
Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [David Fanning](#) on Sun, 08 Mar 2009 23:39:18 GMT
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Jye writes:

- > Im currently putting together an application that needs to read the
- > image data from numerous DICOM files, currently 900 but this will
- > possible go up to about 2000.
- >
- > ATM I have a simple FOR loop :(which steps through each file, makes
- > an object using Robbies GDLffDICOM and then reads the images data into
- > a matrix. The object is then destroyed and the loop repeated. This is
- > horribly slow as you would all imagine and takes about 90sec to read
- > all of the images.

This is faster than I would have expected. Why does it surprise you?

- > Has anyone come across a fast way of reading numerous DICOM files? The
- > problem would have easily been solved if only OBJARR could be used as
- > a normal array :(

In what way can OBJARR not be used as a normal array?

Cheers,

David

--

David Fanning, Ph.D.
Fanning Software Consulting, Inc.
Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: <http://www.dfanning.com/>
Sepore ma de ni thui. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [Robbie](#) on Sun, 08 Mar 2009 23:42:18 GMT
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I think you'll find that all the frames in a CT or PET series often have the same length and same offset for every DICOM tag. Some DICOM packages use this 'feature' to optimise reading sequential files. Evidently, GDLffDICOM and IDLffDICOM does not.

Rather than have 1000's of objects, it might be safer to sequentially read the data into a contiguous 3D array. You'll find that IDL has a limit of the number of files which can be open at one time.

Cheers,

Robbie

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [Jye](#) on Mon, 09 Mar 2009 00:17:55 GMT
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Hi Robbie and David,

I am currently reading the data into an array and this is where it slowing down. Reading all of the files into an OBJARR is relatively faster but this OBJARR must then have each objects image data read individually eg I have not been able to do this;

```
Image_Data = oArray -> GetValue(REFERENCE = image_data_reference, /  
no_copy)
```

Below is what Im currently using.

Cheers
Jye

PRO Example

```
folder = 'D:\Dynamic\' ;Folder containing all of the DICOM files  
files = file_search(string(folder, '*.DCM'), COUNT=nfiles)
```

```
dicom_obj = obj_new('GDLffDICOM')  
result = dicom_obj -> Read(files[0])
```

```
image_Acq_Time_reference = dicom_obj -> GetReference('0018'x,'1242'x)  
image_reference = dicom_obj -> GetReference('7FE0'x,'0010'x)
```

```
obj_destroy, dicom_obj
```

```
for i = 0, nfiles-1 do begin
```

```
  Slice_Number = i  
  dicom_obj = obj_new('GDLffDICOM')  
  result = dicom_obj -> Read(files[i])
```

```
  image_Acq_Time = dicom_obj -> GetValue  
(REFERENCE=image_Acq_Time_reference,/no_copy)  
  image_Acq_Time = *(image_Acq_Time[0])/1000.
```

```
if i eq 0 then Acq_Time = image_Acq_Time else Acq_Time = [Acq_Time,
image_Acq_Time]
```

```
image_slice = dicom_obj -> GetValue(REFERENCE=image_reference,/
no_copy)
image_slice = rotate(*(image_slice[0]), 7) / image_Acq_Time
```

```
if i eq 0 then All_Images = image_slice else All_Images =
[[[All_Images]], [[image_slice]]]
```

```
obj_destroy, dicom_obj
```

```
endfor
```

```
END
```

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [David Fanning](#) on Mon, 09 Mar 2009 00:21:17 GMT
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Jye writes:

```
> I am currently reading the data into an array and this is where it
> slowing down. Reading all of the files into an OBJARR is relatively
> faster but this OBJARR must then have each objects image data read
> individually eg I have not been able to do this;
>
> Image_Data = oArray -> GetValue(REFERENCE = image_data_reference, /
> no_copy)
```

Yeah, I'd say you have been doing too much JAVA programming. :-)

Cheers,

David

--

David Fanning, Ph.D.
Fanning Software Consulting, Inc.
Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: <http://www.dfanning.com/>
Sepore ma de ni thui. ("Perhaps thou speakest truth.")

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [Robbie](#) on Mon, 09 Mar 2009 03:11:14 GMT

It's just a sign that IDL has some inadequacies when it comes to OO. I suspect that iterating method calls over an OBJARR() is always going to be slow in IDL. The 'IDL way' would be come up with an object called IDLffDICOMSet, which represents a set of files. Methods in IDLffDICOMSet could accept array arguments, one array element for each file. IDLffDICOMSet could be optimised to take advantage of common file offsets of DICOM tags.

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [rtk](#) on Mon, 09 Mar 2009 18:07:55 GMT
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On Mar 8, 6:17 pm, Jye <jye.sm...@gmail.com> wrote:
> if i eq 0 then All_Images = image_slice else All_Images =
> [[[All_Images]], [[image_slice]]]

Forget too much Java, which, I agree, is a bad thing. I'd say you have been doing too much Matlab programming. The vast majority of your problem lies with the line above. If I run this code on my box:

```
pro ttt0
  s = systime(1)
  for i=0,899 do begin
    im = fix(dist(256))
    if (i eq 0) then begin
      all = im
    endif else begin
      all = [[[all]], [[im]]]
    endelse
  endfor
  print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
  help, all
end
```

It takes 93 seconds. However, if I run this code:

```
pro ttt2
  all = intarr(256,256,900)
  s = systime(1)
  for i=0,899 do begin
    im = fix(dist(256))
    all[*,*,i] = im
  endfor
  print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
  help, all
```

end

it takes 1.6 seconds. The only difference is that the output array is allocated once, instead of 900 times with 899 ever-increasing array copies to boot. Since you know the number of file in advance, allocate All_Images and just assign into it.

Ron

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [Jye](#) on Mon, 09 Mar 2009 22:53:55 GMT
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On Mar 10, 4:07 am, rtk <oneelkr...@hotmail.com> wrote:
> On Mar 8, 6:17 pm, Jye <jye.sm...@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> I'd say you have been doing too much Matlab programming.

And we have a winner :P

Thanks for the solution, this has dropped the time from 63.4 down to 21.6 seconds... still not terribly quick but getting there.

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [Foldy Lajos](#) on Tue, 10 Mar 2009 11:56:45 GMT
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On Mon, 9 Mar 2009, rtk wrote:

> On Mar 8, 6:17 pm, Jye <jye.sm...@gmail.com> wrote:
>> if i eq 0 then All_Images = image_slice else All_Images =
>> [[[All_Images]], [image_slice]]
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> pro ttt0
> s = systime(1)
> for i=0,899 do begin
> im = fix(dist(256))
> if (i eq 0) then begin
> all = im
> endif else begin
> all = [[[all]], [[im]]]

```

>     endelse
>   endfor
>   print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
>   help, all
> end
>
> It takes 93 seconds. However, if I run this code:
>
> pro ttt2
>   all = intarr(256,256,900)
>   s = systime(1)
>   for i=0,899 do begin
>     im = fix(dist(256))
>     all[*,*,i] = im
>   endfor
>   print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
>   help, all
> end
>
> it takes 1.6 seconds. The only difference is that the output array is
> allocated once, instead of 900 times with 899 ever-increasing array
> copies to boot. Since you know the number of file in advance,
> allocate All_Images and just assign into it.
>
> Ron

```

You can get some more speedup by replacing 'all[*,*,i] = im' with 'all[0,0,i] = im':

```

; cut here, ttt2.pro
pro ttt2
  all = intarr(256,256,900)
  im = fix(dist(256))

  s = systime(1)
  for i=0,899 do begin
    all[*,*,i] = im
  endfor
  print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s

  s = systime(1)
  for i=0,899 do begin
    all[0,0,i] = im
  endfor
  print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
end
; cut here

```

```
IDL> ttt2
% Compiled module: TTT2.
% Compiled module: DIST.
runtime = 0.20675302
runtime = 0.047688007
```

(This is not the bottleneck for the original problem, though.)

regards,
lajos

Subject: Re: Reading Multiple DICOM Files
Posted by [Tibor47](#) on Mon, 23 Mar 2009 17:26:05 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

On Mar 10, 7:56 am, FÖLDY Lajos <fo...@rmki.kfki.hu> wrote:

> On Mon, 9 Mar 2009, rtk wrote:

>> On Mar 8, 6:17 pm, Jye <jye.sm...@gmail.com> wrote:

>>> if i eq 0 then All_Images = image_slice else All_Images =

>>> [[[All_Images]], [[image_slice]]]

>

>> Forget too much Java, which, I agree, is a bad thing. I'd say you
>> have been doing too much Matlab programming. The vast majority of
>> your problem lies with the line above. If I run this code on my box:

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>> pro ttt0

>> s = systime(1)

>> for i=0,899 do begin

>> im = fix(dist(256))

>> if (i eq 0) then begin

>> all = im

>> endif else begin

>> all = [[[all]], [[im]]]

>> endelse

>> endfor

>> print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s

>> help, all

>> end

>

>> It takes 93 seconds. However, if I run this code:

>

>> pro ttt2

>> all = intarr(256,256,900)

>> s = systime(1)

>> for i=0,899 do begin

>> im = fix(dist(256))

>> all[*,*,i] = im

```

>>  endfor
>>  print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
>>  help, all
>>  end
>
>>  it takes 1.6 seconds. The only difference is that the output array is
>>  allocated once, instead of 900 times with 899 ever-increasing array
>>  copies to boot. Since you know the number of file in advance,
>>  allocate All_Images and just assign into it.
>
>>  Ron
>
>  You can get some more speedup by replacing 'all[*,* ,i] = im' with
>  'all[0,0,i] = im':
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>  ; cut here, ttt2.pro
>  pro ttt2
>    all = intarr(256,256,900)
>    im = fix(dist(256))
>
>    s = systime(1)
>    for i=0,899 do begin
>      all[*,* ,i] = im
>    endfor
>    print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
>
>    s = systime(1)
>    for i=0,899 do begin
>      all[0,0,i] = im
>    endfor
>    print, 'runtime = ', systime(1)-s
>  end
>  ; cut here
>
>  IDL> ttt2
>  % Compiled module: TTT2.
>  % Compiled module: DIST.
>  runtime =    0.20675302
>  runtime =    0.047688007
>
>  (This is not the bottleneck for the original problem, though.)
>
>  regards,
>  lajos- Hide quoted text -
>
>  - Show quoted text -

```

Hey I noticed you're also rotating each slice individually before

adding it to the group. It may work faster if you rotate the full volume in one step at the end.
Of course IDL doesn't have anything to do this. But you can find a link to the code that does it here. http://www.dfanning.com/math_tips/rotvolume.html.

Try building your volume first then rotating the whole thing in one step. May or may not save you some time.
