Objectives of Training in the Specialty of Diagnostic Radiology

2014
VERSION 1.0

This document applies to those who begin training on or after July 1st, 2014.

DEFINITION

Diagnostic Radiology is a branch of medical practice concerned with the use of imaging techniques in the study, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

GOALS

Upon completion of training, the resident will be competent to function as a consultant in Diagnostic Radiology. This requires the physician to have the ability to supervise, advise on, and perform imaging procedures to such a level of competence, and across a broad range of medical practice, as to function as a consultant to referring physicians.

Communication skills, knowledge, and technical skills are the three pillars on which a radiological career is built, and all are dependent on the acquisition of an attitude to the practice of medicine that recognizes both the need to establish a habit of continuous learning and the importance of promoting a team approach to the provision of imaging services.

Residents must demonstrate the requisite knowledge, skills, and attitudes for effective patient-centred care and service to a diverse population. In all aspects of specialist practice, the graduate must be able to address ethical issues and issues of gender, sexual orientation, age, culture, and ethnicity in a professional manner.

DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY COMPETENCIES

At the completion of training, the resident will have acquired the following competencies and will function effectively as a:

Medical Expert

Definition:

As Medical Experts, Diagnostic Radiologists integrate all of the CanMEDS Roles, applying medical knowledge, clinical skills, and professional attitudes in their provision of patient-centred care. Medical Expert is the central physician Role in the CanMEDS framework.
Key and Enabling Competencies: Diagnostic Radiologists are able to...

1. Function effectively as consultants, integrating all of the CanMEDS Roles to provide optimal, ethical and patient-centred medical care
   1.1. Perform a consultation effectively, including the presentation of well-documented assessments and recommendations in written and/or oral form, in response to a request from another health care professional
   1.2. Demonstrate use of all CanMEDS competencies relevant to Diagnostic Radiology
   1.3. Identify and appropriately respond to relevant ethical issues arising in patient care
   1.4. Demonstrate the ability to prioritize professional duties effectively when faced with multiple patients and problems
   1.5. Demonstrate compassionate and patient-centred care
   1.6. Recognize and respond to the ethical dimensions in medical decision-making
   1.7. Demonstrate medical expertise in situations other than patient care, such as providing expert legal testimony or advising governments, as needed

2. Establish and maintain clinical knowledge, skills and attitudes appropriate to Diagnostic Radiology
   2.1. Apply knowledge of the clinical, socio-behavioural, and fundamental biomedical sciences relevant to Diagnostic Radiology, including:
      2.1.1. The nature of formation of all types of radiological images, including but not limited to physical and technical aspects, patient positioning and use of contrast media
      2.1.2. Theoretical, practical and legal aspects of radiation safety, including but not limited to alternative imaging techniques and their possible harmful effects
      2.1.3. Human anatomy at all ages, both conventional and multiplanar, with emphasis on imaging applications
      2.1.4. All aspects of clinical radiology, including but not limited to: anatomic normal variants and disease processes; factors affecting interpretation of imaging and differential diagnoses; correlation of imaging with pathology; complications, including but not limited to contrast media reactions. This must include knowledge of appropriate application of general radiography, fluoroscopy, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), nuclear medicine, and other imaging modalities, as well as interventional procedures relevant to the following:
         2.1.4.1. Abdominal/pelvic imaging
            2.1.4.1.1. Gastrointestinal system
            2.1.4.1.2. Hepatopancreatobiliary system
            2.1.4.1.3. Renal and urinary tract
            2.1.4.1.4. Male reproductive system
            2.1.4.1.5. Spleen, lymphatic system, and bone marrow
2.1.4.1.6. Retroperitoneum

2.1.4.2. Chest/cardiac imaging
  2.1.4.2.1. Air spaces
  2.1.4.2.2. Airways
  2.1.4.2.3. Interstitium
  2.1.4.2.4. Mediastinum, including but not limited to great vessels and esophagus
  2.1.4.2.5. Pleura
  2.1.4.2.6. Heart and pericardium
  2.1.4.2.7. Chest wall

2.1.4.3. Head and neck imaging
  2.1.4.3.1. Nose, sinuses, and facial bones
  2.1.4.3.2. Orbit
  2.1.4.3.3. Temporal bone, cerebellopontine angle, and skull base
  2.1.4.3.4. Larynx, hypopharynx, and trachea
  2.1.4.3.5. Oral cavity and pharyngeal mucosal space
  2.1.4.3.6. Submandibular space
  2.1.4.3.7. Carotid space
  2.1.4.3.8. Masticator space
  2.1.4.3.9. Retropharyngeal space (RPS) and prevertebral spaces
  2.1.4.3.10. Parotid gland, thyroid gland, and esophagus
  2.1.4.3.11. Maxillofacial and dental region

2.1.4.4. Neurological imaging
  2.1.4.4.1. Brain
  2.1.4.4.2. Pituitary and parasellar region
  2.1.4.4.3. Skull
  2.1.4.4.4. Spinal cord and related structures including but not limited to peripheral nerves
  2.1.4.4.5. Cranial nerves
  2.1.4.4.6. Intracranial and extracranial cerebral vessels

2.1.4.5. Musculoskeletal imaging
  2.1.4.5.1. Shoulder, clavicle, and upper arm
2.1.4.5.2. Elbow and forearm
2.1.4.5.3. Hand and wrist
2.1.4.5.4. Pelvis, hip, and thigh
2.1.4.5.5. Knee and leg
2.1.4.5.6. Ankle and foot
2.1.4.5.7. Spine
2.1.4.5.8. Bone
   2.1.4.5.8.1. Development
   2.1.4.5.8.2. Marrow
2.1.4.5.9. Peripheral nerves

2.1.4.6. Breast imaging
   2.1.4.6.1. Malignant disease
   2.1.4.6.2. Benign disease

2.1.4.7. Gynecological imaging
   2.1.4.7.1. Ovaries
   2.1.4.7.2. Non-ovarian adnexa
   2.1.4.7.3. Non-pregnant uterus and cervix
   2.1.4.7.4. Endometrium
   2.1.4.7.5. Vagina and labia

2.1.4.8. Obstetrical imaging
   2.1.4.8.1. Uterus, placenta, cord, and adnexa
   2.1.4.8.2. Fetus

2.1.4.9. Pediatric imaging
   2.1.4.9.1. Head, neck, and spine
   2.1.4.9.2. Chest/cardiac system
   2.1.4.9.3. Musculoskeletal system
   2.1.4.9.4. Abdomen and pelvis

2.1.4.10. Vascular and interventional radiology
   2.1.4.10.1. Lymphatic system
   2.1.4.10.2. Cardiac system
2.1.4.10.3. Arterial and venous vascular systems
   2.1.4.10.3.1. Abdominal
   2.1.4.10.3.2. Chest and neck
   2.1.4.10.3.3. Peripheral

2.1.4.10.4. Interventional procedures
   2.1.4.10.4.1. Upper and lower urinary system
   2.1.4.10.4.2. Gastrointestinal system
   2.1.4.10.4.3. Hepatobiliary system
   2.1.4.10.4.4. Respiratory system
   2.1.4.10.4.5. Musculoskeletal system

2.1.5. Fundamentals of epidemiology, biostatistics, and decision analysis relevant to Diagnostic Radiology

2.2. Describe the CanMEDS framework of competencies relevant to Diagnostic Radiology

2.3. Apply lifelong learning skills of the Scholar Role to implement a personal program to keep up-to-date and enhance areas of professional competence

2.4. Integrate the available best evidence and best practices to enhance the quality of care and patient safety in Diagnostic Radiology

3. **Perform a complete and appropriate assessment of a patient**

   3.1. Identify and effectively explore issues to be addressed in a patient encounter, including the patient’s context and preferences

   3.2. Elicit a history that is relevant, concise and accurate to context, and collate information from appropriate sources for the purposes of diagnosis, management, health promotion, and disease prevention

   3.3. Perform a focused physical examination appropriate to Diagnostic Radiology that is relevant and accurate for the purposes of diagnosis, management, health promotion, and disease prevention

   3.4. Select appropriate investigative methods in a resource-effective and ethical manner, to ensure studies are performed to minimize exposure to contrast agents and radiation, particularly in pregnant, pediatric, patients of childbearing age, and medically compromised patients

   3.5. Demonstrate effective clinical problem solving and judgment to address patient problems, including but not limited to interpreting available data and integrating information to generate differential diagnoses and management plans

   3.5.1. Ensure all imaging is collated and integrated in order to formulate an appropriate management plan
4. **Use preventive and therapeutic interventions effectively**

4.1. Implement a management plan in collaboration with a patient and the patient’s family

4.1.1. Demonstrate the ability to manage the patient during a diagnostic and therapeutic procedure, including appropriate analgesia and sedation, in collaboration with referring physicians

4.1.2. Recognize when the patient’s best interests are served by discontinuing a procedure or referring the patient to another physician, and respond appropriately

4.2. Demonstrate appropriate and timely application of therapeutic interventions relevant to the physician’s practice

4.3. Demonstrate knowledge of the acceptable and expected results of investigations and/or interventional therapy as well as unacceptable and unexpected results. This must include knowledge of and ability to manage imaging related complications

4.4. Ensure appropriate informed consent is obtained and documented for procedures and studies

4.5. Ensure patients receive end-of-life care by collaborating with other professionals to ensure only appropriate diagnostic imaging and therapeutic procedures are performed

4.5.1. Recommend interventional procedures appropriately in patients with limited life expectancy

5. **Demonstrate proficient and appropriate use of procedural skills, both diagnostic and therapeutic across the life span**

5.1. Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely performance of diagnostic procedures relevant to Diagnostic Radiology, including but not limited to:

5.1.1. Neurological system

5.1.1.1. Lumbar puncture, including myelography

5.1.1.2. Diagnostic ultrasound

5.1.2. Musculoskeletal system

5.1.2.1. Arthrography

5.1.2.2. Joint aspiration

5.1.2.3. Biopsy of the musculoskeletal system, including but not limited to bone and soft tissues

5.1.2.4. Diagnostic ultrasound

5.1.3. Cardiovascular system

5.1.3.1. Diagnostic angiography
5.1.3.2. Diagnostic venography
5.1.3.3. Diagnostic ultrasound

5.1.4. Chest
5.1.4.1. Diagnostic thoracentesis
5.1.4.2. Biopsy of the chest, including but not limited to chest wall, pleura, pulmonary parenchyma, and mediastinum
5.1.4.3. Diagnostic ultrasound

5.1.5. Abdomen and pelvis
5.1.5.1. Biopsy of the abdomen and pelvis, including but not limited to soft tissues, solid organs, and lymph nodes
5.1.5.2. Diagnostic paracentesis
5.1.5.3. Diagnostic ultrasound, including obstetrical ultrasound
5.1.5.4. Fluoroscopic evaluation of:
   5.1.5.4.1. Gastrointestinal system
   5.1.5.4.2. Genitourinary system

5.1.6. Breast
5.1.6.1. Biopsy of the soft tissues and parenchyma of the breast
5.1.6.2. Diagnostic ultrasound
5.1.6.3. Aspiration

5.2. Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely performance of therapeutic procedures relevant to Diagnostic Radiology, including but not limited to:

5.2.1. Neurological system
   5.2.1.1. Therapeutic lumbar puncture

5.2.2. Musculoskeletal system
   5.2.2.1. Joint aspiration
   5.2.2.2. Joint or bursal injection
   5.2.2.3. Therapeutic drainage of soft tissue collections

5.2.3. Cardiovascular system
   5.2.3.1. Vascular access

5.2.4. Chest
   5.2.4.1. Therapeutic drainage of chest wall, mediastinal and pleural fluid collections
5.2.5. Abdomen and pelvis
   5.2.5.1. Therapeutic drainage of fluid or fluid collections of the abdomen and pelvis, including soft tissues, peritoneal space, and solid organs
   5.2.5.2. Fluoroscopic tube manipulation

5.2.6. Breast
   5.2.6.1. Therapeutic drainage of fluid collections of the soft tissues of the breast
   5.2.6.2. Preoperative localization procedure

5.3. Ensure appropriate informed consent is obtained and documented for procedures
5.4. Document and disseminate information related to procedures performed and their outcomes
5.5. Ensure adequate followup is arranged for procedures performed

6. Seek appropriate consultation from other health professionals, recognizing the limits of their expertise
6.1. Demonstrate insight into their own limits of expertise
6.2. Demonstrate effective, appropriate, and timely consultation of another health professional as needed for optimal patient care, including recognition of emergent/urgent conditions that require consultation with the referring physician and health care team
6.3. Arrange appropriate followup care services for patients and their families/caregivers

Communicator

Definition:

As Communicators, Diagnostic Radiologists effectively facilitate the doctor-patient relationship and the dynamic exchanges that occur before, during, and after the medical encounter.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Diagnostic Radiologists are able to...

1. Develop rapport, trust, and ethical therapeutic relationships with patients and families
   1.1. Recognize that being a good communicator is a core clinical skill for physicians, and that effective physician-patient communication can foster patient satisfaction, physician satisfaction, adherence, and improved clinical outcomes
   1.2. Establish positive therapeutic relationships with patients and their families that are characterized by understanding, trust, respect, honesty and empathy
1.3. Respect patient confidentiality, privacy and autonomy
1.4. Listen effectively
1.5. Be aware of and responsive to nonverbal cues
1.6. Facilitate a structured clinical encounter effectively

2. **Accurately elicit and synthesize relevant information and perspectives of patients and families, colleagues, and other professionals**

   2.1. Gather information about a disease and about a patient’s beliefs, concerns, expectations and illness experience, including but not limited to concerns regarding benefits and risks of imaging studies and interventions

   2.2. Seek out and synthesize in a timely and efficient manner relevant information necessary for imaging diagnosis and management planning from other sources, such as a patient’s family, caregivers and other professionals

3. **Deliver information to a patient and family, colleagues and other professionals in a humane manner and in such a way that it is understandable and encourages discussion and participation in decision-making**

   3.1. Recognize the physical and psychological needs of patients and their families undergoing imaging investigations and/or treatment, taking into account the impact of culture, race, and gender

4. **Develop a common understanding on issues, problems and plans with patients, families, and other professionals to develop a shared plan of care**

   4.1. Identify and effectively explore problems to be addressed from a patient encounter, including the patient’s context, responses, concerns, and preferences

   4.2. Respect diversity and differences, including but not limited to the impact of gender, religion, and cultural beliefs on decision-making

   4.3. Encourage discussion, questions, and interaction in the encounter

   4.4. Engage patients, families, and relevant health professionals in shared decision-making to develop a plan of care

   4.5. Address challenging communication issues effectively, such as obtaining informed consent, delivering bad news, and addressing anger, confusion and misunderstanding

5. **Convey effective oral and written information about a medical encounter**

   5.1. Maintain clear, accurate, and appropriate records of clinical encounters and plans

      5.1.1. Produce a report that will describe the imaging findings, most likely differential diagnoses, and, when indicated, recommend further testing and/or management

   5.2. Present oral reports of clinical encounters and plans
5.2.1. Demonstrate awareness of the importance of communication with referring physicians, including but not limited to

5.2.1.1. An understanding of when the results of an investigation or procedure should be urgently communicated

5.2.1.2. Use of a variety of communication strategies

5.3. Convey medical information appropriately to ensure safe transfer of care

5.4. Present medical information effectively to the public or media about a medical issue

Collaborator

Definition:

As Collaborators, Diagnostic Radiologists work effectively within a health care team to achieve optimal patient care.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Diagnostic Radiologists are able to...

1. Participate effectively and appropriately in an interprofessional health care team

1.1. Describe the specialist’s roles and responsibilities to other professionals within the imaging team and in relating to referring physicians

1.2. Describe the roles and responsibilities of other professionals within the health care team

1.3. Recognize and respect the diverse roles, responsibilities, and competencies of other professionals in relation to their own

1.4. Work with others to assess, plan, provide and integrate care for individuals and groups of patients

1.4.1. Participate effectively as a consultant in collaboration with the most responsible or referring physician

1.4.2. Participate effectively in a team environment with the technologists, nurses, and other members of the health care team

1.5. Work with others to assess, plan, provide, and review other tasks, such as research problems, educational work, program review, or administrative responsibilities

1.6. Participate effectively in interprofessional team meetings/settings

1.7. Enter into interdependent relationships with other professions for the provision of quality care

1.8. Describe the principles of team dynamics

1.9. Respect team ethics, including confidentiality, resource allocation, and professionalism

1.10. Demonstrate leadership in a health care team, as appropriate
2. Work with other health professionals effectively to prevent, negotiate, and resolve interprofessional conflict

2.1. Demonstrate a respectful attitude towards other physicians, imaging technologists, and other members of an interprofessional team

2.2. Work with other professionals to prevent conflicts

2.3. Employ collaborative negotiation to resolve conflicts

2.4. Respect differences and address misunderstandings and limits of scope of practice in other professions

2.5. Recognize one’s own differences, misunderstanding, and limitations that may contribute to interprofessional tension

2.6. Reflect on interprofessional team function

Manager

Definition:

As Managers, Diagnostic Radiologists are integral participants in health care organizations, organizing sustainable practices, making decisions concerning the allocation of resources, and contributing to the effectiveness of the health care system.

Key and Enabling Competencies: Diagnostic Radiologists are able to...

1. Participate in activities that contribute to the effectiveness of their health care organizations and systems

1.1. Work collaboratively with others in their organizations

1.1.1. Participate in appropriate referral triaging of emergent, urgent, and elective cases to ensure appropriate utilization of health care resources and appropriate wait time management

1.2. Participate in systemic quality process evaluation and improvement, including but not limited to patient safety initiatives

1.2.1. Work collaboratively to ensure a safe work environment for coworkers and members of the health care team

1.2.2. Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of radiation reduction and principles such as ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable)

1.2.3. Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of reviewing results and outcomes from diagnostic and therapeutic procedures such as biopsies and other interventions

1.3. Describe the structure and function of the health care system as it relates to medical imaging, including the roles of physicians
1.3.1. Demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of leadership, management, and administration of hospitals and imaging departments

1.3.2. Demonstrate an understanding of the role of academic institutions and licensing bodies, and their interaction with physicians

1.4. Describe principles of health care financing, including physician remuneration, budgeting, and organizational funding

2. Manage their Diagnostic Radiology practice and career effectively

2.1. Set priorities and manage time to balance patient care, practice requirements, outside activities, and personal life

2.2. Describe principles of practice management including finances and human resources

2.3. Implement processes to ensure personal practice improvement

   2.3.1. Describe the principles of performance audit for lifelong learning

   2.3.2. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of, and participate in, a quality assurance program

2.4. Employ information technology appropriately for patient care

3. Allocate finite health care resources appropriately

3.1. Recognize the importance of just allocation of health care resources, balancing effectiveness, efficiency, and access with optimal patient care

3.2. Apply evidence and management processes for cost-appropriate care based on available resources

4. Serve in administration and leadership roles

4.1. Chair and/or participate effectively in committees and meetings

4.2. Lead or implement change in health care

4.3. Plan relevant elements of the organization of health care delivery, such as work schedules

Health Advocate

Definition:

As Health Advocates, Diagnostic Radiologists use their expertise and influence responsibly to advance the health and well-being of individual patients, communities, and populations.
Key and Enabling Competencies: Diagnostic Radiologists are able to...

1. Respond to individual patient health needs and issues as part of patient care
   1.1. Identify the health needs of an individual patient
   1.2. Identify opportunities for advocacy, health promotion, and disease prevention with individuals to whom they provide care
       1.2.1. Recognize when imaging investigation or treatment would be detrimental to the health of a patient
       1.2.2. Educate and advise on the use and misuse of imaging, including but not limited to radiation safety and the appropriate use of other modalities
   1.3. Demonstrate an appreciation of the possibility of competing interests between individual advocacy issues and the community at large

2. Respond to the health needs of the communities that they serve
   2.1. Describe the practice communities that they serve
   2.2. Identify opportunities for advocacy, health promotion, and disease prevention in the communities that they serve, and respond appropriately
       2.2.1. Advocate for resources for emerging imaging technology, including educational and research resources
       2.2.2. Communicate the benefits and risks of imaging investigation and treatment, including but not limited to population screening
   2.3. Demonstrate an appreciation of the possibility of competing interests between the communities served and other populations

3. Identify the determinants of health for the populations that they serve
   3.1. Identify the determinants of health of the population, including barriers to access to care and resources
   3.2. Identify vulnerable or marginalized populations within those served and respond appropriately
       3.2.1. Recognize the importance of advocating for disadvantaged groups, including but not limited to aged, infirm, and palliative patients

4. Promote the health of individual patients, communities, and populations
   4.1. Describe an approach to implementing a change in a determinant of health of the populations they serve
   4.2. Describe how public policy impacts on the health of the populations served
   4.3. Identify points of influence in the health care system and its structure
   4.4. Describe the ethical and professional issues inherent in health advocacy, including altruism, social justice, autonomy, integrity and idealism
4.5. Demonstrate an appreciation of the possibility of conflict inherent in their role as a health advocate for a patient or community with that of manager or gatekeeper

4.6. Describe the role of the medical profession in advocating collectively for health and patient safety

**Scholar**

**Definition:**

As Scholars, Diagnostic Radiologists demonstrate a lifelong commitment to reflective learning, as well as the creation, dissemination, application, and translation of medical knowledge.

**Key and Enabling Competencies: Diagnostic Radiologists are able to...**

1. **Maintain and enhance professional activities through ongoing learning**
   1.1. Describe the principles of maintenance of competence
   1.2. Describe the principles and strategies for implementing a personal knowledge management system
      1.2.1. Demonstrate an understanding of the importance of self-assessment and commitment to lifelong, self-directed learning, including but not limited to the application of new information technology and evidence-based medicine
   1.3. Recognize and reflect on learning issues in practice
   1.4. Conduct personal practice audits
   1.5. Pose an appropriate learning question
   1.6. Access and interpret the relevant evidence
   1.7. Integrate new learning into practice
   1.8. Evaluate the impact of any change in practice
   1.9. Document the learning process

2. **Critically evaluate medical information and its sources, and apply this appropriately to practice decisions**
   2.1. Describe the principles of critical appraisal
   2.2. Critically appraise retrieved evidence in order to address a clinical question
   2.3. Apply critical appraisal skills to medical imaging literature and basic research methodology
   2.4. Integrate critical appraisal conclusions into clinical care
3. Facilitate the learning of patients, families, students, residents, other health professionals, the public, and others, as appropriate
   3.1. Describe principles of learning relevant to medical education
   3.2. Identify collaboratively the learning needs and desired learning outcomes of others
   3.3. Teach effectively to diverse groups of learners
       3.3.1. Teach effectively to other health care professionals and other members of the health care team, including but not limited to technologists, students, nurses, and other physicians
   3.4. Select effective teaching strategies and content to facilitate others’ learning
   3.5. Develop teaching skills that are effective in a busy clinical environment
   3.6. Deliver effective lectures or presentations
   3.7. Assess and reflect on teaching encounters
   3.8. Provide effective feedback
   3.9. Describe the principles of ethics with respect to teaching

4. Contribute to the development, dissemination, and translation of new knowledge and practices
   4.1. Describe the principles of research and scholarly inquiry
   4.2. Describe the principles of research ethics
   4.3. Pose a scholarly question
   4.4. Conduct a systematic search for evidence
   4.5. Select and apply appropriate methods to address the question
   4.6. Collect and analyze appropriate data
   4.7. Disseminate the findings of the study
   4.8. Complete a quality improvement or hypothesis-based research project relevant to Diagnostic Radiology that is suitable for peer-reviewed publication or presentation at an academic meeting

Professional

Definition:

As Professionals, Diagnostic Radiologists are committed to the health and well-being of individuals and society through ethical practice, profession-led regulation, and high personal standards of behaviour.
Key and Enabling Competencies: Diagnostic Radiologists are able to...

1. Demonstrate a commitment to their patients, profession, and society through ethical practice
   1.1. Exhibit appropriate professional behaviours in practice, including honesty, integrity, commitment, compassion, respect and altruism
   1.2. Demonstrate a commitment to delivering the highest quality care and maintenance of competence
   1.3. Recognize and appropriately respond to ethical issues encountered in practice, research, or education
   1.4. Recognize and manage real or perceived conflicts of interest
   1.5. Recognize the principles and limits of patient confidentiality as defined by professional practice standards and the law
   1.6. Maintain appropriate boundaries with patients

2. Demonstrate a commitment to their patients, profession, and society through participation in profession-led regulation
   2.1. Demonstrate knowledge and an understanding of professional, legal, and ethical codes of practice
      2.1.1. Demonstrate knowledge of and incorporate the professional, legal, and ethical codes relevant to the practice of Diagnostic Radiology
      2.1.2. Abide by accepted guidelines on ethical interactions with industry, especially the pharmaceutical and device manufacturing industries, with respect to research, education, and clinical care
   2.2. Fulfil the regulatory and legal obligations required of current practice
   2.3. Demonstrate accountability to professional regulatory bodies
   2.4. Recognize and respond appropriately to others’ unprofessional behaviours in practice
   2.5. Participate in peer review

3. Demonstrate a commitment to physician health and sustainable practice
   3.1. Balance personal and professional priorities to ensure personal health and a sustainable practice
   3.2. Strive to heighten personal and professional awareness and insight
   3.3. Recognize other professionals in need and respond appropriately

4. Demonstrate professional attitudes in the performance of their practice
   4.1. Exhibit appropriate professional behaviour with respect to attendance, punctuality, and reliability
The document is to be reviewed by the Specialty Committee in Diagnostic Radiology by December 31, 2015.

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