To be fully competent practitioners after their residencies, residents must acquire knowledge, skills, and attitudes beyond the scope of the defined educational experiences usually offered by the radiology post-graduate programs. This set of topics, referred to as the core curriculum, includes ethics, socioeconomics, research design, and skills required for critical review of works of literature.

Practice-based learning involves a willingness to learn from errors and to use them to improve the process of care. There is also a need for residents to be more skeptical and creative. Professionalism refers to sensitivity to patients, commitment to ethical principles, particular demeanor, and respect for patients, peers, faculty, and other health care workers.

Residents must understand the entire health care system; be aware of the costs, risks, and benefits, and advocate for quality patient care. The residents should know their limitations and the limitations of the studies they are interpreting. It is not always possible to be sure. Radiology training should occur in an environment that allows sufficient resident experience in the full range of all radiological examinations, procedures, and interpretation. Residents should get opportunities to learn in an atmosphere free of fear of intimidation or retaliation, and be exposed to a regular review of ethical, socioeconomic, medico-legal, and cost contentment issues and receive an appropriate introduction to communication skills, research methods of critical review of the literature necessary for acquiring lifelong learning.

Evidence-based should be encouraged than case discussions for the benefit of the clinicians only. Assessments as part of outcome-based training will assume that faculties are held accountable for providing the kind of training that prepares residents to meet individual and patient needs. The healthcare environment is rapidly evolving, and we must adapt to it if we are going to make a difference. We need to apply practical wisdom, personal experience and promote plans or philosophies through group influences and other interacting groups or individuals. Although self-motivation usually ensures success during training, most face challenges transitioning from training to a practice involving extrinsic influencers.