DICOM Correction Item

Correction Number CP-995	
Log Summary: ISO 9834 references	
Type of Modification Modification	Name of Standard PS 3.5-2009, PS 3.7-2009, PS 3.8-2009,
Rationale for Correction: The Standard incorrectly references ISO 9834-3, which is simply the rules for the registration authority for node 2 (joint ISO-ITU-T), rather than ISO 9834-1, which includes the definition of the top level nodes and the rules for suballocation.	
Sections of documents affected PS 3.5 Sections 2, 9, and Annex C PS 3.7 Section 2 and Annex A PS 3.8 Sections 2, 10, Annex A and B.3	
Correction Wording:	

PS3.5 Section 2

ISO 9834-~~**3:1990**~~**1:2005**	~~**Part 3: Procedures for the Assignment of Object Identifier Component Values for Joint ISO-CCITT Use**~~ **Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: General procedures and top arcs of the ASN.1 Object Identifier tree**
ISO/IEC Directives, 1989	Part 3 - Drafting and presentation of International Standards

PS3.5 Section 9

The UID identification scheme is based on the OSI Object Identification (numeric form) as defined by the ISO 8824 standard. All Unique Identifiers, used within the context of the DICOM Standard, are registered values as defined by ISO 9834-~~**3**~~**1** to ensure global uniqueness. The uses of such UIDs are defined in the various Parts of the DICOM Standard.

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9.2.2 PRIVATELY DEFINED UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS

Privately Defined UIDs are commonly used within DICOM. However, such UIDs will not be registered by NEMA. Organizations that define private UIDs are responsible for properly registering their UIDs (at least obtain a registered <Org Root>) as defined for OSI Object Identifiers (ISO 9834-~~**3**~~**1**). The private organization defining the UID shall accept the responsibility of ensuring its uniqueness.

PS3.5 Annex C

UID structure is based on the numeric form of the OSI Object Identifier as defined by ISO 8824. Values shall be registered as defined by ISO 9834-~~**3**~~**1** to ensure global uniqueness.

The DICOM Standard assigns Values to a number of such unique identifiers. The organization responsible for their registration is NEMA which guarantees uniqueness.

For privately registered identifiers, NEMA will not act as registration authority. Related organizations shall obtain their proper registration as defined for OSI Object Identifiers by ISO 9834-~~3~~**1** to ensure global uniqueness. National Standards Organizations representing a number of countries (e.g., UK, France, Japan, USA, etc.) for the International Standards Organization act as a registration authority by delegation from ISO, as defined by ISO 9834-~~3~~**1**.

Note: 1. For example, in the USA ANSI assigns, for a fee, Organization Identifiers to any requesting organization. Such an identifier may be used by the identified organization as a root to which it may add a suffix made of one or more components. The identified organization accepts the responsibility to properly register these suffixes to ensure uniqueness.

2. Following are two typical examples of obtaining a UID <org root>. These examples are not intended to illustrate all the possible methods for obtaining a UID <org root>, see ISO 8824 and ISO 98~~43~~**34**-~~3~~**1** for complete specifications. Organization identifiers may be obtained from various ISO member bodies (e.g., IBN in Belgium, ANSI in the United States, AFNOR in France, BSI in Great Britain, DIN in Germany, COSIRA in Canada).

PS3.7 Section 2

ISO/IEC 9834-~~3~~**1**, ~~**Information Processing Systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Part 3: Procedures for the Assignment of Object Identifier Component Values for Joint OSI-CCITT Use**~~ **Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: General procedures and top arcs of the ASN.1 Object Identifier tree**

PS3.7 Annex A

A.2 DICOM application context name encoding and registration

The Application Context Name structure is based on the OSI Object Identification (numeric form) as defined by ISO 8824. Specific rules are defined in PS 3.5. Application Context Names are registered values as defined by ISO 9834-~~3~~**1** to ensure global uniqueness. Application Context Names shall be encoded as defined in PS 3.8.

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A.2.2 Privately defined application context names

Privately defined Application Context Names may also be used, but they will not be registered by ACR-NEMA. Organizations which define private Application Context Names are responsible to obtain their proper registration as defined for OSI Object Identifiers. National Standards Organizations representing a number of countries (e.g. UK, France, Germany, Japan, USA, etc.) to the International Standards Organization act as a registration authority as defined by ISO 9834-~~3~~**1**.

PS3.8 Section 2

ISO/IEC 9834-~~3~~**1**, ~~**Information Processing Systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Part 3: Procedures for the Assignment of Object Identifier Component Values for Joint OSI-CCITT Use**~~ **Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Procedures for the operation of**

OSI Registration Authorities: General procedures and top arcs of the ASN.1 Object Identifier tree

PS3.8 Section 10

10.1.2 TCP/IP NETWORK COMMUNICATION SUPPORT

An implementation claiming conformance to *DICOM TCP/IP Network Communication Support* shall:

a) Meet the DICOM Upper Layers Protocol requirements as defined in Section 9.

b) Use registered Application Context Names, Abstract Syntax Names and Transfer Syntax Names as defined for OSI Object Identifiers (ISO 8824 and ISO 9834-~~3~~**1**).

PS3.8 Annex A

A.2 DICOM application context name encoding and registration

The Application Context Name structure is based on the OSI Object Identification (numeric form) as defined by ISO 8824. Specific rules are defined in PS 3.5. Application Context Names are registered values as defined by ISO 9834-~~3~~**1** to ensure global uniqueness. They are encoded as defined in Annex F when the TCP/IP network communication support is used as defined in Section 9.

PS3.8 Annex B

B.3 DICOM abstract and transfer syntax names encoding and registration

The Abstract and Transfer Syntax Name structure is based on the OSI Object Identification (numeric form) as defined by ISO 8824. Abstract and Transfer Syntax Names are registered values as defined by ISO 9834-~~3~~**1** to ensure global uniqueness. Abstract and Transfer Syntax Names are encoded as defined in ISO 8825 (Object Identifiers of numeric form) when the OSI network communication support is used as defined in Section 8. They are encoded as defined in Annex F when the TCP/IP network communication support is used as defined in Section 9.

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B.3.2 Privately defined abstract and transfer syntax names

Privately defined Abstract and Transfer Syntax Names may also be used, however, they will not be registered by NEMA. Organizations which define private Abstract and Transfer Syntax Names are responsible to obtain their proper registration defined for OSI Object Identifiers. National Standards Organizations representing a number of countries (e.g. UK, France, Germany, Japan, USA, etc.) to the International Standards Organization act as a registration authority as defined by ISO 9834-~~3~~**1**.