



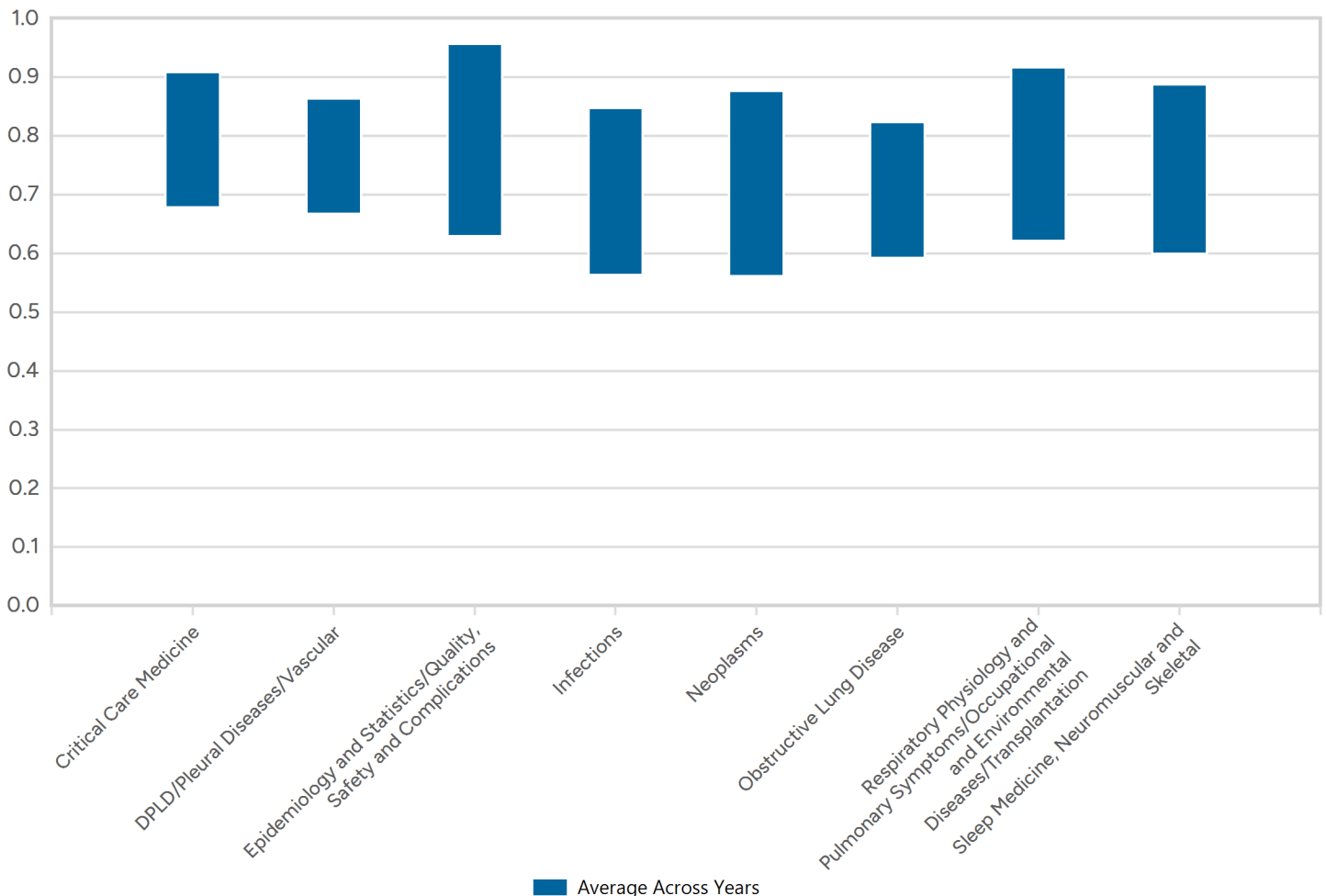
# Knowledge Gaps Report

## GENERAL INFO

The purpose of the Specialty Knowledge Gaps report is to provide information regarding areas of relative strength and weakness based on physician performance on the American Board of Internal Medicine (ABIM) Longitudinal Knowledge Assessment (LKA®). Each of the charts below shows average performance (the average percentage of questions answered correctly) in the top-level blueprint areas, both overall as well as in relation to various demographic categorizations. It is important to note that these data are based on percent correct scores and not the equated scores provided in the score reports. Because percent correct scores are reported here, differences in performance can be attributed either to the differences in the difficulties of the tests and/or differences in the ability levels of the different candidate groups. Interpretation of this data should be made with care.

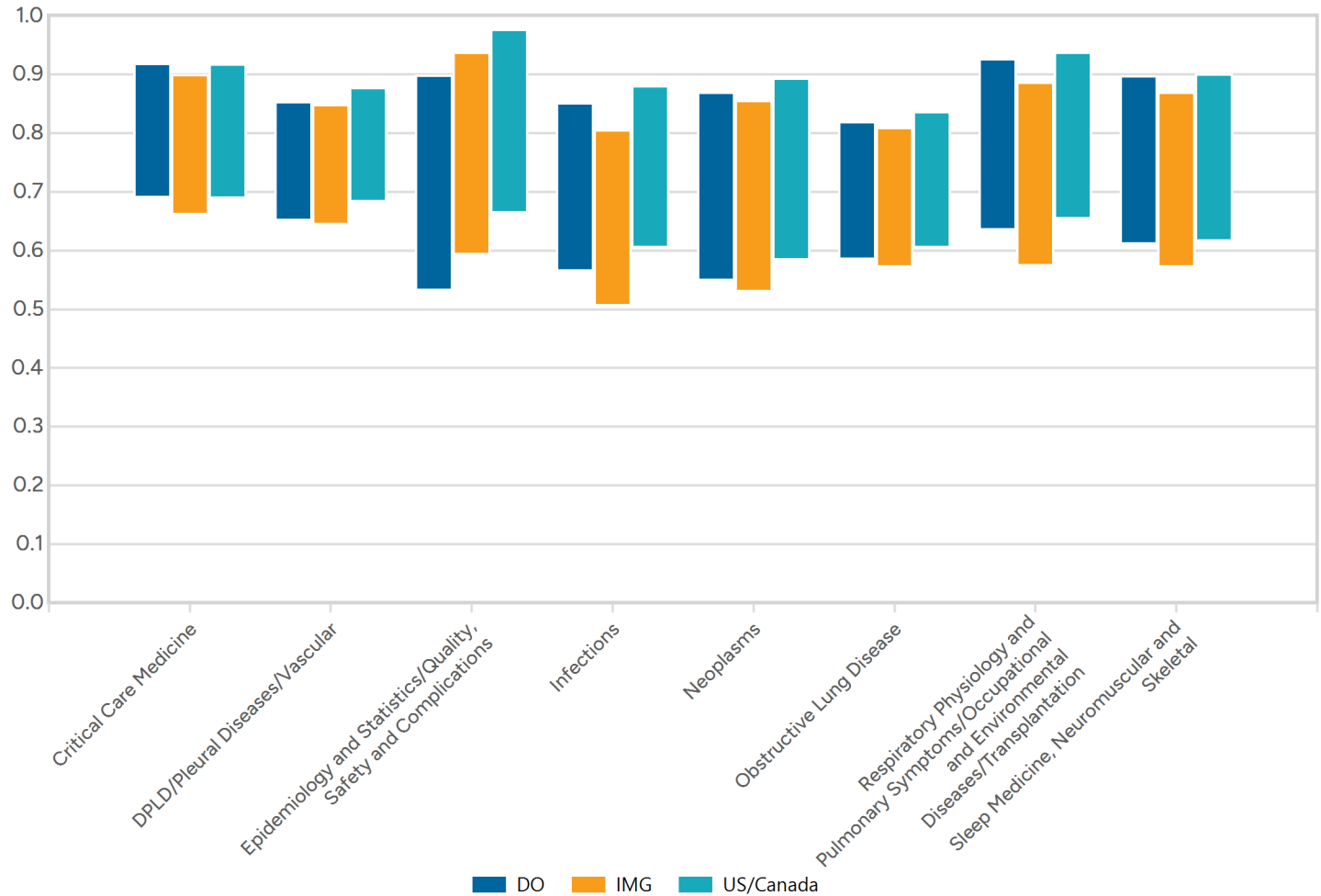
## OVERALL

The chart below shows overall physician performance on each of the top-level blueprint categories on the LKA. Blueprint areas for which the bar is higher imply higher performance in those areas. Blueprint areas for which the bar is lower imply lower performance in those areas. Please consult the "General Info" section or FAQs for additional information on how you may interpret this chart.



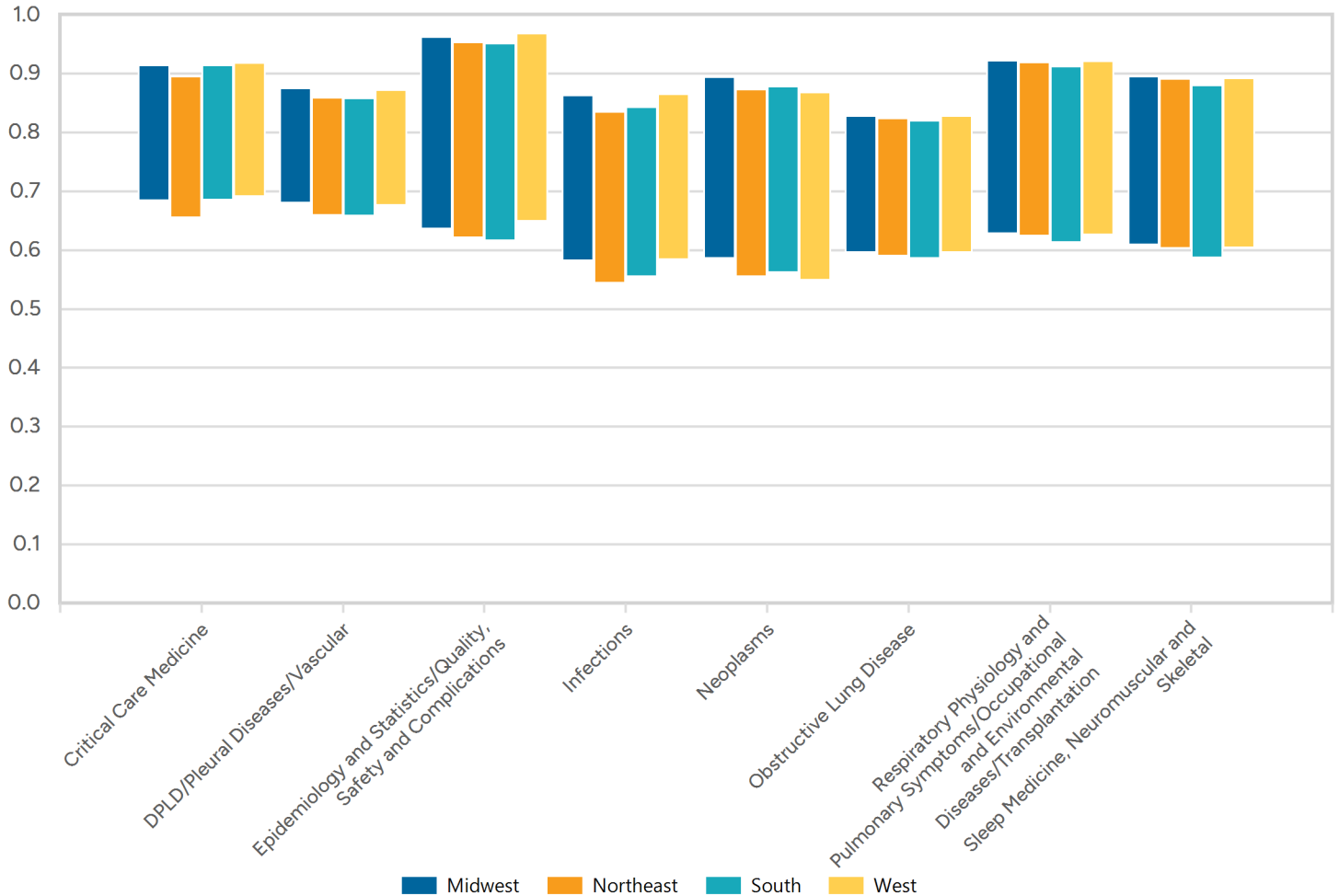
## MEDICAL SCHOOL

The chart below shows physician performance on each of the top-level blueprint categories on the LKA by medical school type (U.S./Canadian Medical School Graduate, International Medical School Graduate, Osteopathic Medical School Graduate). Demographic and content areas for which the bar is higher imply higher performance in those areas. Blueprint areas for which the bar is lower imply lower performance in those areas. Please consult the "General Info" section or FAQs for additional information on how you may interpret this chart.



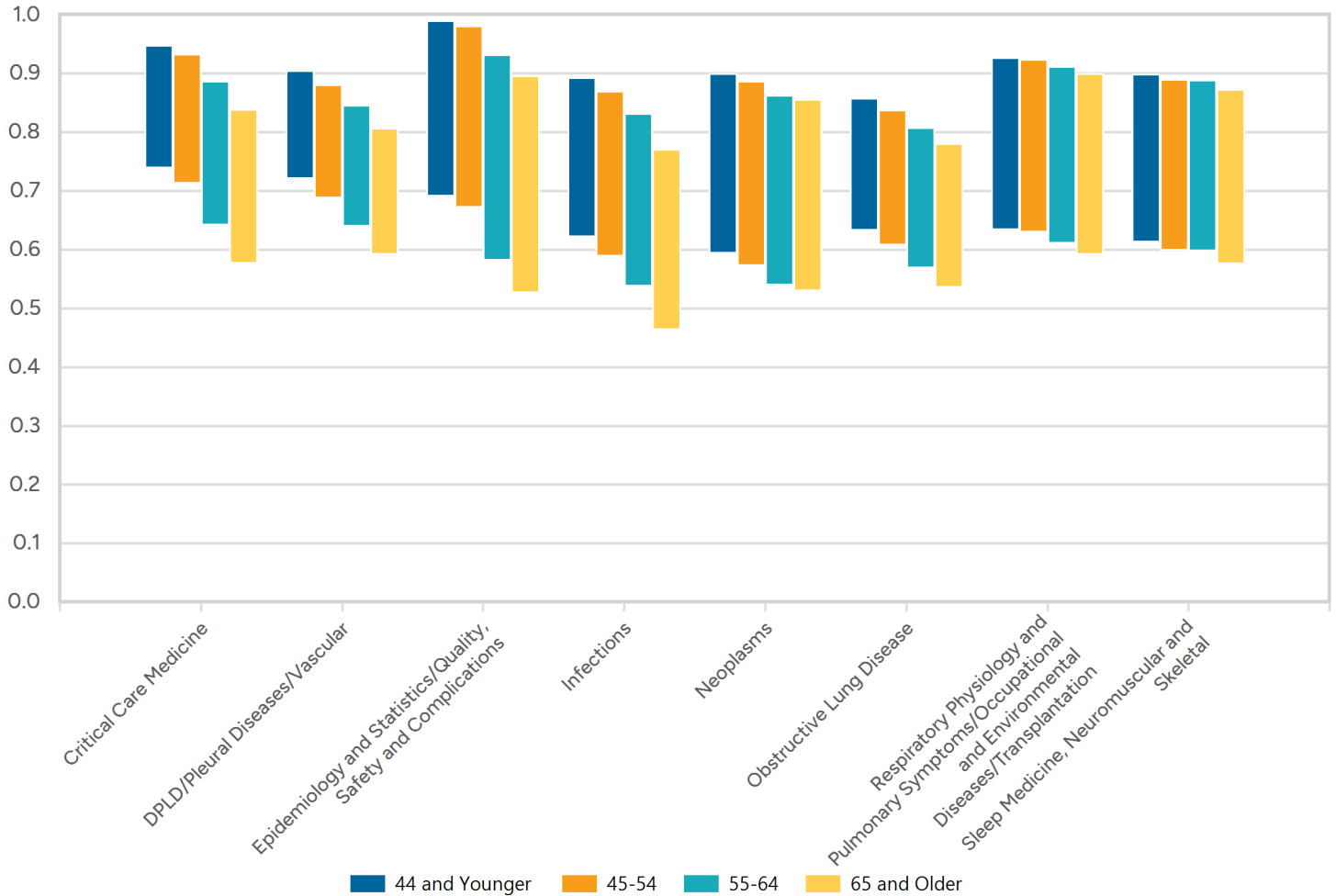
## REGION

The chart below shows physician performance on each of the top-level blueprint categories on the LKA by the U.S. Census Bureau region in which the physician lives (Midwest, Northeast, South, West). Demographic and content areas for which the bar is higher imply higher performance in those areas. Blueprint areas for which the bar is lower imply lower performance in those areas. Please consult the "General Info" section or FAQs for additional information on how you may interpret this chart.



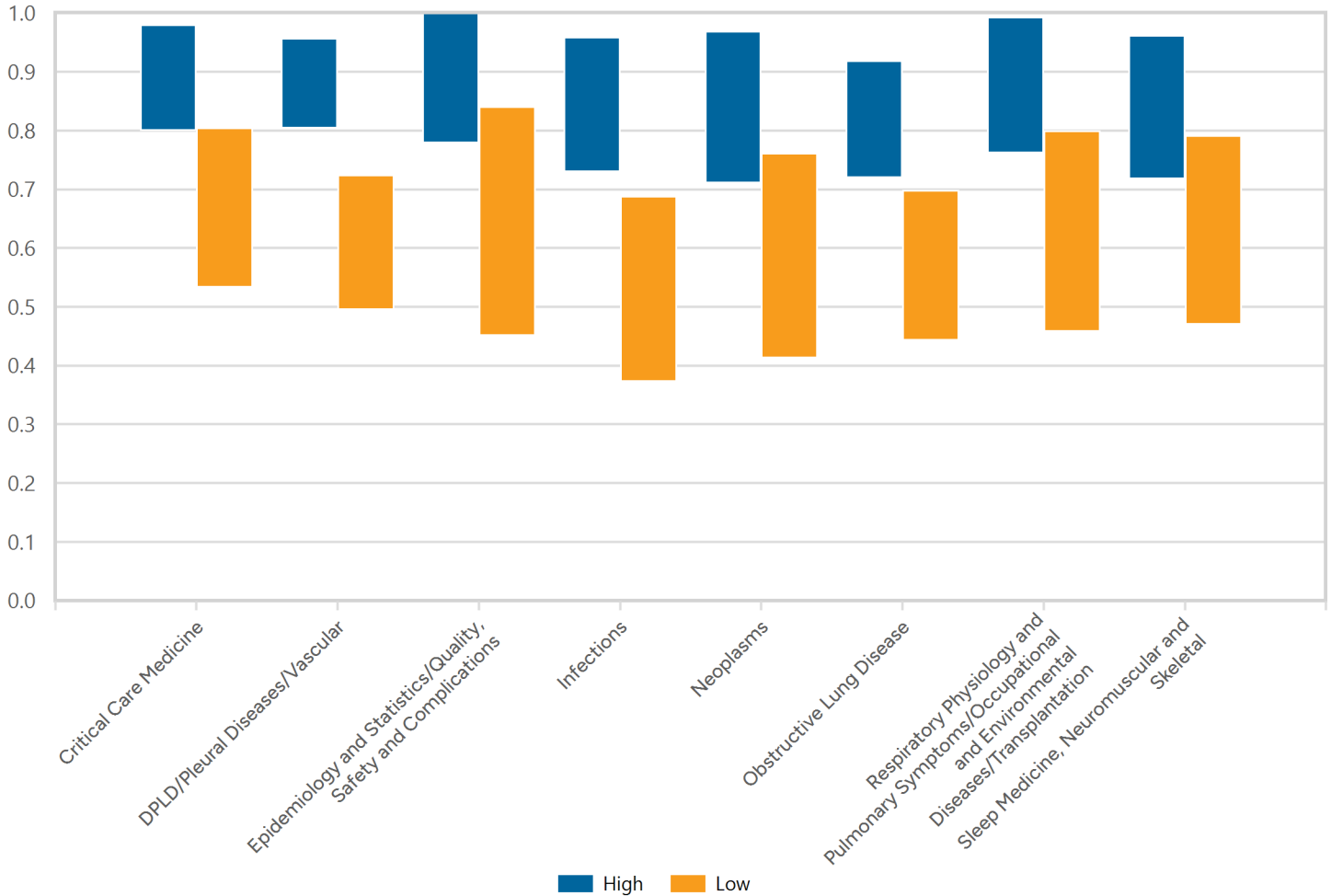
## AGE

The chart below shows physician performance on each of the top-level blueprint categories on the LKA by age (44 and Younger, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and Older). Demographic and content areas for which the bar is higher imply higher performance in those areas. Blueprint areas for which the bar is lower imply lower performance in those areas. Please consult the "General Info" section or FAQs for additional information on how you may interpret this chart.



## PERFORMANCE

The chart below shows physician performance on each of the top-level blueprint categories on the LKA by overall current performance on the assessment. High performance is defined as the top 25% of physicians in the LKA in the given discipline and Low performance is defined as the bottom 25% of physicians in the LKA. Please consult the "General Info" section or FAQs for additional information on how you may interpret this chart.



## MOST FREQUENT INCORRECT ITEMS

The table below shows the blueprint categories (going down to a maximum of three levels) and their associated tasks for the LKA items that physicians performed lowest on. Specifically, the table shows the 20 items with the lowest percent correct values that were administered to at least 100 physicians. This table can be used in conjunction with the charts above to better understand areas for improvement. Whereas the charts above show specific content areas in which physicians are performing better or worse, this table provides more detailed information identifying the specific topics and content areas in which physicians are not performing well.

Description	Task
<b>Critical Care Medicine</b>	
Prevention and management of complications Acquired gastroduodenal stress ulcers, ileus, and diarrhea	Treatment/Care Decisions
Prevention and management of complications Aspiration	Treatment/Care Decisions
<b>DPLD/Pleural Diseases/Vascular</b>	
Effusions and pleural pathology Exudative	Diagnosis
Granulomatous interstitial lung diseases Sarcoidosis	Diagnosis
Interstitial lung disease (ILD) associated with systemic inflammatory disease Connective tissue disease (CTD)-associated ILD	Diagnosis
Pulmonary vasculitis and capillaritis Granulomatosis with polyangiitis	Treatment/Care Decisions
<b>Epidemiology and Statistics/Quality, Safety and Complications</b>	
Interpretation of clinical studies Screening studies	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
<b>Infections</b>	
Common syndromes of pulmonary infection Acute bronchitis	Diagnosis
Common syndromes of pulmonary infection Bronchiectasis	Treatment/Care Decisions
Common syndromes of pulmonary infection Upper respiratory tract infections	Treatment/Care Decisions
<b>Neoplasms</b>	
Pulmonary nodules Mimics of pulmonary nodules and masses	Testing
<b>Obstructive Lung Disease</b>	
Asthma Pathophysiology and diagnosis of asthma	Diagnosis
Asthma Severity and stepped care	Treatment/Care Decisions
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) Exacerbation of COPD	Treatment/Care Decisions
Obstructive, other than asthma and COPD Central airway obstruction	Testing
Obstructive, other than asthma and COPD Non-CF bronchiectasis and issues other than infection	Diagnosis

Description	Task
<b>Respiratory Physiology and Pulmonary Symptoms/Occupational and Environmental Diseases/Transplantation</b>	
Environmental cancer risk	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
Respiratory physiology Pulmonary mechanics	Pathophysiology/Basic Science
<b>Sleep Medicine, Neuromuscular and Skeletal</b>	
Hypoventilation Neuromuscular disease	Treatment/Care Decisions
Sleep, Respiratory Obstructive sleep apnea	Treatment/Care Decisions