Curriculum for

Post-Doctoral Certificate Course

in

Intervention Radiology



SRI AUROBINDO UNIVERSITY

SAIMS HOSPITAL CAMPUS, Indore Ujjain, State Highway, Bhawrasla, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 453555

PDCC in Intervention Radiology

SYLLABUS

The goal of the intervention radiology training is to familiarise the trainee with

- A) Performing diagnostic procedures (USG and CT guided)
- B) Performing interventional procedures (Neurovascular, Vascular and non-vascular)
- C) Interpreting relating studies such as CT Angiography, MR Angiography
- D) Performing and interpreting Doppler.
- E) The Fellow is expected to complete a project and recommended at least one publication per year.

TRAINING SCHEDULE:

State-of-the-art equipment includes 64-slice CT, 1.5-T MRI, PET/CT, Gamma Imaging, digital radiography, US, Digital Mammography, Perfusion MRI, MR Spectroscopy,DSA.

DSA	8 months	
Critical Care (Neuro+ Surgical + Medical ICU)		1 months
CT, CTA and CT guided procedures		1 months
MRI and MRA	1 months	
Ultrasound guided procedures and Doppler		1 months

Total: one year<u>Supervision:</u>

Initially, the fellow will be fully supervised by the Faculty posted in the area. In the course of training, the level of supervision will be tapered according to the experience and confidence gained.

On-Call:

The Fellow will be "Intervention on call" during the DSA posting.

Overview of training

Clinical knowledge will be acquired by a variety of means, including close liaison with appropriate medical and surgical and radiological meetings.

The trainee should be encouraged and given the opportunity to attend and lead appropriate clinico-radiological and multidisciplinary meetings.

- 1. The trainee should be encouraged to attend appropriate educational meetings and courses.
- 2. The trainee should participate in and initiate relevant clinical audit.
- 3. Trainees will be expected to be familiar with current interventional radiology literature.

4. The trainee should be encouraged to participate in research, and to pursue one or more projects up to and including publication. An understanding of the principles and techniques used in research, including the value of clinical trials and basic biostatistics, should be acquired

5. The trainee should be knowledgeable in basics of angiographic equipment and radiation safety along with ICRP and AERB regulations

6. The trainee should continue to participate in the on-call rota, with appropriate consultant back up.

- 7. Acquisition of specific skills to enable:
- The conduct, supervision and accurate interpretation of all imaging techniquesused to a high professional standard
- The safe and effective practice of interventional techniques in the appropriatebody system(s)
- Good communication with patients and professional colleagues
- Accurate informed consent to be obtained
- Appropriate decisions about terminating the procedure for technical reasons
 orgrounds of safety / comfort to the patient.
- 8. A clear understanding of the role of multidisciplinary meetings, including:
- Planning of investigations including the selection of appropriate

tests and imaging techniques for a clinical problem

- Planning and outcomes of treatment
- Promoting an understanding of relevant pathology

9. Procedural competence will need to be reviewed at intervals, and this regularreview should also assess the number of cases required in order to ensure competence.

10. Radiologists who devote essentially all their time to interventional radiology willbe expected to undertake a wide range of complex procedures. Acquisition of thenecessary expertise requires such trainees to undertake a proportionately larger

number of interventional procedures.

11. All interventional radiologists must have a thorough knowledge of the techniques required to perform sedation and analgesia procedures, as well as patient monitoring throughout and following the procedures, and should be familiar with existing guidelines.

12. The trainee should be aware of local and national guidelines on consent, and be capable of obtaining informed patient consent for practical procedures.

Diagnostic arteriography

Percutaneous angioplasty

Percutaneous central venous access

Thrombolysis Embolisation Vascular stent insertion Foreign body retrieval Aspiration thrombectomy Peripheral aneurysm exclusion Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt Chemoembolisation Aortic stent grafting (thoraco-abdominal) Cerebral AVM - embolisation Intracranial aneurysmal coiling Uroradiological intervention Renal tract access, eg nephrostomy Ureteric dilatation/stent insertion Renal biopsy/cyst aspiration Drainage of collections Varicocele embolisation Fallopian tube recanalisation Transrectal prostate biopsy Gastointestinal interventions GI dilatations and stents Percutaneous gastrostomy Transjugular/plugged liver biopsy Radiofrequency ablation Percutaneous biliary drainage procedures and/or stent insertion Trainees should acquire experience in the practical procedures listed above, and the number of cases undertaken should be recorded in their log book. Regardless of the technique, the consultant trainer must be satisfied that thetrainee is clinically competent, as determined by an in-training performance assessment, and can consistently interpret the results of investigations accurately and reliably and can safely perform interventional techniques. The academic activities of the program in the hospital would include:-

- 1. Regular academic sessions
- 2. Case discussion and seminars
- 3. Paper presentation
- 4. Audit, Project, Research
- 5. Conferences / CMEs / Live workshops

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Recommended reading

Author Name	Name of the Books	Publishing Company
Alrbert L.	Abrams Angiography, Vascular	Medical Education and
Abrams	and Interventional Radiology V-I	Research Inc.
Alrbert L.	Abrams Angiography, Vascular and	Medical Education and
Abrams	Interventional Radiology V- II	Research Inc.
Alrbert L.	Abrams Angiography, Vascular and	Medical Education and
Abrams	Interventional Radiology V- III	Research Inc.
Paul Ross	An Atlas of Normal Vertebral Angiograms.	Butter worth Group
Paul Ross	An Atlas of Normal Vertebral Angiograms.	Butter worth Group
Kazuhiko	Cerebral Angio – CT	Raven Press
G. Ansel	Complications in Diagnostic Imaging	Black well scientific Pub
G. Ansell	Complications in diagnostic radiology.	Blackwell scientific
Joseph K. Lee	Computed Body Tomography. Vol - I	Raven Press Books Ltd.
Joseph K. Lee	Computed Body Tomography. Vol – II	Raven Press Books Ltd.
Charles F.	Computed Tomography and	Mosby – Year book Inc.
Lanzleri	Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the whole body Vol - I	
Charles F.	Computed Tomography and	Mosby – Year book Inc.
Lanzleri	Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the whole body Vol – II	
T. A. Lie	Congenital Anomalies of the Carotid Arteries	Williams & Wilkins
Malcolm	Core Text of Neuro Anatomy	Williams and Wilkins