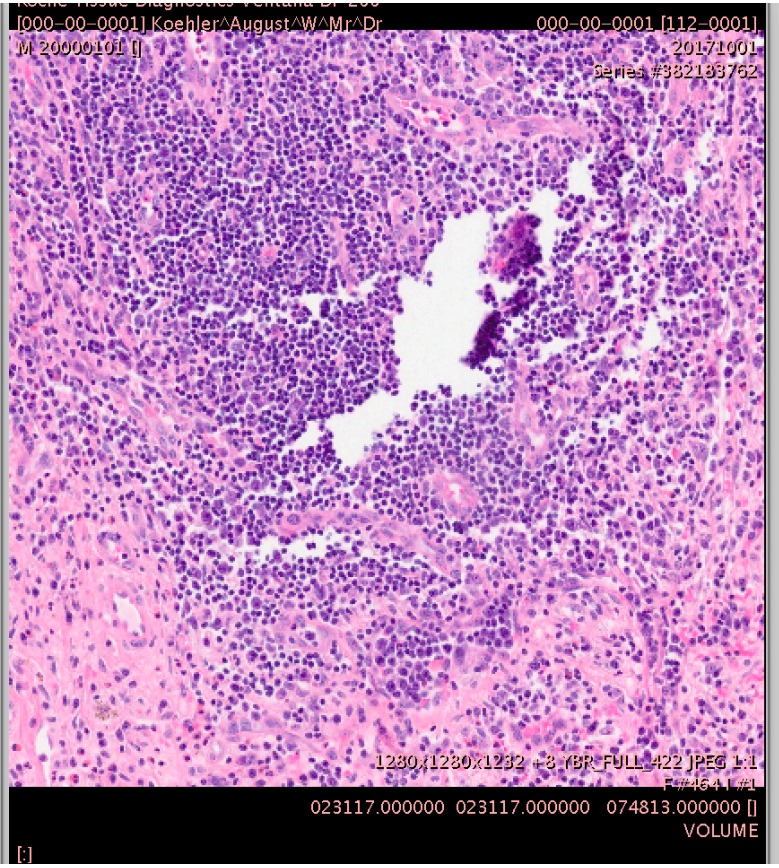


ICC Profile Applied





No ICC Profile Applied



With ICC Profile Applied


Serial number:
100001

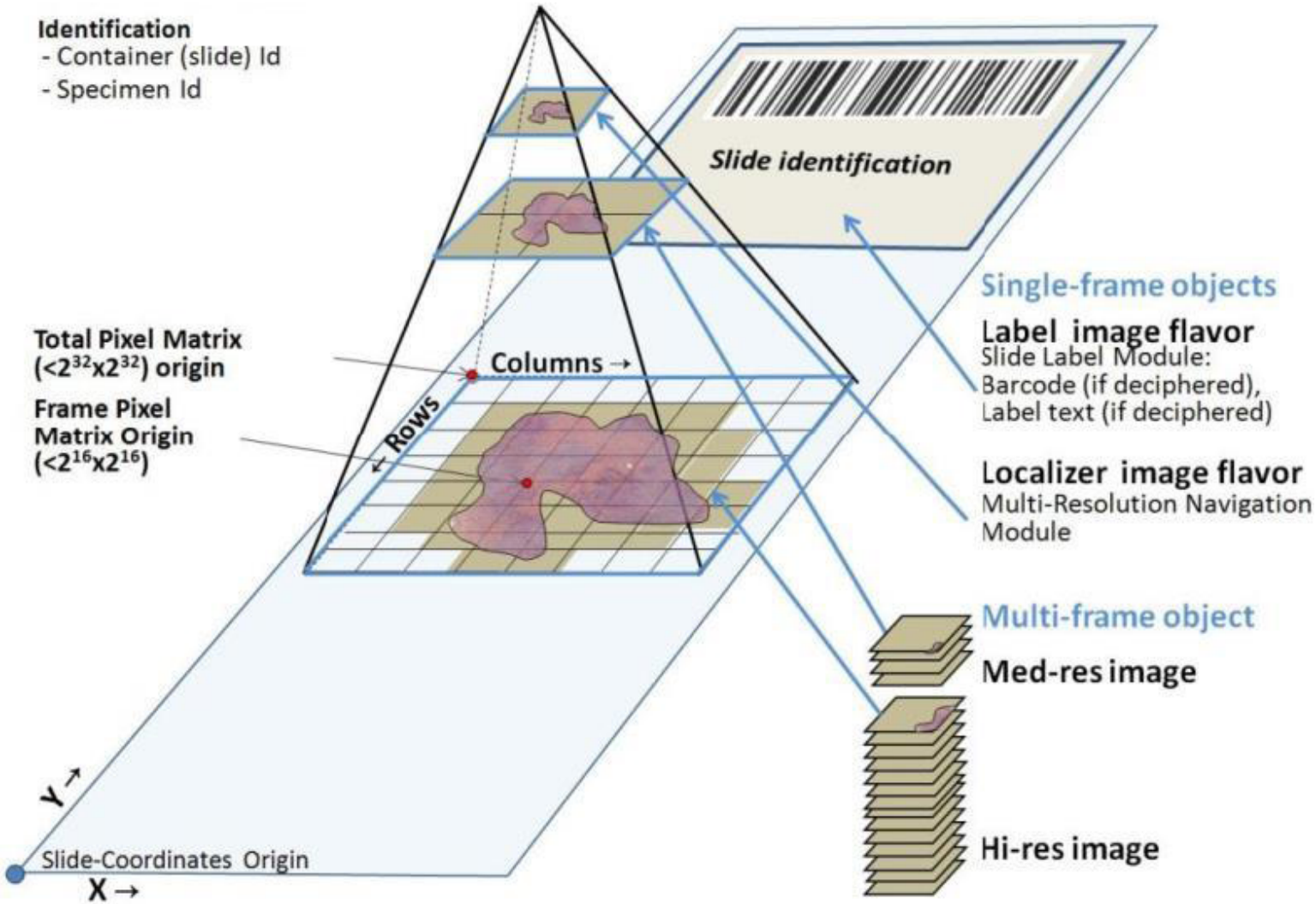
Security concerns

- You will be breached
- There is no such thing as a “secure internal” network
- All transactions should be secured (encrypted: DICOM, HTTP over TLS)
- This includes scanner to PACS, camera to PACS, viewer to PACS, …
- Mobile devices – lack of physical control, BYOD, …
- Encryption at rest (on disk) as well as in transit (on wire, in air)
- Think beyond regulatory (HIPAA, GDPR) compliance: availability – ransomware
- DICOM defines access control, integrity and encryption mechanisms – but hardly anybody implements or activates them
- DICOMweb inherits multitude of standard web approaches for RESTful APIs
- Access control standards – IHE Internet User Authentication (IUA) – OAuth, JWT
- A primary motivation for “enterprise” imaging is enterprise level security/reliability

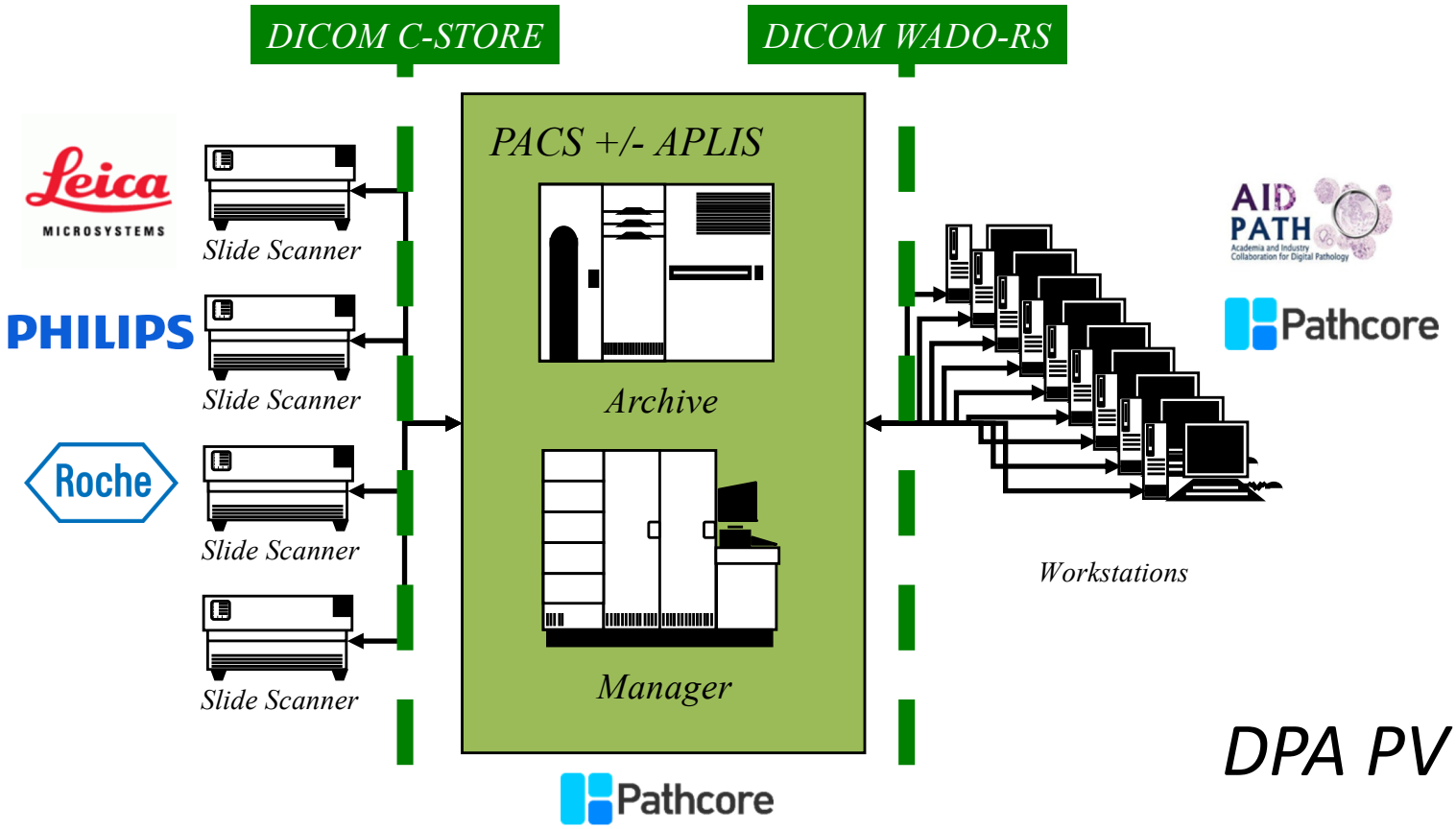
Privacy concerns

- Largely ignored for radiology in the past
- Especially challenging for some types of enterprise imaging
- E.g., nude whole body/genitalia, pediatric, distressing (burn/trauma) photography
- Balance risk against utility, user acceptance and safety
- Genuine patient/worker concern v. obsessive political correctness
- Sensitivity classification flags (different policy for different images)
- Patient consent or restriction flags
- Role based access control (RBAC), Attribute based access control (ABAC), …
- Patient-specific care team + role in care + off-hours coverage
- Genuine restriction of access – policy + retrospective audit may be insufficient
- Beyond state of the art in EMRs, PACS, VNAs as usually deployed???
- Leverage enterprise-wide identity management solutions across EMR & PACS

Garcia-Rojo et al. 2016

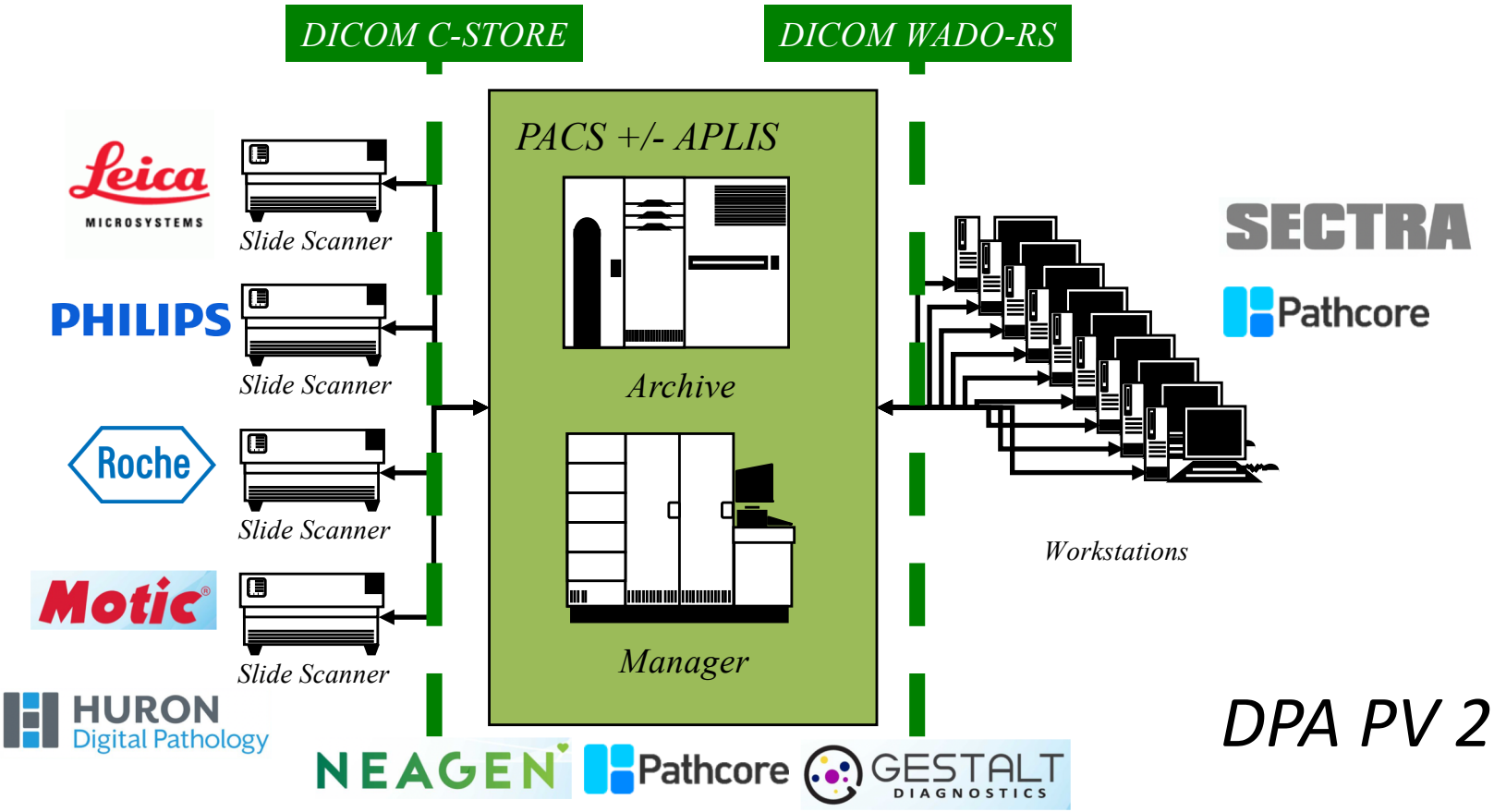


DICOM and Whole Slide Imaging



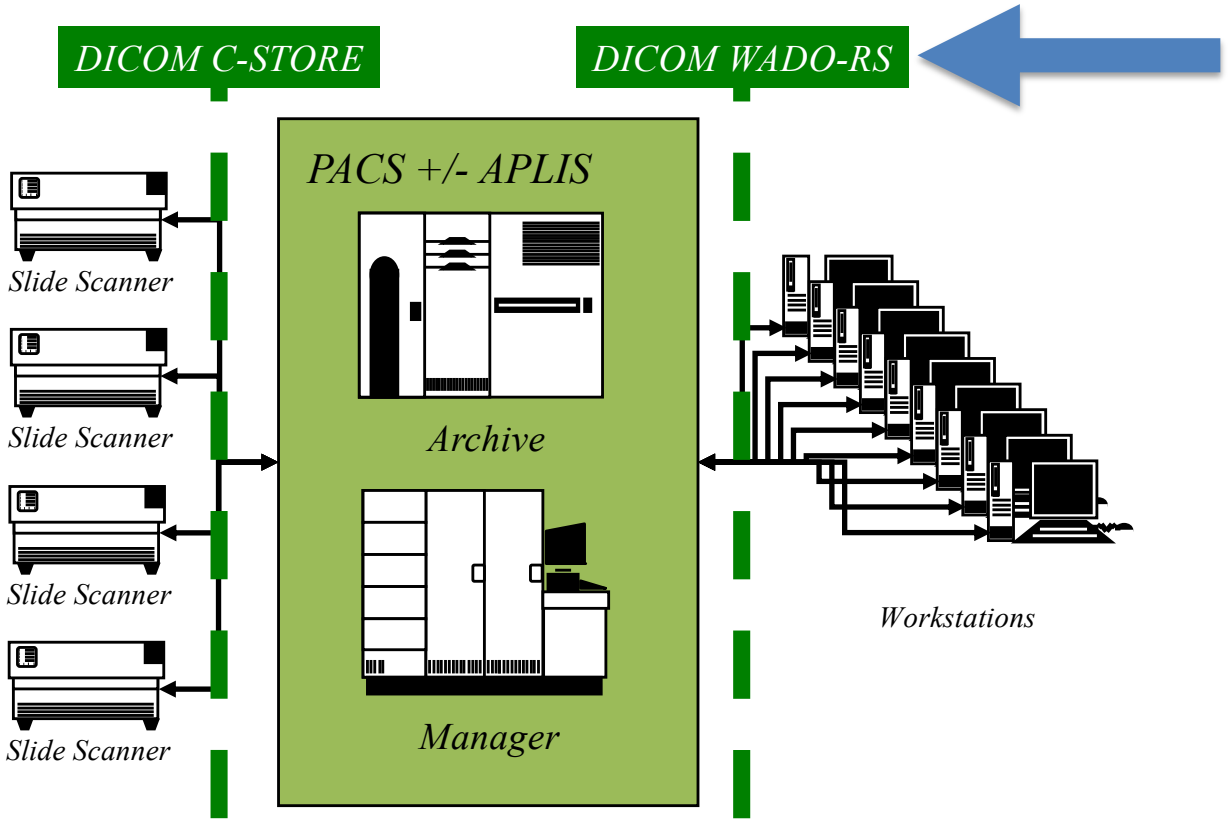
DPA PV 2017

DICOM and Whole Slide Imaging



DPA PV 2018

DICOM and Whole Slide Imaging




03/24/2011 08:39

Technical Challenges

- Interoperability
- Metadata
- Workflow
- Simpler DICOM services (DICOMweb)
- Color Consistency
- Privacy and Security
- Anatomical pathology (whole slides)

We are from Enterprise IT
and are here to help you!

Not!