

PACS Archiving and Peripherals

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The place where records or documents are preserved for historic purposes is the:
- workstation.
 - archive.
 - file cabinet.
 - redundant array of independent disks (RAID).
- ___ 2. Which picture archival and communication system (PACS) component interfaces with the radiology information system and hospital information system?
- Image storage
 - Archive server
 - Application service provider (ASP)
 - Image manager
- ___ 3. The acronym for RAID is redundant:
- array of inexpensive disks.
 - archive of independent databases.
 - array of independent disks.
 - both a and c.
- ___ 4. Which of the following are commonly used as long-term storage for DICOM images?
- Digital linear tape
 - Optical disks
 - Film
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 5. Which of the following are types of optical disks?
- MOD
 - DLT
 - UDO
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 1 only
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 6. A category of disk drives that uses two or more drives in combination for fault tolerance and performance is:
- hard drive.
 - UDO.
 - DLT.
 - RAID.

- ___ 7. What term describes a company that provides outsourcing of archiving and management functions for a pay-per-use charge?
- Application source program
 - Application service provider
 - All services provided
 - Archive service program
- ___ 8. Which of the following devices would be considered PACS peripherals?
- Film digitizer
 - Film imager
 - Archive server
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 9. Which device scans an analog film and produces numeric signals based on the appearance of the film?
- Film digitizer
 - Film imager
 - Burner
 - Archive server
- ___ 10. Film digitizers use which of the following technologies to acquire digital images?
- TFT
 - CCD
 - Laser
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 11. Which term is used to describe the process of transferring images to remote locations for reading by a radiologist?
- Long-range image viewing
 - Teleradiology
 - Computed radiology
 - Distance reading
- ___ 12. Which of the following are common uses of a film digitizer?
- Compare outside films
 - Computed aided diagnosis
 - Remote viewing of analog images
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3

- ___ 13. Which term describes the technology that allows a film to be digitized and then analyzed by a computer to alert the radiologist of possible questionable areas on a radiograph?
- CAD
 - TFT
 - CCD
 - Teleradiology
- ___ 14. A film imager is also known as a film:
- digitizer.
 - printer.
 - duplicator.
 - none of the above.
- ___ 15. Dry imager film is more sensitive to what in comparison to conventional film?
- Heat
 - Cold
 - Humidity
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 16. Which of the following are common uses of imagers?
- Backup
 - Legal cases
 - Outside physicians
- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2, and 3
- ___ 17. Other than printing films, another alternative would be to:
- digitize the image into the PACS.
 - have the physician come to the hospital to view the images.
 - burn images to an optical disk.
 - do both a and b.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. Disks are much cheaper to distribute than laser film.
- ___ 2. The greatest disadvantage when using tape as a long-term archive solution is its unreliability over multiple uses throughout the years.
- ___ 3. Wet imagers use chemicals to process films.

OBJ: Identify common uses for CD/DVD burners in a PACS environment.

2. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 195

OBJ: Compare and contrast the various long-term archive technologies used in current PACSs.

3. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 205

OBJ: Compare and contrast dry laser imager technology with wet laser imager technology.