

## DICOM Correction Proposal Form

Tracking Information - Administration Use Only	
Correction Proposal Number	CP-1477
Status	Final Text
Date of Last Update	2015/11/11
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Correction Number	CP-1477
Log Summary: Angles for Positioner with Digital Detector	
Type of Modification Addition	Name of Standard PS3.3 2015c
<p>Rationale for Correction:</p> <p>Some attributes are applicable for both image intensifier and digital detector, but describes only for image intensifier:</p> <p>Field of View Shape (0018,1147),Field of View Dimensions (0018,1149) Positioner Primary/Secondary Angle (0018,1510)/(0018,1511)</p>	
<p>Sections of documents affected</p> <p>PS3.3, C.8.7.5.1.2</p>	
<p>Correction Wording:</p> <p>Add a sentence in C.8.7.5.1.2 similar to sentence in section C.8.7.2.1.2 Field of view section.</p>	
<p><i>Update PS 3.3, C.8.7.5.1.2 as follows:</i></p>	

### **C.8.7.5.1.2 Positioner Primary and Secondary Angles**

The definitions of Positioner Angles shall be with respect to the patient as illustrated in Figure C.8-11 and Figure C.8-12. Zero degree is referenced to the origin perpendicular to the patient's chest. The Positioner Primary Angle definition is like longitude (in the equatorial plan); the Positioner Secondary Angle definition is like latitude (in the sagittal plane). The Positioner Angle attributes apply to the first frame of a multi-frame image. The valid range of Primary Positioner Angle is -180 to +180 degrees and the Secondary Positioner Angle range is -90 to + 90 degrees.

The Patient Plane is defined by the isocenter of the imaging device and slices through the patient such that it is perpendicular to the sagittal plane of the body. The Primary Axis of rotation is defined at the intersection of the Patient Plane and of the Sagittal Plane. The Positioner Primary Angle is defined in the transaxial plane at the isocenter with zero degrees in the direction perpendicular to the patient's chest and + 90 degrees at the Patient left hand side (LAO) and -90 at the Patient right hand side (RAO). The valid range of Primary Positioner Angle is -180 to +180 degrees.

The Secondary Axis is in the Patient Plane and is perpendicular to the Primary Axis at the isocenter. The Positioner Secondary Angle is defined in the Sagittal Plane at the isocenter with zero degrees in the direction perpendicular to the

patient's chest. +90 degrees corresponds to the cranial direction. The Secondary Positioner Angle range is -90 to + 90 degrees.

At a 0 angle for both Primary Angle (0018,1510) and Secondary Angle (0018,1511), the patient faces the Image Intensifier or **digital detector**.

The Positioner Primary Angle (0018,1510) and Secondary Angle (0018,1511) apply to the first frame of a multi-frame image.