

## 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:
- local area network (LAN).
  - wide area network (WAN).
  - computer network.
  - all of the above.
- \_\_\_ 2. Which of the following is considered a geographic category of networks?
- LAN
  - Computed tomography (CT) scanner
  - Computed radiography reader
  - Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanner
- \_\_\_ 3. The least expensive network to install is a:
- WAN.
  - LAN.
  - CT scanner.
  - MRI scanner.
- \_\_\_ 4. In which network type is each computer on the network considered equal?
- Server based
  - Client based
  - Peer to peer
  - 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:
- WAN.
  - large area network.
  - peer-to-peer network.
  - client-based network.
- \_\_\_ 6. A network that uses a central computer that sends the entire original resource to the client is known as a:
- client-based network.
  - WAN.
  - LAN.
  - server-based network.
- \_\_\_ 7. Which one of the following is not considered a type of computer found on a network?
- Server
  - Thin client
  - Peer to peer
  - 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  
OBJ: Define HL-7 and describe its use in medical imaging.