



DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING IN VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

Resident's/Trainee's Name (print) _____

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

In addition to the experience gained throughout the training programme, the Resident/Trainee must obtain at least two weeks (minimum 80 hours) of training under the supervision of an appropriate specialist. *This requirement should be completed in blocks of time of no less than one week duration, and preferably the full two weeks' full time. It is not acceptable to complete this requirement through accumulation of individual days and half-days throughout the programme.*

The following notes are to aid the Resident/Trainee, Supervisor and Diagnostic Imaging Specialist when planning this training. They are not to be read as a comprehensive or exhaustive curriculum.

Training (80 hours) is required to make the resident/trainee familiar with current techniques in diagnostic imaging. Participation, discussion and observation within the various imaging modalities should lead to a deeper appreciation and understanding of the subject. The Trainee is expected to be proactive in searching out opportunities, materials and expert tuition. Compilation and organisation of material for future reference is an important part of this training.

This part of the study should be supervised by a Diplomate of the ECVDI or ACVR or (*with the prior approval of the Credentials Committee*) another recognised expert.

Areas that should be covered include:

1. Radiation safety – to understand the risks to which the patient and more importantly operators are exposed. These to be to internationally accepted safety levels.
 - a) X-ray including image intensification
 - b) CT
 - c) MRI
 - d) Nuclear medicine
2. Imaging equipment – basic construction and function, indications for use
 - a) X-ray
 - b) Fluoroscopy (image intensification)
 - c) Ultrasound
 - d) CT
 - e) MRI
 - f) Nuclear medicine
3. Processing equipment – availability, costs and relative advantages
 - a) X-ray film processors Digital systems (Computed Radiography)
 - b) Laser imagers
 - c) Multiformat cameras
 - d) Photographic paper imagers
 - e) Video and digital data recording
4. Imaging technique – in many centres, especially for emergency admissions, the Surgeon will be directly responsible for the creation of the diagnostic images
 - a) Restraint – chemical and mechanical
 - b) Positioning
 - c) Exposure factors
 - d) Dosages (nuclear medicine)
5. Special studies – indications and basic understanding of the materials used and the techniques employed
 - a) Contrast radiography, fluoroscopy and CT
 - b) Contrast MRI
 - c) Contrast ultrasonography / Doppler / Colour flow Doppler
6. Basic image interpretation – a systematic, algorithmic approach not a spot-diagnosis technique
 - a) Roentgen signs
 - b) Construction of reports
7. Medical photography – basic photographic techniques for recording diagnostic images for archival and teaching purposes

I have read the guidance notes and to the best of my knowledge,

Name of Resident/Trainee _____

has completed in the period from dd/mm/yyyy till dd/mm/yyyy at least 80 hours of appropriate training in Diagnostic Imaging under my supervision.

Date: _____ Signed: _____

Name Supervisor (print): _____ Qualifications: _____

Institute address: _____