



: PACS CT MR
 JPEG2000 가
 : MR (Magnetic Resonance), CT (Computed Tomography)
 9 JPEG2000 5:1, 10:1, 20:1, 40:1,
 80:1 9
 가 PACS LCD 5 가
 (2048 × 2560) LCD 2 가 (1200 × 1600)
 PSNR (Peak Signal to Noise Ratio)
 : MR, CT 5:1 , 10:1
 가 CT
 . 40:1, 80:1 90%
 , 20:1 5 가 LCD
 50%, 2 가 LCD 30%
 가 . 40:1, 80:1 90%
 , PSNR 44dB
 : JPEG2000 MR, CT 10:1 PACS

Communication System: PACS (Picture Archiving and 500 (Kilo byte KB) , MB

, 가
 가 PACS
 가 2004 (2).
 9 88.1%, 59.8% 가 (Multi Detector Computed
 PACS 가 (1). Tomography, MDCT)
 PACS 가,
 가 (Mega byte MB) , CT MR 30 PACS
 가 100 - (3).
 가

¹
²

2004

1 - 2

2005 6 19

2005 8 13

PACS

가 가

(3).
(high contrast)

CT MR

PACS

5

Group)

JPEG (Joint Photographic Coding Experts

가

5:1

가

2 - 3:1

가

(5, 6).

가

PACS

JPEG

5

(2048 x 2560 Pixel,

5M)

PACS

(Liquid

가

(Wavelet)

Crystal Display,

LCD

(Barco, Kortrijk, Belgium)

JPEG2000 (Joint Photographic Coding Experts Group 2000)

2

(1200 x 1600 Pixel, 2M)

(Portrait Type)

LCD

(Totoku,

(7, 8).

Tokyo, Japan)

JPEG2000

가

가

가

가

가

Variance: ANOVA)

(Analysis of

SPSS

10.1 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, U.S.A.)

PACS (Marosis™, Marotech, Seoul, Korea)

MR, CT

(1)

가

가

PSNR

, MR

3

5:1, 10:1, 20:1, 40:1, 80:1

9

, CT

44 dB

PSNR

(Table 1).

3

9

가

JPEG2000 가 (PCTools 32 - Bit

가

. 5M, 2M LCD

5:1, 10:1

Imaging Development kits, Pegasus Imaging Corporation,

MR CT

99% 97%

Tampa, FL. U.S.A.) , Q - Factor

. 20:1

5:1, 10:1, 20:1, 40:1, 80:1

MR 5M LCD Monitor 62%, 2M LCD Monitor

42%, CT 5M LCD Monitor 54%, 2M LCD

Monitor 31%

PSNR(Peak Signal to Noise Ratio)

가 . 40:1, 80:1

90%, 96%

(Table 2, Table 3).

가

가

가

(Analysis of

Variance: ANOVA)

P - value가 MR, CT

95%

가

9

(5 , 2,3

0.05

4)가

가

가

가

JPEG 2000

DICOM

JPEG2000

1

2

PACS

가

가

(2). 가 (9). 가 CR 가 JPEG
 10:1 CT, MR 4:1 PACS
 (5). PACS
 가 가 JPEG
 PACS 가 MDCT (7, 8, 10). 3D

Table 1. The Results of PSNR (dB) for Various Compression Rate

Modality	Case	5:1	10:1	20:1	40:1	80:1
MR	9	71.68 ± 2.37	60.54 ± 2.51	52.85 ± 2.53	48.54 ± 2.29	44.09 ± 2.47
CT	9	51.90 ± 1.67	63.70 ± 2.02	57.32 ± 1.70	52.90 ± 1.49	48.31 ± 1.63

Table 2. The Results of Observer's Ability to Differentiate between Original and Compressed Images

Compression rate	Monitor	MR (9 Images)				CT (9 Images)			
		AVR*	%	Best [†]	Worst [‡]	AVR	%	best	worst
5:1	5M	0.98	98%	7/9	9/9	0.89	89%	4/9	9/9
	2M	0.99	99%	8/9	9/9	0.94	94%	6/9	9/9
10:1	5M	0.67	67%	2/9	8/9	0.73	73%	0/9	9/9
	2M	0.79	79%	2/9	9/9	0.79	79%	0/9	9/9
20:1	5M	0.14	14%	0/9	3/9	0.20	20%	0/9	8/9
	2M	0.25	25%	0/9	6/9	0.23	23%	0/9	9/9
40:1	5M	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9	0.02	2%	0/9	1/9
	2M	0.02	2%	0/9	1/9	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9
80:1	5M	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9
	2M	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9

*: Average performance of observers(9) in differentiation of image quality.

†: The best performance of observers(9) in differentiation of image quality

‡: The worst performance of observers(9) in differentiation of image quality

Table 3. Clinical Acceptability of Compressed Images

Compression rate	Monitor	MR (9 Images)				CT (9 Images)			
		AVR*	%	Min [†]	Max [‡]	AVR	%	Min	Max
5:1	5M	1.00	100%	9/9	9/9	1.00	100%	9/9	9/9
	2M	1.00	100%	9/9	9/9	1.00	100%	9/9	9/9
10:1	5M	0.99	99%	8/9	9/9	0.96	96%	8/9	9/9
	2M	0.99	99%	8/9	9/9	0.99	99%	8/9	9/9
20:1	5M	0.38	38%	2/9	5/9	0.46	46%	0/9	9/9
	2M	0.58	58%	3/9	8/9	0.69	69%	2/9	9/9
40:1	5M	0.04	4%	0/9	1/9	0.02	2%	0/9	1/9
	2M	0.11	11%	0/9	4/9	0.04	4%	0/9	2/9
80:1	5M	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9
	2M	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9	0.00	0%	0/9	0/9

*: Average acceptability of clinical use of compressed image in observers (9)

†: Minimal acceptability of clinical use of compressed image in observers (9)

‡: Maximal acceptability of clinical use of compressed image in observers (9)

PACS CT MR JPEG2000 가

가 PACS JPEG2000 JPEG CT MR

JPEG 가 가

JPEG2000 5:1 (8, 10, 11).

JPEG JPEG2000 PSNR

(Discrete Cosine Transform, DCT) (11)

JPEG2000 (resolution) 100:1 41.5 dB 40 dB

가 가

JPEG JPEG2000 , , , CT MR

가 48.3 dB, 44.1 dB

JPEG2000

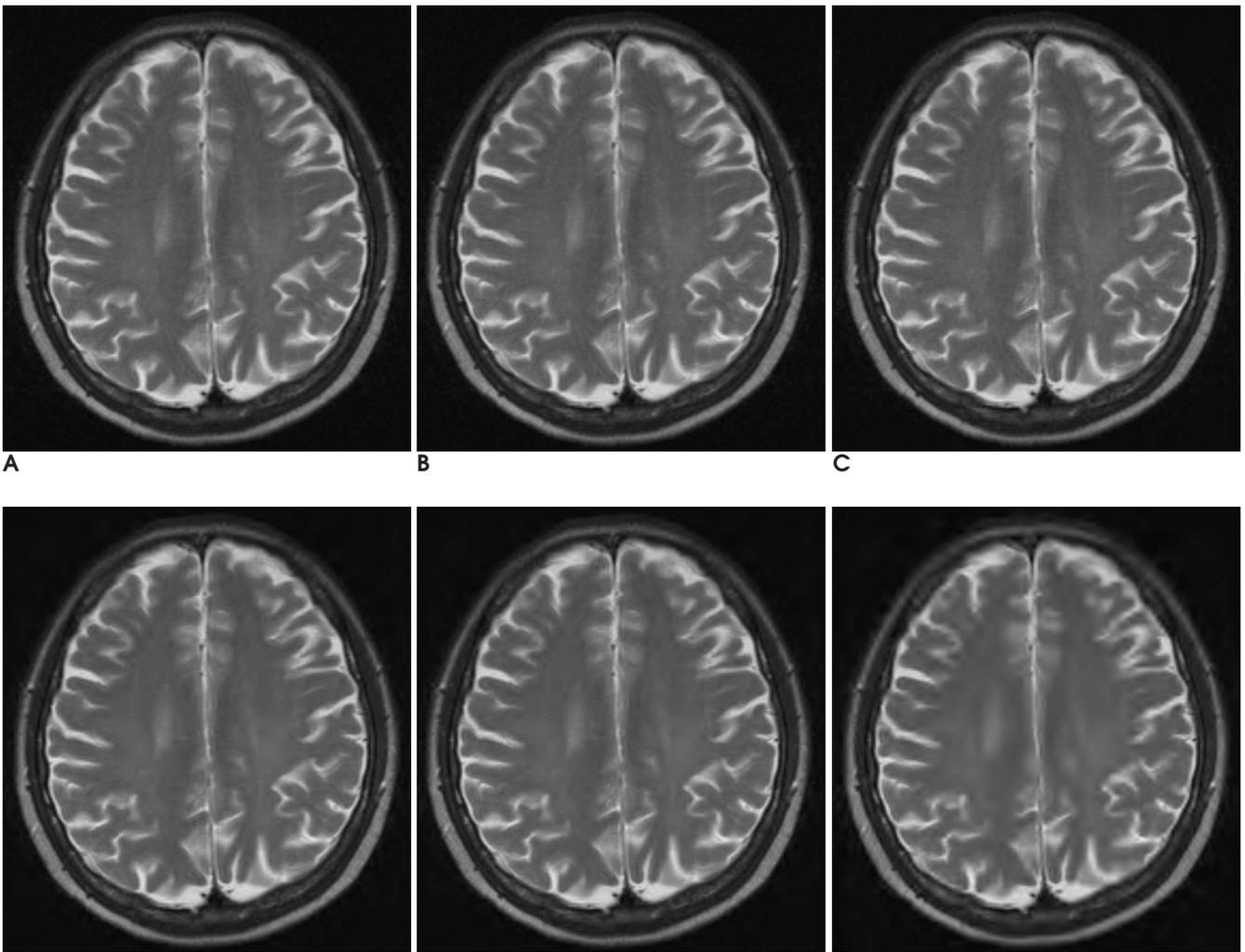


Fig. 1. A. Original DICOM brain MR image
B. 5:1 compressed image
C. 10:1 compressed image
D. 20:1 compressed image
E. 40:1 compressed image
F. 80:1 compressed image

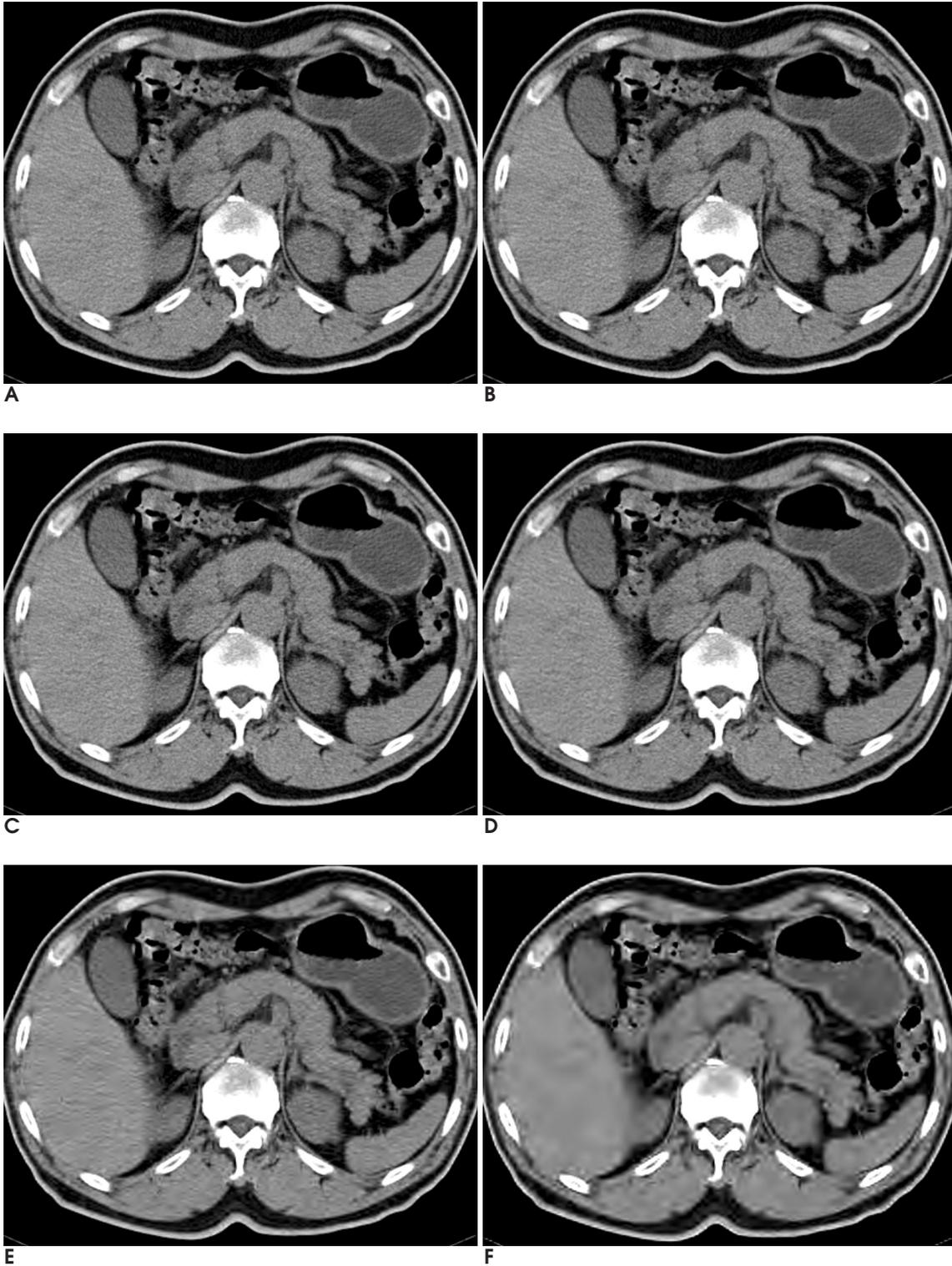


Fig. 2. A. Original DICOM abdominal CT image
B. 5:1 compressed image
C. 10:1 compressed image
D. 20:1 compressed image
E. 40:1 compressed image
F. 80:1 compressed image

PACS CT MR JPEG2000 가

CT MR JPEG 2000 가 가

가 가 CT MR

CT 10:1, MR 5:1 가

(10),

가

2 가

LCD

가

JPEG2000 PACS

LCD 가

1. PACS 2004;10:71-76 . 2004 PACS

2. PACS 2000;42:705-708

3. CT : PACS . 16- CT PACS

2004;10:1-6

4. PACS 2000;6:73-78 PACS

5. 가: 4K CR PACS

PACS 2001;7:9-12

6. PACS 1998;4:5-12 PACS

7. Pennebaker WB, Mithell JL. *JPEG still image data compression standard*. New York:Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1992

8. ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 N505, *Call for contributions for JPEG 2000 [JTC 1.29.14.15444]: Image Coding System*. March 21, 1997

9. PACS . 2001 PACS 가 . 2001

<http://www.pacs.or.kr>

10. CT MRI

JPEG2000 PACS

2004;10:25-30

11. Digital Mammography

PACS 2001;7:13-19 가.

가

PACS 가

5 가

PACS

JPEG2000

PACS

MR, CT 5:1, 10:1 JPEG2000

가

가

가

5M LCD 2M LCD

CT MR 2M

LCD PACS

가

JPEG2000 MR,

CT 10:1

Clinical Evaluation of the JPEG2000 Compression Rate of CT and MR Images for Long Term Archiving in PACS¹

Soon Joo Cha, M.D.^{1,2}, Sung Hwan Kim, Yong Hoon Kim, M.D.^{1,2}, Yoon Joon Hwang, M.D.²,
Jung Wook Seo, M.D.², Su Young Kim, M.D.², Mi Young Kim, M.D.²,
Hae Ryeon Kim, M.D.², Yoon Hee Han, M.D.², Gham Hur, M.D.², Joo Hwan Park, M.D.²,
Byung Hoon Lee, M.D.², Seung Tae Lee, M.D.², Bae Geun Oh, M.D.²

¹*Inje University Image Research Center*

²*Department of Radiology, Isan Paik Hospital, Inje Unveristy*

Purpose: We wanted to evaluate an acceptable compression rate of JPEG2000 for long term archiving of CT and MR images in PACS.

Materials and Methods: Nine CT images and 9 MR images that had small or minimal lesions were randomly selected from the PACS at our institute. All the images are compressed with rates of 5:1, 10:1, 20:1, 40:1 and 80:1 by the JPEG2000 compression protocol. Pairs of original and compressed images were compared by 9 radiologists who were working independently. We designed a JPEG2000 viewing program for comparing two images on one monitor system for performing easy and quick evaluation. All the observers performed the comparison study twice on 5 mega pixel grey scale LCD monitors and 2 mega pixel color LCD monitors, respectively. The PSNR (Peak Signal to Noise Ratio) values were calculated for making quantitative comparisons.

Results: On MR and CT, all the images with 5:1 compression images showed no difference from the original images by all 9 observers and only one observer could detect a image difference on one CT image for 10:1 compression on only the 5 mega pixel monitor. For the 20:1 compression rate, clinically significant image deterioration was found in 50% of the images on the 5M pixel monitor study, and in 30% of the images on the 2M pixel monitor. PSNR values larger than 44 dB were calculated for all the compressed images.

Conclusion: The clinically acceptable image compression rate for long term archiving by the JPEG2000 compression protocol is 10:1 for MR and CT, and if this is applied to PACS, it would reduce the cost and responsibility of the system.

Index words : PACS

PACS Digital imaging and communications in medicine (DICOM)

Data compression

Address reprint requests to : Soon Joo Cha, M.D., Department of Radiology, Isan Paik Hospital, Inje Unveristy
2240, Daehwa-dong, Ilsan-gu, Goyang city, Kungki-do, South Korea.
Tel. 82-31-910-7394 Fax. 82-31-910-7369 E-mail: chasoonj@ilsanpaik.ac.kr