

DICOM Correction Proposal Form

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| Tracking Information - Administration Use Only | |
| Correction Proposal Number | CP-263 |
| STATUS | |
| Date of Last Update | 5/11/2001 |
| Person Assigned | Harry Solomon |
| Submitter Name | Harry Solomon |
| Submission date | 5/11/2001 |

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| Correction Number CP-263 | |
| Log Summary: Clarify DICOM Addressing | |
| Type of Modification Clarification | Name of Standard PS 3.3-2000 |
| Rationale for Correction Part 8 Annex C refers to Message Initiator/Receiver data elements in the Command portion of each DICOM message; these elements do not appear in Part 7 of the Standard. | |
| Sections of documents affected PS 3.8 Annex C | |
| Correction Wording: | |

Annex C DICOM addressing (Normative)

C.1 DICOM application names

DICOM Application Names identify a unique service or application on a specific system in the network. Application names are independent of network topology so a device may be physically moved while its corresponding application name(s) may remain the same. A DICOM Application Name is often a set of acronyms or abbreviations which may convey some meaning to a user. See PS 3.5 for the encoding of DICOM Application Names.

~~Note: — DICOM Application Name was called Logical Address in the previous version of this Standard.~~

~~DICOM Application Names are used in two instances of communication as shown in Figure C.1-1: a) — to identify the Called/Calling Application Entity Titles in the A-ASSOCIATE Service. They are used to establish an association and to ensure that the association is established with the expected application. The method of mapping to OSI or TCP/IP addresses is implementation specific (e.g. static definition, name server, etc.). OSI or TCP/IP addresses are conveyed to the UL Service as the Called and Calling Presentation Address parameters of the A-ASSOCIATE request/indication.~~

~~b) — DICOM Application Names are also used to identify the Initiator/Receiver of DICOM Messages Application Entity Title of the end-point of a Retrieve or Storage Service (see PS3.4). They are conveyed in DICOM Commands with each messages of the DIMSE C-MOVE and C-STORE Services (see PS3.7), and in the DICOM Data Sets of various Service Classes exchanged over an established association.~~

C.2 Naming and addressing usage rules

C.2.1 ~~DICOM Application Names are used in both the Called/Calling Application Entity Title fields of the Generic OSI UL Service, in and the DICOM Message Initiator/Receiver Move Destination and Move Originator Application Entity Title data elements in the DICOM Message Command Set, and in various Attributes of the DICOM Message Data Set. DICOM Called/Calling Application Entity Title fields used when establishing an association may or may not contain the same name as the corresponding DICOM Message Initiator/Receiver fields of messages exchanged over this association.~~

C.2.2 A DICOM system on a network may support several application processes identified by different DICOM Application Names.

C.2.3 An application process may be identified by multiple DICOM Application Names (aliases).

C.2.4 Multiple DICOM Application Names may map to the same TCP/IP network address.

C.2.5 A DICOM Application Name may map to multiple TCP/IP network addresses.

C.2.3~~6~~ Upon receiving an association request, the Called Application Entity Title shall be validated so an association can be rejected when the corresponding local application does not exist.

~~C.2.4 A DICOM Application Entity, upon receiving a message, shall validate the DICOM Receiver data element in the command group to be sure the message has reached the correct local DICOM application.~~

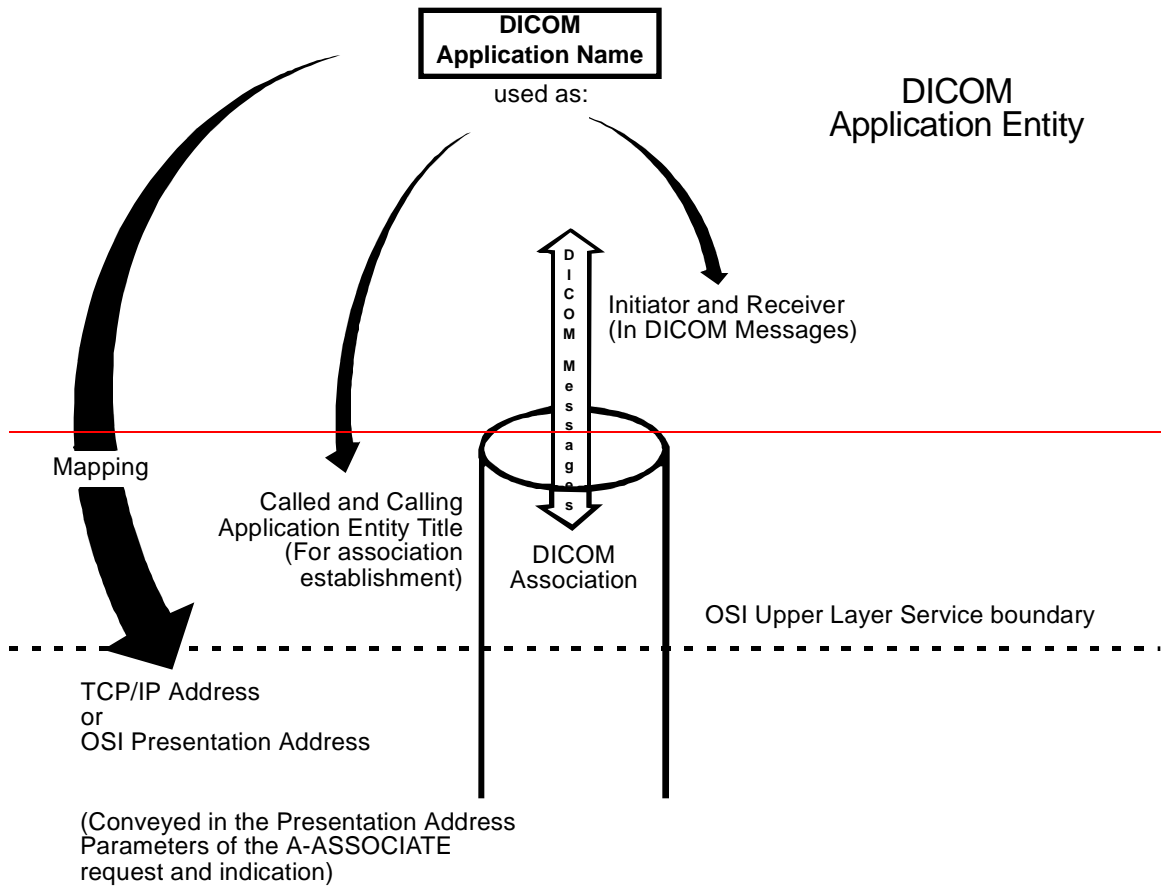


Figure C.1-4
NAMING AND ADDRESSING