

## 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.