

# Storage management

Storage is important in digital pathology. Image data can be subject to any of the

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big\\_data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_data)

(<https://www.ibm.com/blogs/watson-health/the-5-vs-of-big-data/> or 5) Vs of data science:

- Variety - Imaging data in pathology is generated during biopsies (macroscopic observations on the sectioning station), brightfield microscopy (high-resolution), immuno observations (multiple channels), and z-stacking.
- Volume - The recorded images are large: think 100k x 50k pixels. Sometimes in 16-bit RGB color resolution. An individual slide can be anywhere between a 100 MB in size (a needle biopsy e.g.), or several GB in size (a solid tumor section samples scanned at 40X magnification)
- Velocity - Data comes in rapidly, with 100s of slides being scanned on a daily basis. This poses challenges in terms of how much pre-treatment and time you can spent on any individual slides.

From:

<https://docs.pathomation.com/pma.core/2.0.2/> - **PMA.core 2.x**

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