

Supplement 236

WAVEFORM PRESENTATION STATE DICOM WORKING GROUP 32 DRAFT FINAL TEXT SILVIA WINKLER 2024-11-05



Purpose of Waveform Presentation State

A Waveform Presentation State ...

- provides display properties separate from the waveform object
- preserves display settings in order to be able to re-create a specific view
- aligns a display view and the presentation of annotations stored in a separate object
- refers to waveform objects and specific channels within these
- defines color, shading and scaling



Existing Waveform Presentation

- DICOM Waveform Module PS3.3 C.10.9 contains display information
 - Stored within the waveform object (this means: at recording time)
 - Referencing channels in the current object
 - Grouping of channels with same display properties
 - Just defines color, shading and scaling



Existing Waveform Presentation

Attribute Name	Attribute Description	
Waveform Data Display Scale	The recommended time-based waveform data display scale in units of mm/s	
Waveform Display Background CIELab Value	 A color triplet value recommended for rendering the waveform display background on a color display. Sequence of Items, each Item describing a Presentation Group of one or more waveform channels to be displayed together 	
Waveform Presentation Group SQ		
> Presentation Group Number	A number that identifies the Presentation Group	
> Channel Display SQ	Sequence of Items, each Item describing a channel to be displayed in the Presentation Group.	
>> Referenced Waveform Channels	Identifier of the displayed channel, specified as a pair of values (Multiplex Group item no. in SQ), Channel item no. in SQ)	
>> Channel Offset	The offset in seconds from the beginning of the channel waveform data to the first sample to be used for presentation	



Existing Waveform Presentation

Attribute Name	Attribute Description	
>> Channel Recommended Display CIELab Value	A color triplet value recommended for rendering the channel on a color display.	
>> Channel Position	Position of the Channel within the Presentation Group display area	
>> Display Shading Flag	 Specifies display area shading between the displayed waveform channel and another line. Enumerated Values: NONE BASELINE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCE 	
>> Fractional Channel Display Scale	Fraction of the Presentation Group vertical display dimension assigned to the unit quantity (least significant bit) of the Channel samples	
>> Absolute Channel Display Scale	Nominal vertical display height in mm assigned to the unit quantity (least significant bit) of the Channel samples	



Use Cases

WHICH INFORMATION SHOULD BE STORED AND EXCHANGED IN WHICH SITUATION



Use Case: Recording

- A technologist performs an EEG recording. From time to time, the technologist changes the filter settings and viewing montages, in order to check the quality of the recording.
 - The filter settings and viewing montages convey to selected channels.
 - These channels may come from more than one instance (e.g. the EEG instance and the ECG instance).
 - Question: could this also affect channels from elder recordings (might be a prior examination or just a short time ago)? Answer: No, changes to the montage only affect the current recording.



Use Case: Recording cont.

- The EEG technologist may note power line noise on a particular channel and physically manipulate the scalp and EEG electrode of that channel to improve impedance (or if the notch filter is employed incorrectly they may fail to note quality problems on some channel). If abnormalities occur or if external circumstances change that could be of importance for the evaluation of the recording, the technologist adds event annotations at various timepoints in the recording.
- In addition to the annotations, the recording system also saves any changes to the display filter settings and the montage selected for the display throughout the recording.



Use Case: Recording cont.

- Information that shall be preserved and exchanged:
 - Annotations added by the technologist
 - Time, Text, and Originator
 - Changes to Display Filter Settings
 - Changes to Display Montages



Use Case: post-hoc Review

- A physician or technologist acting as a post-hoc reviewer looks through a completed EEG recording and marks potential epileptic patterns. The annotations added by the technologist during the recording are shown.
- The physician has the option of using the settings for display filters and montage stored in the presentation state object generated during recording (so that the reviewer can view the EEG recording in the same manner as it was viewed by the technologist who made the recording).
- If the physician or technologist reviewer adds annotations, these are stored as well.



Use Case: post-hoc Review

- Changes to display settings are only stored based on user interaction/request.
- Reviewer annotations are always stored.
 - Reviewer annotations do not necessarily have a relationship to filters / montages.



Cardio Use Case: Home Performed Holter

- A patient wears a 24 h ECG recorder for 1 week. Afterwards the data are sent/uploaded to a holter monitoring station.
- A holter technician annotates the waveforms and highlights areas of interest. Then these data are sent to some kind of information system.
- A cardiologist reviews the data and may change diagnosis or may send back to technician. Finally she signs the report in the information system and sends it to the EMR (probably as a PDF as well)



Cardio Use Case: Home Performed Holter







https://www.researchgate.net/figure/iRhythm-Technologies-Inc-sample-Zio-Patch-report-format_fig1_259503800



Cardio Use Case



Annotations:

- If determined in real-time on the recording device: Annotation Module in the Waveform Object
- If determined afterwards (after creation of the ECG Waveform): probably
 - Presentations State (anchored to a point on the strip) or
 - Structured Report
- Segment ("6s"): Presentation State ("Segment of Interest" - with defined color)



HOLTER MONITOR REPORT SUMMARY



https://nurseslabs.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/HOLTER-MONITOR-REPORT-SUMMARY-Holter.jpg



Use Case: Electronic Health Record

- A patient receives care in a new hospital system from a new neurologist which uses neurophysiology review workstations built by a OEM which is different from the OEM which made the equipment which recorded the patient's previous video-EEG recordings.
- The new neurologist receives the DICOM data from the patient's previous video-EEG recordings made with the equipment of one OEM and is able to view this data using the review equipment of a different OEM. The neurologist is able to view the:
 - video-EEG data using the montages used by the technologist who made the recordings
 - video-EEG data using own personal montages
 - annotations made by the technologist during the video-EEG recording
 - annotations made by the neurologist who created the clinical report during the review process
- This involves review of data encoded with existing waveform IODs (EEG IOD, ECG IOD, video IOD) and also the Annotation SR IOD and the Presentation State IOD.



Definition of "Montage" in Neurophysiology

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- Each channel of EEG records the potential difference between multiple electrodes and a single common digital reference electrode.
- Technically, "montage" defines a list of original channel sources and the method for their mathematical (linear) recombination to create a new "remontaged" list of channels for visualization of the data.
- In clinical practice, the term "montage" includes the above in addition to other attributes of each "remontaged" channel including visualization filters, color, inter-channel vertical spacing, channel group number, and channel polarity



Montages

Display	Recorded
Channel I	Fp1, F7
Channel 2	F7,T3
Channel 3	Т3,Т5
Channel 4	Fp2, F8
Channel 5	F8,T4
Channel 6	Τ4,Τ6
Channel 7	Fz, Cz
Channel 8	Cz, Pz

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