DICOM Correction Proposal

STATUS	Final Text
Date of Last Update	2011/08/15
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Submission date	2010/06/09

Correction Number CP-1085
Log Summary: Clarify CT Acquisition Types
Name of Standard PS 3.3 2011
Rationale for Correction: It is not clear which Acquisition Type applies to a single rotation acquisition of a multi-slice scanner. The current text describes SEQUENCED as requiring a sequence of acquisitions and moving the table in between; and STATIONARY as taking multiple slices at the same place over time. A vendor could choose to consider it as a SEQUENCED halted after 1 sequence, or STATIONARY halted after one time point. Both mechanisms are permitted.
Sections of documents affected PS 3.3 C.8.15.3.2.1 Acquisition Type
Correction Wording: <include proposed change below, following guidelines for formatting of changes in supplements>

<The box shall precede each new section to be modified>

C.8.15.3.2.1 Acquisition Type

Acquisition Type (0018,9302) has the following Defined Terms:

SEQUENCED	identifies that the acquisition was performed by acquiring single or multi detector data while rotating the source about the gantry while the table is not moving. Additional slices ~~**are**~~ **may be** acquired by incrementing the table position and again rotating the source about the gantry while the table is not moving.
SPIRAL	identifies that the acquisition was performed by acquiring data while rotating the source about the gantry while continuously moving the table.
CONSTANT_ANGLE	identifies that the acquisition was performed by holding the source at a constant angle and moving the table to obtain a projection image (e.g., a localizer image).

STATIONARY	identifies that the acquisition was performed by holding the table at a constant position and **performing one or more acquisitions**~~**acquiring multiple slices**~~ over time at the same location.
FREE	identifies that the acquisition was performed while rotating the source about the gantry while the table movement is under direct control of a human operator or under the control of an analysis application (e.g., fluoroscopic image).