

PACS Networking

Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 1. Two or more objects sharing resources and information or computers, terminals, and servers interconnected by communication channels is a definition of a:
 - a. local area network (LAN).
 - b. wide area network (WAN).
 - c. computer network.
 - d. all of the above.

- ___ 2. Which of the following is considered a geographic category of networks?
 - a. LAN
 - b. Computed tomography (CT) scanner
 - c. Computed radiography reader
 - d. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanner

- ___ 3. The least expensive network to install is a:
 - a. WAN.
 - b. LAN.
 - c. CT scanner.
 - d. MRI scanner.

- ___ 4. In which network type is each computer on the network considered equal?
 - a. Server based
 - b. Client based
 - c. Peer to peer
 - d. None of the above

- ___ 5. A computer network that spans a large area such as a city, state, nation, or continent is known as a:
 - a. WAN.
 - b. large area network.
 - c. peer-to-peer network.
 - d. client-based network.

- ___ 6. A network that uses a central computer that sends the entire original resource to the client is known as a:
 - a. client-based network.
 - b. WAN.
 - c. LAN.
 - d. server-based network.

- ___ 7. Which one of the following is not considered a type of computer found on a network?
 - a. Server
 - b. Thin client
 - c. Peer to peer
 - d. Thick client

- ___ 8. Which of the following describes a thin-client computer?
- Any computer that needs a server for task completion
 - A computer that works independently of the network
 - A computer that manages resources for other computers
 - All of the above
- ___ 9. Which of the following describes a thick-client computer?
- Any computer that needs a server for task completion
 - A computer that works independently of the network
 - A computer that manages resources for other computers
 - All of the above
- ___ 10. A server is:
- any computer that needs a server for task completion.
 - a computer that works independently of the network.
 - a computer that manages resources for other computers.
 - all of the above.
- ___ 11. Cable consisting of a center conducting wire surrounded by insulation and a grounded shield of braided wire is called:
- coaxial.
 - twisted pair.
 - fiber optic.
 - infrared.
- ___ 12. The most common connection medium for a LAN is:
- coaxial.
 - twisted pair.
 - fiber optic.
 - infrared.
- ___ 13. Wireless connections require all except which one of the following?
- Infrared or radiofrequencies
 - Consideration of wall thickness
 - Physical cabling
 - Transmitter/receiver
- ___ 14. The most fragile type of network connection is:
- coaxial.
 - twisted pair.
 - fiber optic.
 - infrared.
- ___ 15. The biggest advantages of wireless networks are:
- the size and shape of transmitters.
 - the cost and location from source.
 - wall thickness and composition.
 - mobility and convenience.

- ___ 16. A device that provides the interface between the computer and network is known as a:
- network interface card.
 - network connection card.
 - computer interface chip.
 - computer connection chip.
- ___ 17. A type of computer addressing that is made up of four octets of numbers is the:
- router.
 - network protocol.
 - internet protocol.
 - transmission protocol.
- ___ 18. In a bus network:
- redundancy is built in with multiple connections.
 - devices are connected to a central hub.
 - a token is transmitted around the ring.
 - no switches or hubs are necessary.
- ___ 19. The topology on which the Internet is based is the:
- hub.
 - star.
 - ring.
 - mesh.
- ___ 20. The almost universally accepted standard for exchanging medical images is known as:
- NEMA.
 - ACR.
 - DICOM.
 - TCP/IP.
- ___ 21. Lossy compression is used to:
- increase image detail.
 - decrease compression values.
 - shrink file size.
 - reduce image degradation.
- ___ 22. The standard that oversees most computerized clinical and administrative data is known as:
- DICOM.
 - HL-7.
 - RIS.
 - HIS.
- ___ 23. RIS is specific to.
- the patient.
 - radiology.
 - the hospital.
 - patient billing.
- ___ 24. The system that holds a specific patient's lab results, radiology reports, and physician notes is the:

- a. RIS.
- b. HIS.
- c. electronic medical record (EMR).
- d. picture archival and communication system (PACS).

- _____ 25. The system that contains patient information, billing records, and inpatient orders is the:
- a. RIS.
 - b. HIS.
 - c. EMR.
 - d. PACS.

- OBJ: Define HL-7 and describe its use in medical imaging.
23. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 148
OBJ: Define HL-7 and describe its use in medical imaging.
24. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 148
OBJ: Define HL-7 and describe its use in medical imaging.
25. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 148
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