Key to two-letter Modality Acronyms in DICOM

They are defined on page 285 of part 3 of the 2007 edition of the DICOM standard - the Information Object Definitions document. The section number is C.7.3.1.1 General Series Attribute Descriptions.

C.7.3.1.1.1 Modality
Defined Terms for the Modality (0008,0060) are:
CR = Computed Radiography
CT = Computed Tomography
MR = Magnetic Resonance
NM = Nuclear Medicine
US = Ultrasound
OT = Other
BI = Biomagnetic imaging
CD = Color flow Doppler
DD = Duplex Doppler
DG = Diaphanography
ES = Endoscopy
LS = Laser surface scan
PT = Positron emission tomography (PET)
RG = Radiographic imaging (conventional film/screen)
ST = Single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)
TG = Thermography
XA = X-Ray Angiography
RF = Radio Fluoroscopy
RTIMAGE = Radiotherapy Image
RTDOSE = Radiotherapy Dose
RTSTRUCT = Radiotherapy Structure Set
RTPLAN = Radiotherapy Plan
RTRECORD = RT Treatment Record
HC = Hard Copy
DX = Digital Radiography
MG = Mammography
IO = Intra-oral Radiography
PX = Panoramic X-Ray
GM = General Microscopy
SM = slideshows
XC = External-camera Photography
PR = Presentation State
AU = Audio
ECG = Electrocardiography
EPS = Cardiac Electrophysiology
HD = Hemodynamic Waveform
SR = SR Document
IVUS = Intravascular Ultrasound
OP = Ophthalmic Photography
SMR = Stereometric Relationship
OCT = Optical Coherence Tomography
OPR = Ophthalmic Refraction
OPV = Ophthalmic Visual Field
OPM = Ophthalmic Mapping
KO = Key Object Selection
SEG = Segmentation
REG = Registration

Retired Defined Terms for the Modality (0008,0060) are:
DS = Digital Subtraction Angiography (retired)
CF = Cinefluorography (retired)
DF = Digital fluoroscopy (retired)
VF = Video fluorography (retired)
AS = Angioscopy
CS = Cystoscopy
EC = Echocardiography
LP = Laparoscopy
FA = Fluorescein angiography
CP = Culposcopy
DM = Digital microscopy
FS = Fundoscopy
MA = Magnetic resonance angiography
MS = Magnetic resonance spectroscopy
Note:
1. The XA modality incorporates the retired modality DS.
2. The RF modality incorporates the retired modalities CF, DF, VF.
3. The modality listed in the Modality Data Element (0008,0060) may not match the name of the IOD in which it appears. For example, a SOP instance from XA IOD may list the RF modality when an RF implementation produces an XA object.
4. The MR modality incorporates the retired modalities MA and MS.

Further Notes:

common misconception is DX in that many people assume this is Dexa as opposed to DR.

Just one point to clarify - the term "Digital Radiography" for which DX is used does NOT imply DR in the commonly (ab)used sense of the word as meaning a fixed-detector system. It is therefore specifically designed to be technology neutral, including both the currently existing "CR" (plate) and "DR" (detector) technologies as well as any others such as CCD cameras which are coming onto the market. The term "CR" (used in the original 1993 spec as that was the only technology for this purpose at that time) is on the way to being retired, as all new digital plain film equipment, irrespective of technology, should be making the newer (much improved) "DX" objects not the older (rather simplistic) "CR" objects.

many manufacturers of Direct Digital Radiography systems have adopted the CR IOD rather than the more correct DX IOD :-;

I assume that this would be because as Dave says the DX IOD is less simplistic, and therefore more work to comply with.

On the subject of the Dexa, I am not sure what the correct IOD would be. I believe our Dexa produces a report sheet that is imported as OT - other.