

# HONG KONG COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGISTS

## GENERAL GUIDELINES ON HIGHER TRAINING (NUCLEAR MEDICINE)

### 1. General Aspects

1.1 In this document and all documents on “Higher Training (Nuclear Medicine): Subspecialty Training” of various subspecialties the following interpretation applies:

- “*Subspecialty Training*” = training for knowledge and skill in a subspecialty, and not total training for subspecialty accreditation
- “*Trainer*” = a Fellow of the Hong Kong College of Radiologists, or equivalent
- “*Subspecialty Trainer*” = a trainer recognized by the Hong Kong College of Radiologists to be eligible to supervise the Higher Training trainees for training in specific subspecialties
- “*Trainee*” = a medical doctor registered as a trainee member/Member with the Hong Kong College of Radiologists

1.2 **Objectives:** To complete supervised training aiming at a nuclear medicine physician

- (a) capable of independent practice in general nuclear medicine
- (b) with initiation towards subspecialty development
- (c) well versed in various disciplines of nuclear medicine to be an effective member of a team in the multidisciplinary approach on patient care
- (d) with appropriate professional attitude
- (e) motivated towards continuous professional development

1.3 The following should be stressed in higher training:

- (a) Practical experience
- (b) In-depth knowledge and skill
- (c) Increased responsibility
- (d) Independent thinking and problem solving
- (e) Familiarity with the appropriate problem-orientated clinical guidelines and procedural protocols

1.4 The 2 years of Higher Training should include the following components:

- (a) General Nuclear Medicine Training
- (b) Subspecialty Training
- (c) Training in relevant attributes: management, audit, quality assurance, research, medicolegal, communication, resource application, etc.

1.5 For a broad knowledge-based exposure, the 2 years of training should comply with the following criteria:

- (a) minimum of 12 months fulltime General Nuclear Medicine;

- (b) minimum of 6 months in one subspecialty subject;
  - (c) remaining period: minimum of 6 months in another subspecialty subject or minimum of 3 months in each of other two subspecialty subjects.
  - (d) the following optional pattern is acceptable during any specified training period:
    - (i) A combination of one subspecialty subject and general nuclear medicine
    - (ii) A training period can be split into two separated periods during Higher Training, but each period must be 3 months or more in duration.
- 1.6 All training programs (General Nuclear Medicine training or Subspecialty training) must be accredited by the College.
- 1.7 At least one research project is to be presented by the trainee at College Annual Scientific Meeting (or regional/international nuclear medicine conferences) and published (College Journal or other professional journals).
- 1.8 This document should be read in conjunction with the guidelines on General Nuclear Medicine and various subspecialties.

## **2. Higher Training: General Nuclear Medicine**

- 2.1 The program should differ from Basic General Nuclear Medicine Training, with emphasis on independent performance and supervising responsibility.
- 2.2 The program should be arranged with designated assignments and rotations.
- 2.3 Teaching activities: to clinicians, junior trainee nuclear medicine physicians or radiologists, radiographers, nurses, medical students, etc., to attain in-depth knowledge of a subject and to improve on presentation skills.
- 2.4 Management of and contribution to film museum and teaching files.
- 2.5 Audit and quality assurance activities.
- 2.6 Academic activities: research techniques, presentation skill, literature review.
- 2.7 Nurture of professional attitude (ethical standards, legal responsibility, professional image, contribution towards professional organizations and activities, coordination with clinical colleagues for better healthcare)
- 2.8 Management responsibilities and skills.
- 2.9 Trainer:trainee ratio must be at least 1:1 at all time.

## **3. Higher Training: Subspecialty Training**

- 3.1 Please note the interpretation of terminology in 1.1.
- 3.2 Standard format of application for accreditation should include: targets, structured program, weekly duty sessions (modality, location), other activities, expected workload, qualification and achievement of trainers, etc.

- 3.3 The preferred minimum duration for exposure to a subspecialty during Higher Training should be 6 months. Duration periods of 3 months are acceptable.
- 3.4 Four or more duty sessions weekly specific for the subspecialty are advisable. On the average, each subspecialty session consists of 50% or more work related to that subspecialty.
- 3.5 For broader and more comprehensive exposure to various aspects of a subspecialty, appropriate attachment to another training centre is acceptable.
- 3.6 The minimum workload for each period (in terms of 6 months of training) of subspecialty training will be defined by the College in the document for each Subspecialty. Workload required for 3 months of training is 50% of the requirement, except for specific conditions laid down in the document.
- 3.7 Trainer:trainee ratio must be at least 1:1 at all time.
- 3.8 A *subspecialty trainer* should have
- (a) Previous training in the subspecialty
  - (b) Reasonable years of experience in the subspecialty
  - (c) Significant portion of clinical practice being in the subspecialty
  - (d) Related publications
  - (e) Related lectures / presentations
  - (f) Regular attendance of related subspecialty conferences in recent years.
- 3.9 All trainers of a program need to be approved by the College at the accreditation of that program. The training centre is responsible to report to the College any changes in the trainers of a program for consideration of approval.
- 3.10 *Clinical Meetings*
- 3.10.1 Regular clinical meeting related the subspecialty, at least once every month.
- 3.10.2 Presentation by the trainee of at least 2 cases per month.
- 3.10.3 Participation in other clinically oriented meetings is desirable, and this may be specified in the document of specific subspecialty.
- 3.11 Leave of more than 4 weeks during 6 months of training (pro rata for other periods, e.g. 2 weeks during 3 months of training) requires compensatory training in the same subspecialty to ensure sufficient period of exposure.

#### **4. Application Procedures**

- 4.1 To avoid overlapping demands, the trainee should apply to the head of the department through the training head for specific subspecialty training.
- 4.2 The trainee's suitability can be evaluated by the trainer and the department head.

4.3 The application will be assessed and the training program assigned.

## **5. Training Records**

5.1 The record of experience of the examinations and procedures during the training period should be kept in the prescribed logbook of the Hong Kong College of Radiologists.

5.2 Additional information can be supplied as appended sheets to the logbook where appropriate.

## **6. Training Assessment**

6.1 During the supervised training, it is essential for the trainer to help the trainees in understanding their limitation and identifying areas or complex problems where they need a second opinion or help.

6.2 The trainee should have a written assessment at 6-monthly intervals of the progress during the corresponding period, recorded in the logbook and signed by the supervising trainer and the trainee. The process should ensure that training objectives are met, remedial measures are proposed and any issues in the review period are discussed.

6.3 Particular attention should be paid to recording the degree to which the trainee has reached sufficient proficiency in specific activities in order to attain independent practice.

6.4 Areas identified during the assessment process and requiring changes in the training infrastructure of the corresponding centre should be conveyed to the head of the department for consideration and implementation.

## **7. Remedial Training**

7.1 If the trainee is unable to comply with the minimum requirement of number of examinations during the designated training period this can be made up any time during the Higher Training, as long as it is supervised, documented and recorded in the same manner.

7.2 Such remedial training would not be counted to extend the duration of subspecialty training.

7.3 The supervising trainer should be aware of the necessity for compensatory training if there is a significant period of leave despite the compliance with the minimum requirement of number of examinations. (Please refer to 3.11)