

## DICOM Change Proposal Form

Tracking Information - Administrator Use Only	
<b>Change Proposal Number:</b>	CP-155
<b>STATUS:</b>	Mar 1999 Voting Packet
<b>Date of Last Update:</b>	1999/01/30
<b>Person Assigned:</b>	David Clunie <dclunie@idt.net>

<b>Change Proposal Number:</b> CP-155	
<b>Submission Abstract:</b> Add support for ISO IR 149 Korean character sets	
<b>Submitter Name:</b> Hee-Joung Kim.Ph.D. <hjkim@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr>	<b>Submission date:</b> 17 January 1999
<b>Organization:</b> Korean PACS/Korean DICOM committee	<b>Type of Change Proposal:</b> Addition
<b>Name of Document:</b> Part 3: Information Object Definitions, Part 5: Data Structures and Encoding	<b>Version Number:</b> PS 3.3-1998, PS 3.5-1998
<b>Rationale for change:</b> Korea has her own letters, Hangul, and there are great needs of using Hangul in DICOM. Hangul can be implemented easily in DICOM by character encoding methods that PS 3.5 has defined. Defined Term for Character set for Hangul in PS 3.3. needs to be added in Table C.12-4 of PS 3.3	

### Sections of document affected/ Suggest Wording of Change:

**Part 3** C.12.1.1.2 Specific Character Set

Add the following entry to Table C.12-4

Character Set Description	Defined Term	Standard for Code Extension	ESC Sequence	ISO registration number	Number of characters	Code element	Character Set
Korean	ISO 2022 IR 149	ISO 2022	ESC 02/04 02/09 04/03	ISO-IR 149	94 <sup>2</sup>	G0	KS X 1001: Hangul

**Part 5** Section 2

Add the following Hangul multibyte character set to the end of section 2 “Normative references”:

KS X 1001-1997 Code for Information Interchange (Hangul and Hanja)

Modify the Note of section 6.1.2.4 “Code Extension Techniques” to read:

2. Supports for Japanese kanji (ideographic), hiragana (phonetic) characters and Korean characters(Hangul) are defined in PS3.3. Definition of Chinese, Korean, and other multi-byte character sets awaits consideration by the appropriate standards organizations.