Radiology (rey-dee-ol-uh-jee) n. – Radiology is a medical specialty dedicated to the safe and appropriate use of imaging modalities, including radiography, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance (MRI), ultrasound and nuclear medicine to diagnose and treat medical conditions.

The Job Description
Radiologists set protocol, review and interpret images such as chest x-rays (called radiographs) and brain MRIs, and communicate their findings to the referring physician, provider, and—more and more—directly to the patient. Radiologists often make initial and/or definitive diagnosis of a disease process, impacting patient care. Many radiologists also perform minimally invasive image-guided procedures to diagnose or treat disease.

Radiology by the Numbers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1,156</th>
<th>166</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>radiology residency positions*</td>
<td>radiology programs offering PGY-2 positions*</td>
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<th>27,453</th>
<th>TOP 25%</th>
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<td>total radiologist workforce*</td>
<td>of medical specialties in salary**</td>
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The Job Description

Two Ways to Get There

1. DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY RESIDENCY
   1 year preliminary training
   4 years residency
   Fellowship (includes 1-2 years of additional training; not required, but common)

   Common Focus Areas:
   - Abdominal Imaging
   - Breast Imaging/Mammography
   - Chest Imaging
   - Emergency Radiology
   - Interventional Radiology
   - Musculoskeletal Imaging
   - Nuclear Medicine
   - Neuroradiology
   - Pediatric Radiology
   - Ultrasound
   - Women’s Imaging

OR

2. INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY RESIDENCY
   1 year preliminary training
   Integrated residency (includes 3 years of diagnostic radiology residency, 2 years interventional radiology)
   Multiple pathways.
   No fellowship required.

CONSIDER A CAREER IN RADIOLOGY:
Contact membership@RSNA.org