

Interventional Radiology Crosswalk

Requirement Number - Roman Numerals	Requirement Language	Reformatted Requirement Number	Requirement Language
Int.A.	<p><i>Definition of Graduate Medical Education</i></p> <p><i>Graduate medical education is the crucial step of professional development between medical school and autonomous clinical practice. It is in this vital phase of the continuum of medical education that residents learn to provide optimal patient care under the supervision of faculty members who not only instruct, but serve as role models of excellence, compassion, cultural sensitivity, professionalism, and scholarship.</i></p> <p><i>Graduate medical education transforms medical students into physician scholars who care for the patient, patient's family, and a diverse community; create and integrate new knowledge into practice; and educate future generations of physicians to serve the public. Practice patterns established during graduate medical education persist many years later.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Definition of Graduate Medical Education</p> <p><i>Graduate medical education is the crucial step of professional development between medical school and autonomous clinical practice. It is in this vital phase of the continuum of medical education that residents learn to provide optimal patient care under the supervision of faculty members who not only instruct, but serve as role models of excellence, compassion, cultural sensitivity, professionalism, and scholarship.</i></p> <p><i>Graduate medical education transforms medical students into physician scholars who care for the patient, patient's family, and a diverse community; create and integrate new knowledge into practice; and educate future generations of physicians to serve the public. Practice patterns established during graduate medical education persist many years later.</i></p>
Int.A. (Continued)	<p><i>Graduate medical education has as a core tenet the graded authority and responsibility for patient care. The care of patients is undertaken with appropriate faculty supervision and conditional independence, allowing residents to attain the knowledge, skills, attitudes, judgment, and empathy required for autonomous practice. Graduate medical education develops physicians who focus on excellence in delivery of safe, equitable, affordable, quality care; and the health of the populations they serve. Graduate medical education values the strength that a diverse group of physicians brings to medical care, and the importance of inclusive and psychologically safe learning environments.</i></p> <p><i>Graduate medical education occurs in clinical settings that establish the foundation for practice-based and lifelong learning. The professional development of the physician, begun in medical school, continues through faculty modeling of the effacement of self-interest in a humanistic environment that emphasizes joy in curiosity, problem-solving, academic rigor, and discovery. This transformation is often physically, emotionally, and intellectually demanding and occurs in a variety of clinical learning environments committed to graduate medical education and the well-being of patients, residents, fellows, faculty members, students, and all members of the health care team.</i></p>	[None] - (Continued)	<p><i>Graduate medical education has as a core tenet the graded authority and responsibility for patient care. The care of patients is undertaken with appropriate faculty supervision and conditional independence, allowing residents to attain the knowledge, skills, attitudes, judgment, and empathy required for autonomous practice. Graduate medical education develops physicians who focus on excellence in delivery of safe, equitable, affordable, quality care; and the health of the populations they serve. Graduate medical education values the strength that a diverse group of physicians brings to medical care, and the importance of inclusive and psychologically safe learning environments.</i></p> <p><i>Graduate medical education occurs in clinical settings that establish the foundation for practice-based and lifelong learning. The professional development of the physician, begun in medical school, continues through faculty modeling of the effacement of self-interest in a humanistic environment that emphasizes joy in curiosity, problem-solving, academic rigor, and discovery. This transformation is often physically, emotionally, and intellectually demanding and occurs in a variety of clinical learning environments committed to graduate medical education and the well-being of patients, residents, fellows, faculty members, students, and all members of the health care team.</i></p>

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Int.B.	<p>Definition of Specialty</p> <p>Interventional radiology focuses on diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of patient care through expertise in diagnostic imaging, image-guided, minimally invasive procedures, and the evaluation and clinical management of patients with conditions amenable to these methods. The residency program in interventional radiology offers quality medical educational experience in image-based diagnosis, as well as image-guided procedural education, and the peri- and post-procedural care of patients. Education in both the integrated and independent program formats includes resident development of mature technical skills and clinical judgment. On completion of the interventional radiology program, residents should be able to demonstrate competence in the specialty with sufficient expertise to act as independent providers of interventional procedures and care as consultants.</p>	[None]	<p>Definition of Specialty</p> <p><i>Interventional radiology focuses on diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of patient care through expertise in diagnostic imaging, image-guided, minimally invasive procedures, and the evaluation and clinical management of patients with conditions amenable to these methods. The residency program in interventional radiology offers quality medical educational experience in image-based diagnosis, as well as image-guided procedural education, and the peri- and post-procedural care of patients. Education in both the integrated and independent program formats includes resident development of mature technical skills and clinical judgment. On completion of the interventional radiology program, residents should be able to demonstrate competence in the specialty with sufficient expertise to act as independent providers of interventional procedures and care as consultants.</i></p>
Int.C.	Length of Educational Program	4.1.	<p>Length of Program</p> <p>Education in interventional radiology must be provided in one of the following formats, and all residents must be notified in writing of the required program length: (Core)*</p>
Int.C.1.	Education in interventional radiology must be provided in one of the following formats, and all residents must be notified in writing of the required program length: (Core)*	4.1.	Length of Program Education in interventional radiology must be provided in one of the following formats, and all residents must be notified in writing of the required program length: (Core)*
Int.C.1.a)	Independent Format: The educational program in the independent format must be 24 months in length. (Core)	4.1.a.	Independent Format: The educational program in the independent format must be 24 months in length. (Core)
Int.C.1.b)	Integrated Format: The educational program in the integrated format must be either 60 months or 72 months in length. (Core)	4.1.b.	Integrated Format: The educational program in the integrated format must be either 60 months or 72 months in length. (Core)
Int. C.1.b).(1)	The 60-month program must be comprised of 60 months of radiology education. (Core)	4.1.b.1.	The 60-month program must be comprised of 60 months of radiology education. (Core)
Int. C.1.b).(2)	The 72-month program must be comprised of 12 months of education in fundamental clinical skills of medicine followed by 60 months of radiology education. (Core)	4.1.b.2.	The 72-month program must be comprised of 12 months of education in fundamental clinical skills of medicine followed by 60 months of radiology education. (Core)
Int.C.1.b).(2).(a)	Integrated programs seeking to utilize the 72-month format must submit an educational justification for using this format to the Review Committee for approval prior to implementation. The educational effectiveness of this format will be subject to evaluation at each subsequent program accreditation review. (Core)	4.1.b.2.a.	Integrated programs seeking to utilize the 72-month format must submit an educational justification for using this format to the Review Committee for approval prior to implementation. The educational effectiveness of this format will be subject to evaluation at each subsequent program accreditation review. (Core)
Int.C.2.	A Sponsoring Institution may sponsor both the integrated and independent program formats. (Detail)†	4.1.c.	A Sponsoring Institution may sponsor both the integrated and independent program formats. (Detail)†
I.	Oversight	Section 1	Section 1: Oversight

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I.A.	<p>Sponsoring Institution</p> <p><i>The Sponsoring Institution is the organization or entity that assumes the ultimate financial and academic responsibility for a program of graduate medical education, consistent with the ACGME Institutional Requirements.</i></p> <p><i>When the Sponsoring Institution is not a rotation site for the program, the most commonly utilized site of clinical activity for the program is the primary clinical site.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Sponsoring Institution</p> <p><i>The Sponsoring Institution is the organization or entity that assumes the ultimate financial and academic responsibility for a program of graduate medical education, consistent with the ACGME Institutional Requirements.</i></p> <p><i>When the Sponsoring Institution is not a rotation site for the program, the most commonly utilized site of clinical activity for the program is the primary clinical site.</i></p>
I.A.1.	The program must be sponsored by one ACGME-accredited Sponsoring Institution.	1.1.	The program must be sponsored by one ACGME-accredited Sponsoring Institution.
I.B.	<p>Participating Sites</p> <p><i>A participating site is an organization providing educational experiences or educational assignments/rotations for residents.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Participating Sites</p> <p><i>A participating site is an organization providing educational experiences or educational assignments/rotations for residents.</i></p>
I.B.1.	The program, with approval of its Sponsoring Institution, must designate a primary clinical site. (Core)	1.2.	The program, with approval of its Sponsoring Institution, must designate a primary clinical site. (Core)
I.B.1.a)	Interventional radiology education should occur in environments with other residents and/or fellows from other specialties at the Sponsoring Institution and/or participating sites to facilitate the interchange of knowledge and experience among the residents. (Core)	1.2.a.	Interventional radiology education should occur in environments with other residents and/or fellows from other specialties at the Sponsoring Institution and/or participating sites to facilitate the interchange of knowledge and experience among the residents. (Core)
I.B.2.	There must be a program letter of agreement (PLA) between the program and each participating site that governs the relationship between the program and the participating site providing a required assignment. (Core)	1.3.	There must be a program letter of agreement (PLA) between the program and each participating site that governs the relationship between the program and the participating site providing a required assignment. (Core)
I.B.2.a)	The PLA must:	[None]	
I.B.2.a).(1)	be renewed at least every 10 years; and, (Core)	1.3.a.	The PLA must be renewed at least every 10 years. ^(Core)
I.B.2.a).(2)	be approved by the designated institutional official (DIO). (Core)	1.3.b.	The PLA must be approved by the designated institutional official (DIO). (Core)
I.B.3.	The program must monitor the clinical learning and working environment at all participating sites. (Core)	1.4.	The program must monitor the clinical learning and working environment at all participating sites. (Core)
I.B.3.a).	At each participating site there must be one faculty member, designated by the program director as the site director, who is accountable for resident education at that site, in collaboration with the program director. (Core)	1.5.	At each participating site there must be one faculty member, designated by the program director as the site director, who is accountable for resident education at that site, in collaboration with the program director. (Core)
I.B.4.	The program director must submit any additions or deletions of participating sites routinely providing an educational experience, required for all residents, of one month full time equivalent (FTE) or more through the ACGME's Accreditation Data System (ADS). (Core)	1.6.	The program director must submit any additions or deletions of participating sites routinely providing an educational experience, required for all residents, of one month full time equivalent (FTE) or more through the ACGME's Accreditation Data System (ADS). (Core)
I.B.5.	Programs with multiple participating sites must ensure the provision of a cohesive educational experience. (Core)	1.6.a.	Programs with multiple participating sites must ensure the provision of a cohesive educational experience. (Core)
I.B.6.	Each participating site must offer meaningful educational opportunities that enrich the overall program. (Core)	1.6.b.	Each participating site must offer meaningful educational opportunities that enrich the overall program. (Core)

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I.C.	Workforce Recruitment and Retention The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must engage in practices that focus on mission-driven, ongoing, systematic recruitment and retention of a diverse and inclusive workforce of residents, fellows (if present), faculty members, senior administrative GME staff members, and other relevant members of its academic community. (Core)	1.7.	Workforce Recruitment and Retention The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must engage in practices that focus on mission-driven, ongoing, systematic recruitment and retention of a diverse and inclusive workforce of residents, fellows (if present), faculty members, senior administrative GME staff members, and other relevant members of its academic community. (Core)
I.D.	Resources	1.8.	Resources The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must ensure the availability of adequate resources for resident education. (Core)
I.D.1.	The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must ensure the availability of adequate resources for resident education. (Core)	1.8.	Resources The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must ensure the availability of adequate resources for resident education. (Core)
I.D.1.a)	The program must provide adequate space, necessary equipment, and modern facilities to ensure an effective educational experience for residents in all of the specialty/subspecialty rotations. (Core)	1.8.a.	The program must provide adequate space, necessary equipment, and modern facilities to ensure an effective educational experience for residents in all of the specialty/subspecialty rotations. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(1)	There should be adequate personal or shared office space, conference space, and access to computers. (Core)	1.8.a.1.	There should be adequate personal or shared office space, conference space, and access to computers. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(2)	Modern imaging equipment and procedure rooms must be available with adequate space to permit the performance of all radiologic and interventional radiologic procedures, including vascular and non-vascular invasive imaging and image-guided interventional radiological procedures broadly distributed over the domain of interventional radiology. (Core)	1.8.a.2.	Modern imaging equipment and procedure rooms must be available with adequate space to permit the performance of all radiologic and interventional radiologic procedures, including vascular and non-vascular invasive imaging and image-guided interventional radiological procedures broadly distributed over the domain of interventional radiology. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(3)	Imaging modalities must include fluoroscopy, digital subtraction angiography, computed tomography (CT), ultrasonography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and radionuclide scintigraphy. (Core)	1.8.a.3.	Imaging modalities must include fluoroscopy, digital subtraction angiography, computed tomography (CT), ultrasonography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and radionuclide scintigraphy. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(3).(a)	Fluoroscopic and digital imaging equipment should be high resolution and have digital display with post-procedure image processing capability. (Core)	1.8.a.3.a.	Fluoroscopic and digital imaging equipment should be high resolution and have digital display with post-procedure image processing capability. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(4)	Rooms in which interventional procedures are performed must be equipped with physiologic monitoring and resuscitative equipment. (Core)	1.8.a.4.	Rooms in which interventional procedures are performed must be equipped with physiologic monitoring and resuscitative equipment. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(5)	There should be facilities for storing catheters, guide wires, contrast materials, embolic agents, and other supplies adjacent to or within procedure rooms. (Core)	1.8.a.5.	There should be facilities for storing catheters, guide wires, contrast materials, embolic agents, and other supplies adjacent to or within procedure rooms. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(6)	Patient recovery and holding areas must be available. (Core)	1.8.a.6.	Patient recovery and holding areas must be available. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(7)	There must be space and facilities for image display, image interpretation, and consultation with other clinicians. (Core)	1.8.a.7.	There must be space and facilities for image display, image interpretation, and consultation with other clinicians. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(8)	An interventional radiology clinic or outpatient office, separate from the procedure rooms, must be available for patient consultations and non-procedural follow-up visits. (Core)	1.8.a.8.	An interventional radiology clinic or outpatient office, separate from the procedure rooms, must be available for patient consultations and non-procedural follow-up visits. (Core)
I.D.1.a).(8).(a)	This space should be conducive to patient privacy and conducting physical examinations. (Core)	1.8.a.8.a.	This space should be conducive to patient privacy and conducting physical examinations. (Core)
I.D.1.b)	Support Services	1.8.b.	Support Services Pathology and medical laboratory services must be regularly and conveniently available to meet the needs of patients. (Core)
I.D.1.b).(1)	Pathology and medical laboratory services must be regularly and conveniently available to meet the needs of patients. (Core)	1.8.b.	Support Services Pathology and medical laboratory services must be regularly and conveniently available to meet the needs of patients. (Core)
I.D.1.b).(1).(a)	Laboratory services must be available 24 hours a day. (Core)	1.8.b.1.	Laboratory services must be available 24 hours a day. (Core)

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I.D.1.b).(2)	Diagnostic laboratories for the non-invasive assessment of peripheral vascular disease must be available. (Core)	1.8.b.2.	Diagnostic laboratories for the non-invasive assessment of peripheral vascular disease must be available. (Core)
I.D.1.b).(3)	The sponsoring institution and program should provide laboratory and ancillary facilities to support research projects. (Core)	1.8.b.3.	The sponsoring institution and program should provide laboratory and ancillary facilities to support research projects. (Core)
I.D.1.c)	Patient Population	1.8.c.	Patient Population The program must ensure a sufficient volume and variety of pediatric and adult patients for residents to gain experience in the full spectrum of radiological and interventional radiological examinations, procedures, interpretations, outpatient clinic visits, and inpatient consultations. (Core)
I.D.1.c).(1)	The program must ensure a sufficient volume and variety of pediatric and adult patients for residents to gain experience in the full spectrum of radiological and interventional radiological examinations, procedures, interpretations, outpatient clinic visits, and inpatient consultations. (Core)	1.8.c.	Patient Population The program must ensure a sufficient volume and variety of pediatric and adult patients for residents to gain experience in the full spectrum of radiological and interventional radiological examinations, procedures, interpretations, outpatient clinic visits, and inpatient consultations. (Core)
I.D.1.c).(1).(a)	For integrated programs, the program must have at least 7,000 radiological examinations per year per resident in both the diagnostic radiology program and in the PGY-2-4 years of the integrated interventional radiology program, if applicable. (Core)	1.8.c.1.	For integrated programs, the program must have at least 7,000 radiological examinations per year per resident in both the diagnostic radiology program and in the PGY-2-4 years of the integrated interventional radiology program, if applicable. (Core)
I.D.1.c).(2)	The patient population must provide a diversity of illnesses from which a broad experience in interventional radiology can be obtained. (Core)	1.8.c.2.	The patient population must provide a diversity of illnesses from which a broad experience in interventional radiology can be obtained. (Core)
I.D.1.c).(2).(a)	This must include patients with, arterial disease, cancer, gastrointestinal disease, gynecologic disorder, hepatobiliary disease, endocrine disease, musculoskeletal disease, pulmonary disease, venous disease, and urologic disorder. (Core)	1.8.c.2.a.	This must include patients with, arterial disease, cancer, gastrointestinal disease, gynecologic disorder, hepatobiliary disease, endocrine disease, musculoskeletal disease, pulmonary disease, venous disease, and urologic disorder. (Core)
I.D.2.	The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must ensure healthy and safe learning and working environments that promote resident well-being and provide for:	1.9.	The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must ensure healthy and safe learning and working environments that promote resident well-being and provide for:
I.D.2.a)	access to food while on duty; (Core)	1.9.a.	access to food while on duty; (Core)
I.D.2.b)	safe, quiet, clean, and private sleep/rest facilities available and accessible for residents with proximity appropriate for safe patient care; (Core)	1.9.b.	safe, quiet, clean, and private sleep/rest facilities available and accessible for residents with proximity appropriate for safe patient care; (Core)
I.D.2.c)	clean and private facilities for lactation that have refrigeration capabilities, with proximity appropriate for safe patient care; (Core)	1.9.c.	clean and private facilities for lactation that have refrigeration capabilities, with proximity appropriate for safe patient care; (Core)
I.D.2.d)	security and safety measures appropriate to the participating site; and, (Core)	1.9.d.	security and safety measures appropriate to the participating site; and, (Core)
I.D.2.e)	accommodations for residents with disabilities consistent with the Sponsoring Institution's policy. (Core)	1.9.e.	accommodations for residents with disabilities consistent with the Sponsoring Institution's policy. (Core)
I.D.3.	Residents must have ready access to specialty-specific and other appropriate reference material in print or electronic format. This must include access to electronic medical literature databases with full text capabilities. (Core)	1.10.	Residents must have ready access to specialty-specific and other appropriate reference material in print or electronic format. This must include access to electronic medical literature databases with full text capabilities. (Core)
I.E.	Other Learners and Health Care Personnel The presence of other learners and other health care personnel, including, but not limited to residents from other programs, subspecialty fellows, and advanced practice providers, must not negatively impact the appointed residents' education. (Core)	1.11.	Other Learners and Health Care Personnel The presence of other learners and other health care personnel, including, but not limited to residents from other programs, subspecialty fellows, and advanced practice providers, must not negatively impact the appointed residents' education. (Core)
II.	Personnel	Section 2	Section 2: Personnel

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II.A.	Program Director	2.1.	Program Director There must be one faculty member appointed as program director with authority and accountability for the overall program, including compliance with all applicable program requirements. (Core)
II.A.1.	There must be one faculty member appointed as program director with authority and accountability for the overall program, including compliance with all applicable program requirements. (Core)	2.1.	Program Director There must be one faculty member appointed as program director with authority and accountability for the overall program, including compliance with all applicable program requirements. (Core)
II.A.1.a)	The Sponsoring Institution's GMEC must approve a change in program director and must verify the program director's licensure and clinical appointment. (Core)	2.2.	The Sponsoring Institution's GMEC must approve a change in program director and must verify the program director's licensure and clinical appointment. (Core)
II.A.1.a).(1)	Final approval of the program director resides with the Review Committee. (Core)	2.2.a.	Final approval of the program director resides with the Review Committee. (Core)
II.A.1.b)	The program must demonstrate retention of the program director for a length of time adequate to maintain continuity of leadership and program stability. (Core)	2.3.	The program must demonstrate retention of the program director for a length of time adequate to maintain continuity of leadership and program stability. (Core)
II.A.2.	The program director and, as applicable, the program's leadership team, must be provided with support adequate for administration of the program based upon its size and configuration. (Core)	2.4.	The program director and, as applicable, the program's leadership team, must be provided with support adequate for administration of the program based upon its size and configuration. (Core)
II.A.2.a)	At a minimum, the IR-independent only program director must be provided with support equal to a dedicated minimum of 20 percent FTE for administration of the program. (Core)	2.4.a.	At a minimum, the IR-independent only program director must be provided with support equal to a dedicated minimum of 20 percent FTE for administration of the program. (Core)
II.A.2.b)	At a minimum, the 60-month IR-integrated only program director must be provided with the dedicated time and support specified below for administration of the program: (Core) Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions1 to 6 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.2 Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions7 to 12 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.25 Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions13 to 18 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.25 Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions19 to 24 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.3	2.4.b.	At a minimum, the 60-month IR-integrated only program director must be provided with the dedicated time and support specified below for administration of the program: (Core) Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions1 to 6 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.2 Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions7 to 12 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.25 Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions13 to 18 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.25 Number of Approved IR-Integrated Resident Positions19 to 24 Minimum support required (FTE or number of hours): 0.3
II.A.2.b).(1)	At a minimum, program directors who oversee both independent and integrated interventional radiology programs at the same institution must be provided with an additional .1 FTE for administration of the program. (Core)	2.4.b.1.	At a minimum, program directors who oversee both independent and integrated interventional radiology programs at the same institution must be provided with an additional .1 FTE for administration of the program. (Core)

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II.A.2.c)	In addition to the support requirements above, program directors of 72-month integrated programs with more than six approved IR-integrated resident positions must be provided additional support for the administration and oversight of the clinical year as follows: (Core) Number of Approved Clinical Year Positions: 1-3 Minimum Additional Support FTE: 0.1 Number of Approved Clinical Year Positions: 4 or more residents Minimum Additional Support FTE: 0.15	2.4.c.	In addition to the support requirements above, program directors of 72-month integrated programs with more than six approved IR-integrated resident positions must be provided additional support for the administration and oversight of the clinical year as follows: (Core) Number of Approved Clinical Year Positions: 1-3 Minimum Additional Support FTE: 0.1 Number of Approved Clinical Year Positions: 4 or more residents Minimum Additional Support FTE: 0.15
II.A.3.	Qualifications of the program director:	2.5.	Qualifications of the Program Director The program director must possess specialty expertise and at least three years of documented educational and/or administrative experience, or qualifications acceptable to the Review Committee. (Core)
II.A.3.a)	must include specialty expertise and at least three years of documented educational and/or administrative experience, or qualifications acceptable to the Review Committee; (Core)	2.5.	Qualifications of the Program Director The program director must possess specialty expertise and at least three years of documented educational and/or administrative experience, or qualifications acceptable to the Review Committee. (Core)
II.A.3.b)	must include current certification in the specialty for which they are the program director by the American Board of Radiology (ABR) or by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology, or specialty qualifications that are acceptable to the Review Committee; and, (Core)	2.5.a.	The program director must possess current certification in the specialty for which they are the program director by the American Board of Radiology (ABR) or by the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology, or specialty qualifications that are acceptable to the Review Committee. (Core)
II.A.3.b).(1)	The program director must have certification by either the ABR or the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology (AOBR) in interventional radiology/diagnostic radiology, or in diagnostic radiology with subspecialty certification in vascular and interventional radiology. (Core)	2.5.a.1.	The program director must have certification by either the ABR or the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology (AOBR) in interventional radiology/diagnostic radiology, or in diagnostic radiology with subspecialty certification in vascular and interventional radiology. (Core)
II.A.3.b).(2)	The Review Committee accepts only ABMS and AOA certification as acceptable qualifications for program director certification. (Core)	2.5.a.2.	The Review Committee accepts only ABMS and AOA certification as acceptable qualifications for program director certification. (Core)
II.A.3.c)	must include ongoing clinical activity. (Core)	2.5.b.	The program director must demonstrate ongoing clinical activity. (Core)
II.A.3.d)	must include demonstration of commitment of at least 80 percent of the program director's clinical time in the specialty and to the administrative and educational activities of the interventional radiology program; (Core)	2.5.c.	The program director must demonstrate commitment of at least 80 percent clinical time in the specialty and to the administrative and educational activities of the interventional radiology program. (Core)
II.A.4.	Program Director Responsibilities The program director must have responsibility, authority, and accountability for: administration and operations; teaching and scholarly activity; resident recruitment and selection, evaluation, and promotion of residents, and disciplinary action; supervision of residents; and resident education in the context of patient care. (Core)	2.6.	Program Director Responsibilities The program director must have responsibility, authority, and accountability for: administration and operations; teaching and scholarly activity; resident recruitment and selection, evaluation, and promotion of residents, and disciplinary action; supervision of residents; and resident education in the context of patient care. (Core)
II.A.4.a)	The program director must:	[None]	
II.A.4.a).(1)	be a role model of professionalism; (Core)	2.6.a.	The program director must be a role model of professionalism. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(2)	design and conduct the program in a fashion consistent with the needs of the community, the mission(s) of the Sponsoring Institution, and the mission(s) of the program; (Core)	2.6.b.	The program director must design and conduct the program in a fashion consistent with the needs of the community, the mission(s) of the Sponsoring Institution, and the mission(s) of the program. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(3)	administer and maintain a learning environment conducive to educating the residents in each of the ACGME Competency domains; (Core)	2.6.c.	The program director must administer and maintain a learning environment conducive to educating the residents in each of the ACGME Competency domains. (Core)

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II.A.4.a).(4)	have the authority to approve or remove physicians and non-physicians as faculty members at all participating sites, including the designation of core faculty members, and must develop and oversee a process to evaluate candidates prior to approval; (Core)	2.6.d.	The program director must have the authority to approve or remove physicians and non-physicians as faculty members at all participating sites, including the designation of core faculty members, and must develop and oversee a process to evaluate candidates prior to approval. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(5)	have the authority to remove residents from supervising interactions and/or learning environments that do not meet the standards of the program; (Core)	2.6.e.	The program director must have the authority to remove residents from supervising interactions and/or learning environments that do not meet the standards of the program. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(6)	submit accurate and complete information required and requested by the DIO, GMEC, and ACGME; (Core)	2.6.f.	The program director must submit accurate and complete information required and requested by the DIO, GMEC, and ACGME. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(7)	provide a learning and working environment in which residents have the opportunity to raise concerns, report mistreatment, and provide feedback in a confidential manner as appropriate, without fear of intimidation or retaliation; (Core)	2.6.g.	The program director must provide a learning and working environment in which residents have the opportunity to raise concerns, report mistreatment, and provide feedback in a confidential manner as appropriate, without fear of intimidation or retaliation. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(8)	ensure the program's compliance with the Sponsoring Institution's policies and procedures related to grievances and due process, including when action is taken to suspend or dismiss, or not to promote or renew the appointment of a resident; (Core)	2.6.h.	The program director must ensure the program's compliance with the Sponsoring Institution's policies and procedures related to grievances and due process, including when action is taken to suspend or dismiss, or not to promote or renew the appointment of a resident. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(9)	ensure the program's compliance with the Sponsoring Institution's policies and procedures on employment and non-discrimination; (Core)	2.6.i.	The program director must ensure the program's compliance with the Sponsoring Institution's policies and procedures on employment and non-discrimination. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(9).(a)	Residents must not be required to sign a non-competition guarantee or restrictive covenant. (Core)	3.1.	Residents must not be required to sign a non-competition guarantee or restrictive covenant. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(10)	document verification of education for all residents within 30 days of completion of or departure from the program; and, (Core)	2.6.j.	The program director must document verification of education for all residents within 30 days of completion of or departure from the program. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(11)	provide verification of an individual resident's education upon the resident's request, within 30 days; and (Core)	2.6.k.	The program director must provide verification of an individual resident's education upon the resident's request, within 30 days. (Core)
II.A.4.a).(12)	provide applicants who are offered an interview with information related to the applicant's eligibility for the relevant specialty board examination(s). (Core)	2.6.l.	The program director must provide applicants who are offered an interview with information related to the applicant's eligibility for the relevant specialty board examination(s). (Core)

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Requirement Number - Roman Numerals	Requirement Language	Reformatted Requirement Number	Requirement Language
II.B.	<p>Faculty <i>Faculty members are a foundational element of graduate medical education – faculty members teach residents how to care for patients. Faculty members provide an important bridge allowing residents to grow and become practice-ready, ensuring that patients receive the highest quality of care. They are role models for future generations of physicians by demonstrating compassion, commitment to excellence in teaching and patient care, professionalism, and a dedication to lifelong learning. Faculty members experience the pride and joy of fostering the growth and development of future colleagues. The care they provide is enhanced by the opportunity to teach and model exemplary behavior. By employing a scholarly approach to patient care, faculty members, through the graduate medical education system, improve the health of the individual and the population.</i></p> <p><i>Faculty members ensure that patients receive the level of care expected from a specialist in the field. They recognize and respond to the needs of the patients, residents, community, and institution. Faculty members provide appropriate levels of supervision to promote patient safety. Faculty members create an effective learning environment by acting in a professional manner and attending to the well-being of the residents and themselves.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Faculty <i>Faculty members are a foundational element of graduate medical education – faculty members teach residents how to care for patients. Faculty members provide an important bridge allowing residents to grow and become practice-ready, ensuring that patients receive the highest quality of care. They are role models for future generations of physicians by demonstrating compassion, commitment to excellence in teaching and patient care, professionalism, and a dedication to lifelong learning. Faculty members experience the pride and joy of fostering the growth and development of future colleagues. The care they provide is enhanced by the opportunity to teach and model exemplary behavior. By employing a scholarly approach to patient care, faculty members, through the graduate medical education system, improve the health of the individual and the population.</i></p> <p><i>Faculty members ensure that patients receive the level of care expected from a specialist in the field. They recognize and respond to the needs of the patients, residents, community, and institution. Faculty members provide appropriate levels of supervision to promote patient safety. Faculty members create an effective learning environment by acting in a professional manner and attending to the well-being of the residents and themselves.</i></p>
II.B.1.	There must be a sufficient number of faculty members with competence to instruct and supervise all residents. (Core)	2.7.	There must be a sufficient number of faculty members with competence to instruct and supervise all residents. (Core)
II.B.1.a)	There must be a minimum of one physician faculty member for every resident in the program. (Core)	2.7.a.	There must be a minimum of one physician faculty member for every resident in the program. (Core)
II.B.1.b)	The faculty must include, in aggregate, at least two FTE interventional radiologists, including the program director. (Core)	2.7.b.	The faculty must include, in aggregate, at least two FTE interventional radiologists, including the program director. (Core)
II.B.1.b).(1)	While the expertise of any one interventional radiology faculty member may be limited to a particular aspect of interventional radiology, the program must ensure that appropriately qualified faculty members are available to provide an experience that includes all aspects of interventional radiology. (Core)	2.7.b.1.	While the expertise of any one interventional radiology faculty member may be limited to a particular aspect of interventional radiology, the program must ensure that appropriately qualified faculty members are available to provide an experience that includes all aspects of interventional radiology. (Core)

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Requirement Number - Roman Numerals	Requirement Language	Reformatted Requirement Number	Requirement Language
II.B.1.b).(2)	<p>Integrated programs with greater than four residents must maintain a ratio of no less than one interventional radiologist faculty member for every two residents in the final 24 months of residency according to the following: (Core)</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 5 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 3</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 6 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 3</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 7 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 4</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 8 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 4</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 9 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 5</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 10 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 5</p>	2.7.b.2.	<p>Integrated programs with greater than four residents must maintain a ratio of no less than one interventional radiologist faculty member for every two residents in the final 24 months of residency according to the following: (Core)</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 5 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 3</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 6 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 3</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 7 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 4</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 8 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 4</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 9 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 5</p> <p>Total Number of PGY-5-6 Integrated Residents: 10 Minimum Number of Interventional Radiologists: 5</p>
II.B.1.b).(3)	Independent programs with greater than four residents must maintain a ratio of no less than one interventional radiologist for every two residents. (Core)	2.7.b.3.	Independent programs with greater than four residents must maintain a ratio of no less than one interventional radiologist for every two residents. (Core)
II.B.1.c)	Integrated Programs	2.7.c.	<p>Integrated Programs</p> <p>In addition to the practice domains, there should be designated physician faculty members with expertise in and responsibility for developing didactic content in the following educational content areas:</p>
II.B.1.c).(1)	In addition to the practice domains, there should be designated physician faculty members with expertise in and responsibility for developing didactic content in the following educational content areas:	2.7.c.	In addition to the practice domains, there should be designated physician faculty members with expertise in and responsibility for developing didactic content in the following educational content areas:
II.B.1.c).(1).(a)	CT; (Core)	2.7.c.1	CT; (Core)
II.B.1.c).(1).(b)	MRI; (Core)	2.7.c.2	MRI; (Core)
II.B.1.c).(1).(c)	radiography/fluoroscopy; and, (Core)	2.7.c.3	radiography/fluoroscopy; and, (Core)
II.B.1.c).(1).(d)	ultrasonography. (Core)	2.7.c.4	ultrasonography. (Core)
II.B.1.c).(2)	There should be physician faculty, non-physician faculty, or other staff members available to the program, within the institution, with expertise in quality, safety, and informatics. (Core)	2.7.d.	There should be physician faculty, non-physician faculty, or other staff members available to the program, within the institution, with expertise in quality, safety, and informatics. (Core)
II.B.1.c).(2).(a)	These faculty or staff members should develop didactic content related to their areas of expertise. (Core)	2.7.d.1.	These faculty or staff members should develop didactic content related to their areas of expertise. (Core)
II.B.1.c).(3)	Faculty members for all other educational experiences should be active teaching faculty members in ACGME-accredited programs. (Core)	2.7.e.	Faculty members for all other educational experiences should be active teaching faculty members in ACGME-accredited programs. (Core)
II.B.1.c).(4)	An assistant or associate program director that is clinically active in diagnostic radiology should be appointed. (Detail)	2.7.f.	An assistant or associate program director that is clinically active in diagnostic radiology should be appointed. (Detail)
II.B.2.	Faculty members must:	[None]	
II.B.2.a)	be role models of professionalism; (Core)	2.8.	Faculty Responsibilities Faculty members must be role models of professionalism. (Core)

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II.B.2.b)	demonstrate commitment to the delivery of safe, equitable, high-quality, cost-effective, patient-centered care; (Core)	2.8.a.	Faculty members must demonstrate commitment to the delivery of safe, equitable, high-quality, cost-effective, patient-centered care. (Core)
II.B.2.c)	demonstrate a strong interest in the education of residents, including devoting sufficient time to the educational program to fulfill their supervisory and teaching responsibilities; (Core)	2.8.b.	Faculty members must demonstrate a strong interest in the education of residents, including devoting sufficient time to the educational program to fulfill their supervisory and teaching responsibilities. (Core)
II.B.2.d)	administer and maintain an educational environment conducive to educating residents; (Core)	2.8.c.	Faculty members must administer and maintain an educational environment conducive to educating residents. (Core)
II.B.2.e)	regularly participate in organized clinical discussions, rounds, journal clubs, and conferences; and, (Core)	2.8.d.	Faculty members must regularly participate in organized clinical discussions, rounds, journal clubs, and conferences. (Core)
II.B.2.f)	pursue faculty development designed to enhance their skills at least annually; (Core)	2.8.e.	Faculty members must pursue faculty development designed to enhance their skills at least annually; (Core)
II.B.2.f).(1)	as educators and evaluators; (Detail)	2.8.e.1.	as educators and evaluators; (Detail)
II.B.2.f).(2)	in quality improvement, eliminating health inequities, and patient safety; (Detail)	2.8.e.2.	in quality improvement, eliminating health inequities, and patient safety; (Detail)
II.B.2.f).(3)	in fostering their own and their residents' well-being; and, (Detail)	2.8.e.3.	in fostering their own and their residents' well-being; and, (Detail)
II.B.2.f).(4)	in patient care based on their practice-based learning and improvement efforts. (Detail)	2.8.e.4.	in patient care based on their practice-based learning and improvement efforts. (Detail)
II.B.2.g)	At least one interventional radiology faculty member must have hospital admitting privileges. (Core)	2.8.f.	At least one interventional radiology faculty member must have hospital admitting privileges. (Core)
II.B.2.h)	For programs not affiliated with a medical school, all physician faculty members should be members of the medical staff of at least one of the participating sites. (Core)	2.8.g.	For programs not affiliated with a medical school, all physician faculty members should be members of the medical staff of at least one of the participating sites. (Core)
II.B.2.i)	Faculty members must always be available when residents are on call after hours, on weekends, or on holidays. (Core)	2.8.h.	Faculty members must always be available when residents are on call after hours, on weekends, or on holidays. (Core)
II.B.2.j)	Faculty members must review all resident-interpreted studies. (Core)	2.8.i.	Faculty members must review all resident-interpreted studies. (Core)
II.B.2.j).(1)	Faculty members should sign and verify these reports within 24 hours. (Detail)	2.8.i.1.	Faculty members should sign and verify these reports within 24 hours. (Detail)
II.B.2.k)	Faculty members must provide didactic teaching and direct supervision of resident performance in peri-procedural patient management, and of the procedural, interpretative, and consultative aspects of interventional radiology. (Core)	2.8.j.	Faculty members must provide didactic teaching and direct supervision of resident performance in peri-procedural patient management, and of the procedural, interpretative, and consultative aspects of interventional radiology. (Core)
II.B.2.l)	Faculty members must supervise all percutaneous image-guided invasive procedures. (Core)	2.8.k.	Faculty members must supervise all percutaneous image-guided invasive procedures. (Core)
II.B.2.l).(1)	Faculty members should determine the appropriate level of direct or indirect supervision for all procedures based on demonstrated resident competence. (Core)	2.8.k.1.	Faculty members should determine the appropriate level of direct or indirect supervision for all procedures based on demonstrated resident competence. (Core)
II.B.2.m)	The interventional radiology division must participate in dedicated interventional radiology outpatient clinics. (Core)	2.8.l.	The interventional radiology division must participate in dedicated interventional radiology outpatient clinics. (Core)
II.B.2.n)	Faculty members representing each practice domain must be responsible for the educational content of the faculty member's respective practice domain, and must organize conferences that cover topics in that domain. (Core)	2.8.m.	Faculty members representing each practice domain must be responsible for the educational content of the faculty member's respective practice domain, and must organize conferences that cover topics in that domain. (Core)
II.B.2.o)	Faculty members representing each practice domain must not have primary responsibility for the educational content of more than one practice domain, but may have clinical responsibilities and/or teaching responsibilities in multiple practice domains. (Core)	2.8.n.	Faculty members representing each practice domain must not have primary responsibility for the educational content of more than one practice domain, but may have clinical responsibilities and/or teaching responsibilities in multiple practice domains. (Core)
II.B.2.p)	Faculty members representing each practice domain must devote at least 0.50 FTE in their practice domain. (Core)	2.8.o.	Faculty members representing each practice domain must devote at least 0.50 FTE in their practice domain. (Core)

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II.B.2.q)	Faculty members responsible for the educational content of their respective practice domain must demonstrate a commitment to the faculty member's respective practice domain by any two of the following:	2.8.p.	<p>Faculty members responsible for the educational content of their respective practice domain must demonstrate a commitment to the faculty member's respective practice domain by any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialty/subspecialty certification in the practice domain, fellowship education, or three years of practice in the domain; (Core) • active participation in specialty/subspecialty societies, including CME activities in the practice domain; (Core) • publications or presentations in the specialty/subspecialty practice domain; or, (Core) • participation in Maintenance of Certification with emphasis on the specialty/subspecialty practice domain. (Core)
II.B.2.q).(1)	specialty/subspecialty certification in the practice domain, fellowship education, or three years of practice in the domain; (Core)	2.8.p.	<p>Faculty members responsible for the educational content of their respective practice domain must demonstrate a commitment to the faculty member's respective practice domain by any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialty/subspecialty certification in the practice domain, fellowship education, or three years of practice in the domain; (Core) • active participation in specialty/subspecialty societies, including CME activities in the practice domain; (Core) • publications or presentations in the specialty/subspecialty practice domain; or, (Core) • participation in Maintenance of Certification with emphasis on the specialty/subspecialty practice domain. (Core)
II.B.2.q).(2)	active participation in specialty/subspecialty societies, including CME activities in the practice domain; (Core)	2.8.p.	<p>Faculty members responsible for the educational content of their respective practice domain must demonstrate a commitment to the faculty member's respective practice domain by any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialty/subspecialty certification in the practice domain, fellowship education, or three years of practice in the domain; (Core) • active participation in specialty/subspecialty societies, including CME activities in the practice domain; (Core) • publications or presentations in the specialty/subspecialty practice domain; or, (Core) • participation in Maintenance of Certification with emphasis on the specialty/subspecialty practice domain. (Core)

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II.B.2.q).(3)	publications or presentations in the specialty/subspecialty practice domain; or, (Core)	2.8.p.	<p>Faculty members responsible for the educational content of their respective practice domain must demonstrate a commitment to the faculty member's respective practice domain by any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialty/subspecialty certification in the practice domain, fellowship education, or three years of practice in the domain; (Core) • active participation in specialty/subspecialty societies, including CME activities in the practice domain; (Core) • publications or presentations in the specialty/subspecialty practice domain; or, (Core) • participation in Maintenance of Certification with emphasis on the specialty/subspecialty practice domain. (Core)
II.B.2.q).(4)	participation in Maintenance of Certification with emphasis on the specialty/subspecialty practice domain. (Core)	2.8.p.	<p>Faculty members responsible for the educational content of their respective practice domain must demonstrate a commitment to the faculty member's respective practice domain by any two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specialty/subspecialty certification in the practice domain, fellowship education, or three years of practice in the domain; (Core) • active participation in specialty/subspecialty societies, including CME activities in the practice domain; (Core) • publications or presentations in the specialty/subspecialty practice domain; or, (Core) • participation in Maintenance of Certification with emphasis on the specialty/subspecialty practice domain. (Core)
II.B.3.	Faculty Qualifications	2.9.	Faculty Qualifications Faculty members must have appropriate qualifications in their field and hold appropriate institutional appointments. (Core)
II.B.3.a)	Faculty members must have appropriate qualifications in their field and hold appropriate institutional appointments. (Core)	2.9.	Faculty Qualifications Faculty members must have appropriate qualifications in their field and hold appropriate institutional appointments. (Core)
II.B.3.a).(1)	At least two FTE interventional radiology physician faculty members, including the program director, must have certification by the ABR or the AOBR in interventional radiology/diagnostic radiology, or in diagnostic radiology with subspecialty certification in vascular and interventional radiology. (Core)	2.9.a.	At least two FTE interventional radiology physician faculty members, including the program director, must have certification by the ABR or the AOBR in interventional radiology/diagnostic radiology, or in diagnostic radiology with subspecialty certification in vascular and interventional radiology. (Core)
II.B.3.b)	Physician faculty members must:	[None]	
II.B.3.b).(1)	have current certification in the specialty by the American Board of Radiology or the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology, or possess qualifications judged acceptable to the Review Committee. (Core)	2.10.	Physician faculty members must have current certification in the specialty by the American Board of Radiology or the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology, or possess qualifications judged acceptable to the Review Committee. (Core)

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II.B.3.b).(2)	Other faculty qualifications acceptable to the Review Committee include certification by other American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) member boards, or other American Osteopathic Association (AOA) certifying boards. (Core)	2.10.a.	Other faculty qualifications acceptable to the Review Committee include certification by other American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) member boards, or other American Osteopathic Association (AOA) certifying boards. (Core)
II.B.4.	Core Faculty Core faculty members must have a significant role in the education and supervision of residents and must devote a significant portion of their entire effort to resident education and/or administration, and must, as a component of their activities, teach, evaluate, and provide formative feedback to residents. (Core)	2.11.	Core Faculty Core faculty members must have a significant role in the education and supervision of residents and must devote a significant portion of their entire effort to resident education and/or administration, and must, as a component of their activities, teach, evaluate, and provide formative feedback to residents. (Core)
II.B.4.a)	Core faculty members must complete the annual ACGME Faculty Survey. (Core)	2.11.a.	Core faculty members must complete the annual ACGME Faculty Survey. (Core)
II.B.4.b)	Integrated Programs	2.11.b.	Integrated Programs There must be at least eight core physician faculty members to represent each of the following practice domains: (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1)	There must be at least eight core physician faculty members to represent each of the following practice domains: (Core)	2.11.b.	Integrated Programs There must be at least eight core physician faculty members to represent each of the following practice domains: (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(a)	abdominal (gastrointestinal and genitourinary) radiology; (Core)	2.11.b.1.	abdominal (gastrointestinal and genitourinary) radiology; (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(b)	breast radiology; (Core)	2.11.b.2.	breast radiology; (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(c)	cardiothoracic (cardiac and thoracic) radiology; (Core)	2.11.b.3.	cardiothoracic (cardiac and thoracic) radiology; (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(d)	interventional radiology; (Core)	2.11.b.4.	interventional radiology; (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(e)	musculoskeletal radiology; (Core)	2.11.b.5.	musculoskeletal radiology; (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(f)	neuroradiology; (Core)	2.11.b.6.	neuroradiology; (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(g)	nuclear radiology and molecular imaging; and, (Core)	2.11.b.7.	nuclear radiology and molecular imaging; and, (Core)
II.B.4.b).(1).(h)	pediatric radiology. (Core)	2.11.b.8.	pediatric radiology. (Core)
II.C.	Program Coordinator	2.12.	Program Coordinator There must be a program coordinator. (Core)
II.C.1.	There must be a program coordinator. (Core)	2.12.	Program Coordinator There must be a program coordinator. (Core)
II.C.2.	The program coordinator must be provided with dedicated time and support adequate for administration of the program based upon its size and configuration. (Core)	2.12.a.	The program coordinator must be provided with dedicated time and support adequate for administration of the program based upon its size and configuration. (Core)
II.C.2.a)	At a minimum, the program coordinator of an interventional radiology-independent program must be provided with support as follows:	2.12.b.	At a minimum, the program coordinator of an interventional radiology-independent program must be provided with support as follows:
II.C.2.a).(1)	If the Sponsoring Institution sponsors only an interventional radiology-independent program, the program coordinator must be provided with support equal to a dedicated minimum of 50 percent FTE for administration of the program. (Core)	2.12.b.1.	If the Sponsoring Institution sponsors only an interventional radiology-independent program, the program coordinator must be provided with support equal to a dedicated minimum of 50 percent FTE for administration of the program. (Core)
II.C.2.a).(2)	If the Sponsoring Institution sponsors both an interventional radiology-independent program and an interventional radiology-integrated program, the program coordinator must be provided with support equal to a dedicated minimum of 20 percent FTE for administration of the interventional radiology-independent program. (Core)	2.12.b.2.	If the Sponsoring Institution sponsors both an interventional radiology-independent program and an interventional radiology-integrated program, the program coordinator must be provided with support equal to a dedicated minimum of 20 percent FTE for administration of the interventional radiology-independent program. (Core)

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II.C.2.b)	<p>At a minimum, the program coordinator of an interventional radiology-integrated program must be provided with the dedicated time and support specified below for administration of the program: (Core)</p> <p>Number of Approved Resident Positions:1-6 Minimum FTE: 0.5 Number of Approved Resident Positions:7-12 Minimum FTE: 0.6 Number of Approved Resident Positions:13-18 Minimum FTE: 0.7 Number of Approved Resident Positions:19-24 Minimum FTE: 0.8 Number of Approved Resident Positions:25 or More Minimum FTE: 1.0</p>	2.12.c.	<p>At a minimum, the program coordinator of an interventional radiology-integrated program must be provided with the dedicated time and support specified below for administration of the program: (Core)</p> <p>Number of Approved Resident Positions:1-6 Minimum FTE: 0.5 Number of Approved Resident Positions:7-12 Minimum FTE: 0.6 Number of Approved Resident Positions:13-18 Minimum FTE: 0.7 Number of Approved Resident Positions:19-24 Minimum FTE: 0.8 Number of Approved Resident Positions:25 or More Minimum FTE: 1.0</p>
II.D.	<p>Other Program Personnel</p> <p>The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must jointly ensure the availability of necessary personnel for the effective administration of the program. (Core)</p>	2.13.	<p>Other Program Personnel</p> <p>The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must jointly ensure the availability of necessary personnel for the effective administration of the program. (Core)</p>
II.D.1.	At least one qualified interventional radiology technologist must be on duty or available at all times. (Core)	2.13.a.	At least one qualified interventional radiology technologist must be on duty or available at all times. (Core)
II.D.2.	Nursing support adequate to prepare, monitor, and recover patients must be available. (Core)	2.13.b.	Nursing support adequate to prepare, monitor, and recover patients must be available. (Core)
II.D.2.a)	Nurses competent to administer moderate sedation must also be available. (Core)	2.13.b.1.	Nurses competent to administer moderate sedation must also be available. (Core)
III.	Resident Appointments	Section 3	Section 3: Resident Appointments
II.A.	Eligibility Requirements	3.2.	Eligibility Requirements An applicant must meet one of the following qualifications to be eligible for appointment to an ACGME-accredited program: (Core)
III.A.1.	An applicant must meet one of the following qualifications to be eligible for appointment to an ACGME-accredited program: (Core)	3.2.	Eligibility Requirements An applicant must meet one of the following qualifications to be eligible for appointment to an ACGME-accredited program: (Core)
III.A.1.a)	graduation from a medical school in the United States, accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) or graduation from a college of osteopathic medicine in the United States, accredited by the American Osteopathic Association Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation (AOACOCA); or, (Core)	3.2.a.	graduation from a medical school in the United States, accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education (LCME) or graduation from a college of osteopathic medicine in the United States, accredited by the American Osteopathic Association Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation (AOACOCA); or, (Core)
III.A.1.b)	graduation from a medical school outside of the United States, and meeting one of the following additional qualifications: (Core)	3.2.b.	<p>graduation from a medical school outside of the United States, and meeting one of the following additional qualifications: (Core)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holding a currently valid certificate from the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) prior to appointment; or, (Core) • holding a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in the United States licensing jurisdiction in which the ACGME-accredited program is located. (Core)

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III.A.1.b).(1)	holding a currently valid certificate from the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) prior to appointment; or, (Core)	3.2.b.	<p>graduation from a medical school outside of the United States, and meeting one of the following additional qualifications: (Core)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holding a currently valid certificate from the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) prior to appointment; or, (Core) • holding a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in the United States licensing jurisdiction in which the ACGME-accredited program is located. (Core)
III.A.1.b).(2)	holding a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in the United States licensing jurisdiction in which the ACGME-accredited program is located. (Core)	3.2.b.	<p>graduation from a medical school outside of the United States, and meeting one of the following additional qualifications: (Core)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holding a currently valid certificate from the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) prior to appointment; or, (Core) • holding a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in the United States licensing jurisdiction in which the ACGME-accredited program is located. (Core)
III.A.2.	or transfer into ACGME-accredited residency programs must be completed in ACGME-accredited residency programs, AOA-approved residency programs, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC)-accredited or College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC)-accredited residency programs located in Canada, or in residency programs with ACGME International (ACGME-I) Advanced Specialty Accreditation. (Core)	3.3.	or transfer into ACGME-accredited residency programs must be completed in ACGME-accredited residency programs, AOA-approved residency programs, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC)-accredited or College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC)-accredited residency programs located in Canada, or in residency programs with ACGME International (ACGME-I) Advanced Specialty Accreditation. (Core)
III.A.2.a)	Residency programs must receive verification of each resident's level of competency in the required clinical field using ACGME, CanMEDS, or ACGME-I Milestones evaluations from the prior training program upon matriculation. (Core)	3.3.a.	Residency programs must receive verification of each resident's level of competency in the required clinical field using ACGME, CanMEDS, or ACGME-I Milestones evaluations from the prior training program upon matriculation. (Core)
III.A.2.b)	Prerequisite Postgraduate Clinical Education	3.3.a.1.	Prerequisite Postgraduate Clinical Education - Independent Programs Prior to appointment in the independent program, residents must complete a diagnostic radiology program that satisfies the requirements in 3.3. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(1)	Independent Programs	3.3.a.1.	Prerequisite Postgraduate Clinical Education - Independent Programs Prior to appointment in the independent program, residents must complete a diagnostic radiology program that satisfies the requirements in 3.3. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(1).(a)	Prior to appointment in the independent program, residents must complete a diagnostic radiology program that satisfies the requirements in III.A.2. (Core)	3.3.a.1.	Prerequisite Postgraduate Clinical Education - Independent Programs Prior to appointment in the independent program, residents must complete a diagnostic radiology program that satisfies the requirements in 3.3. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(1).(b)	All entering residents must be eligible to take the ABR Core Examination or the AOBR Diagnostic Radiology Combined Physics and Diagnostic Imaging Written Exam. (Core)	3.3.a.2.	All entering residents must be eligible to take the ABR Core Examination or the AOBR Diagnostic Radiology Combined Physics and Diagnostic Imaging Written Exam. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(1).(c)	To be eligible for appointment in the second year of education in an independent program, residents must have completed an Early Specialization in Interventional Radiology (ESIR) curriculum in a diagnostic radiology program that has prior approval from the Review Committee for ESIR participation. (Core)	3.3.a.3.	To be eligible for appointment in the second year of education in an independent program, residents must have completed an Early Specialization in Interventional Radiology (ESIR) curriculum in a diagnostic radiology program that has prior approval from the Review Committee for ESIR participation. (Core)

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III.A.2.b).(1).(c).(i)	Residents must have completed 11 interventional radiology or interventional radiology-related rotations, one ICU rotation, and at least 500 image-guided procedures within the domain of interventional radiology during their diagnostic radiology residency (a rotation is defined as an experience of at least four weeks in duration). (Core)	3.3.a.3.a.	Residents must have completed 11 interventional radiology or interventional radiology-related rotations, one ICU rotation, and at least 500 image-guided procedures within the domain of interventional radiology during their diagnostic radiology residency (a rotation is defined as an experience of at least four weeks in duration). (Core)
III.A.2.b).(1).(c).(ii)	A Milestones assessment of resident competence must be completed by the program director after the first 12 weeks of the educational program. (Core)	3.3.a.3.b.	A Milestones assessment of resident competence must be completed by the program director after the first 12 weeks of the educational program. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(2)	Integrated Programs	3.3.a.4.	Prerequisite Postgraduate Clinical Education – Integrated Programs To be eligible for appointment to the 60-month integrated program, residents must have successfully completed a prerequisite year of direct patient care in a program that satisfies the requirements in 3.3. in anesthesiology, emergency medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, neurology, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, surgery or surgical specialties, the transitional year, or any combination of these. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(2).(a)	To be eligible for appointment to the 60-month integrated program, residents must have successfully completed a prerequisite year of direct patient care in a program that satisfies the requirements in III.A.2. in anesthesiology, emergency medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, neurology, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, surgery or surgical specialties, the transitional year, or any combination of these. (Core)	3.3.a.4.	Prerequisite Postgraduate Clinical Education – Integrated Programs To be eligible for appointment to the 60-month integrated program, residents must have successfully completed a prerequisite year of direct patient care in a program that satisfies the requirements in 3.3. in anesthesiology, emergency medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, neurology, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, surgery or surgical specialties, the transitional year, or any combination of these. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(2).(a).(i)	The prerequisite year must include a minimum of 36 weeks in direct patient care. (Core)	3.3.a.4.a.	The prerequisite year must include a minimum of 36 weeks in direct patient care. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(2).(a).(ii)	During the prerequisite year, elective rotations in interventional radiology, diagnostic radiology, or nuclear medicine must occur only in radiology departments with a diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, or nuclear medicine residency program that satisfies the requirements in III.A.2., and must not exceed a combined total of eight weeks. (Core)	3.3.a.4.b.	During the prerequisite year, elective rotations in interventional radiology, diagnostic radiology, or nuclear medicine must occur only in radiology departments with a diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, or nuclear medicine residency program that satisfies the requirements in 3.3., and must not exceed a combined total of eight weeks. (Core)
III.A.2.b).(2).(a).(ii).(a)	The elective rotations in radiology should involve active resident participation and must not be observational only. (Detail)	3.3.a.4.b.1.	The elective rotations in radiology should involve active resident participation and must not be observational only. (Detail)
III.A.2.b).(2).(a).(ii).(b)	The elective rotations in radiology should be supervised by a radiology program faculty member. (Detail)	3.3.a.4.b.2.	The elective rotations in radiology should be supervised by a radiology program faculty member. (Detail)
III.A.3.	Resident Eligibility Exception The Review Committee for Radiology will allow the following exception to the resident eligibility requirements (for residents entering the program via III.A.2.b).(1): (Core)	3.3.b.	Resident Eligibility Exception The Review Committee for Radiology will allow the following exception to the resident eligibility requirements (for residents entering the program via 3.3.a.1-3.): (Core)
III.A.3.a)	An ACGME-accredited residency program may accept an exceptionally qualified international graduate applicant who does not satisfy the eligibility requirements listed in III.A.1.-III.A.2., but who does meet all of the following additional qualifications and conditions: (Core)	3.3.b.1.	An ACGME-accredited residency program may accept an exceptionally qualified international graduate applicant who does not satisfy the eligibility requirements listed in 3.2. – 3.3., but who does meet all of the following additional qualifications and conditions: (Core)
III.A.3.a).(1)	evaluation by the program director and residency selection committee of the applicant’s suitability to enter the program, based on prior training and review of the summative evaluations of this training; and, (Core)	3.3.b.1.a.	evaluation by the program director and residency selection committee of the applicant’s suitability to enter the program, based on prior training and review of the summative evaluations of this training; and, (Core)
III.A.3.a).(2)	review and approval of the applicant’s exceptional qualifications by the GMEC; and, (Core)	3.3.b.1.b.	review and approval of the applicant’s exceptional qualifications by the GMEC; and, (Core)
III.A.3.a).(3)	verification of Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certification. (Core)	3.3.b.1.c.	verification of Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certification. (Core)

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III.A.3.b)	Applicants accepted through this exception must have an evaluation of their performance by the Clinical Competency Committee within 12 weeks of matriculation. (Core)	3.3.b.2.	Applicants accepted through this exception must have an evaluation of their performance by the Clinical Competency Committee within 12 weeks of matriculation. (Core)
III.B.	Resident Complement The program director must not appoint more residents than approved by the Review Committee. (Core)	3.4.	Resident Complement The program director must not appoint more residents than approved by the Review Committee. (Core)
III.C.	Resident Transfers The program must obtain verification of previous educational experiences and a summative competency-based performance evaluation prior to acceptance of a transferring resident, and Milestones evaluations upon matriculation. (Core)	3.5.	Resident Transfers The program must obtain verification of previous educational experiences and a summative competency-based performance evaluation prior to acceptance of a transferring resident, and Milestones evaluations upon matriculation. (Core)
III.C.1.	Integrated Programs	3.5.a.	Integrated Programs The program director must conduct a Milestones assessment of a resident's clinical competence in both interventional and diagnostic radiology within 12 weeks of transfer into the program. (Core)
III.C.1.a)	The program director must conduct a Milestones assessment of a resident's clinical competence in both interventional and diagnostic radiology within 12 weeks of transfer into the program. (Core)	3.5.a.	Integrated Programs The program director must conduct a Milestones assessment of a resident's clinical competence in both interventional and diagnostic radiology within 12 weeks of transfer into the program. (Core)
III.C.1.b)	Resident transfers from ACGME-accredited diagnostic radiology programs into integrated interventional radiology programs must be limited to transfers from within the same Sponsoring Institution and must meet the following qualifications for transfer: (Core)	3.5.b.	Resident transfers from ACGME-accredited diagnostic radiology programs into integrated interventional radiology programs must be limited to transfers from within the same Sponsoring Institution and must meet the following qualifications for transfer: (Core)
III.C.1.b).(1)	Transfers into the PGY-3 or PGY-4 must be from the equivalent level in the diagnostic radiology program. (Core)	3.5.b.1.	Transfers into the PGY-3 or PGY-4 must be from the equivalent level in the diagnostic radiology program. (Core)
III.C.1.b).(2)	Residents transferring into the PGY-5 must have taken or be eligible to take the ABR Core Examination or the AOBR Diagnostic Radiology Combined Physics and Diagnostic Imaging Written Exam, and must have successfully completed at least three rotations in interventional radiology. (Core)	3.5.b.2.	Residents transferring into the PGY-5 must have taken or be eligible to take the ABR Core Examination or the AOBR Diagnostic Radiology Combined Physics and Diagnostic Imaging Written Exam, and must have successfully completed at least three rotations in interventional radiology. (Core)
IV.	Educational Program <i>The ACGME accreditation system is designed to encourage excellence and innovation in graduate medical education regardless of the organizational affiliation, size, or location of the program.</i> <i>The educational program must support the development of knowledgeable, skillful physicians who provide compassionate care.</i> <i>It is recognized programs may place different emphasis on research, leadership, public health, etc. It is expected that the program aims will reflect the nuanced program-specific goals for it and its graduates; for example, it is expected that a program aiming to prepare physician-scientists will have a different curriculum from one focusing on community health.</i>	Section 4	Section 4: Educational Program <i>The ACGME accreditation system is designed to encourage excellence and innovation in graduate medical education regardless of the organizational affiliation, size, or location of the program.</i> <i>The educational program must support the development of knowledgeable, skillful physicians who provide compassionate care.</i> <i>It is recognized programs may place different emphasis on research, leadership, public health, etc. It is expected that the program aims will reflect the nuanced program-specific goals for it and its graduates; for example, it is expected that a program aiming to prepare physician-scientists will have a different curriculum from one focusing on community health.</i>

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IV.A.	Educational Components The curriculum must contain the following educational components:	4.2.	Educational Components The curriculum must contain the following educational components:
IV.A.1.	a set of program aims consistent with the Sponsoring Institution's mission, the needs of the community it serves, and the desired distinctive capabilities of its graduates, which must be made available to program applicants, residents, and faculty members; (Core)	4.2.a.	a set of program aims consistent with the Sponsoring Institution's mission, the needs of the community it serves, and the desired distinctive capabilities of its graduates, which must be made available to program applicants, residents, and faculty members; (Core)
IV.A.2.	competency-based goals and objectives for each educational experience designed to promote progress on a trajectory to autonomous practice. These must be distributed, reviewed, and available to residents and faculty members; (Core)	4.2.b.	competency-based goals and objectives for each educational experience designed to promote progress on a trajectory to autonomous practice. These must be distributed, reviewed, and available to residents and faculty members; (Core)
IV.A.3.	delineation of resident responsibilities for patient care, progressive responsibility for patient management, and graded supervision; (Core)	4.2.c.	delineation of resident responsibilities for patient care, progressive responsibility for patient management, and graded supervision; (Core)
IV.A.4.	a broad range of structured didactic activities; and, (Core)	4.2.d.	a broad range of structured didactic activities; and, (Core)
IV.A.4.a)	Residents must be provided with protected time to participate in core didactic activities. (Core)	4.11.	Curriculum Organization and Resident Experiences – Didactic and Clinical Experiences Residents must be provided with protected time to participate in core didactic activities. (Core)
IV.A.5.	formal educational activities that promote patient safety-related goals, tools, and techniques. (Core)	4.2.e.	formal educational activities that promote patient safety-related goals, tools, and techniques. (Core)
IV.B.	ACGME Competencies	[None]	ACGME Competencies <i>The Competencies provide a conceptual framework describing the required domains for a trusted physician to enter autonomous practice. These Competencies are core to the practice of all physicians, although the specifics are further defined by each specialty. The developmental trajectories in each of the Competencies are articulated through the Milestones for each specialty.</i>
IV.B.1.	The program must integrate the following ACGME Competencies into the curriculum:	[None]	The program must integrate all ACGME Competencies into the curriculum.
IV.B.1.a)	Professionalism Residents must demonstrate a commitment to professionalism and an adherence to ethical principles. (Core)	4.3.	ACGME Competencies – Professionalism Residents must demonstrate a commitment to professionalism and an adherence to ethical principles. (Core) Residents must demonstrate competence in:
IV.B.1.a).(1)	Residents must demonstrate competence in:	4.3.	ACGME Competencies – Professionalism Residents must demonstrate a commitment to professionalism and an adherence to ethical principles. (Core) Residents must demonstrate competence in:
IV.B.1.a).(1).(a)	compassion, integrity, and respect for others; (Core)	4.3.a.	compassion, integrity, and respect for others; (Core)
IV.B.1.a).(1).(b)	responsiveness to patient needs that supersedes self-interest; (Core)	4.3.b.	responsiveness to patient needs that supersedes self-interest; (Core)
IV.B.1.a).(1).(c)	cultural humility; (Core)	4.3.c.	cultural humility; (Core)
IV.B.1.a).(1).(d)	respect for patient privacy and autonomy; (Core)	4.3.d.	respect for patient privacy and autonomy; (Core)
IV.B.1.a).(1).(e)	accountability to patients, society, and the profession; (Core)	4.3.e.	accountability to patients, society, and the profession; (Core)
IV.B.1.a).(1).(f)	respect and responsiveness to diverse patient populations, including but not limited to diversity in gender, age, culture, race, religion, disabilities, national origin, socioeconomic status, and sexual orientation; (Core)	4.3.f.	respect and responsiveness to diverse patient populations, including but not limited to diversity in gender, age, culture, race, religion, disabilities, national origin, socioeconomic status, and sexual orientation; (Core)

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IV.B.1.a).(1).(g)	ability to recognize and develop a plan for one's own personal and professional well-being; and, (Core)	4.3.g.	ability to recognize and develop a plan for one's own personal and professional well-being; and, (Core)
IV.B.1.a).(1).(h)	appropriately disclosing and addressing conflict or duality of interest. (Core)	4.3.h.	appropriately disclosing and addressing conflict or duality of interest. (Core)
IV.B.1.b)	Patient Care and Procedural Skills	[None]	
IV.B.1.b).(1)	Residents must be able to provide patient care that is patient- and family-centered, compassionate, equitable, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health. (Core)	4.4.	ACGME Competencies – Patient Care Residents must be able to provide patient care that is patient- and family-centered, compassionate, equitable, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of health problems and the promotion of health. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a)	Residents must competently perform the following under close, graded responsibility and supervision:	4.4.a.	Residents must competently perform the following under close, graded responsibility and supervision:
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(i)	provide patient care through safe, efficient, appropriately utilized, quality-controlled diagnostic and/or interventional radiological techniques; (Core)	4.4.a.1.	provide patient care through safe, efficient, appropriately utilized, quality-controlled diagnostic and/or interventional radiological techniques; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(ii)	practice using standards of care in a safe environment, attempt to reduce errors, and improve patient outcomes; (Core)	4.4.a.2.	practice using standards of care in a safe environment, attempt to reduce errors, and improve patient outcomes; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(iii)	take a patient history and perform an appropriate physical exam; (Core)	4.4.a.3.	take a patient history and perform an appropriate physical exam; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(iv)	communicate indications for, contraindications for, and risks of radiologic and interventional procedures, and understand the medical and surgical alternatives to those procedures; (Core)	4.4.a.4.	communicate indications for, contraindications for, and risks of radiologic and interventional procedures, and understand the medical and surgical alternatives to those procedures; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(v)	provide appropriate pre-procedural and follow-up care related to interventional radiology, including inpatient rounds and post-procedure follow-up management of outpatients via clinic visits; (Core)	4.4.a.5.	provide appropriate pre-procedural and follow-up care related to interventional radiology, including inpatient rounds and post-procedure follow-up management of outpatients via clinic visits; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(vi)	participate in the multidisciplinary approach to continuity of procedure-related care; (Core)	4.4.a.6.	participate in the multidisciplinary approach to continuity of procedure-related care; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(vii)	apply radiation safety principles in performing interventional procedures; (Core)	4.4.a.7.	apply radiation safety principles in performing interventional procedures; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(viii)	administer pharmacologic agents, including sedatives, analgesics, antibiotics, and other drugs commonly employed in conjunction with endovascular, invasive, and non-vascular procedures; (Core)	4.4.a.8.	administer pharmacologic agents, including sedatives, analgesics, antibiotics, and other drugs commonly employed in conjunction with endovascular, invasive, and non-vascular procedures; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(ix)	consult with patients and referring physicians regarding the indications for, and risks, expected outcomes, and appropriateness of interventional radiology procedures; (Core)	4.4.a.9.	consult with patients and referring physicians regarding the indications for, and risks, expected outcomes, and appropriateness of interventional radiology procedures; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(x)	formulate a treatment plan, including appropriate additional work-up, consultations, and procedural recommendations, to include risk assessment, consideration of other treatments, and delivery of care in a collaborative model, when appropriate; (Core)	4.4.a.10.	formulate a treatment plan, including appropriate additional work-up, consultations, and procedural recommendations, to include risk assessment, consideration of other treatments, and delivery of care in a collaborative model, when appropriate; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(xi)	provide follow-up communications with referring physicians; and, (Core)	4.4.a.11.	provide follow-up communications with referring physicians; and, (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(a).(xii)	recognize and treat or refer for treatment of complications of interventional radiology procedures, including contrast reactions. (Core)	4.4.a.12.	recognize and treat or refer for treatment of complications of interventional radiology procedures, including contrast reactions. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(b)	Residents must demonstrate the ability to interpret imaging appropriate for their educational level, including demonstration of competence in: (Core)	4.4.b.	Residents must demonstrate the ability to interpret imaging appropriate for their educational level, including demonstration of competence in: (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(b).(i)	planning, executing, and assessing the adequacy of interventions based on independent review of plain film, ultrasound, CT, MR, and nuclear medicine studies; (Core)	4.4.b.1.	planning, executing, and assessing the adequacy of interventions based on independent review of plain film, ultrasound, CT, MR, and nuclear medicine studies; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(b).(ii)	interpreting images obtained during the performance of interventional procedures, and skillfully integrating the imaging findings into the procedure; and, (Core)	4.4.b.2.	interpreting images obtained during the performance of interventional procedures, and skillfully integrating the imaging findings into the procedure; and, (Core)

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IV.B.1.b).(1).(b).(iii)	modifying and directing the intervention based on these interpretations, and demonstrating their use in aiding the determination of procedural endpoints. (Core)	4.4.b.3.	modifying and directing the intervention based on these interpretations, and demonstrating their use in aiding the determination of procedural endpoints. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c)	Integrated 72-Month Programs	4.4.c.	Integrated 72-Month Programs Residents must demonstrate competence in fundamental clinical skills of medicine, including: (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c).(i)	Residents must demonstrate competence in fundamental clinical skills of medicine, including: (Core)	4.4.c.	Integrated 72-Month Programs Residents must demonstrate competence in fundamental clinical skills of medicine, including: (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c).(i).(a)	obtaining a comprehensive medical history; (Core)	4.4.c.1.	obtaining a comprehensive medical history; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c).(i).(b)	performing a comprehensive physical examination; (Core)	4.4.c.2.	performing a comprehensive physical examination; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c).(i).(c)	assessing a patient's medical conditions; (Core)	4.4.c.3.	assessing a patient's medical conditions; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c).(i).(d)	making appropriate use of diagnostic studies and tests; (Core)	4.4.c.4.	making appropriate use of diagnostic studies and tests; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c).(i).(e)	integrating information to develop a differential diagnosis; and, (Core)	4.4.c.5.	integrating information to develop a differential diagnosis; and, (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(1).(c).(i).(f)	implementing a treatment plan. (Core)	4.4.c.6.	implementing a treatment plan. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2)	Residents must be able to perform all medical, diagnostic, and surgical procedures considered essential for the area of practice. (Core)	4.5.	ACGME Competencies – Procedural Skills: Residents must be able to perform all medical, diagnostic, and surgical procedures considered essential for the area of practice. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(a)	Residents must demonstrate competence in the interpretation of CT, MRI, radiography, and radionuclide imaging of the cardiovascular system (heart and great vessels); (Core)	4.5.a.	Residents must demonstrate competence in the interpretation of CT, MRI, radiography, and radionuclide imaging of the cardiovascular system (heart and great vessels). (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(b)	Residents must demonstrate competence in the management of contrast reactions; (Core)	4.5.b.	Residents must demonstrate competence in the management of contrast reactions. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(c)	Residents must demonstrate competence in the ongoing awareness of radiation exposure, protection, and safety, and the application of these principles in practice; (Core)	4.5.c.	Residents must demonstrate competence in the ongoing awareness of radiation exposure, protection, and safety, and the application of these principles in practice. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(d)	Residents must competently apply low-dose radiation techniques for both adults and children; (Core)	4.5.d.	Residents must competently apply low-dose radiation techniques for both adults and children. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(e)	Residents must demonstrate competence in the use of needles, catheters, guide wires, balloons, stents, stent-grafts, vascular filters, embolic agents, biopsy devices, ablative technologies, and other interventional devices; (Core)	4.5.e.	Residents must demonstrate competence in the use of needles, catheters, guide wires, balloons, stents, stent-grafts, vascular filters, embolic agents, biopsy devices, ablative technologies, and other interventional devices. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(f)	Residents must demonstrate the clinical judgment and technical ability to perform complex vascular and non-vascular image-guided interventions on a sufficient variety of patients and pathological conditions to allow for competent post-graduate practice; (Core)	4.5.f.	Residents must demonstrate the clinical judgment and technical ability to perform complex vascular and non-vascular image-guided interventions on a sufficient variety of patients and pathological conditions to allow for competent post-graduate practice. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(f).(i)	Residents must participate in a minimum of 1000 invasive imaging and image-guided vascular and non-vascular interventional procedures. (Core)	4.5.f.1.	Residents must participate in a minimum of 1000 invasive imaging and image-guided vascular and non-vascular interventional procedures. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(f).(i).(a)	This should include both adult and pediatric interventional procedures. (Core)	4.5.f.1.a.	This should include both adult and pediatric interventional procedures. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(f).(i).(b)	Vascular procedures must include at least: arteriography; venography; arterial and venous angioplasty; arterial and venous stenting; arterial and venous percutaneous revascularization procedures; percutaneous embolization; transcatheter infusion therapy; intravascular foreign body removal; hemodialysis interventions; percutaneous placement of endovascular prostheses such as stent grafts and vena cava filters; transvascular biopsy; and insertion and removal of vascular access devices. (Core)	4.5.f.1.b.	Vascular procedures must include at least: arteriography; venography; arterial and venous angioplasty; arterial and venous stenting; arterial and venous percutaneous revascularization procedures; percutaneous embolization; transcatheter infusion therapy; intravascular foreign body removal; hemodialysis interventions; percutaneous placement of endovascular prostheses such as stent grafts and vena cava filters; transvascular biopsy; and insertion and removal of vascular access devices. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(f).(i).(b).(i)	Vascular procedures should also include neurovascular interventions. (Detail)	4.5.f.1.c.	Vascular procedures should also include neurovascular interventions. (Detail)

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IV.B.1.b).(2).(f).(i).(c)	Non-vascular procedures must include at least: percutaneous imaging-guided biopsy; percutaneous gastrointestinal access and interventions; percutaneous urinary tract access and interventions; percutaneous biliary access and interventions; percutaneous drainage for diagnosis and treatment of infections and other fluid collections; and percutaneous imaging-guided ablative procedures such as ablation of neoplasms. (Core)	4.5.f.1.d.	Non-vascular procedures must include at least: percutaneous imaging-guided biopsy; percutaneous gastrointestinal access and interventions; percutaneous urinary tract access and interventions; percutaneous biliary access and interventions; percutaneous drainage for diagnosis and treatment of infections and other fluid collections; and percutaneous imaging-guided ablative procedures such as ablation of neoplasms. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(f).(i).(c).(i)	Non-vascular procedures may also include musculoskeletal, spine, and pain management interventions. (Detail)	4.5.f.1.e.	Non-vascular procedures may also include musculoskeletal, spine, and pain management interventions. (Detail)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(g)	Residents must demonstrate procedural competence in:	4.5.g.	Residents must demonstrate procedural competence in:
IV.B.1.b).(2).(g).(i)	performance of basic image-guided procedures; (Core)	4.5.g.1.	performance of basic image-guided procedures; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(g).(ii)	invasive diagnostic venous and arterial imaging; (Core)	4.5.g.2.	invasive diagnostic venous and arterial imaging; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(g).(iii)	endovascular revascularization procedures, to include: angioplasty; stent placement; endograft placement; pharmacologic and/or mechanical thrombolysis and/or thrombectomy; and intravascular foreign body retrieval; (Core)	4.5.g.3.	endovascular revascularization procedures, to include: angioplasty; stent placement; endograft placement; pharmacologic and/or mechanical thrombolysis and/or thrombectomy; and intravascular foreign body retrieval; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(g).(iv)	endovascular embolization therapy; (Core)	4.5.g.4.	endovascular embolization therapy; (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(g).(v)	invasive diagnostic imaging and interventions in the hepatobiliary and urinary systems; and, (Core)	4.5.g.5.	invasive diagnostic imaging and interventions in the hepatobiliary and urinary systems; and, (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(g).(vi)	non-vascular interventions, to include: solid and hollow organ access; non-vascular angioplasty/stent/stent graft placement; biopsy; drainage; and tissue ablation. (Core)	4.5.g.6.	non-vascular interventions, to include: solid and hollow organ access; non-vascular angioplasty/stent/stent graft placement; biopsy; drainage; and tissue ablation. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(h)	Integrated Programs	4.5.h.	Integrated Programs Residents must demonstrate competence in the generation of ultrasound images using the transducer and imaging system, and in the interpretation of ultrasonographic examinations of various types. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(h).(i)	Residents must demonstrate competence in the generation of ultrasound images using the transducer and imaging system, and in the interpretation of ultrasonographic examinations of various types. (Core)	4.5.h.	Integrated Programs Residents must demonstrate competence in the generation of ultrasound images using the transducer and imaging system, and in the interpretation of ultrasonographic examinations of various types. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(h).(i).(a)	Residents should have sufficient hands-on scanning experience. (Core)	4.5.h.1.	Residents should have sufficient hands-on scanning experience. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(h).(i).(a).(i)	This should include the performance of 75 hands-on scans. (Core)	4.5.h.1.a.	This should include the performance of 75 hands-on scans. (Core)
IV.B.1.b).(2).(h).(i).(b)	Programs should incorporate a process to document resident proficiency in ultrasonographic skills. (Core)	4.5.h.2.	Programs should incorporate a process to document resident proficiency in ultrasonographic skills. (Core)
IV.B.1.c)	Medical Knowledge Residents must demonstrate knowledge of established and evolving biomedical, clinical, epidemiological, and social-behavioral sciences, including scientific inquiry, as well as the application of this knowledge to patient care. (Core)	4.6.	ACGME Competencies – Medical Knowledge Residents must demonstrate knowledge of established and evolving biomedical, clinical, epidemiological, and social-behavioral sciences, including scientific inquiry, as well as the application of this knowledge to patient care. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1)	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of:	[None]	
IV.B.1.c).(1).(a)	interventional radiology clinical and general didactic content; (Core)	4.6.a.	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of interventional radiology clinical and general didactic content. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(b)	clinical and basic sciences related to interventional radiology, including: (Core)	4.6.b.	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of clinical and basic sciences related to interventional radiology, including: (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(b).(i)	anatomy; (Core)	4.6.b.1.	anatomy; (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(b).(ii)	physiology; (Core)	4.6.b.2.	physiology; (Core)

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IV.B.1.c).(1).(b).(iii)	pathophysiology of the hematological, circulatory, respiratory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, musculoskeletal, and neurologic systems; (Core)	4.6.b.3.	pathophysiology of the hematological, circulatory, respiratory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary, musculoskeletal, and neurologic systems; (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(b).(iv)	relevant pharmacology; (Core)	4.6.b.4.	relevant pharmacology; (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(b).(v)	patient evaluation; (Core)	4.6.b.5.	patient evaluation; (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(b).(vi)	management skills; and, (Core)	4.6.b.6.	management skills; and, (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(b).(vii)	diagnostic techniques. (Core)	4.6.b.7.	diagnostic techniques. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(c)	non-interpretive skills, including health care economics, coding and billing compliance, and the business of medicine; (Core)	4.6.c.	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of non-interpretive skills, including health care economics, coding and billing compliance, and the business of medicine. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(d)	appropriate and patient-centered imaging utilization; (Core)	4.6.d.	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of appropriate and patient-centered imaging utilization. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(e)	quality improvement techniques; (Core)	4.6.e.	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of quality improvement techniques. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(f)	radiologic/pathologic correlation; and, (Core)	4.6.f.	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of radiologic/pathologic correlation. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(1).(g)	physiology, utilization, and safety of contrast agents and pharmaceuticals. (Core)	4.6.g.	Residents must demonstrate knowledge of physiology, utilization, and safety of contrast agents and pharmaceuticals. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(2)	Integrated Programs – Diagnostic Radiology	4.6.h.	Integrated Programs – Diagnostic Radiology Residents must demonstrate knowledge of the principles of medical imaging physics including: CT, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, fluoroscopy, gamma camera and hybrid imaging technologies, MRI, radiography, and ultrasonography. (Core)
IV.B.1.c).(2).(a)	the principles of medical imaging physics including: CT, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, fluoroscopy, gamma camera and hybrid imaging technologies, MRI, radiography, and ultrasonography. (Core)	4.6.h.	Integrated Programs – Diagnostic Radiology Residents must demonstrate knowledge of the principles of medical imaging physics including: CT, dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, fluoroscopy, gamma camera and hybrid imaging technologies, MRI, radiography, and ultrasonography. (Core)
IV.B.1.d)	Practice-based Learning and Improvement Residents must demonstrate the ability to investigate and evaluate their care of patients, to appraise and assimilate scientific evidence, and to continuously improve patient care based on constant self-evaluation and lifelong learning; (Core)	4.7.	ACGME Competencies – Practice-Based Learning and Improvement Residents must demonstrate the ability to investigate and evaluate their care of patients, to appraise and assimilate scientific evidence, and to continuously improve patient care based on constant self-evaluation and lifelong learning. (Core)
IV.B.1.d).(1)	Residents must demonstrate competence in:	[None]	
IV.B.1.d).(1).(a)	identifying strengths, deficiencies, and limits in one’s knowledge and expertise; (Core)	4.7.a.	Residents must demonstrate competence in identifying strengths, deficiencies, and limits in one’s knowledge and expertise. (Core)
IV.B.1.d).(1).(b)	setting learning and improvement goals; (Core)	4.7.b.	Residents must demonstrate competence in setting learning and improvement goals. (Core)
IV.B.1.d).(1).(c)	identifying and performing appropriate learning activities; (Core)	4.7.c.	Residents must demonstrate competence in identifying and performing appropriate learning activities. (Core)
IV.B.1.d).(1).(d)	systematically analyzing practice using quality improvement methods, including activities aimed at reducing health care disparities, and implementing changes with the goal of practice improvement; (Core)	4.7.d.	Residents must demonstrate competence in systematically analyzing practice using quality improvement methods, including activities aimed at reducing health care disparities, and implementing changes with the goal of practice improvement. (Core)
IV.B.1.d).(1).(e)	incorporating feedback and formative evaluation into daily practice; and, (Core)	4.7.e.	Residents must demonstrate competence in incorporating feedback and formative evaluation into daily practice. (Core)

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IV.B.1.d).(1).(f)	locating, appraising, and assimilating evidence from scientific studies related to their patients' health problems. (Core)	4.7.f.	Residents must demonstrate competence in locating, appraising, and assimilating evidence from scientific studies related to their patients' health problems. (Core)
IV.B.1.e)	Interpersonal and Communication Skills Residents must demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in the effective exchange of information and collaboration with patients, their families, and health professionals. (Core)	4.8.	ACGME Competencies – Interpersonal and Communication Skills Residents must demonstrate interpersonal and communication skills that result in the effective exchange of information and collaboration with patients, their families, and health professionals. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1)	Residents must demonstrate competence in	[None]	
IV.B.1.e).(1).(a)	communicating effectively with patients and patients' families, as appropriate, across a broad range of socioeconomic circumstances, cultural backgrounds, and language capabilities, learning to engage interpretive services as required to provide appropriate care to each patient; (Core)	4.8.a.	Residents must demonstrate competence in communicating effectively with patients and patients' families, as appropriate, across a broad range of socioeconomic circumstances, cultural backgrounds, and language capabilities, learning to engage interpretive services as required to provide appropriate care to each patient. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1).(b)	communicating effectively with physicians, other health professionals, and health-related agencies; (Core)	4.8.b.	Residents must demonstrate competence in communicating effectively with physicians, other health professionals, and health-related agencies. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1).(b).(i)	Residents must demonstrate competence in obtaining informed consent and effectively describing imaging appropriateness, safety issues, and the results of diagnostic imaging and procedures to patients. (Core)	4.8.b.1.	Residents must demonstrate competence in obtaining informed consent and effectively describing imaging appropriateness, safety issues, and the results of diagnostic imaging and procedures to patients. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1).(c)	working effectively as a member or leader of a health care team or other professional group; (Core)	4.8.c.	Residents must demonstrate competence in working effectively as a member or leader of a health care team or other professional group. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1).(d)	educating patients, patients' families, students, other residents, and other health professionals; (Core)	4.8.d.	Residents must demonstrate competence in educating patients, patients' families, students, other residents, and other health professionals. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1).(e)	acting in a consultative role to other physicians and health professionals; (Core)	4.8.e.	Residents must demonstrate competence in acting in a consultative role to other physicians and health professionals. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1).(f)	maintaining comprehensive, timely, and legible health care records, if applicable. (Core)	4.8.f.	Residents must demonstrate competence in maintaining comprehensive, timely, and legible health care records, if applicable. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(1).(g)	supervising, providing consultation to, and teaching medical students and/or residents. (Core)	4.8.h.	Residents must demonstrate competence in supervising, providing consultation to, and teaching medical students and/or residents. (Core)
IV.B.1.e).(2)	Residents must learn to communicate with patients and patients' families to partner with them to assess their care goals, including, when appropriate, end-of-life goals. (Core)	4.8.g.	Residents must learn to communicate with patients and patients' families to partner with them to assess their care goals, including, when appropriate, end-of-life goals. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).	Systems-based Practice Residents must demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care, including the structural and social determinants of health, as well as the ability to call effectively on other resources to provide optimal health care. (Core)	4.9.	ACGME Competencies - Systems-Based Practice Residents must demonstrate an awareness of and responsiveness to the larger context and system of health care, including the structural and social determinants of health, as well as the ability to call effectively on other resources to provide optimal health care. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).(1)	Residents must demonstrate competence in:	[None]	
IV.B.1.f).(1).(a)	working effectively in various health care delivery settings and systems relevant to their clinical specialty; (Core)	4.9.a.	Residents must demonstrate competence in working effectively in various health care delivery settings and systems relevant to their clinical specialty. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).(1).(b)	coordinating patient care across the health care continuum and beyond as relevant to their clinical specialty; (Core)	4.9.b.	Residents must demonstrate competence in coordinating patient care across the health care continuum and beyond as relevant to their clinical specialty. (Core)

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IV.B.1.f).(1).(c)	advocating for quality patient care and optimal patient care systems; (Core)	4.9.c.	Residents must demonstrate competence in advocating for quality patient care and optimal patient care systems. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).(1).(d)	participating in identifying system errors and implementing potential systems solutions; (Core)	4.9.d.	Residents must demonstrate competence in participating in identifying system errors and implementing potential systems solutions. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).(1).(e)	incorporating considerations of value, equity, cost awareness, delivery and payment, and risk-benefit analysis in patient and/or population-based care as appropriate;(Core)	4.9.e.	Residents must demonstrate competence in incorporating considerations of value, equity, cost awareness, delivery and payment, and risk-benefit analysis in patient and/or population-based care as appropriate. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).(1).(f)	understanding health care finances and its impact on individual patients' health decisions; and, (Core)	4.9.f.	Residents must demonstrate competence in understanding health care finances and its impact on individual patients' health decisions. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).(1).(g)	using tools and techniques that promote patient safety and disclosure of patient safety events (real or simulated). (Detail)	4.9.g.	Residents must demonstrate competence in using tools and techniques that promote patient safety and disclosure of patient safety events (real or simulated). (Detail)
IV.B.1.f).(1).(h)	compliance with institutional and departmental policies, such as HIPAA, the Joint Commission, patient safety, and infection control. (Core)	4.9.i.	Residents must demonstrate competence in compliance with institutional and departmental policies, such as HIPAA, the Joint Commission, patient safety, and infection control. (Core)
IV.B.1.f).(2)	Residents must learn to advocate for patients within the health care system to achieve the patient's and patient's family's care goals, including, when appropriate, end-of-life goals. (Core)	4.9.h.	Residents must learn to advocate for patients within the health care system to achieve the patient's and patient's family's care goals, including, when appropriate, end-of-life goals. (Core)
IV.C.	Curriculum Organization and Resident Experiences	4.10. - 4.12.	<p>4.10. Curriculum Organization and Resident Experiences – Curriculum Structure The curriculum must be structured to optimize resident educational experiences, the length of the experiences, and the supervisory continuity. These educational experiences include an appropriate blend of supervised patient care responsibilities, clinical teaching, and didactic educational events. (Core)</p> <p>4.11. Curriculum Organization and Resident Experiences – Didactic and Clinical Experiences Residents must be provided with protected time to participate in core didactic activities. (Core)</p> <p>4.12. Curriculum Organization and Resident Experiences – Pain Management The program must provide instruction and experience in pain management if applicable for the specialty, including recognition of the signs of substance use disorder. (Core)</p>
IV.C.1.	The curriculum must be structured to optimize resident educational experiences, the length of the experiences, and the supervisory continuity. These educational experiences include an appropriate blend of supervised patient care responsibilities, clinical teaching, and didactic educational events. (Core)	4.10.	<p>Curriculum Organization and Resident Experiences – Curriculum Structure The curriculum must be structured to optimize resident educational experiences, the length of the experiences, and the supervisory continuity. These educational experiences include an appropriate blend of supervised patient care responsibilities, clinical teaching, and didactic educational events. (Core)</p>
IV.C.1.a)	The assignment of educational experiences should be structured to minimize the frequency of transitions. (Detail)	4.10.a.	The assignment of educational experiences should be structured to minimize the frequency of transitions. (Detail)

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IV.C.1.b)	Educational experiences should be of sufficient length to provide a quality educational experience defined by ongoing supervision, longitudinal relationships with faculty members, and high-quality assessment and feedback. (Detail)	4.10.b.	Educational experiences should be of sufficient length to provide a quality educational experience defined by ongoing supervision, longitudinal relationships with faculty members, and high-quality assessment and feedback. (Detail)
IV.C.2.	The program must provide instruction and experience in pain management if applicable for the specialty, including recognition of the signs of substance use disorder. (Core)	4.12.	Curriculum Organization and Resident Experiences – Pain Management: The program must provide instruction and experience in pain management if applicable for the specialty, including recognition of the signs of substance use disorder. (Core)
IV.C.3.	Didactic Curriculum	4.11.a.	Didactic Curriculum The core didactic curriculum must be documented. (Core)
IV.C.3.a)	The core didactic curriculum must be documented. (Core)	4.11.a.	Didactic Curriculum The core didactic curriculum must be documented. (Core)
IV.C.3.b)	The core didactic curriculum must include the following core content areas of interventional radiology:	4.11.b.	The core didactic curriculum must include the following core content areas of interventional radiology:
IV.C.3.b).(1)	focused history and physical examination; (Core)	4.11.b.1.	focused history and physical examination; (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(2)	health care team coordination; (Core)	4.11.b.2.	health care team coordination; (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(3)	informed consent for interventional radiology procedures; (Core)	4.11.b.3.	informed consent for interventional radiology procedures; (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(4)	inpatient care; (Core)	4.11.b.4.	inpatient care; (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(5)	interventional radiology clinic; (Core)	4.11.b.5.	interventional radiology clinic; (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(6)	medical conditions relevant to interventional radiology procedures; (Core)	4.11.b.6.	medical conditions relevant to interventional radiology procedures; (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(7)	pharmacology relevant to interventional radiology; (Core)	4.11.b.7.	pharmacology relevant to interventional radiology; (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(8)	procedural sedation for interventional radiology procedures; and, (Core)	4.11.b.8.	procedural sedation for interventional radiology procedures; and, (Core)
IV.C.3.b).(9)	recognition and initial management of intra- and peri-procedural emergencies. (Core)	4.11.b.9.	recognition and initial management of intra- and peri-procedural emergencies. (Core)
IV.C.3.c)	The didactic curriculum must include interactive conferences in addition to the core didactic series. (Core)	4.11.c.	The didactic curriculum must include interactive conferences in addition to the core didactic series. (Core)
IV.C.3.d)	The didactic curriculum should include interdisciplinary conferences in which both residents and faculty members participate on a regular basis. (Core)	4.11.d.	The didactic curriculum should include interdisciplinary conferences in which both residents and faculty members participate on a regular basis. (Core)
IV.C.3.e)	Conferences should provide for progressive resident participation. (Core)	4.11.e.	Conferences should provide for progressive resident participation. (Core)
IV.C.3.f)	Didactic conferences must be resident-level-specific, and must provide formal review of the topics in the curriculum. (Core)	4.11.f.	Didactic conferences must be resident-level-specific, and must provide formal review of the topics in the curriculum. (Core)
IV.C.3.g)	Residents must participate in didactic activities on a regular basis. (Core)	4.11.g.	Residents must participate in didactic activities on a regular basis. (Core)
IV.C.3.g).(1)	Residents must be provided protected time to attend didactic activities scheduled by the program. (Core)	4.11.g.1.	Residents must be provided protected time to attend didactic activities scheduled by the program. (Core)
IV.C.3.g).(2)	The program must provide mechanisms for residents to participate in all didactic activities either in-person or by electronic means. (Core)	4.11.g.2.	The program must provide mechanisms for residents to participate in all didactic activities either in-person or by electronic means. (Core)
IV.C.3.g).(3)	Residents must be provided with:	[None]	
IV.C.3.g).(3).(a)	five hours of didactic activities per week during the PGY-2-4 of an integrated program; and, (Core)	4.11.g.3.	Residents must be provided with five hours of didactic activities per week during the PGY-2-4 of an integrated program. (Core)
IV.C.3.g).(3).(b)	two hours of didactic activities per week during the PGY-5 and PGY-6 of an integrated program, and in all years of the independent program. (Core)	4.11.g.4.	Residents must be provided with two hours of didactic activities per week during the PGY-5 and PGY-6 of an integrated program, and in all years of the independent program. (Core)
IV.C.3.g).(4)	Residents' participation in didactic activities should be documented throughout the duration of their educational program. (Detail)	4.11.g.5	Residents' participation in didactic activities should be documented throughout the duration of their educational program. (Detail)
IV.C.3.g).(5)	Residents' teaching experience should include active participation in educating diagnostic radiology residents, and if appropriate, medical students and other professional personnel in the care and management of patients. (Core)	4.11.g.6	Residents' teaching experience should include active participation in educating diagnostic radiology residents, and if appropriate, medical students and other professional personnel in the care and management of patients. (Core)

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IV.C.3.h)	Interventional Radiology Didactic Content	4.11.h.	Interventional Radiology Didactic Content Morbidity and mortality related to the performance of interventional procedures must be reviewed during a conference at least monthly and be documented. (Core)
IV.C.3.h).(1)	Morbidity and mortality related to the performance of interventional procedures must be reviewed during a conference at least monthly and be documented. (Core)	4.11.h.	Interventional Radiology Didactic Content Morbidity and mortality related to the performance of interventional procedures must be reviewed during a conference at least monthly and be documented. (Core)
IV.C.3.h).(1).(a)	Residents must actively participate in this review. (Core)	4.11.h.1.	Residents must actively participate in this review. (Core)
IV.C.3.h).(2)	Residents should participate in local or national vascular and interventional radiology societies. (Detail)	4.11.h.2.	Residents should participate in local or national vascular and interventional radiology societies. (Detail)
IV.C.3.h).(3)	Residents should prepare and present clinically- or pathologically-proven cases at departmental conferences. (Core)	4.11.h.3.	Residents should prepare and present clinically- or pathologically-proven cases at departmental conferences. (Core)
IV.C.3.i)	Integrated Programs - Diagnostic Radiology Didactic Content	4.11.i.	Integrated Programs - Diagnostic Radiology Didactic Content The core didactic curriculum must be repeated at least every two years. (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(1)	The core didactic curriculum must be repeated at least every two years. (Core)	4.11.i.	Integrated Programs - Diagnostic Radiology Didactic Content The core didactic curriculum must be repeated at least every two years. (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2)	The core didactic curriculum must include the following diagnostic radiology content:	4.11.j.	The core didactic curriculum must include the following diagnostic radiology content:
IV.C.3.i).(2).(a)	anatomy, disease processes, imaging, and physiology; (Core)	4.11.j.1.	anatomy, disease processes, imaging, and physiology; (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(b)	specialty/subspecialty clinical and general content; (Core)	4.11.j.2.	specialty/subspecialty clinical and general content; (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(c)	topics related to professionalism, physician well-being, diversity, and ethics; (Core)	4.11.j.3.	topics related to professionalism, physician well-being, diversity, and ethics; (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(d)	training in the clinical application of medical physics distributed throughout the 60 months of the educational program; and, (Core)	4.11.j.4.	training in the clinical application of medical physics distributed throughout the 60 months of the educational program; and, (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(d).(i)	A medical physicist must oversee the development of the physics curriculum. (Core)	4.11.j.4.a.	A medical physicist must oversee the development of the physics curriculum. (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(d).(ii)	The curriculum should include real-time expert discussions and interactive educational experiences. (Core)	4.11.j.4.b.	The curriculum should include real-time expert discussions and interactive educational experiences. (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(e)	a minimum of 80 hours of classroom and laboratory training in basic radionuclide handling techniques applicable to the medical use of unsealed byproduct material for imaging and localization studies (10 CFR 35.290) and oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 for procedures requiring a written directive (10 CFR 35.392, 10 CFR 35.394). (Core)	4.11.j.5.	a minimum of 80 hours of classroom and laboratory training in basic radionuclide handling techniques applicable to the medical use of unsealed byproduct material for imaging and localization studies (10 CFR 35.290) and oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 for procedures requiring a written directive (10 CFR 35.392, 10 CFR 35.394). (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(e).(i)	Integral to the practice of nuclear radiology, these didactics must include, at a minimum, the following subjects: (Core)	4.11.j.5.a.	Integral to the practice of nuclear radiology, these didactics must include, at a minimum, the following subjects: (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(e).(i).(a)	radiation physics and instrumentation; (Core)	4.11.j.5.a.1.	radiation physics and instrumentation; (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(e).(i).(b)	radiation protection; (Core)	4.11.j.5.a.2.	radiation protection; (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(e).(i).(c)	mathematics pertaining to use and measurement of radioactivity; (Core)	4.11.j.5.a.3.	mathematics pertaining to use and measurement of radioactivity; (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(e).(i).(d)	chemistry of byproduct material for medical use; and, (Core)	4.11.j.5.a.4.	chemistry of byproduct material for medical use; and, (Core)
IV.C.3.i).(2).(e).(i).(e)	radiation biology. (Core)	4.11.j.5.a.5.	radiation biology. (Core)
IV.C.4.	Resident Experiences	4.11.k.	Resident Experiences Resident participation in patient care and radiology-related activities must occur throughout all levels of education. (Core)
IV.C.4.a)	Resident participation in patient care and radiology-related activities must occur throughout all levels of education. (Core)	4.11.k.	Resident Experiences Resident participation in patient care and radiology-related activities must occur throughout all levels of education. (Core)

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IV.C.4.b)	Resident participation in on-call activities, including being on duty after-hours and on weekends or holidays, should occur throughout the PGY-3-6 years of the integrated program and both years of the independent program. (Core)	4.11.k.1.	Resident participation in on-call activities, including being on duty after-hours and on weekends or holidays, should occur throughout the PGY-3-6 years of the integrated program and both years of the independent program. (Core)
IV.C.4.b).(1)	Resident competence must be assessed and documented prior to assuming independent responsibilities. (Core)	4.11.k.2.	Resident competence must be assessed and documented prior to assuming independent responsibilities. (Core)
IV.C.4.b).(2)	Resident supervision during on-call activities must be provided by a senior resident, fellow, or radiology faculty member. (Core)	4.11.k.3.	Resident supervision during on-call activities must be provided by a senior resident, fellow, or radiology faculty member. (Core)
IV.C.4.b).(2).(a)	A radiology faculty member must be available for direct or indirect supervision. (Core)	4.11.k.3.a.	A radiology faculty member must be available for direct or indirect supervision. (Core)
IV.C.4.b).(3)	Resident on-call experiences must include interpretation, reporting, and management of active cases, and must not include administrative roles or duties consisting primarily of re-review of previously reported cases. (Core)	4.11.k.4.	Resident on-call experiences must include interpretation, reporting, and management of active cases, and must not include administrative roles or duties consisting primarily of re-review of previously reported cases. (Core)
IV.C.4.b).(4)	Integrated Programs - Relief from after-hours duty granted to residents, at the program director's discretion, should not exceed 12 weeks preceding the ABR Core Examination or the AOBR Diagnostic Radiology Combined Physics and Diagnostic Imaging Written Exam. (Core)	4.11.k.5.	Integrated Programs - Relief from after-hours duty granted to residents, at the program director's discretion, should not exceed 12 weeks preceding the ABR Core Examination or the AOBR Diagnostic Radiology Combined Physics and Diagnostic Imaging Written Exam. (Core)
IV.C.4.c)	Residents must be provided with education and specific clinical time dedicated to the performance and interpretation of non-invasive vascular testing, including vascular ultrasound studies, physiologic vascular tests, MR angiograms, and CT angiograms. (Core)	4.11.k.6.	Residents must be provided with education and specific clinical time dedicated to the performance and interpretation of non-invasive vascular testing, including vascular ultrasound studies, physiologic vascular tests, MR angiograms, and CT angiograms. (Core)
IV.C.4.c).(1)	These studies must be documented in the residents' Case Logs. (Core)	4.11.k.6.a.	These studies must be documented in the residents' Case Logs. (Core)
IV.C.4.d)	Residents should be instructed in proper use and interpretation of laboratory tests and methods that are adjunctive to vascular and interventional procedures, including the use of physiologic monitoring devices, non-invasive vascular testing, and non-invasive vascular imaging. (Core)	4.11.k.7	Residents should be instructed in proper use and interpretation of laboratory tests and methods that are adjunctive to vascular and interventional procedures, including the use of physiologic monitoring devices, non-invasive vascular testing, and non-invasive vascular imaging. (Core)
IV.C.4.e)	Residents must have supervised progressive responsibility in a dedicated interventional radiology clinic, the admission and routine procedure-related inpatient care of interventional radiology patients, discharge planning, and procedure-related follow-up. (Core)	4.11.k.8.	Residents must have supervised progressive responsibility in a dedicated interventional radiology clinic, the admission and routine procedure-related inpatient care of interventional radiology patients, discharge planning, and procedure-related follow-up. (Core)
IV.C.4.f)	Residents' patient care experience must be of sufficient duration to provide continuity of care that enables residents to attain competence in the peri-procedural management of patients. (Core)	4.11.k.9.	Residents' patient care experience must be of sufficient duration to provide continuity of care that enables residents to attain competence in the peri-procedural management of patients. (Core)
IV.C.4.g)	Residents must maintain current certification in advanced cardiac life-support (ACLS). (Core)	4.11.k.10.	Residents must maintain current certification in advanced cardiac life-support (ACLS). (Core)
IV.C.4.h)	Residents should have experience in sedation analgesia. (Detail)	4.11.k.11.	Residents should have experience in sedation analgesia. (Detail)
IV.C.4.i)	Residents' procedural experiences must be tracked using the ACGME Case Log System, and must at least meet the procedural minimums defined by the Review Committee. (Core)	4.11.k.12.	Residents' procedural experiences must be tracked using the ACGME Case Log System, and must at least meet the procedural minimums defined by the Review Committee. (Core)
IV.C.4.j)	Residents must maintain a Resident Learning Portfolio which must include, at a minimum, documentation of the following: (Core)	4.11.k.13.	Residents must maintain a Resident Learning Portfolio which must include, at a minimum, documentation of the following: (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(1)	Patient Care – Integrated Programs	4.11.k.13.a.	Patient Care – Integrated Programs participation in therapies involving oral administration of sodium iodide I-131, to include the date, diagnosis, and dosage; (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(1).(a)	participation in therapies involving oral administration of sodium iodide I-131, to include the date, diagnosis, and dosage; (Core)	4.11.k.13.a.	Patient Care – Integrated Programs participation in therapies involving oral administration of sodium iodide I-131, to include the date, diagnosis, and dosage; (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(1).(b)	interpretation/multi-reading of mammograms; and, (Core)	4.11.k.13.b.	interpretation/multi-reading of mammograms; and, (Core)

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IV.C.4.j).(1).(c)	performance of 75 hands-on ultrasonographic examinations of various types. (Core)	4.11.k.13.c.	performance of 75 hands-on ultrasonographic examinations of various types. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(2)	Case/Procedure Logs – All Programs	4.11.k.13.d.	Case/Procedure Logs – All Programs resident experience in the performance, interpretation, and complications of vascular, interventional, and invasive procedures, including image-guided biopsies, drainage procedures, angioplasty, embolization and infusion procedures, and other percutaneous interventional procedures. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(2).(a)	resident experience in the performance, interpretation, and complications of vascular, interventional, and invasive procedures, including image-guided biopsies, drainage procedures, angioplasty, embolization and infusion procedures, and other percutaneous interventional procedures. (Core)	4.11.k.13.d.	Case/Procedure Logs – All Programs resident experience in the performance, interpretation, and complications of vascular, interventional, and invasive procedures, including image-guided biopsies, drainage procedures, angioplasty, embolization and infusion procedures, and other percutaneous interventional procedures. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(3)	Medical Knowledge – All Programs	4.11.k.13.e.	Medical Knowledge – All Programs conferences, courses/meetings attended, and self-assessment modules completed; and, (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(3).(a)	conferences, courses/meetings attended, and self-assessment modules completed; and, (Core)	4.11.k.13.e.	Medical Knowledge – All Programs conferences, courses/meetings attended, and self-assessment modules completed; and, (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(3).(b)	performance on rotation-specific and/or annual objective examinations. (Core)	4.11.k.13.f.	performance on rotation-specific and/or annual objective examinations. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(4)	Practice-based Learning and Improvement – All Programs	4.11.k.13.g.	Practice-based Learning and Improvement – All Programs evidence of a reflective process that must result in the annual documentation of an individual learning plan and self-assessment; and, (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(4).(a)	evidence of a reflective process that must result in the annual documentation of an individual learning plan and self-assessment; and, (Core)	4.11.k.13.g.	Practice-based Learning and Improvement – All Programs evidence of a reflective process that must result in the annual documentation of an individual learning plan and self-assessment; and, (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(4).(b)	scholarly activity, such as publications and/or presentations. (Core)	4.11.k.13.h.	scholarly activity, such as publications and/or presentations. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(5)	Interpersonal and Communication Skills – All Programs	4.11.k.13.i.	Interpersonal and Communication Skills – All Programs formal documented assessment of oral and written communication. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(5).(a)	formal documented assessment of oral and written communication. (Core)	4.11.k.13.i.	Interpersonal and Communication Skills – All Programs formal documented assessment of oral and written communication. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(6)	Professionalism – All Programs	4.11.k.13.j.	Professionalism – All Programs compliance with institutional and departmental policies such as but not limited to HIPAA, Joint Commission, patient safety, infection control, and dress code; and, (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(6).(a)	compliance with institutional and departmental policies such as but not limited to HIPAA, Joint Commission, patient safety, infection control, and dress code; and, (Core)	4.11.k.13.j.	Professionalism – All Programs compliance with institutional and departmental policies such as but not limited to HIPAA, Joint Commission, patient safety, infection control, and dress code; and, (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(6).(b)	status of medical license, if appropriate. (Core)	4.11.k.13.k.	status of medical license, if appropriate. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(7)	Systems-based Practice – All Programs	4.11.k.13.l.	Systems-based Practice – All Programs a learning activity that involves deriving a solution to a system problem at the departmental, institutional, local, regional, national, or international level. (Core)
IV.C.4.j).(7).(a)	a learning activity that involves deriving a solution to a system problem at the departmental, institutional, local, regional, national, or international level. (Core)	4.11.k.13.l.	Systems-based Practice – All Programs a learning activity that involves deriving a solution to a system problem at the departmental, institutional, local, regional, national, or international level. (Core)
IV.C.5.	Curriculum	4.11.l.	Curriculum By the completion of the program, residents must have completed at least 23 interventional radiology or interventional radiology-related rotations. (Core)

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IV.C.5.a)	By the completion of the program, residents must have completed at least 23 interventional radiology or interventional radiology-related rotations. (Core)	4.11.l.	Curriculum By the completion of the program, residents must have completed at least 23 interventional radiology or interventional radiology-related rotations. (Core)
IV.C.5.a).(1)	Of these, at least 18 rotations must be core interventional radiology rotations in the interventional radiology division under the supervision of an interventional radiologist. (Core)	4.11.l.1.	Of these, at least 18 rotations must be core interventional radiology rotations in the interventional radiology division under the supervision of an interventional radiologist. (Core)
IV.C.5.b)	Residents must complete one rotation in critical care medicine. (Core)	4.11.m.	Residents must complete one rotation in critical care medicine. (Core)
IV.C.5.b).(1)	For integrated programs, the critical care experience should occur during the PGY-5 or PGY-6. (Detail)	4.11.m.1.	For integrated programs, the critical care experience should occur during the PGY-5 or PGY-6. (Detail)
IV.C.5.b).(2)	The critical care experience must be completed on a continuous full-time basis in a critical care setting under the supervision of a critical care specialist. (Core)	4.11.m.2.	The critical care experience must be completed on a continuous full-time basis in a critical care setting under the supervision of a critical care specialist. (Core)
IV.C.5.c)	Independent Programs	4.11.n.	Independent Programs The independent program curriculum must consist of 24 months of interventional radiology education under the direction of the program director. (Core)
IV.C.5.c).(1)	The independent program curriculum must consist of 24 months of interventional radiology education under the direction of the program director. (Core)	4.11.n.	Independent Programs The independent program curriculum must consist of 24 months of interventional radiology education under the direction of the program director. (Core)
IV.C.5.d)	Integrated 72-Month Programs	4.11.o.	Integrated 72-Month Programs Programs using the 72-month format must provide a clinical experience during the first 12 months of the program, including at least nine months of rotations designed to provide the fundamental clinical skills of medicine, which must include: (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1)	Programs using the 72-month format must provide a clinical experience during the first 12 months of the program, including: (Core)	4.11.o.	Integrated 72-Month Programs Programs using the 72-month format must provide a clinical experience during the first 12 months of the program, including at least nine months of rotations designed to provide the fundamental clinical skills of medicine, which must include: (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(a)	at least nine months of rotations designed to provide the fundamental clinical skills of medicine, which must include: (Core)	4.11.o.	Integrated 72-Month Programs Programs using the 72-month format must provide a clinical experience during the first 12 months of the program, including at least nine months of rotations designed to provide the fundamental clinical skills of medicine, which must include: (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(a).(i)	six months of inpatient care, which must include at least one month of critical care; (Core)	4.11.o.1.	six months of inpatient care, which must include at least one month of critical care; (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(a).(ii)	one month of emergency medicine; and, (Core)	4.11.o.2.	one month of emergency medicine; and, (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(a).(iii)	two months of additional inpatient or outpatient care. (Core)	4.11.o.3.	two months of additional inpatient or outpatient care. (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(b)	The nine months of fundamental clinical skills of medicine should occur in the disciplines of anesthesiology, emergency medicine, family medicine, internal medicine or internal medicine subspecialties, neurology, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, surgery or surgical specialties, or any combination of these. (Core)	4.11.p.	The nine months of fundamental clinical skills of medicine should occur in the disciplines of anesthesiology, emergency medicine, family medicine, internal medicine or internal medicine subspecialties, neurology, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, surgery or surgical specialties, or any combination of these. (Core)

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IV.C.5.d).(1).(c)	Elective rotations in diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, or nuclear medicine must only occur in radiology departments with a diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, or nuclear medicine residency program accredited by the ACGME, AOA, RCPSC or College of Family Physicians of Canada, or in ACGME International (ACGME-I)-accredited programs with Advanced Specialty accreditation. (Core)	4.11.q.	Elective rotations in diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, or nuclear medicine must only occur in radiology departments with a diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, or nuclear medicine residency program accredited by the ACGME, AOA, RCPSC or College of Family Physicians of Canada, or in ACGME International (ACGME-I)-accredited programs with Advanced Specialty accreditation. (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(c).(i)	These electives must not exceed a combined total of two months. (Core)	4.11.q.1.	These electives must not exceed a combined total of two months. (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(c).(ii)	The elective rotations in radiology should involve active resident participation and must not be observational only. (Core)	4.11.q.2.	The elective rotations in radiology should involve active resident participation and must not be observational only. (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(1).(c).(iii)	The electives rotations in radiology should be supervised by a radiology program faculty member. (Core)	4.11.q.3.	The electives rotations in radiology should be supervised by a radiology program faculty member. (Core)
IV.C.5.d).(2)	The program director must maintain oversight of resident education in fundamental clinical skills of medicine. (Core)	4.11.r.	The program director must maintain oversight of resident education in fundamental clinical skills of medicine. (Core)
IV.C.5.e)	All Integrated Programs	4.11.s.	All Integrated Programs The program must demonstrate collaboration with the ACGME-accredited diagnostic radiology program, if applicable, to ensure a cohesive curriculum and educational experience for all diagnostic radiology and interventional radiology residents. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(1)	The program must demonstrate collaboration with the ACGME-accredited diagnostic radiology program, if applicable, to ensure a cohesive curriculum and educational experience for all diagnostic radiology and interventional radiology residents. (Core)	4.11.s.	All Integrated Programs The program must demonstrate collaboration with the ACGME-accredited diagnostic radiology program, if applicable, to ensure a cohesive curriculum and educational experience for all diagnostic radiology and interventional radiology residents. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2)	The integrated curriculum must consist of 60 months of diagnostic and interventional radiology education under the direction of the program director. (Core)	4.11.t.	The integrated curriculum must consist of 60 months of diagnostic and interventional radiology education under the direction of the program director. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(a)	During the PGY-2-4, 36 months must be concentrated in diagnostic radiology education. (Core)	4.11.t.1.	During the PGY-2-4, 36 months must be concentrated in diagnostic radiology education. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(a).(i)	This should include at least three rotations in interventional radiology. (Detail)	4.11.t.1.a.	This should include at least three rotations in interventional radiology. (Detail)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(b)	PGY-2-4 residents on interventional radiology rotations must:	[None]	
IV.C.5.e).(2).(b).(i)	fully participate in all of the clinical and educational activities, including non-procedural patient care; and, (Core)	4.11.u.	PGY-2-4 residents on interventional radiology rotations must fully participate in all of the clinical and educational activities, including non-procedural patient care; and, (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(b).(ii)	be provided responsibilities and supervision commensurate with their level of education and experience. (Core)	4.11.v.	PGY-2-4 residents on interventional radiology rotations must be provided responsibilities and supervision commensurate with their level of education and experience. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(c)	The final 24 months of the program should be focused primarily on interventional radiology training and education. (Core)	4.11.w.	The final 24 months of the program should be focused primarily on interventional radiology training and education. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(c).(i)	Diagnostic radiology educational content during the final 24 months should be limited to a maximum of four rotations. (Core)	4.11.w.1.	Diagnostic radiology educational content during the final 24 months should be limited to a maximum of four rotations. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(d)	Residents must not interpret examinations without direct supervision until they have completed at least 12 months of radiology rotations. (Core)	4.11.x.	Residents must not interpret examinations without direct supervision until they have completed at least 12 months of radiology rotations. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e)	Each resident must complete a minimum of 700 hours of training and work experience under the supervision of an Authorized User (AU) in basic radionuclide handling techniques and radiation safety applicable to the medical use of unsealed byproduct material for imaging and localization studies (10 CFR 35.290) and oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 for procedures requiring a written directive (10 CFR 35.392, 10 CFR 35.394). (Core)	4.11.y.	Each resident must complete a minimum of 700 hours of training and work experience under the supervision of an Authorized User (AU) in basic radionuclide handling techniques and radiation safety applicable to the medical use of unsealed byproduct material for imaging and localization studies (10 CFR 35.290) and oral administration of sodium iodide I-131 for procedures requiring a written directive (10 CFR 35.392, 10 CFR 35.394). (Core)

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IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i)	Supervised work experience, at a minimum, must involve all operational and quality control procedures integral to the practice of nuclear radiology, including but not limited to: (Core)	4.11.y.1.	Supervised work experience, at a minimum, must involve all operational and quality control procedures integral to the practice of nuclear radiology, including but not limited to: (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(a)	receiving packages; (Core)	4.11.y.1.a.	receiving packages; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(b)	using generator systems; (Core)	4.11.y.1.b.	using generator systems; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(c)	calibrating and administering unsealed radioactive materials for diagnostic and therapeutic use; (Core)	4.11.y.1.c.	calibrating and administering unsealed radioactive materials for diagnostic and therapeutic use; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(d)	completing written directives; (Core)	4.11.y.1.d.	completing written directives; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(e)	adhering to ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) principles; (Core)	4.11.y.1.e.	adhering to ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) principles; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(f)	ensuring radiation protection in practice, to include dosimeters, exposure limits, and signage; (Core)	4.11.y.1.f.	ensuring radiation protection in practice, to include dosimeters, exposure limits, and signage; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(g)	using radiation-measuring instruments; (Core)	4.11.y.1.g.	using radiation-measuring instruments; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(h)	conducting area surveys; (Core)	4.11.y.1.h.	conducting area surveys; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(i)	managing radioactive waste; (Core)	4.11.y.1.i.	managing radioactive waste; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(j)	preventing medical events; and, (Core)	4.11.y.1.j.	preventing medical events; and, (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(i).(k)	responding to radiation spills and accidents. (Core)	4.11.y.1.k.	responding to radiation spills and accidents. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii)	Under AU preceptor supervision each resident must:	4.11.y.2.	Under AU preceptor supervision each resident must:
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(a)	participate in at least three cases involving the oral administration of less than or equal to 1.22 gigabecquerels (33 millicuries) of sodium iodide I-131 and at least three cases involving the oral administration of greater than 1.22 gigabecquerels (33 millicuries) of sodium iodide I-131; (Core)	4.11.y.2.a.	participate in at least three cases involving the oral administration of less than or equal to 1.22 gigabecquerels (33 millicuries) of sodium iodide I-131 and at least three cases involving the oral administration of greater than 1.22 gigabecquerels (33 millicuries) of sodium iodide I-131; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(b)	participate in patient selection and preparation; (Core)	4.11.y.2.b.	participate in patient selection and preparation; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(c)	complete documentation, including the written directive and informed consent; (Core)	4.11.y.2.c.	complete documentation, including the written directive and informed consent; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(d)	understand and calculate the administered dosage; (Core)	4.11.y.2.d.	understand and calculate the administered dosage; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(e)	counsel patients and their families on radiation safety issues; (Core)	4.11.y.2.e.	counsel patients and their families on radiation safety issues; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(f)	determine release criteria; (Core)	4.11.y.2.f.	determine release criteria; (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(g)	arrange patient follow-up; and, (Core)	4.11.y.2.g.	arrange patient follow-up; and, (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(e).(ii).(h)	make pregnancy and breastfeeding recommendations. (Core)	4.11.y.2.h.	make pregnancy and breastfeeding recommendations. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(f)	Each resident must complete a minimum of 12 weeks of clinical rotations in breast imaging. (Core)	4.11.z.	Each resident must complete a minimum of 12 weeks of clinical rotations in breast imaging. (Core)
IV.C.5.e).(2).(g)	Each resident must interpret the minimum number of mammograms within the specified time period as designated by the US Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA) regulations. (Core)	4.11.aa.	Each resident must interpret the minimum number of mammograms within the specified time period as designated by the US Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA) regulations. (Core)

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IV.D.	<p>Scholarship</p> <p><i>Medicine is both an art and a science. The physician is a humanistic scientist who cares for patients. This requires the ability to think critically, evaluate the literature, appropriately assimilate new knowledge, and practice lifelong learning. The program and faculty must create an environment that fosters the acquisition of such skills through resident participation in scholarly activities. Scholarly activities may include discovery, integration, application, and teaching.</i></p> <p><i>The ACGME recognizes the diversity of residencies and anticipates that programs prepare physicians for a variety of roles, including clinicians, scientists, and educators. It is expected that the program's scholarship will reflect its mission(s) and aims, and the needs of the community it serves. For example, some programs may concentrate their scholarly activity on quality improvement, population health, and/or teaching, while other programs might choose to utilize more classic forms of biomedical research as the focus for scholarship.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Scholarship</p> <p><i>Medicine is both an art and a science. The physician is a humanistic scientist who cares for patients. This requires the ability to think critically, evaluate the literature, appropriately assimilate new knowledge, and practice lifelong learning. The program and faculty must create an environment that fosters the acquisition of such skills through resident participation in scholarly activities. Scholarly activities may include discovery, integration, application, and teaching.</i></p> <p><i>The ACGME recognizes the diversity of residencies and anticipates that programs prepare physicians for a variety of roles, including clinicians, scientists, and educators. It is expected that the program's scholarship will reflect its mission(s) and aims, and the needs of the community it serves. For example, some programs may concentrate their scholarly activity on quality improvement, population health, and/or teaching, while other programs might choose to utilize more classic forms of biomedical research as the focus for scholarship.</i></p>
IV.D.1.	Program Responsibilities	4.13.	<p>Program Responsibilities</p> <p>The program must demonstrate evidence of scholarly activities consistent with its mission(s) and aims. (Core)</p>
IV.D.1.a)	The program must demonstrate evidence of scholarly activities consistent with its mission(s) and aims. (Core)	4.13.	<p>Program Responsibilities</p> <p>The program must demonstrate evidence of scholarly activities consistent with its mission(s) and aims. (Core)</p>
IV.D.1.b)	The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must allocate adequate resources to facilitate resident and faculty involvement in scholarly activities. (Core)	4.13.a.	The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must allocate adequate resources to facilitate resident and faculty involvement in scholarly activities. (Core)
IV.D.1.c)	The program must advance residents' knowledge and practice of the scholarly approach to evidence-based patient care. (Core)	4.13.b.	The program must advance residents' knowledge and practice of the scholarly approach to evidence-based patient care. (Core)
IV.D.2.	Faculty Scholarly Activity	4.14.	<p>Faculty Scholarly Activity</p> <p>Among their scholarly activity, programs must demonstrate accomplishments in at least three of the following domains: (Core)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research in basic science, education, translational science, patient care, or population health • Peer-reviewed grants • Quality improvement and/or patient safety initiatives • Systematic reviews, meta-analyses, review articles, chapters in medical textbooks, or case reports • Creation of curricula, evaluation tools, didactic educational activities, or electronic educational materials • Contribution to professional committees, educational organizations, or editorial boards • Innovations in education

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IV.D.2.a)	<p>Among their scholarly activity, programs must demonstrate accomplishments in at least three of the following domains: (Core)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research in basic science, education, translational science, patient care, or population health • Peer-reviewed grants • Quality improvement and/or patient safety initiatives • Systematic reviews, meta-analyses, review articles, chapters in medical textbooks, or case reports • Creation of curricula, evaluation tools, didactic educational activities, or electronic educational materials • Contribution to professional committees, educational organizations, or editorial boards • Innovations in education 	4.14.	<p>Faculty Scholarly Activity Among their scholarly activity, programs must demonstrate accomplishments in at least three of the following domains: (Core)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research in basic science, education, translational science, patient care, or population health • Peer-reviewed grants • Quality improvement and/or patient safety initiatives • Systematic reviews, meta-analyses, review articles, chapters in medical textbooks, or case reports • Creation of curricula, evaluation tools, didactic educational activities, or electronic educational materials • Contribution to professional committees, educational organizations, or editorial boards • Innovations in education
IV.D.2.b)	The program must demonstrate dissemination of scholarly activity within and external to the program by the following methods:	4.14.a.	<p>The program must demonstrate dissemination of scholarly activity within and external to the program by the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • faculty participation in grand rounds, posters, workshops, quality improvement presentations, podium presentations, grant leadership, non-peer-reviewed print/electronic resources, articles or publications, book chapters, textbooks, webinars, service on professional committees, or serving as a journal reviewer, journal editorial board member, or editor; (Outcome) • peer-reviewed publication. (Outcome)
IV.D.2.b).(1)	faculty participation in grand rounds, posters, workshops, quality improvement presentations, podium presentations, grant leadership, non-peer-reviewed print/electronic resources, articles or publications, book chapters, textbooks, webinars, service on professional committees, or serving as a journal reviewer, journal editorial board member, or editor; (Outcome)	4.14.a.	<p>The program must demonstrate dissemination of scholarly activity within and external to the program by the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • faculty participation in grand rounds, posters, workshops, quality improvement presentations, podium presentations, grant leadership, non-peer-reviewed print/electronic resources, articles or publications, book chapters, textbooks, webinars, service on professional committees, or serving as a journal reviewer, journal editorial board member, or editor; (Outcome) • peer-reviewed publication. (Outcome)
IV.D.2.b).(2)	peer-reviewed publication. (Outcome)	4.14.a.	<p>The program must demonstrate dissemination of scholarly activity within and external to the program by the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • faculty participation in grand rounds, posters, workshops, quality improvement presentations, podium presentations, grant leadership, non-peer-reviewed print/electronic resources, articles or publications, book chapters, textbooks, webinars, service on professional committees, or serving as a journal reviewer, journal editorial board member, or editor; (Outcome) • peer-reviewed publication. (Outcome)

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IV.D.3.	Resident Scholarly Activity	4.15.	Resident Scholarly Activity Residents must participate in scholarship. (Core)
IV.D.3.a)	Residents must participate in scholarship. (Core)	4.15.	Resident Scholarly Activity Residents must participate in scholarship. (Core)
IV.D.3.b)	Residents must have training in critical thinking skills and research design. (Core)	4.15.a.	Residents must have training in critical thinking skills and research design. (Core)
IV.D.3.c)	All residents must engage in a scholarly project under faculty member supervision. (Core)	4.15.b.	All residents must engage in a scholarly project under faculty member supervision. (Core)
IV.D.3.c).(1)	The results of such projects must be published or presented at institutional, local, regional, national, or international meetings, and must be included in each resident's Learning Portfolio. (Core)	4.15.b.1.	The results of such projects must be published or presented at institutional, local, regional, national, or international meetings, and must be included in each resident's Learning Portfolio. (Core)
IV.D.3.c).(2)	The program should specify how each project will be evaluated. (Detail)	4.15.b.2.	The program should specify how each project will be evaluated. (Detail)
	All graduating residents should have submitted at least one scholarly work to a national, regional, or local meeting, or for publication. (Core)	4.15.c.	All graduating residents should have submitted at least one scholarly work to a national, regional, or local meeting, or for publication. (Core)
V.	Evaluation	Section 5	Section 5: Evaluation
V.A.	Resident Evaluation	5.1.	Resident Evaluation: Feedback and Evaluation Faculty members must directly observe, evaluate, and frequently provide feedback on resident performance during each rotation or similar educational assignment. (Core)
V.A.1.	Feedback and Evaluation	5.1.	Resident Evaluation: Feedback and Evaluation Faculty members must directly observe, evaluate, and frequently provide feedback on resident performance during each rotation or similar educational assignment. (Core)
V.A.1.a)	Faculty members must directly observe, evaluate, and frequently provide feedback on resident performance during each rotation or similar educational assignment. (Core)	5.1.	Resident Evaluation: Feedback and Evaluation Faculty members must directly observe, evaluate, and frequently provide feedback on resident performance during each rotation or similar educational assignment. (Core)
V.A.1.b)	Evaluation must be documented at the completion of the assignment. (Core)	5.1.a.	Evaluation must be documented at the completion of the assignment. (Core)
V.A.1.b).(1)	For block rotations of greater than three months in duration, evaluation must be documented at least every three months. (Core)	5.1.a.1.	For block rotations of greater than three months in duration, evaluation must be documented at least every three months. (Core)
V.A.1.b).(2)	Longitudinal experiences, such as continuity clinic in the context of other clinical responsibilities, must be evaluated at least every three months and at completion. (Core)	5.1.a.2.	Longitudinal experiences, such as continuity clinic in the context of other clinical responsibilities, must be evaluated at least every three months and at completion. (Core)
V.A.1.b).(3)	Written end-of-rotation evaluations by faculty members must be provided to the residents within one month of completion of each rotation. (Core)	5.1.a.3.	Written end-of-rotation evaluations by faculty members must be provided to the residents within one month of completion of each rotation. (Core)
V.A.1.c)	The program must provide an objective performance evaluation based on the Competencies and the specialty-specific Milestones, and must: (Core)	5.1.b.	The program must provide an objective performance evaluation based on the Competencies and the specialty-specific Milestones. (Core)
V.A.1.c).(1)	use multiple evaluators (e.g., faculty members, peers, patients, self, and other professional staff members); and, (Core)	5.1.b.1.	The program must use multiple evaluators (e.g., faculty members, peers, patients, self, and other professional staff members). (Core)
V.A.1.c).(2)	provide that information to the Clinical Competency Committee for its synthesis of progressive resident performance and improvement toward unsupervised practice. (Core)	5.1.b.2.	The program must provide that information to the Clinical Competency Committee for its synthesis of progressive resident performance and improvement toward unsupervised practice. (Core)
V.A.1.c).(3)	ensure that assessment for progressive resident responsibility or independence is based upon knowledge, skills, and experience; and, (Core)	5.1.b.3.	The program must ensure that assessment for progressive resident responsibility or independence is based upon knowledge, skills, and experience. (Core)
V.A.1.c).(4)	ensure that resident assessment includes: (Core)	5.1.b.4.	The program must ensure that resident assessment includes: (Core)

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V.A.1.c).(4).(a)	global faculty evaluations (all competencies); (Core)	5.1.b.4.a.	global faculty evaluations (all competencies); (Core)
V.A.1.c).(4).(b)	multi-source evaluations (for Interpersonal and Communication Skills and Professionalism); (Core)	5.1.b.4.b.	multi-source evaluations (for Interpersonal and Communication Skills and Professionalism); (Core)
V.A.1.c).(4).(c)	resident ability to take independent call; and, (Core)	5.1.b.4.c.	resident ability to take independent call; and, (Core)
V.A.1.c).(4).(d)	the Resident Learning Portfolio. (Core)	5.1.b.4.d.	the Resident Learning Portfolio. (Core)
V.A.1.d)	The program director or their designee, with input from the Clinical Competency Committee, must:	[None]	
V.A.1.d).(1)	meet with and review with each resident their documented semi-annual evaluation of performance, including progress along the specialty-specific Milestones; (Core)	5.1.c.	The program director or their designee, with input from the Clinical Competency Committee, must meet with and review with each resident their documented semi-annual evaluation of performance, including progress along the specialty-specific Milestones. (Core)
V.A.1.d).(2)	assist residents in developing individualized learning plans to capitalize on their strengths and identify areas for growth; and, (Core)	5.1.d.	The program director or their designee, with input from the Clinical Competency Committee, must assist residents in developing individualized learning plans to capitalize on their strengths and identify areas for growth. (Core)
V.A.1.d).(3)	develop plans for residents failing to progress, following institutional policies and procedures. (Core)	5.1.e.	The program director or their designee, with input from the Clinical Competency Committee, must develop plans for residents failing to progress, following institutional policies and procedures. (Core)
V.A.1.d).(3).(a)	The program must have a clearly defined process for remediation of resident underperformance. (Core)	5.1.e.1.	The program must have a clearly defined process for remediation of resident underperformance. (Core)
V.A.1.d).(3).(a).(i)	The program should provide more frequent performance reviews of residents experiencing difficulties or receiving unfavorable evaluations. (Core)	5.1.e.2.	The program should provide more frequent performance reviews of residents experiencing difficulties or receiving unfavorable evaluations. (Core)
V.A.1.d).(3).(a).(ii)	When a resident fails to progress satisfactorily, the program should develop a written plan identifying the problems, and address how they can be corrected, and then discuss this plan with the resident. (Core)	5.1.e.3.	When a resident fails to progress satisfactorily, the program should develop a written plan identifying the problems, and address how they can be corrected, and then discuss this plan with the resident. (Core)
V.A.1.d).(3).(a).(ii).(a)	This plan should be signed by the resident and placed in the resident's individual file. (Core)	5.1.e.3.a.	This plan should be signed by the resident and placed in the resident's individual file. (Core)
V.A.1.e)	At least annually, there must be a summative evaluation of each resident that includes their readiness to progress to the next year of the program, if applicable. (Core)	5.1.f.	At least annually, there must be a summative evaluation of each resident that includes their readiness to progress to the next year of the program, if applicable. (Core)
V.A.1.e).(1)	This should include a review of the resident's procedural experiences to ensure complete and accurate tracking in the ACGME Case Log System throughout the duration of the educational program. (Core)	5.1.f.1.	This should include a review of the resident's procedural experiences to ensure complete and accurate tracking in the ACGME Case Log System throughout the duration of the educational program. (Core)
V.A.1.f).	The evaluations of a resident's performance must be accessible for review by the resident. (Core)	5.1.g.	The evaluations of a resident's performance must be accessible for review by the resident. (Core)
V.A.2.	Final Evaluation	5.2.	Resident Evaluation: Final Evaluation The program director must provide a final evaluation for each resident upon completion of the program. (Core)
V.A.2.a)	The program director must provide a final evaluation for each resident upon completion of the program. (Core)	5.2.	Resident Evaluation: Final Evaluation The program director must provide a final evaluation for each resident upon completion of the program. (Core)
V.A.2.a).(1)	The specialty-specific Milestones, and when applicable the specialty-specific Case Logs, must be used as tools to ensure residents are able to engage in autonomous practice upon completion of the program. (Core)	5.2.a.	The specialty-specific Milestones, and when applicable the specialty-specific Case Logs, must be used as tools to ensure residents are able to engage in autonomous practice upon completion of the program. (Core)
V.A.2.a).(2)	The final evaluation must:	[None]	

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V.A.2.a).(2).(a)	become part of the resident's permanent record maintained by the institution, and must be accessible for review by the resident in accordance with institutional policy; (Core)	5.2.b.	The final evaluation must become part of the resident's permanent record maintained by the institution, and must be accessible for review by the resident in accordance with institutional policy. (Core)
V.A.2.a).(2).(b)	verify that the resident has demonstrated the knowledge, skills, and behaviors necessary to enter autonomous practice; and, (Core)	5.2.c.	The final evaluation must verify that the resident has demonstrated the knowledge, skills, and behaviors necessary to enter autonomous practice. (Core)
V.A.2.a).(2).(c)	be shared with the resident upon completion of the program. (Core)	5.2.d.	The final evaluation must be shared with the resident upon completion of the program. (Core)
V.A.3.	A Clinical Competency Committee must be appointed by the program director. (Core)	5.3.	Clinical Competency Committee A Clinical Competency Committee must be appointed by the program director. (Core)
V.A.3.a)	At a minimum, the Clinical Competency Committee must include three members of the program faculty, at least one of whom is a core faculty member. (Core)	5.3.a.	At a minimum, the Clinical Competency Committee must include three members of the program faculty, at least one of whom is a core faculty member. (Core)
V.A.3.a).(1)	Additional members must be faculty members from the same program or other programs, or other health professionals who have extensive contact and experience with the program's residents. (Core)	5.3.b.	Additional members must be faculty members from the same program or other programs, or other health professionals who have extensive contact and experience with the program's residents. (Core)
V.A.3.b)	The Clinical Competency Committee must:	[None]	
V.A.3.b).(1)	review all resident evaluations at least semi-annually; (Core)	5.3.c.	The Clinical Competency Committee must review all resident evaluations at least semi-annually. (Core)
V.A.3.b).(2)	determine each resident's progress on achievement of the specialty-specific Milestones; and, (Core)	5.3.d.	The Clinical Competency Committee must determine each resident's progress on achievement of the specialty-specific Milestones. (Core)
V.A.3.b).(3)	meet prior to the residents' semi-annual evaluations and advise the program director regarding each resident's progress. (Core)	5.3.e.	The Clinical Competency Committee must meet prior to the residents' semi-annual evaluations and advise the program director regarding each resident's progress. (Core)
V.B.	Faculty Evaluation	5.4.	Faculty Evaluation The program must have a process to evaluate each faculty member's performance as it relates to the educational program at least annually. (Core)
V.B.1.	The program must have a process to evaluate each faculty member's performance as it relates to the educational program at least annually. (Core)	5.4.	Faculty Evaluation The program must have a process to evaluate each faculty member's performance as it relates to the educational program at least annually. (Core)
V.B.1.a)	This evaluation must include a review of the faculty member's clinical teaching abilities, engagement with the educational program, participation in faculty development related to their skills as an educator, clinical performance, professionalism, and scholarly activities. (Core)	5.4.a.	This evaluation must include a review of the faculty member's clinical teaching abilities, engagement with the educational program, participation in faculty development related to their skills as an educator, clinical performance, professionalism, and scholarly activities. (Core)
V.B.1.b)	This evaluation must include written, anonymous, and confidential evaluations by the residents. (Core)	5.4.b.	This evaluation must include written, anonymous, and confidential evaluations by the residents. (Core)
V.B.2.	Faculty members must receive feedback on their evaluations at least annually. (Core)	5.4.c.	Faculty members must receive feedback on their evaluations at least annually. (Core)
V.B.3.	Results of the faculty educational evaluations should be incorporated into program-wide faculty development plans. (Core)	5.4.d.	Results of the faculty educational evaluations should be incorporated into program-wide faculty development plans. (Core)
V.C.	Program Evaluation and Improvement	5.5.	Program Evaluation and Improvement The program director must appoint the Program Evaluation Committee to conduct and document the Annual Program Evaluation as part of the program's continuous improvement process. (Core)

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V.C.1.	The program director must appoint the Program Evaluation Committee to conduct and document the Annual Program Evaluation as part of the program's continuous improvement process. (Core)	5.5.	Program Evaluation and Improvement The program director must appoint the Program Evaluation Committee to conduct and document the Annual Program Evaluation as part of the program's continuous improvement process. (Core)
V.C.1.a)	The Program Evaluation Committee must be composed of at least two program faculty members, at least one of whom is a core faculty member, and at least one resident. (Core)	5.5.a.	The Program Evaluation Committee must be composed of at least two program faculty members, at least one of whom is a core faculty member, and at least one resident. (Core)
V.C.1.b)	Program Evaluation Committee responsibilities must include:	[None]	
V.C.1.b).(1)	review of the program's self-determined goals and progress toward meeting them; (Core)	5.5.b.	Program Evaluation Committee responsibilities must include review of the program's self-determined goals and progress toward meeting them. (Core)
V.C.1.b).(2)	guiding ongoing program improvement, including development of new goals, based upon outcomes; and, (Core)	5.5.c.	Program Evaluation Committee responsibilities must include guiding ongoing program improvement, including development of new goals, based upon outcomes. (Core)
V.C.1.b).(3)	review of the current operating environment to identify strengths, challenges, opportunities, and threats as related to the program's mission and aims. (Core)	5.5.d.	Program Evaluation Committee responsibilities must include review of the current operating environment to identify strengths, challenges, opportunities, and threats as related to the program's mission and aims. (Core)
V.C.1.c)	The Program Evaluation Committee should consider the outcomes from prior Annual Program Evaluation(s), aggregate resident and faculty written evaluations of the program, and other relevant data in its assessment of the program. (Core)	5.5.e.	The Program Evaluation Committee should consider the outcomes from prior Annual Program Evaluation(s), aggregate resident and faculty written evaluations of the program, and other relevant data in its assessment of the program. (Core)
V.C.1.d)	The Program Evaluation Committee must evaluate the program's mission and aims, strengths, areas for improvement, and threats. (Core)	5.5.f.	The Program Evaluation Committee must evaluate the program's mission and aims, strengths, areas for improvement, and threats. (Core)
V.C.1.e)	The Annual Program Evaluation, including the action plan, must be distributed to and discussed with the residents and the members of the teaching faculty, and be submitted to the DIO. (Core)	5.5.g.	The Annual Program Evaluation, including the action plan, must be distributed to and discussed with the residents and the members of the teaching faculty, and be submitted to the DIO. (Core)
V.C.2.	The program must complete a Self-Study and submit it to the DIO. (Core)	5.5.h.	The program must complete a Self-Study and submit it to the DIO. (Core)
V.C.3.	<p><i>One goal of ACGME-accredited education is to educate physicians who seek and achieve board certification. One measure of the effectiveness of the educational program is the ultimate pass rate.</i></p> <p><i>The program director should encourage all eligible program graduates to take the certifying examination offered by the applicable American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) member board or American Osteopathic Association (AOA) certifying board.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Board Certification</p> <p><i>One goal of ACGME-accredited education is to educate physicians who seek and achieve board certification. One measure of the effectiveness of the educational program is the ultimate pass rate.</i></p> <p><i>The program director should encourage all eligible program graduates to take the certifying examination offered by the applicable American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) member board or American Osteopathic Association (AOA) certifying board.</i></p>
V.C.3.a)	For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) an annual written exam, in the preceding three years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)	5.6.	Board Certification For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) an annual written exam, in the preceding three years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)
V.C.3.b)	For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) a biennial written exam, in the preceding six years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)	5.6.a.	For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) a biennial written exam, in the preceding six years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)

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V.C.3.c)	For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) an annual oral exam, in the preceding three years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)	5.6.b.	For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) an annual oral exam, in the preceding three years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)
V.C.3.d)	For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) a biennial oral exam, in the preceding six years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)	5.6.c.	For specialties in which the ABMS member board and/or AOA certifying board offer(s) a biennial oral exam, in the preceding six years, the program's aggregate pass rate of those taking the examination for the first time must be higher than the bottom fifth percentile of programs in that specialty. (Outcome)
V.C.3.e)	For each of the exams referenced in V.C.3.a)-d), any program whose graduates over the time period specified in the requirement have achieved an 80 percent pass rate will have met this requirement, no matter the percentile rank of the program for pass rate in that specialty. (Outcome)	5.6.d.	For each of the exams referenced in 5.6.a.-c., any program whose graduates over the time period specified in the requirement have achieved an 80 percent pass rate will have met this requirement, no matter the percentile rank of the program for pass rate in that specialty. (Outcome)
V.C.3.f)	Programs must report, in ADS, board certification status annually for the cohort of board-eligible residents that graduated seven years earlier. (Core)	5.6.e.	Programs must report, in ADS, board certification status annually for the cohort of board-eligible residents that graduated seven years earlier. (Core)
VI	<p>The Learning and Working Environment</p> <p><i>Residency education must occur in the context of a learning and working environment that emphasizes the following principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Excellence in the safety and quality of care rendered to patients by residents today</i> • <i>Excellence in the safety and quality of care rendered to patients by today's residents in their future practice</i> • <i>Excellence in professionalism</i> • <i>Appreciation for the privilege of caring for patients</i> • <i>Commitment to the well-being of the students, residents, faculty members, and all members of the health care team</i> 	Section 6	<p>Section 6: The Learning and Working Environment</p> <p>The Learning and Working Environment</p> <p><i>Residency education must occur in the context of a learning and working environment that emphasizes the following principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Excellence in the safety and quality of care rendered to patients by residents today</i> • <i>Excellence in the safety and quality of care rendered to patients by today's residents in their future practice</i> • <i>Excellence in professionalism</i> • <i>Appreciation for the privilege of caring for patients</i> • <i>Commitment to the well-being of the students, residents, faculty members, and all members of the health care team</i>
VI.A.	Patient Safety, Quality Improvement, Supervision, and Accountability	[None]	
VI.A.1.	Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	[None]	
VI.A.1.a)	Patient Safety	[None]	
VI.A.1.a).(1)	<p>Culture of Safety</p> <p><i>A culture of safety requires continuous identification of vulnerabilities and a willingness to transparently deal with them. An effective organization has formal mechanisms to assess the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of its personnel toward safety in order to identify areas for improvement.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Culture of Safety</p> <p><i>A culture of safety requires continuous identification of vulnerabilities and a willingness to transparently deal with them. An effective organization has formal mechanisms to assess the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of its personnel toward safety in order to identify areas for improvement.</i></p>

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VI.A.1.a).(1).(a)	The program, its faculty, residents, and fellows must actively participate in patient safety systems and contribute to a culture of safety. (Core)	6.1.	The program, its faculty, residents, and fellows must actively participate in patient safety systems and contribute to a culture of safety. (Core)
VI.A.1.a).(2)	Patient Safety Events <i>Reporting, investigation, and follow-up of safety events, near misses, and unsafe conditions are pivotal mechanisms for improving patient safety, and are essential for the success of any patient safety program. Feedback and experiential learning are essential to developing true competence in the ability to identify causes and institute sustainable systems-based changes to ameliorate patient safety vulnerabilities.</i>	[None]	Patient Safety Events <i>Reporting, investigation, and follow-up of safety events, near misses, and unsafe conditions are pivotal mechanisms for improving patient safety, and are essential for the success of any patient safety program. Feedback and experiential learning are essential to developing true competence in the ability to identify causes and institute sustainable systems-based changes to ameliorate patient safety vulnerabilities.</i>
VI.A.1.a).(2).(a)	Residents, fellows, faculty members, and other clinical staff members must:	[None]	
VI.A.1.a).(2).(a).(i)	know their responsibilities in reporting patient safety events and unsafe conditions at the clinical site, including how to report such events; and, (Core)	6.2.	Residents, fellows, faculty members, and other clinical staff members must know their responsibilities in reporting patient safety events and unsafe conditions at the clinical site, including how to report such events. (Core)
VI.A.1.a).(2).(a).(ii)	be provided with summary information of their institution's patient safety reports. (Core)	6.2.a.	Residents, fellows, faculty members, and other clinical staff members must be provided with summary information of their institution's patient safety reports. (Core)
VI.A.1.a).(2).(b)	Residents must participate as team members in real and/or simulated interprofessional clinical patient safety and quality improvement activities, such as root cause analyses or other activities that include analysis, as well as formulation and implementation of actions. (Core)	6.3.	Residents must participate as team members in real and/or simulated interprofessional clinical patient safety and quality improvement activities, such as root cause analyses or other activities that include analysis, as well as formulation and implementation of actions. (Core)
VI.A.1.a).(3)	Quality Metrics <i>Access to data is essential to prioritizing activities for care improvement and evaluating success of improvement efforts.</i>	[None]	Quality Metrics <i>Access to data is essential to prioritizing activities for care improvement and evaluating success of improvement efforts.</i>
VI.A.1.a).(3).(a)	Residents and faculty members must receive data on quality metrics and benchmarks related to their patient populations. (Core)	6.4.	Residents and faculty members must receive data on quality metrics and benchmarks related to their patient populations. (Core)
VI.A.2.	Supervision and Accountability	[None]	Supervision and Accountability <i>Although the attending physician is ultimately responsible for the care of the patient, every physician shares in the responsibility and accountability for their efforts in the provision of care. Effective programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, define, widely communicate, and monitor a structured chain of responsibility and accountability as it relates to the supervision of all patient care.</i> <i>Supervision in the setting of graduate medical education provides safe and effective care to patients; ensures each resident's development of the skills, knowledge, and attitudes required to enter the unsupervised practice of medicine; and establishes a foundation for continued professional growth.</i>

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VI.A.2.a)	<p><i>Although the attending physician is ultimately responsible for the care of the patient, every physician shares in the responsibility and accountability for their efforts in the provision of care. Effective programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, define, widely communicate, and monitor a structured chain of responsibility and accountability as it relates to the supervision of all patient care.</i></p> <p><i>Supervision in the setting of graduate medical education provides safe and effective care to patients; ensures each resident's development of the skills, knowledge, and attitudes required to enter the unsupervised practice of medicine; and establishes a foundation for continued professional growth.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Supervision and Accountability <i>Although the attending physician is ultimately responsible for the care of the patient, every physician shares in the responsibility and accountability for their efforts in the provision of care. Effective programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, define, widely communicate, and monitor a structured chain of responsibility and accountability as it relates to the supervision of all patient care.</i></p> <p><i>Supervision in the setting of graduate medical education provides safe and effective care to patients; ensures each resident's development of the skills, knowledge, and attitudes required to enter the unsupervised practice of medicine; and establishes a foundation for continued professional growth.</i></p>
VI.A.2.a).(1)	Residents and faculty members must inform each patient of their respective roles in that patient's care when providing direct patient care. (Core)	6.5.	Residents and faculty members must inform each patient of their respective roles in that patient's care when providing direct patient care. This information must be available to residents, faculty members, other members of the health care team, and patients. (Core)
VI.A.2.a).(1).(a)	This information must be available to residents, faculty members, other members of the health care team, and patients. (Core)	6.5.	Residents and faculty members must inform each patient of their respective roles in that patient's care when providing direct patient care. This information must be available to residents, faculty members, other members of the health care team, and patients. (Core)
VI.A.2.a).(2)	The program must demonstrate that the appropriate level of supervision in place for all residents is based on each resident's level of training and ability, as well as patient complexity and acuity. Supervision may be exercised through a variety of methods, as appropriate to the situation. (Core)	6.6.	The program must demonstrate that the appropriate level of supervision in place for all residents is based on each resident's level of training and ability, as well as patient complexity and acuity. Supervision may be exercised through a variety of methods, as appropriate to the situation. (Core)
VI.A.2.b)	<p>Levels of Supervision</p> <p>To promote appropriate resident supervision while providing for graded authority and responsibility, the program must use the following classification of supervision:</p>	[None]	<p>Levels of Supervision</p> <p><i>To promote appropriate resident supervision while providing for graded authority and responsibility, the program must use the following classification of supervision.</i></p>
VI.A.2.b).(1)	Direct Supervision	6.7.	<p>Direct Supervision <i>The supervising physician is physically present with the resident during the key portions of the patient interaction.</i></p> <p><i>The supervising physician and/or patient is not physically present with the resident and the supervising physician is concurrently monitoring the patient care through appropriate telecommunication technology.</i></p>
VI.A.2.b).(1).(a)	the supervising physician is physically present with the resident during the key portions of the patient interaction; or, [The Review Committee may further specify]	6.7.	<p>Direct Supervision <i>The supervising physician is physically present with the resident during the key portions of the patient interaction.</i></p> <p><i>The supervising physician and/or patient is not physically present with the resident and the supervising physician is concurrently monitoring the patient care through appropriate telecommunication technology.</i></p>
VI.A.2.b).(1).(a).(i)	PGY-1 residents must initially be supervised directly, only as described in VI.A.2.b).(1).(a). (Core)	6.7.a.	PGY-1 residents must initially be supervised directly, only as described in the above definition. (Core)

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VI.A.2.b).(1).(b)	the supervising physician and/or patient is not physically present with the resident and the supervising physician is concurrently monitoring the patient care through appropriate telecommunication technology.	6.7.	<p>Direct Supervision <i>The supervising physician is physically present with the resident during the key portions of the patient interaction.</i></p> <p><i>The supervising physician and/or patient is not physically present with the resident and the supervising physician is concurrently monitoring the patient care through appropriate telecommunication technology.</i></p>
VI.A.2.b).(1).(b).(i)	The program must have clear guidelines that delineate which competencies must be demonstrated to determine when a resident can progress to indirect supervision. (Core)	6.7.b.	The program must have clear guidelines that delineate which competencies must be demonstrated to determine when a resident can progress to indirect supervision. (Core)
VI.A.2.b).(1).(b).(ii)	The program director must ensure that clear expectations exist and are communicated to the residents, and that these expectations outline specific situations in which a resident would still require direct supervision. (Core)	6.7.c.	The program director must ensure that clear expectations exist and are communicated to the residents, and that these expectations outline specific situations in which a resident would still require direct supervision. (Core)
VI.A.2.b).(2)	Indirect Supervision: the supervising physician is not providing physical or concurrent visual or audio supervision but is immediately available to the resident for guidance and is available to provide appropriate direct supervision.	[None]	<p>Indirect Supervision <i>The supervising physician is not providing physical or concurrent visual or audio supervision but is immediately available to the resident for guidance and is available to provide appropriate direct supervision.</i></p>
VI.A.2.b).(3)	Oversight – the supervising physician is available to provide review of procedures/encounters with feedback provided after care is delivered.	[None]	<p>Oversight <i>The supervising physician is available to provide review of procedures/encounters with feedback provided after care is delivered.</i></p>
VI.A.2.c)	The program must define when physical presence of a supervising physician is required. (Core)	6.8.	The program must define when physical presence of a supervising physician is required. (Core)
VI.A.2.d)	The privilege of progressive authority and responsibility, conditional independence, and a supervisory role in patient care delegated to each resident must be assigned by the program director and faculty members. (Core)	6.9.	The privilege of progressive authority and responsibility, conditional independence, and a supervisory role in patient care delegated to each resident must be assigned by the program director and faculty members. (Core)
VI.A.2.d).(1)	The program director must evaluate each resident’s abilities based on specific criteria, guided by the Milestones. (Core)	6.9.a.	The program director must evaluate each resident’s abilities based on specific criteria, guided by the Milestones. (Core)
VI.A.2.d).(2)	Faculty members functioning as supervising physicians must delegate portions of care to residents based on the needs of the patient and the skills of each resident. (Core)	6.9.b.	Faculty members functioning as supervising physicians must delegate portions of care to residents based on the needs of the patient and the skills of each resident. (Core)
VI.A.2.d).(3)	Senior residents or fellows should serve in a supervisory role to junior residents in recognition of their progress toward independence, based on the needs of each patient and the skills of the individual resident or fellow. (Detail)	6.9.c.	Senior residents or fellows should serve in a supervisory role to junior residents in recognition of their progress toward independence, based on the needs of each patient and the skills of the individual resident or fellow. (Detail)
VI.A.2.e)	Programs must set guidelines for circumstances and events in which residents must communicate with the supervising faculty member(s). (Core)	6.10.	Programs must set guidelines for circumstances and events in which residents must communicate with the supervising faculty member(s). (Core)
VI.A.2.e).(1)	Each resident must know the limits of their scope of authority, and the circumstances under which the resident is permitted to act with conditional independence. (Outcome)	6.10.a.	Each resident must know the limits of their scope of authority, and the circumstances under which the resident is permitted to act with conditional independence. (Outcome)
VI.A.2.f)	Faculty supervision assignments must be of sufficient duration to assess the knowledge and skills of each resident and to delegate to the resident the appropriate level of patient care authority and responsibility. (Core)	6.11.	Faculty supervision assignments must be of sufficient duration to assess the knowledge and skills of each resident and to delegate to the resident the appropriate level of patient care authority and responsibility. (Core)

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VI.B.	Professionalism	6.12.	Professionalism Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must educate residents and faculty members concerning the professional and ethical responsibilities of physicians, including but not limited to their obligation to be appropriately rested and fit to provide the care required by their patients. (Core)
VI.B.1.	Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must educate residents and faculty members concerning the professional and ethical responsibilities of physicians, including but not limited to their obligation to be appropriately rested and fit to provide the care required by their patients. (Core)	6.12.	Professionalism Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must educate residents and faculty members concerning the professional and ethical responsibilities of physicians, including but not limited to their obligation to be appropriately rested and fit to provide the care required by their patients. (Core)
VI.B.2.	The learning objectives of the program must:	[None]	
VI.B.2.a)	be accomplished without excessive reliance on residents to fulfill non-physician obligations; (Core)	6.12.a.	The learning objectives of the program must be accomplished without excessive reliance on residents to fulfill non-physician obligations. (Core)
VI.B.2.b)	ensure manageable patient care responsibilities; and, (Core)	6.12.b.	The learning objectives of the program must ensure manageable patient care responsibilities. (Core)
VI.B.2.c)	include efforts to enhance the meaning that each resident finds in the experience of being a physician, including protecting time with patients, providing administrative support, promoting progressive independence and flexibility, and enhancing professional relationships. (Core)	6.12.c.	The learning objectives of the program must include efforts to enhance the meaning that each resident finds in the experience of being a physician, including protecting time with patients, providing administrative support, promoting progressive independence and flexibility, and enhancing professional relationships. (Core)
VI.B.3.	The program director, in partnership with the Sponsoring Institution, must provide a culture of professionalism that supports patient safety and personal responsibility. (Core)	6.12.d.	The program director, in partnership with the Sponsoring Institution, must provide a culture of professionalism that supports patient safety and personal responsibility. (Core)
VI.B.4.	Residents and faculty members must demonstrate an understanding of their personal role in the safety and welfare of patients entrusted to their care, including the ability to report unsafe conditions and safety events. (Core)	6.12.e.	Residents and faculty members must demonstrate an understanding of their personal role in the safety and welfare of patients entrusted to their care, including the ability to report unsafe conditions and safety events. (Core)
VI.B.5.	Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must provide a professional, equitable, respectful, and civil environment that is psychologically safe and that is free from discrimination, sexual and other forms of harassment, mistreatment, abuse, or coercion of students, residents, faculty, and staff. (Core)	6.12.f.	Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must provide a professional, equitable, respectful, and civil environment that is psychologically safe and that is free from discrimination, sexual and other forms of harassment, mistreatment, abuse, or coercion of students, residents, faculty, and staff. (Core)
VI.B.6.	Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, should have a process for education of residents and faculty regarding unprofessional behavior and a confidential process for reporting, investigating, and addressing such concerns. (Core)	6.12.g.	Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, should have a process for education of residents and faculty regarding unprofessional behavior and a confidential process for reporting, investigating, and addressing such concerns. (Core)

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VI.C.	<p>Well-Being</p> <p><i>Psychological, emotional, and physical well-being are critical in the development of the competent, caring, and resilient physician and require proactive attention to life inside and outside of medicine. Well-being requires that physicians retain the joy in medicine while managing their own real-life stresses. Self-care and responsibility to support other members of the health care team are important components of professionalism; they are also skills that must be modeled, learned, and nurtured in the context of other aspects of residency training.</i></p> <p><i>Residents and faculty members are at risk for burnout and depression. Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, have the same responsibility to address well-being as other aspects of resident competence. Physicians and all members of the health care team share responsibility for the well-being of each other. A positive culture in a clinical learning environment models constructive behaviors, and prepares residents with the skills and attitudes needed to thrive throughout their careers.</i></p>	[None]	<p>Well-Being</p> <p><i>Psychological, emotional, and physical well-being are critical in the development of the competent, caring, and resilient physician and require proactive attention to life inside and outside of medicine. Well-being requires that physicians retain the joy in medicine while managing their own real-life stresses. Self-care and responsibility to support other members of the health care team are important components of professionalism; they are also skills that must be modeled, learned, and nurtured in the context of other aspects of residency training.</i></p> <p><i>Residents and faculty members are at risk for burnout and depression. Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, have the same responsibility to address well-being as other aspects of resident competence. Physicians and all members of the health care team share responsibility for the well-being of each other. A positive culture in a clinical learning environment models constructive behaviors, and prepares residents with the skills and attitudes needed to thrive throughout their careers.</i></p>
VI.C.1.	The responsibility of the program, in partnership with the Sponsoring Institution, must include:	6.13.	The responsibility of the program, in partnership with the Sponsoring Institution, must include:
VI.C.1.a)	attention to scheduling, work intensity, and work compression that impacts resident well-being; (Core)	6.13.a.	attention to scheduling, work intensity, and work compression that impacts resident well-being; (Core)
VI.C.1.b)	evaluating workplace safety data and addressing the safety of residents and faculty members; (Core)	6.13.b.	evaluating workplace safety data and addressing the safety of residents and faculty members; (Core)
VI.C.1.c)	policies and programs that encourage optimal resident and faculty member well-being; and, (Core)	6.13.c.	policies and programs that encourage optimal resident and faculty member well-being; and, (Core)
VI.C.1.c).(1)	Residents must be given the opportunity to attend medical, mental health, and dental care appointments, including those scheduled during their working hours. (Core)	6.13.c.1.	Residents must be given the opportunity to attend medical, mental health, and dental care appointments, including those scheduled during their working hours. (Core)
VI.C.1.d)	education of residents and faculty members in:	6.13.d.	education of residents and faculty members in:
VI.C.1.d).(1)	identification of the symptoms of burnout, depression, and substance use disorders, suicidal ideation, or potential for violence, including means to assist those who experience these conditions; (Core)	6.13.d.1.	identification of the symptoms of burnout, depression, and substance use disorders, suicidal ideation, or potential for violence, including means to assist those who experience these conditions; (Core)
VI.C.1.d).(2)	recognition of these symptoms in themselves and how to seek appropriate care; and, (Core)	6.13.d.2.	recognition of these symptoms in themselves and how to seek appropriate care; and, (Core)
VI.C.1.d).(3)	access to appropriate tools for self-screening. (Core)	6.13.d.3.	access to appropriate tools for self-screening. (Core)
VI.C.1.e)	providing access to confidential, affordable mental health assessment, counseling, and treatment, including access to urgent and emergent care 24 hours a day, seven days a week. (Core)	6.13.e.	providing access to confidential, affordable mental health assessment, counseling, and treatment, including access to urgent and emergent care 24 hours a day, seven days a week. (Core)
VI.C.2.	There are circumstances in which residents may be unable to attend work, including but not limited to fatigue, illness, family emergencies, and medical, parental, or caregiver leave. Each program must allow an appropriate length of absence for residents unable to perform their patient care responsibilities. (Core)	6.14.	There are circumstances in which residents may be unable to attend work, including but not limited to fatigue, illness, family emergencies, and medical, parental, or caregiver leave. Each program must allow an appropriate length of absence for residents unable to perform their patient care responsibilities. (Core)
VI.C.2.a)	The program must have policies and procedures in place to ensure coverage of patient care and ensure continuity of patient care. (Core)	6.14.a.	The program must have policies and procedures in place to ensure coverage of patient care and ensure continuity of patient care. (Core)

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VI.C.2.b)	These policies must be implemented without fear of negative consequences for the resident who is or was unable to provide the clinical work. (Core)	6.14.b.	These policies must be implemented without fear of negative consequences for the resident who is or was unable to provide the clinical work. (Core)
VI.D.	Fatigue Mitigation	6.15.	Fatigue Mitigation Programs must educate all residents and faculty members in recognition of the signs of fatigue and sleep deprivation, alertness management, and fatigue mitigation processes. (Detail)
VI.D.1.	Programs must educate all residents and faculty members in recognition of the signs of fatigue and sleep deprivation, alertness management, and fatigue mitigation processes. (Detail)	6.15.	Fatigue Mitigation Programs must educate all residents and faculty members in recognition of the signs of fatigue and sleep deprivation, alertness management, and fatigue mitigation processes. (Detail)
VI.D.2.	The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must ensure adequate sleep facilities and safe transportation options for residents who may be too fatigued to safely return home. (Core)	6.16.	The program, in partnership with its Sponsoring Institution, must ensure adequate sleep facilities and safe transportation options for residents who may be too fatigued to safely return home. (Core)
VI.E.	Clinical Responsibilities, Teamwork, and Transitions of Care	[None]	
VI.E.1.	Clinical Responsibilities The clinical responsibilities for each resident must be based on PGY level, patient safety, resident ability, severity and complexity of patient illness/condition, and available support services. (Core)	6.17.	Clinical Responsibilities The clinical responsibilities for each resident must be based on PGY level, patient safety, resident ability, severity and complexity of patient illness/condition, and available support services. (Core)
VI.E.2.	Teamwork Residents must care for patients in an environment that maximizes communication and promotes safe, interprofessional, team-based care in the specialty and larger health system. (Core)	6.18.	Teamwork Residents must care for patients in an environment that maximizes communication and promotes safe, interprofessional, team-based care in the specialty and larger health system. (Core)
VI.E.3.	Transitions of Care	6.19.	Transitions of Care Programs must design clinical assignments to optimize transitions in patient care, including their safety, frequency, and structure. (Core)
VI.E.3.a)	Programs must design clinical assignments to optimize transitions in patient care, including their safety, frequency, and structure. (Core)	6.19.	Transitions of Care Programs must design clinical assignments to optimize transitions in patient care, including their safety, frequency, and structure. (Core)
VI.E.3.b)	Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must ensure and monitor effective, structured hand-off processes to facilitate both continuity of care and patient safety. (Core)	6.19.a.	Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must ensure and monitor effective, structured hand-off processes to facilitate both continuity of care and patient safety. (Core)
VI.E.3.c)	Programs must ensure that residents are competent in communicating with team members in the hand-off process. (Outcome)	6.19.b.	Programs must ensure that residents are competent in communicating with team members in the hand-off process. (Outcome)
VI.F.	Clinical Experience and Education <i>Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must design an effective program structure that is configured to provide residents with educational and clinical experience opportunities, as well as reasonable opportunities for rest and personal activities.</i>	[None]	Clinical Experience and Education <i>Programs, in partnership with their Sponsoring Institutions, must design an effective program structure that is configured to provide residents with educational and clinical experience opportunities, as well as reasonable opportunities for rest and personal activities.</i>
VI.F.1.	Maximum Hours of Clinical and Educational Work per Week Clinical and educational work hours must be limited to no more than 80 hours per week, averaged over a four-week period, inclusive of all in-house clinical and educational activities, clinical work done from home, and all moonlighting. (Core)	6.20.	Maximum Hours of Clinical and Educational Work per Week Clinical and educational work hours must be limited to no more than 80 hours per week, averaged over a four-week period, inclusive of all in-house clinical and educational activities, clinical work done from home, and all moonlighting. (Core)

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VI.F.2.	Mandatory Time Free of Clinical Work and Education	6.21.	Mandatory Time Free of Clinical Work and Education Residents should have eight hours off between scheduled clinical work and education periods. (Detail)
VI.F.2.a)	Residents should have eight hours off between scheduled clinical work and education periods. (Detail)	6.21.	Mandatory Time Free of Clinical Work and Education Residents should have eight hours off between scheduled clinical work and education periods. (Detail)
VI.F.2.b)	Residents must have at least 14 hours free of clinical work and education after 24 hours of in-house call. (Core)	6.21.a.	Residents must have at least 14 hours free of clinical work and education after 24 hours of in-house call. (Core)
VI.F.2.c)	Residents must be scheduled for a minimum of one day in seven free of clinical work and required education (when averaged over four weeks). At-home call cannot be assigned on these free days. (Core)	6.21.b.	Residents must be scheduled for a minimum of one day in seven free of clinical work and required education (when averaged over four weeks). At-home call cannot be assigned on these free days. (Core)
VI.F.3.	Maximum Clinical Work and Education Period Length	6.22.	Maximum Clinical Work and Education Period Length Clinical and educational work periods for residents must not exceed 24 hours of continuous scheduled clinical assignments. (Core)
VI.F.3.a)	Clinical and educational work periods for residents must not exceed 24 hours of continuous scheduled clinical assignments. (Core)	6.22.	Maximum Clinical Work and Education Period Length Clinical and educational work periods for residents must not exceed 24 hours of continuous scheduled clinical assignments. (Core)
VI.F.3.a).(1)	Up to four hours of additional time may be used for activities related to patient safety, such as providing effective transitions of care, and/or resident education. Additional patient care responsibilities must not be assigned to a resident during this time. (Core)	6.22.a.	Up to four hours of additional time may be used for activities related to patient safety, such as providing effective transitions of care, and/or resident education. Additional patient care responsibilities must not be assigned to a resident during this time. (Core)
VI.F.4.	Clinical and Educational Work Hour Exceptions	6.23.	Clinical and Educational Work Hour Exceptions In rare circumstances, after handing off all other responsibilities, a resident, on their own initiative, may elect to remain or return to the clinical site in the following circumstances: to continue to provide care to a single severely ill or unstable patient; to give humanistic attention to the needs of a patient or patient's family; or to attend unique educational events. (Detail)
VI.F.4.a)	In rare circumstances, after handing off all other responsibilities, a resident, on their own initiative, may elect to remain or return to the clinical site in the following circumstances: to continue to provide care to a single severely ill or unstable patient; to give humanistic attention to the needs of a patient or patient's family; or to attend unique educational events. (Detail)	6.23.	Clinical and Educational Work Hour Exceptions In rare circumstances, after handing off all other responsibilities, a resident, on their own initiative, may elect to remain or return to the clinical site in the following circumstances: to continue to provide care to a single severely ill or unstable patient; to give humanistic attention to the needs of a patient or patient's family; or to attend unique educational events. (Detail)
VI.F.4.b)	These additional hours of care or education must be counted toward the 80-hour weekly limit. (Detail)	6.23.a.	These additional hours of care or education must be counted toward the 80-hour weekly limit. (Detail)
VI.F.4.c)	A Review Committee may grant rotation-specific exceptions for up to 10 percent or a maximum of 88 clinical and educational work hours to individual programs based on a sound educational rationale. The Review Committee for Radiology will not consider requests for exceptions to the 80-hour limit to the residents' work week.	6.24.	A Review Committee may grant rotation-specific exceptions for up to 10 percent or a maximum of 88 clinical and educational work hours to individual programs based on a sound educational rationale. The Review Committee for Radiology will not consider requests for exceptions to the 80-hour limit to the residents' work week.
VI.F.5.	Moonlighting	6.25.	Moonlighting Moonlighting must not interfere with the ability of the resident to achieve the goals and objectives of the educational program, and must not interfere with the resident's fitness for work nor compromise patient safety. (Core)

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VI.F.5.a)	Moonlighting must not interfere with the ability of the resident to achieve the goals and objectives of the educational program, and must not interfere with the resident's fitness for work nor compromise patient safety. (Core)	6.25.	Moonlighting Moonlighting must not interfere with the ability of the resident to achieve the goals and objectives of the educational program, and must not interfere with the resident's fitness for work nor compromise patient safety. (Core)
VI.F.5.b)	Time spent by residents in internal and external moonlighting (as defined in the ACGME Glossary of Terms) must be counted toward the 80-hour maximum weekly limit. (Core)	6.25.a.	Time spent by residents in internal and external moonlighting (as defined in the ACGME Glossary of Terms) must be counted toward the 80-hour maximum weekly limit. (Core)
VI.F.5.c)	PGY-1 residents are not permitted to moonlight. (Core)	6.25.b.	PGY-1 residents are not permitted to moonlight. (Core)
VI.F.6.	In-House Night Float Night float must occur within the context of the 80-hour and one-day-off-in-seven requirements. (Core)	6.26.	In-House Night Float Night float must occur within the context of the 80-hour and one-day-off-in-seven requirements. (Core)
VI.F.7.	Maximum In-House On-Call Frequency Residents must be scheduled for in-house call no more frequently than every third night (when averaged over a four-week period). (Core)	6.27.	Maximum In-House On-Call Frequency Residents must be scheduled for in-house call no more frequently than every third night (when averaged over a four-week period). (Core)
VI.F.8.	At-Home Call	6.28.	At-Home Call Time spent on patient care activities by residents on at-home call must count toward the 80-hour maximum weekly limit. The frequency of at-home call is not subject to the every-third-night limitation, but must satisfy the requirement for one day in seven free of clinical work and education, when averaged over four weeks. (Core)
VI.F.8.a)	Time spent on patient care activities by residents on at-home call must count toward the 80-hour maximum weekly limit. The frequency of at-home call is not subject to the every-third-night limitation, but must satisfy the requirement for one day in seven free of clinical work and education, when averaged over four weeks. (Core)	6.28.	At-Home Call Time spent on patient care activities by residents on at-home call must count toward the 80-hour maximum weekly limit. The frequency of at-home call is not subject to the every-third-night limitation, but must satisfy the requirement for one day in seven free of clinical work and education, when averaged over four weeks. (Core)
VI.F.8.a).(1)	At-home call must not be so frequent or taxing as to preclude rest or reasonable personal time for each resident. (Core)	6.28.a.	At-home call must not be so frequent or taxing as to preclude rest or reasonable personal time for each resident. (Core)