

# HONG KONG COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGISTS

## Higher Training (Radiology)

### Training in General Radiology

[This document should be read in conjunction with the *General Guidelines on Higher Training (Radiology)*]

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 General Radiology comprises plain films, special radiological examinations like GI and contrast studies, mammography, ultrasonography, computed tomography, angiography, interventional radiology, radionuclide imaging and magnetic resonance imaging.
- 1.2 The program needs to be structured and in accordance with the requirements in this guideline.
- 1.3 At least 6 months of the Higher Training period should be dedicated to structured General Radiology. Outside these 6 months, General Radiology training can be either full time or combined with other subspecialty training.

#### **2. Objectives**

- 2.1 Training of radiologists towards independent practice with improved competency in radiological examinations.
- 2.2 Further development in breadth of radiological knowledge, including recent advances in new imaging technology and new applications of imaging in various disease entities.

#### **3. Training Requirements**

##### **3.1 TRAINING CENTRE REQUIREMENTS**

The training center should be based on an acute general hospital with 24-hour emergency medical service.

##### **3.2 TRAINER REQUIREMENTS**

- 3.2.1 The trainer can at the same time be a trainer in another subspecialty training program and develop his / her subspecialty interest.
- 3.2.2 Trainer to trainee ratio should be at least 1:1.

##### **3.3 DURATION OF TRAINING**

- 3.3.1 The program should be structured.

3.3.2 Flexibility should be given in counting the training period to facilitate administrative convenience, e.g. 2 separate 3 months' period of general training.

3.3.3 Rotation to other recognized training centers would be encouraged, aiming at broadening the exposure of the trainee.

### 3.4 DUTY SESSIONS

3.4.1 Weekly duty should include

- (a) Plain film reporting
- (b) CT examinations
- (c) US examinations

3.4.2 The following 4 items should be included in the period of training so that the minimum examination number can be achieved

- (a) Basic angiographic / Interventional radiology (IR) examinations
- (b) MRI examinations
- (c) Nuclear medicine (or radionuclide imaging) examinations
- (d) Mammogram examinations.

### 3.5 MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS REQUIRED IN 6 MONTHS

The trainee is expected to have performed the following examinations:

<b>Examination</b>	<b>RIS Coding</b>	<b>Requirement</b>
Plain film reporting	1101 – 1799	1000
Ultrasonography	3101 – 3599	200
Computed tomography	4101 – 4499	300
Contrast/fluoroscopy studies	2101 – 2499	60
Vascular & IR examinations	6101 – 7599	30
Magnetic resonance imaging	8101 – 8699	80
Mammogram	5001 – 5099	50
Nuclear medicine (or radionuclide imaging)	9101 – 9999	30

### 3.6 CLINICAL RADIOLOGICAL CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS

The trainee should chair or present cases in at least 10 clinico-radiological meetings in 6 months.

### 3.7 PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

As specified in the General Guidelines.

### 3.8 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

- 3.8.1 During on-call duties, trainee should be able to attend to most basic vascular or IR radiological requests, and to assist in high level IR procedures. The on-call frequency should be once a week on the average.
- 3.8.2 It is expected that arrangement will be made for the trainee to receive management training, to assist in administration of the department, and to be involved in quality assurance and medical audit activities.