MUSICA Acquisition Workstation
Getting Started Sheets

4424L EN 20190301 0932

AGFA

Contents

Legal Notice

CE

0413

Agfa NV, Septestraat 27, B-2640 Mortsel - Belgium

For more information on Agfa products, please visit www.agfa.com.

Published by Agfa NV

B-2640 Mortsel - Belgium.

DR workflow

The NX Workstation can be used with a DR system.

For this situation, there is a dedicated workflow to perform exposures.

Procedure:

1. Select the thumbnail for the exposure in the Image Overview pane of the Examination window.

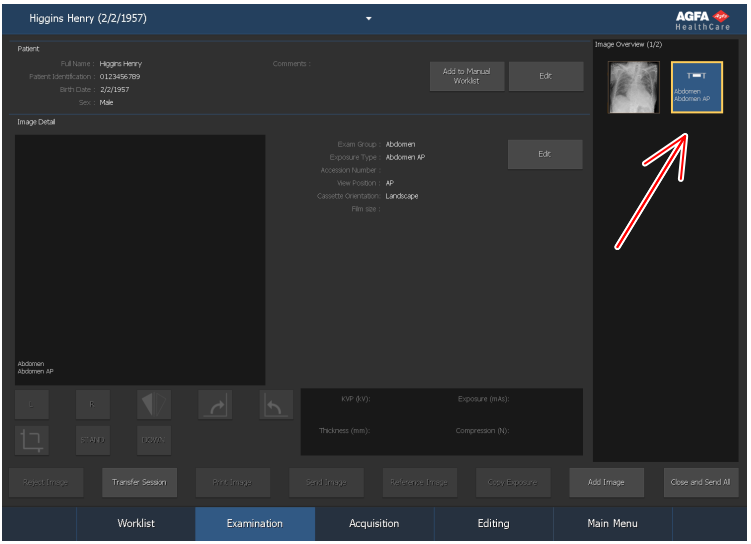


Figure 1: Examination Window with image thumbnail highlighted

The selected DR detector is activated.

The default X-Ray exposure parameters for the selected examination or exposure are sent to the modality.

Note that:

- If another thumbnail is selected before making the exposure, the newly selected DR detector is activated and the default X-Ray exposure parameters for that examination are sent to the modality, overruling the parameters sent previously.

If NX is configured in that way, the **Forced Operator Identification** window appears.

Figure 2: Forced Operator Identification window

If NX is configured in that way, the **Pause and Check** window appears.

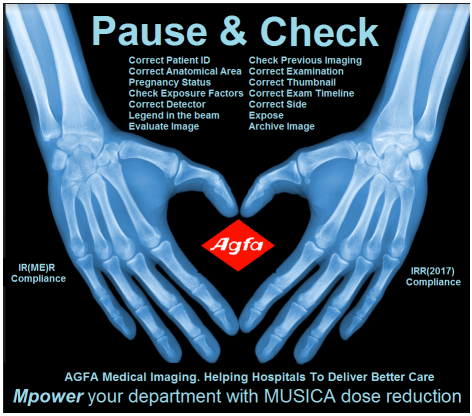


Figure 3: Pause and Check window (example)

2. In the **Forced Operator Identification** window, select a name from the list or enter your name and click OK.

   Note: *Operator Identification is only requested when you select the first thumbnail. If an examination is performed by several operators, you can adapt the "Operator" field in the Edit Image Detail pane (if this is configured). Refer to "Changing specific image settings".*

3. In the **Pause and Check** window, perform the prescribed checks and close the window by clicking **OK**.
4. Check the exposure settings.
   a) Check if the exposure settings displayed on the X-Ray System console are suitable for the exposure.
   b) If other exposure values are required than those defined in the NX exam, use the X-Ray System console to overwrite the default defined exposure settings.

   Note: The default X-Ray exposure parameters can be used as a guide but the user must check and correct them if needed. The default X-Ray exposure parameters are defined in the NX Service and Configuration Tool. Refer to the Key User Manual for more information.

   Note: You cannot change the X-Ray exposure parameters on the NX Software. This can only be done on the X-Ray System console.

   Note: Refer to "Suggested Radiographic References and User Guides" for more information on determining default exposure parameters based on Target Exposure Index and desired image quality.

5. Position the patient and make the exposure.

CAUTION:
Do not select another thumbnail until the preview image is visible in the active thumbnail. The acquired image may be linked to the wrong exposure.

Note: The X-Ray exposure parameters before, during and after the exposure are displayed on the X-Ray System console.

Note: The X-Ray system position parameters before, during and after the exposure are displayed on the X-Ray System console or can be read from the X-Ray system controls.

After the exposure is made, the Examination window looks as follows:

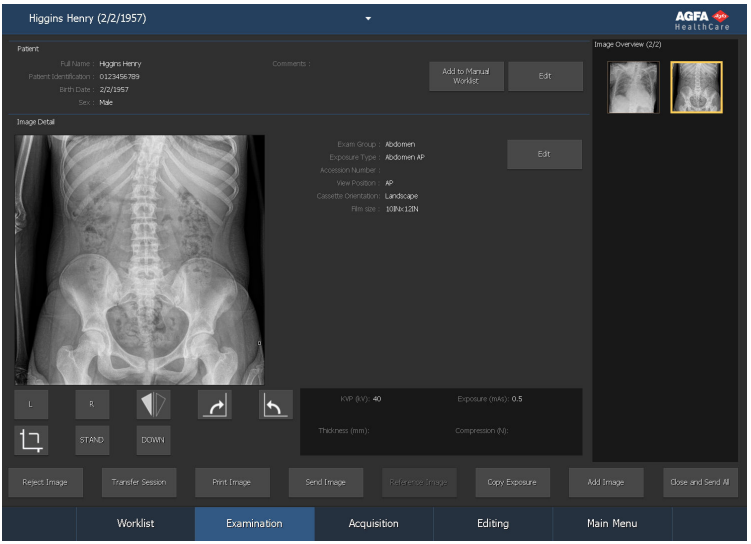


Figure 4: Examination window after making exposure on a DR Detector.

As a result:

- The image is acquired from the DR detector and displayed in the thumbnail.
- If tube collimation is applied, the image is automatically cropped at the collimation borders.
- If automatic image rotation is activated for the exposure type, the image is rotated to the required orientation.
- The actual X-Ray exposure parameters are sent back from the modality to the NX Workstation.

- The X-Ray exposure parameters (such as kV, mAs or DAP) are shown in the Image Detail pane of the Examination window. The list of shown parameters is to be configured.

6. The parameters are stored with the image.

   Parameters can be sent with the image to the archive or printed with the image. They can also be sent out via MPPS.

DR workflow with fluoroscopy for positioning

This workflow is available only on DR systems that support dynamic imaging.

Fluoroscopy can be used as a guide for positioning the patient before performing the planned exposure.

To use fluoroscopy for positioning:

1. Add a fluo group to the **Image Overview** pane.

   If a fluo group has already been added based on data from the RIS, this step can be skipped.

   a) In the **Examination** window, click **Add Image**.

   The **Add Image** window appears.

Figure 5: Add Image

   b) Specify the exam group and exam type by clicking on the buttons.

   c) Select an exam type that is configured as a fluo group and click **OK**.

   The fluo group thumbnail is added to the **Image Overview** pane.

   A fluo group thumbnail is indicated with an icon in the top right corner of the thumbnail.

Figure 6: Thumbnail for a fluo group

2. Select the thumbnail for the fluo group in the **Image Overview** pane of the **Acquisition** window.
   The selected DR detector is activated. The default X-ray exposure parameters and X-ray system position for the selected examination are sent to the modality.

3. Move the X-ray system to the right position.
4. Check the exposure settings.

   The fluo group contains settings for fluoroscopy and for the static image.
5. Position the patient and verify the patient position using fluoroscopy.
   a) Press and hold down the fluoroscopy pedal to view a real-time fluoroscopy image in the **Acquisition** window.

      Information about the dynamic image is displayed next to the image.

1. Current frame number
2. Duration up till now of the current fluoroscopy exposure
3. Total duration up till now of all fluoroscopy exposures in this examination
4. Warning sign for delay on real-time imaging

Figure 7: Information about a dynamic image

      A warning sign is displayed if the real-time imaging is delayed more than 200 msec on average during the last 2 seconds or if not all frames can be displayed.

   b) Release the fluoroscopy pedal to stop the fluoroscopy exposure.

      The fluo sequence is stored and displayed as a fluo sequence thumbnail in the lower half of the **Image Overview** pane. The last image of the sequence is visible in the thumbnail.

      A fluo sequence thumbnail is indicated with a transparant **Play** icon in the center.

Figure 8: Thumbnail of a fluo sequence

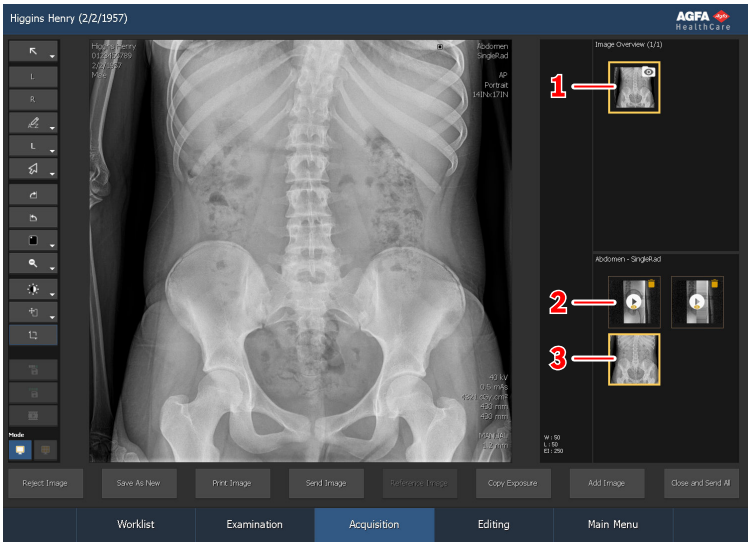
If required, multiple fluo sequences can be made.

6. Make the exposure.

   Use the exposure button or the radiography pedal to make the planned exposure.

   The image is acquired from the DR detector and displayed in a new thumbnail in the lower half of the Image Overview pane.

   After the exposure is made, the Acquisition window looks as follows:



1. Fluo group thumbnail
2. Fluo sequence thumbnail
3. Image thumbnail

Figure 9: Result of the exposure

   After making the exposure, no more fluo sequences or static images can be added to the fluo group.

7. Perform quality control.
8. If all images in the examination are OK, click **Close and Send All**.

   If configured, the image is sent to the printer and/or PACS archive. The exam is placed in the **Closed Exams** pane.

   Fluo sequences are not stored and not sent to a PACS archive. This is indicated by the yellow icon in the top right corner of the fluo sequence thumbnail. To store and archive a selected fluo sequence, click the **Store Sequence** button before clicking **Close and Send All**.

DR workflow for dynamic images

This workflow is available only on DR systems that support dynamic imaging.

To acquire a set of fluo sequences, rapid sequences and static images for diagnosis:

1. Add a dynamic group to the **Image Overview** pane.

   If a dynamic group has already been added based on data from the RIS, this step can be skipped.

   a) In the **Examination** window, click **Add Image**.

   The **Add Image** window appears.

Figure 10: Add Image

   b) Specify the exam group and exam type by clicking on the buttons.

   c) Select an exam type that is configured as a dynamic group and click **OK**.

   The dynamic group thumbnail is added to the **Image Overview** pane.

   A dynamic group thumbnail is indicated with an icon in the top right corner of the thumbnail.

Figure 11: Thumbnail for a dynamic group

2. Select the thumbnail for the dynamic group in the **Image Overview** pane of the **Acquisition** window.
   The selected DR detector is activated. The default X-ray exposure parameters and X-ray system position for the selected examination are sent to the modality.
3. Move the X-ray system to the right position.

4. Check the exposure settings.

   The dynamic group contains settings for fluoroscopy, for rapid sequence and for a static image.
5. Position the patient.
6. Acquire a set of fluo sequences, rapid sequences and static images.

   Information about the dynamic image is displayed next to the image.

1. Current frame number
2. Duration up till now of the current fluoroscopy or rapid sequence exposure
3. Total duration up till now of all fluoroscopy exposures in this examination
4. Warning sign for delay on real-time imaging

Figure 12: Information about a dynamic image

A warning sign is displayed if the real-time imaging is delayed more than 200 msec on average during the last 2 seconds or if not all frames can be displayed.

- Press and hold down the fluoroscopy pedal to view a real-time fluoroscopy image in the **Acquisition** window.

  Release the fluoroscopy pedal to stop the fluoroscopy exposure.

  The fluo sequence is stored and displayed as a fluo sequence thumbnail in the lower half of the **Image Overview** pane. The last image of the sequence is visible in the thumbnail

  A fluo sequence thumbnail is indicated with a transparant **Play** icon in the center.

Figure 13: Thumbnail of a fluo sequence

If required, multiple fluo sequences can be made.

- Press and hold down the exposure button or the radiography pedal to make a rapid sequence exposure.

  The rapid sequence mode must be selected in the **software console**.

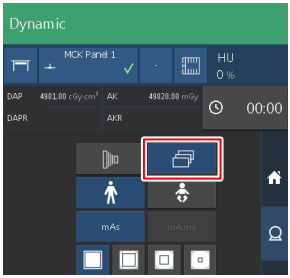


Figure 14: Rapid sequence mode

Release the exposure button or the radiography pedal to stop the fluoroscopy exposure.

The rapid sequence is stored and displayed as a rapid sequence thumbnail in the lower half of the **Image Overview** pane. The last image of the sequence is visible in the thumbnail.

A rapid sequence thumbnail is indicated with a white **Play** icon in the center.

Figure 15: Thumbnail of a rapid sequence

If required, multiple rapid sequences can be made.

- Press and hold down the exposure button or the radiography pedal to make an exposure to acquire a static image.

  The static image mode must be selected in the **software console**.

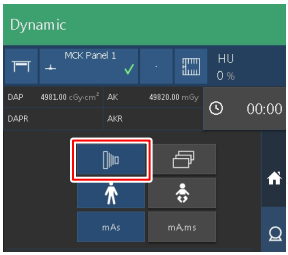


Figure 16: Static image mode

The image is stored and displayed as a thumbnail in the lower half of the **Image Overview** pane.

Figure 17: Thumbnail of a static image

If required, multiple static images can be made.

7. Perform quality control.
8. If all images in the examination are OK, click **Close and Send All**.

   If configured, the static images and rapic sequences are sent to the printer and/or PACS archive. The exam is placed in the **Closed Exams** pane.

   Fluo sequences are not stored and not sent to a PACS archive. This is indicated by the yellow icon in the top right corner of the fluo sequence thumbnail. To store and archive a selected fluo sequence, click the **Store Sequence** button before clicking **Close and Send All**.

DR workflow for digital tomosynthesis

This workflow is available only on DR systems that support digital tomosynthesis.

The result of a digital tomosynthesis examination is an acquisition sequence and a reconstruction sequence.

The acquisition sequence is a sequence of static images that is acquired during the tomographic movement of the X-ray tube around the center of the region of interest. The images of the acquisition sequence are not of diagnostic quality. The acquisition sequence is the input for calculating the reconstruction sequence.

The reconstruction sequence is a set of slices, representing the 3D volume of the examined bodypart within a specified region of interest.

To perform a digital tomosynthesis examination:

1. Add a digital tomosynthesis group to the **Image Overview** pane.

   If a digital tomosynthesis group has already been added based on data from the RIS, this step can be skipped.

   a) In the **Examination** window, click **Add Image**.

      The **Add Image** window appears.

   Figure 18: Add Image

   b) Specify the exam group and exam type by clicking on the buttons.

   c) Select an exam type that is configured as a digital tomosynthesis group and click **OK**.

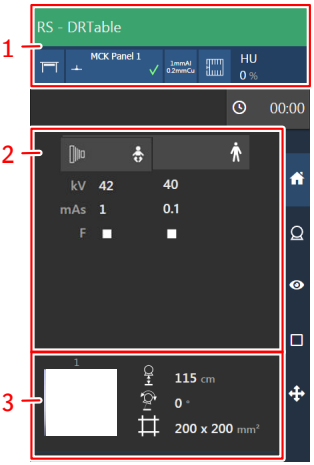
   The digital tomosynthesis group thumbnail is added to the **Image Overview** pane.

   A digital tomosynthesis group thumbnail is indicated with an icon in the top right corner of the thumbnail.

Figure 19: Thumbnail for a digital tomosynthesis group

2. Select the thumbnail for the digital tomosynthesis group in the **Image Overview** pane of the **Acquisition** window.

   The selected DR detector is activated. The default X-ray exposure parameters and X-ray system position for the selected examination are sent to the modality. The software console displays these settings in the examination overview.



1. X-ray modality settings
2. Generator settings for the static image
3. Automatic position

Figure 20: Examination overview

a) Check the X-ray modality settings.

Figure 21: X-ray modality controls on the software console

b) Check the exposure settings.

Figure 22: Generator controls for static images

a) Check the digital tomosynthesis settings.

   The digital tomosynthesis group contains X-ray modality settings to control the X-ray system movement, the X-ray exposure parameters and the image processing for the reconstruction.

Figure 23: Digital tomosynthesis controls

3. Move the X-ray system to the right position.
   a) Check if a correct automatic position is selected.

Figure 24: Positioning controls on the software console

   b) Move the X-ray system to the selected automatic position.
   The actual and target position parameters are displayed on the software console. When the target position is reached, the movement stops.
   c) Adjust the position using the position controls.
4. Position the patient.

   The patient position can be verified using the collimator camera.

WARNING:
Warn the patient that the X-ray tube will perform a sweeping movement during the examination. Give instructions to avoid that the patient looses balance and to avoid injuries in patient hands or fingers.

5. On the collimator, switch on the light localizer. Apply collimation.
6. Acquire a static image.

   If a reference image is required, acquire a static image. The images of the acquisition sequence should not be used to replace a static image.

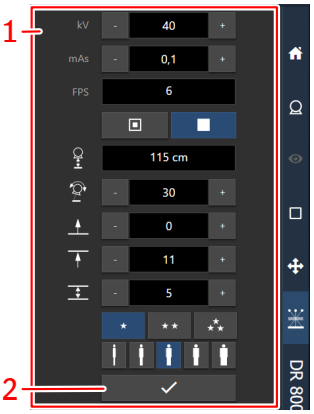
   Press and hold down the exposure button or the radiography pedal to make an exposure to acquire a static image.

   The image is stored and displayed as a thumbnail in the lower half of the **Image Overview** pane.

Figure 25: Thumbnail of a static image

   If required, multiple static images can be made.

   Depending on the configuration, the acquisition of static images during a DR workflow for digtial tomosynthesis may not be possible.
7. In the digital tomosynthesis screen of the software console, click the button to start the digital tomosynthesis workflow.



1. Digital tomosynthesis screen of the software console
2. Button to start the digital tomosynthesis workflow

Figure 26: Button to start the digital tomosynthesis workflow

If the X-ray system position is not suitable to perform the examination, the button is disabled. Try adjusting the X-ray system to enable the button.

8. Position the X-ray tube vertically with respect to the table.

   If the X-ray tube tilting angle is not at 0°, use the automatic position controls to change the X-ray tube tilting angle to the required position.

9. Press and hold down the exposure button in prep mode.
   The X-ray tube is moved to the start position of the digital tomosynthesis exposure.

10. Press and hold down the exposure button to make a digital tomosynthesis acquisition sequence.

    Hold the exposure button pressed until three beeps are heard to indicate that the examination has finished.

    Together with the auditory signal, messages are displayed on the software console to indicate that the examination has finished.

    When the exposure button is released before the movement has finished, the exposure sequence is aborted and the reconstruction may fail.

    The acquisition sequence is stored and displayed as an acquisition sequence thumbnail in the lower half of the **Image Overview** pane.

    The last image of the sequence is visible in the thumbnail. An acquisition sequence thumbnail is indicated with a white **Play** icon in the center.

Figure 27: Thumbnail of an acquisition sequence for digital tomosynthesis

The image processing to create the reconstruction sequence is started automatically and may take up to a minute.

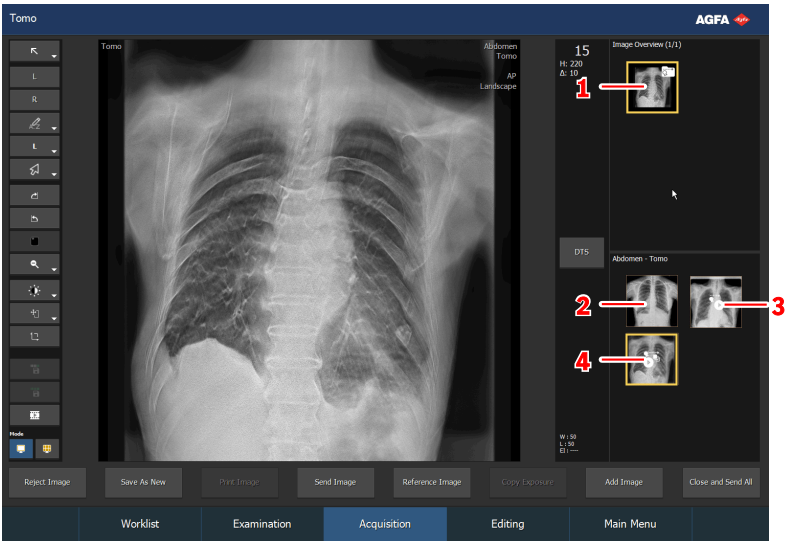
Figure 28: Progress indicator for the image processing to create the reconstruction sequence

The reconstruction sequence is displayed as a reconstruction sequence thumbnail in the lower half of the Image Overview pane.

The middle slice of the sequence is visible in the thumbnail. An acquisition sequence thumbnail is indicated with a white **Play** icon in the center.

Figure 29: Thumbnail of the reconstruction sequence

After the reconstruction sequence becomes available, the Acquisition window looks as follows:



1. Digital tomosynthesis group thumbnail
2. Image thumbnail (if a reference image is acquired)
3. Acquisition sequence
4. Reconstruction sequence

Figure 30: Result of the exposure

After making the digital tomosynthesis exposure, no more static images or digital tomosynthesis sequences can be added to the digital tomosynthesis group.

11. Perform quality control.

The reconstruction sequence can be viewed in the Acquisition window as a dynamic image. The slices of the reconstruction sequence are the frames of the dynamic image. The first frame is the lowest slice (closest to the tabletop).

In the dynamic image player, a dynamic image is played that is composed of all slices.

In the mosaic viewer all slices are displayed as separate images.

12. If all images in the examination are OK, click **Close and Send All**.

If configured, the static images and reconstruction sequence are sent to the printer and/or PACS archive. The exam is placed in the **Closed Exams** pane.

Acquisition sequences are not sent to a PACS archive. To archive a selected acquisition sequence, click the **Store Sequence** button before clicking **Close and Send All**.

Automated DR full screen sequence

A predefined sequence of DR exposures can be performed without having to return to the NX Workstation for each new exposure. During the automated workflow, the acquired images and the DR detector status are displayed full screen.

To start an automated DR full screen sequence:

1. In the **Examination** window, click **Add Image**.

   The **Add Image** window appears.

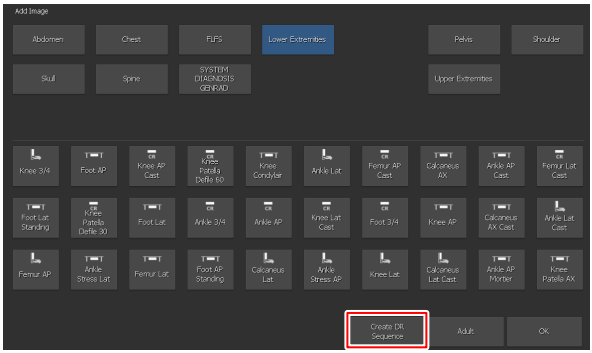


   Figure 31: Create DR Sequence button

2. In the **Add Image** window, click the **Create DR Sequence** button.

   Note: A predefined automated DR full screen sequence can be set up using the NX Service and Configuration Tool. Refer to the Key user manual for more information.

3. Add the exposures in the required order.

   Images in a sequence are indicated with a small triangular mark in the lower left hand corner of the thumbnail. If an examination contains more than one sequence, the mark is alternating white and black to distinguish the sequences.

4. Select the thumbnail for the first exposure in the Image Overview pane and follow the normal DR workflow.

   If configured, a positioning guidance image and guidance text for making the exposure is displayed.

After acquiring each image, the image is displayed in full screen mode and the next thumbnail is selected automatically. The color of the DR detector symbol indicates the status of the DR detector.

Figure 32: Examination window in full screen mode

5. After acquiring the last image, click the close button to leave full screen mode.

Figure 33: Close button

Topics:

- *DR detector status*
- *Rejecting an image during an automated DR full screen sequence*

DR detector status

Image	Description
	Grey: The image is planned and the DR detector is in sleep mode. On a thumbnail that is not selected, the status indication is always grey.
	Green: The DR detector is ready to acquire the exposure on the selected acquisition system. Green flashing: The exposure has been performed and the acquisition is ongoing.
	Red: The DR detector is out of order. Red flashing: The selected acquisition system is starting up.

Rejecting an image during an automated DR full screen sequence

The acquired image is displayed in full screen mode.

To reject this image:

1. Click the reject button.

   Figure 34: Reject button

   The **Reject Reason** dialog box opens.
2. Select a reason to reject the image.

The acquired image is rejected and a new thumbnail is added to the sequence. The new thumbnail is selected for repeating the exposure.

Workflow for DR Full Leg Full Spine examinations

Procedure:

1. Add the Full Leg Full Spine (DR FLFS) exposure set to the exam.
2. Select the thumbnail for the exam and click Start FLFS.
3. After the last image is received on the Workstation, an extra image is created in the exam, containing the stitched FLFS image.
4. If there is a problem with the stitched image, refer to section “Manually adjusting a DR Full Leg Full Spine image” in the DR Full Leg Full Spine User Manual. Here you can read how the stitching process can be fine-tuned.

If DAP values are received with the partial images, the DAP value that is stored with the stitched FLFS image equals the sum of the DAP values of the partial images.

CR workflow

Topics:

Identifying the cassettes

NX can be configured in such a way that different workflows are followed when identifying cassettes. You can configure NX to use one of these workflows in the NX Service and Configuration Tool.

- Identify a cassette using the ID Tablet. In short, the workflow goes as follows: selecting the thumbnail, inserting the cassette in the tablet and then clicking **ID**.
- Identify automatically using the ID Tablet ('Auto ID'). In short, the workflow goes as follows: selecting the thumbnail and inserting the cassette in the tablet. The ID label will automatically be added to the image and the thumbnail. Refer to the Key user manual, Device Configuration, section ID Tablets.
- Identify in the Digitizer ('Fast ID'). In short, the workflow goes as follows: selecting the thumbnail, inserting the cassette in the Digitizer and then clicking **ID**. Refer to the Key user manual, Device Configuration, section Digitizers.

Procedure:

1. Insert a cassette in the ID Tablet.
2. In the **Examination** window, select the right thumbnail in the Image Overview.

   In the example below, there is only one thumbnail which is automatically selected. If there are more than one thumbnails, the selected one is not necessarily the one that will be performed first; you can select another thumbnail.
3. Click **ID** or press **F2**.

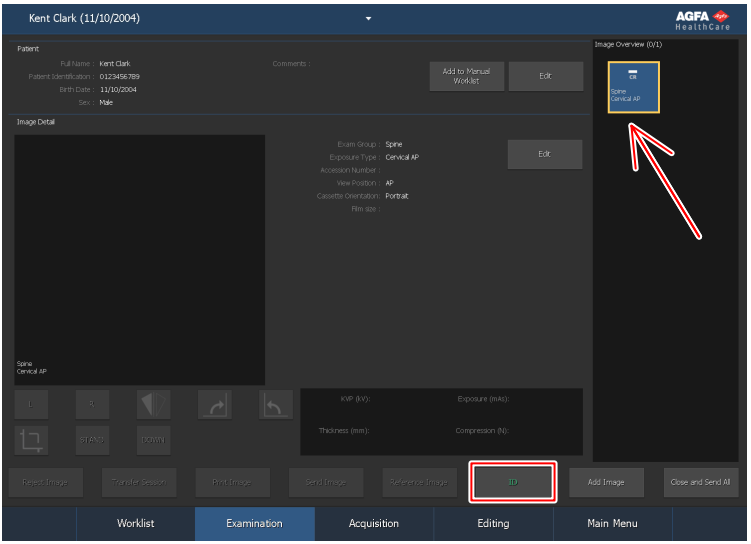


Figure 35: Examination window with thumbnail selected and ID button highlighted (cassette workflow).

If NX is configured in that way, the **Forced Operator Identification** window appears.

Figure 36: Forced Operator Identification window

If NX is configured in that way, the **Pause and Check** window appears.

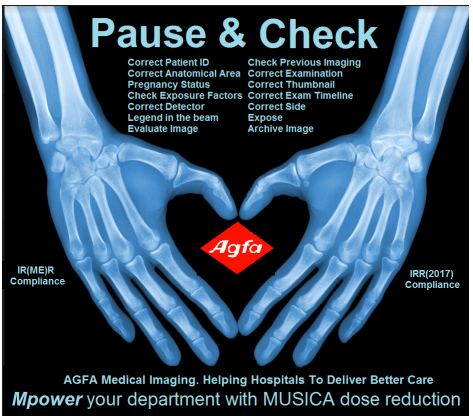


Figure 37: Pause and Check window (example)

4. In the **Forced Operator Identification** window, select a name from the list or enter your name and click **OK**.

Note: Operator Identification is only requested when you identify the first thumbnail. If an examination is performed by several operators, you can adapt the "Operator" field in the Edit Image Detail pane (if this is configured). Refer to "Changing specific image settings".

5. In the **Pause and Check** window, perform the prescribed checks and close the window by clicking **OK**.
6. The thumbnail is labelled with the code 'ID'. The patient data is written to the cassette.

   Depending on the configuration, the next exposure thumbnail to be identified is now selected.

Note: The identification of the cassette can be performed before or after the X-Ray exposure. Refer to "Identifying a cassette" for alternative identification procedures.

Note: You can also identify cassettes in the Add image window.

Digitizing the images

Procedure:

1. Insert the cassette in the Digitizer.
2. The image will appear in the **Image Overview** pane of the **Examination** window.

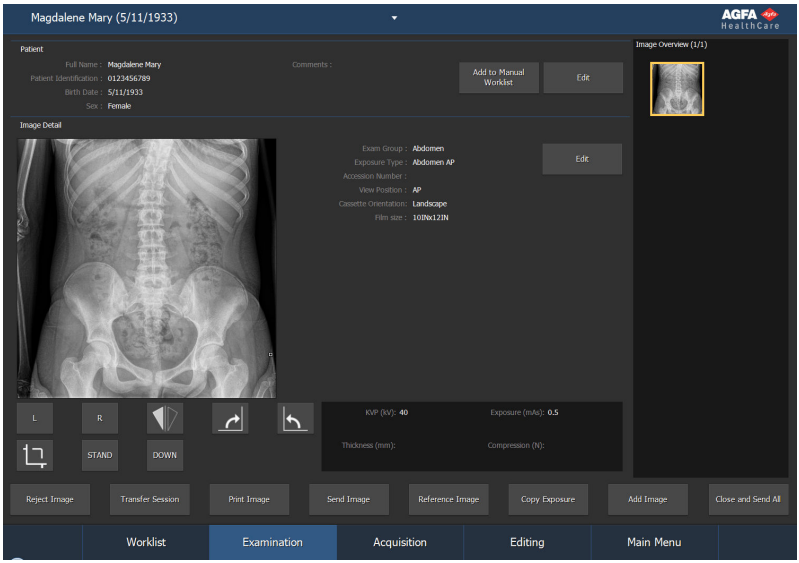


Figure 38: Image appears in Examination window

As a result:

- If tube collimation is applied, the image is automatically cropped at the collimation borders.
- If automatic image rotation is activated for the exposure type, the image is rotated to the required orientation.

CR workflow with X-Ray generator control

The NX Workstation can be connected to the X-Ray System Generator to exchange X-Ray exposure settings. This functionality is license-dependent. For this situation, there is a dedicated workflow: identification of the cassettes is performed each time after making the exposure. The other aspects of using the Examination window remain the same as described elsewhere in this chapter.

This workflow also applies when performing a CR exposure on an NX Workstation that is part of a DR system.

Procedure:

1. Select the thumbnail for the exposure in the Image Overview pane of the Examination window.

   The default X-Ray exposure parameters for the selected examination or exposure are sent to the modality.

   Note that:

   - If another thumbnail is selected before making the exposure, the default X-Ray exposure parameters for that examination are sent to the modality, overruling the parameters sent previously.
2. Check the exposure settings.
   a) Check if the exposure settings displayed on the X-Ray System console are suitable for the exposure.
   b) If other exposure values are required than those defined in the NX exam, use the X-Ray System console to overwrite the default defined exposure settings.

Note: The default X-Ray exposure parameters can be used as a guide but the user must check and correct them if needed. The default X-Ray exposure parameters are defined in the NX Service and Configuration Tool. Refer to the Key User Manual for more information.

Note: You cannot change the X-Ray exposure parameters on the NX Software. This can only be done on the X-Ray System console.

Note: Refer to "Suggested Radiographic References and User Guides" for more information on determining default exposure parameters based on Target Exposure Index and desired image quality.

3. Insert the cassette in the modality, position the patient and make the exposure.

   As a result:

   - The actual X-Ray exposure parameters are sent back from the modality to the NX Workstation.
   - The X-Ray exposure parameters (such as kV, mAs or DAP) are shown in the Image Detail pane of the Examination window (1). The list of shown parameters is to be configured.
   - A green OK mark appears on all thumbnails for which the exposures are made and for which exposure settings are sent back to the NX Workstation (2).

4. Insert the cassette in the digitizer or in the ID Tablet and click ID in the Examination window.

CAUTION:
Do not select another thumbnail until the preview image is visible in the active thumbnail. The acquired image may be linked to the wrong exposure.

Note: The X-Ray exposure parameters before, during and after the exposure are displayed on the X-Ray System console.

Note: The X-Ray system position parameters before, during and after the exposure are displayed on the X-Ray System console or can be read from the X-Ray system controls.

5. The parameters are stored with the image.

   Parameters can be sent with the image to the archive or printed with the image. They can also be sent out via MPPS.

Note: *You cannot change the default parameters on the NX Workstation.This can only be done on the console. Also, after the exposure is made, parameters cannot be changed on the NX Workstation. They can only be consulted in the Examination window.*

Making multiple exposures on a single cassette

If an image thumbnail is configured for multiple exposures on a single cassette, another set of thumbnails is shown in the image detail pane. Now

you have to select one of these thumbnails to send the proper default X-Ray exposure parameters to the modality for each exposure.

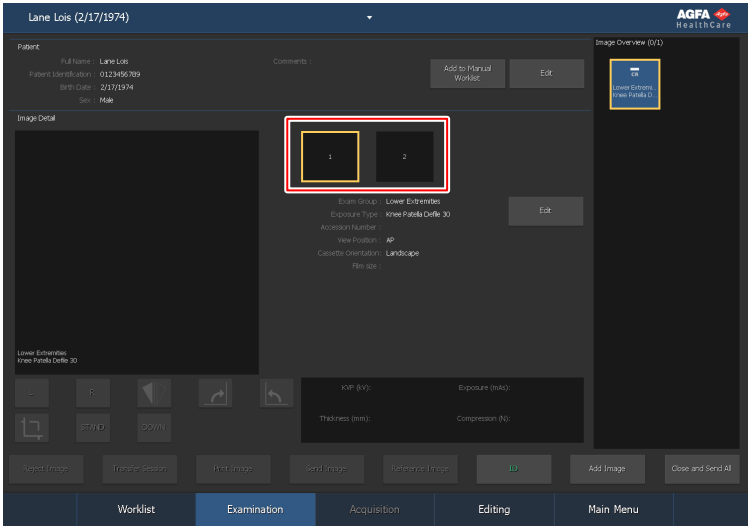


Figure 39: Multiple Exposures on same cassette shown in Examination window.

CAUTION:
Incomplete exposure parameters (kV, mAs) are transmitted to Archive for multiple sub-exposures on one cassette. Only the exposure parameters for one sub-exposure are transmitted. Don't use multiple sub-exposures when the exposure parameters are interpreted by the Archive.

Mammography CR workflow with a connection to the X-Ray generator

The NX Workstation can be connected to the Mammography X-Ray System Generator to exchange X-Ray exposure settings. This functionality is license-dependent.

For this situation, there's a dedicated workflow to identify cassettes: ID one by one workflow is the workflow custom to users that use an ID camera connected to the modality in a film/screen environment.

Procedure:

1. Insert the cassette into the modality, position the patient and make the exposure.
2. Remove the cassette from the table and insert the next cassette.
3. Select the correct thumbnail in the exam overview pane
4. Insert the cassette in the Tablet and click ID in the Examination window. This will link the received exposure settings to the image.
5. Insert the cassette in the Digitizer.
6. Reposition the patient.
7. Make the next exposure.
8. Repeat from 2 until all exposures are made.

Estimated Radiographic Magnification Factor (ERMF)

Mammography images are calibrated based on the Estimated Radiographic Magnification Factor. The calibration factor is received together with the X-Ray generator parameters.

Modifying the Estimated Radiographic Magnification Factor is only possible if the Source Image Distance (SID) is received together with the X-Ray generator parameters.

Mammography CR workflow with manual entry of X-Ray exposure parameters

The NX workstation can be used to enter X-Ray exposure data manually in a mammography workflow.

This functionality is license-dependent. It cannot be used in combination to the X-Ray Device exchanging exposure settings.

The key user has to configure NX so that the X-Ray parameter fields are visible in the NX Image Detail pane.

Note: *X-Ray parameters can be updated before the image is archived, printed, sent or rejected.*

Procedure:

1. Insert the cassette into the table and position the patient.
2. Make the exposure.
3. Remove the cassette from the table and insert the next cassette.
4. Select the correct thumbnail in the exam overview pane.
5. In the Image Detail pane, enter the X-Ray parameters.
6. Insert the cassette in the Tablet and click ID in the Examination window. This will link the entered exposure settings to the image.
7. Insert the cassette in the Digitizer.
8. Reposition the patient.
9. Make the next exposure.
10. Repeat from 3 until all exposures are made.

Estimated Radiographic Magnification Factor (ERMF)

To apply a calibration based on the Estimated Radiographic Magnification Factor

1. Enter the Source Image Distance (SID) in the X-Ray generator parameters.
2. Enter the distance between the plane in which measurements are to be made and the detector.

Workflow for CR Full Leg Full Spine examinations

Procedure:

1. Add the Full Leg Full Spine (FLFS) exposure set to the exam.
2. Identify the cassettes top-down.
3. Put the cassettes in the digitizer.
4. After the last image is received on the Workstation, an extra image is created in the exam, containing the stitched FLFS image.
5. If there is a problem with the stitched image, refer to section “Manually creating a composite CR Full Leg Full Spine image”. Here you can read how the stitching process can be fine-tuned.

If DAP values are received with the partial images, the DAP value of the first partial image is stored with the stitched FLFS image.