

Criteria for Registration in Clinical Radiology

Any doctor can apply to be registered in Clinical Radiology if he/she fulfils ALL the following requirements:

1. Fully registered with the Malaysian Medical Council (MMC) and hold a current Annual Practising Certificate (APC).

2. Holds recognised postgraduate qualification in Clinical Radiology

2.1 Master of Medicine Radiology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia [Mmed. Rad (UKM)]

2.2 Master of Radiology, University of Malaya [MRad (Mal)]

2.3 Master of Medicine Radiology, Universiti Sains Malaysia [Mmed.Rad (USM)]

2.4 Doctor of Radiology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia [DrRad (UKM)]

3. Other recognised specialist qualifications;

3.1 Fellow of the Royal College of Radiologists United Kingdom [FRCR (UK)]

3.2 Fellow of the Royal College of Australia and New Zealand College of Radiologists (FRANZCR)

3.3 Fellow of The Faculty of Radiologists of The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland (FFRCSI)

4. Additional supervised training:

4.1 Applicants with M. Med. Rad (UKM), MRad (Mal) and MMedRad (USM) qualifications:

- Should have at least 2 years of additional experience after postgraduate qualification under supervision. A minimum of 1 year should be undertaken in radiology departments with minimum available imaging modalities which include general radiography, fluoroscopy, ultrasonography, CT and MRI ; and at least basic non vascular interventional radiology procedures.
- Supervision should be done by a NSR registered Senior Radiologist with experience of more than 5 years after qualification.
- The following must be submitted by applicants:

4.1.1 Supervisor's report

4.1.2 Log Book on Diagnostic Imaging Procedures for the past 2 years. The details in the Log Book should include patient details such as name, sex and age, the dates and names of the examination done, the clinical diagnosis and radiological outcome diagnosis.

4.1.3 Log Book on Nonvascular Interventional Procedures past 2 years. The details in the Log Book should include patient details such as name, sex and age, the dates and names of the examination done, the clinical diagnosis and compilation.

4.2 Applicants with FRCR (UK), FRANZCR and FFRCSI qualifications:

4.2.1) For those with CCST or equivalent, must have at least 1 year of additional experience after CCST or equivalent;

OR

4.2.2) Must have at least 6 years of training in Radiology of which 2 years after postgraduate qualification in the recognised centres.

4.2.3) An interview may be conducted

4.2.4) The following must be submitted by applicants:

- Current Supervisor's report.
- Log of Cases of procedures on core competencies for the past 2 years.

4.3 Applicants with Specialist Qualifications not listed in 2 and 3.

- In such cases, the Specialty Subcommittee of the National Specialist Register, shall exercise discretion and jurisdiction based on the following guidelines:

4.3.1 Submission of Supervisor's Report.

4.3.2 Submission of a Log Book on Diagnostic Imaging Procedures past 2 years.

The details in the Log Book should include patient details such as name, sex and age, the dates and names of the examination done, the clinical diagnosis and radiological outcome diagnosis.

4.3.3 Submission of a Log Book on Nonvascular Interventional Procedures past 2 years. The details in the Log Book should include patient details such as name, sex and age, the dates and names of the procedure done, the clinical diagnosis and complication.

4.3.4 An interview may be conducted.

5. Notwithstanding the above, the SSC may stipulate any conditions, including additional training or work experience, for the applicant if deemed necessary.

Verified by:

Datin Dr. Zaharah Musa
Chairman
Specialty Subcommittee of Clinical Radiology

Last updated:

11.06.2016

Specialty Subcommittee of Clinical Radiology

APPENDIX:

1. Basic Radiology Training

1.1 Duration

The basic specialist training in Radiology shall be for a period of not less than four (4) years. (see 2.3)

1.2 Posting

The basic specialist training should be fulfilled in a full-time training post in an accredited unit of Diagnostic Radiology, or as prescribed by the accredited unit.

1.3 Degree Awarded

The trainees must obtain the relevant recognized basic specialist qualification upon successful completion of training.

1.4 Optional Requirements

1.4.1 Trainees are expected and strongly encouraged to participate in research activities, conferences and seminars in the relevant fields at all stages of specialist training.

1.4.2 All training programmes are expected to include common topics concerning the practice of medicine and the care of patients, such as medical ethics, medicolegal issues, communication skills, organization and delivery of health services, and understanding of the development of the specialty concerned and its relation to other disciplines.

1.5 Training Contents

Training in Clinical Radiology must include the development of interpretative and procedural skills, knowledge of relevant anatomy, radiological techniques and applied physics of all radiologic modalities, (which shall include X-Rays, Ultrasound, Computed Tomography (CT), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Medicine (NM), Basic Positron Emission Tomography (PET)/Computed Tomography (CT)).

1.5.1 There should be a minimum of 3 months of comprehensive teaching on basic physics and radiation safety relevant to Radiology.

1.5.2 Core clinical competence in the following should have been attained:

1.5.2.1 Interpretation of conventional radiographic examinations:

- a) Contrast studies of the gastrointestinal and biliary tracts
- b) Contrast studies of the genito-urinary tract
- c) Ultrasound – diagnostic interpretation
- d) Ultrasound – guided interventional procedures
- e) Comprehensive Doppler sonography
- f) CT- diagnostic interpretation
- g) CT – guided interventional procedures
- h) Mammography
- i) MRI – diagnostic interpretation
- j) Percutaneous biopsies
- k) Percutaneous drainage
- l) Peripheral venography
- m) Angiography – diagnostic
- n) Nuclear medicine – diagnostic interpretation
- o) PET-CT and all fusion imaging modalities

1.5.3 Safety aspects of Radiology, radiation protection and use of radioisotopes

1.5.4 A clear and broad understanding of the applications and indications of radiography, ultrasound, CT, MRI and contrast studies in the investigations of disease affecting the various systems of the human body, and at all age groups.

1.5.5 Knowledge of normal variants in imaging using the above modalities

1.5.6 Ability to identify and recognize the significance of abnormal findings using the above imaging modalities.