COURSE OBJECTIVES FOR RADIOLOGY CLERKSHIP

CAREERS IN MEDICINE: consider a career in radiology in as much as it applies to your interests, strengths and weaknesses.

COMMUNICATION: Communicate the relevant clinical presentation as it pertains to the request for and interpretation of radiological examinations.

CRITICAL THINKING I: For a clinical scenario, recognize the radiological examinations available, know relative appropriateness criteria (cost, radiation, sedation, time, complication(s), consent, limitations, and reimbursement where applicable), and devise a logical course of action to solve the clinical question.

CRITICAL THINKING II: Given a clinical scenario and radiological findings, generate an appropriate ordered differential diagnosis and a plan for management of the patient (next exam, treatment, consultation of a specialist).

CULTURAL COMPETENCE: Recognize aspects of patient autonomy in decision-making, communication, and cultural difference.

INTERPERSONAL: Become familiar with what it is that radiologists and radiological subspecialists do and how to interact with them as a clinical colleague.

MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE I: Review relevant anatomy, pathophysiology, technology and performance of examinations as it relates to the daily practice of radiology.

MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE II: Learn very basic plain film and CT interpretation and become familiar with sonography and MR.

MODELS OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY: become familiar with and begin to manage the digital aspects of modern radiology (PACS, PowerPoint, Internet, CD-ROMs, etc.), radiology terminology, and radiology interpretation and use in digital presentation/consultation of case material.

PATIENT CARE: Recognize the relevant clinical presentation as it pertains to the request for and interpretation of radiological examinations.

PATIENT CENTERED CARE: Understand illness in the context of a patient’s life circumstances, and understand how to ensure patient engagement in care to extent possible.

PROFESSIONALISM I: exhibit professionalism in dealing with radiological staff and patients.
**PROFESSIONALISM II:** recognize and reduce areas of potential error.

**PROFESSIONALISM III:** recognize limitations in knowledge and understanding of radiological interpretation.