

GERIATRIC MEDICINE Blueprint

For traditional, 10-year Maintenance of Certification (MOC) exam and Longitudinal Knowledge Assessment (LKA)

ABIM and ABFM invite diplomates to help develop the Geriatric Medicine MOC exam blueprint

Based on feedback from physicians that MOC assessments should better reflect what they see in practice, in 2017 the American Board of Internal Medicine (ABIM) and the American Board of Familly Medicine (ABFM) invited all certified geriatricians to provide ratings of the relative frequency and importance of blueprint topics in practice.

This review process, which resulted in a new MOC exam blueprint, will be used on a periodic basis to inform and update all MOC assessments created by ABIM. No matter what form the assessments ultimately take, they will need to be informed by front-line clinicians sharing their perspective on what is important to know.

A sample of approximately 500 geriatricians, similar to the total invited population of geriatricians in age, gender, time spent in direct patient care, and geographic region of practice, provided the blueprint topic ratings. ABIM used this feedback to update the blueprint for the MOC assessments (beginning with the Fall 2017 administration).

To inform how assessment content should be distributed across the major blueprint content categories, ABIM considered the average respondent ratings of topic frequency and importance in each of the content categories.

To determine prioritization of specific assessment content within each major medical content category, ABIM used the respondent ratings of topic frequency and importance to set thresholds for these parameters in the exam assembly process. A second source of information was the relative frequency of patient conditions seen in these categories by certified geriatricians as documented by national health care data (described further under *Content distribution* below).

Purpose of the Geriatric Medicine MOC Assessments

MOC assessments are designed to evaluate whether a certified geriatrician has maintained competence and currency in the knowledge and judgment required for practice. The MOC assessments emphasize diagnosis and management of prevalent conditions, particularly in areas where practice has changed in recent years. As a result of the blueprint review by diplomates, assessments place less emphasis on rare conditions and focus more on situations in which physician intervention can have important consequences for patients. For conditions that are usually managed by other specialists, the focus will be on recognition rather than on management.

Assessment format

The traditional, 10-year MOC exam contains up to 220 single-best-answer multiple-choice questions, of which approximately 50 are new questions that do not count in the examinee's score. Examinees taking the traditional, 10-year MOC exam will have access to an external resource (i.e., UpToDate®) for the entire exam.

The LKA for MOC, is a five-year cycle in which physicians answer questions on an ongoing basis and receive feedback on how they're performing along the way. More information on how assessments are developed can be found at abim.org/about/exam-information/exam-development.aspx.

Most questions describe patient scenarios and ask about the work done (that is, tasks performed) by physicians in the course of practice:

- Diagnosis: making a diagnosis or identifying an underlying condition
- Testing: ordering tests for diagnosis, staging, or follow-up
- Treatment/Care Decisions: recommending treatment or other patient care
- Risk Assessment/Prognosis/Epidemiology: assessing risk, determining prognosis, and applying principles from epidemiologic studies
- Pathophysiology/Basic Science: understanding the pathophysiology of disease and basic science knowledge applicable to patient care

ABIM is committed to working toward health equity and believes that board-certified physicians should have an understanding of health care disparities. Therefore, health equity content that is clinically important to each discipline will be included in assessments, and the use of gender, race, and ethnicity identifiers will be re-evaluated.

Clinical information presented may include patient photographs, radiographs, electrocardiograms, recordings of heart sounds, video, and other media to illustrate relevant patient findings.

Exam tutorials, including examples of question format, can be found at abim.org/maintenance-of-certification/exam-information/geriatric-medicine/exam-tutorial.aspx.

Content distribution

Listed below are the major medical content categories that define the domain for the Geriatric Medicine traditional, 10-year MOC exam and LKA. The relative distribution of content is expressed as a percentage of the total assessment. To determine the content distribution, ABIM considered the average respondent ratings of topic frequency and importance. To cross-validate these self-reported ratings, ABIM also considered the relative frequency of conditions seen in Medicare patients by a cohort of certified geriatricians. Informed by these data, the Geriatric Medicine Approval Committee and Board have determined medical content category targets shown below.

CONTENT CATEGORY	Blueprint Target %
Gerontology	5%
Diseases in the Elderly	45%
Geriatric Psychiatry	8.5%
Geriatric Syndromes	22.5%
Functional Assessment and Rehabilitation	3%
Caring for Elderly Patients	16%
Total	100%

How the blueprint ratings are used to assemble the MOC assessment

Blueprint reviewers provided ratings of relative frequency in practice for each of the detailed content topics in the blueprint and provided ratings of the relative importance of the topics for each of the tasks described in *Assessment format* above. In rating importance, reviewers were asked to consider factors such as the following:

- · High risk of a significant adverse outcome
- Cost of care and stewardship of resources
- Common errors in diagnosis or management
- Effect on population health
- · Effect on quality of life
- When failure to intervene by the physician deprives a patient of significant benefit

Frequency and importance were rated on a three-point scale corresponding to low, medium, or high. The median importance ratings are reflected in the *Detailed content outline* below. The Geriatric Medicine Approval Committee and Board, in partnership with the physician community, have set the following parameters for selecting MOC assessment questions according to the blueprint review ratings:

- At least 75% of questions will address high-importance content (indicated in green)
- No more than 25% of questions will address mediumimportance content (indicated in yellow)
- No questions will address low-importance content (indicated in red)

Independent of the importance and task ratings, no more than 25% of questions will address low-frequency content (indicated by "LF" following the topic description).

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Note: The same topic may appear in more than one medical content category.

Detailed content outline for the Geriatric Medicine traditional, 10-year MOC exam and the LKA

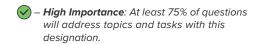
- High Importance: A will address topics designation.	At least 75% of question and tasks with this
I.E. Low Frogu	ancy: No more than 25

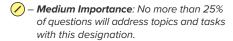
— Medium Importance: No more than 25% of questions will address topics and tasks with this designation.

 Low Importance: No questions will address topics and tasks with this designation.

LF - Low Frequency: No more than 25% of questions will address topics with this designation, regardless of task or importance.

				1	1
GERONTOLOGY (5% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
BIOLOGY (<2% of exam)					
Biology LF	⊘	⊘	Ø	⊘	⊘
PHYSIOLOGY (2% of exam)					
General principles	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Normal physiologic changes with aging	\bigcirc	⊘			
Clinical implications of age-related changes	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	\bigcirc	
DEMOGRAPHY AND EPIDEMIOLOGY (<2%	of exam)				
Age groups	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Living arrangements	⊘	<u>/</u>	⊘	⊘	×
Socioeconomic characteristics	⊘			⊘	×
Disability			\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘
Life expectancy			\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘
Determinants of health and longevity				⊘	⊘
PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF AGING	i (<2% of exam)				
Stressors and coping strategies	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Social network and social involvement	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Spirituality	×	×	⊘	⊘	×
Sexuality	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘



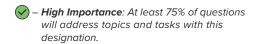


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			1		1	1
GERONTOLOGY continued (5% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
INTERPRETATION OF LITERATURE IN	CONT	EXT OF AGING	(<2% of exam)			
Study design	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Biostatistics	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Bias	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
MEDICATION ISSUES IN THE ELDERLY	/ NOT	RELATED TO S	PECIFIC CONDIT	ΓΙΟΝS (<2% of exar	n)	
Pharmacokinetics		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Pharmacodynamics		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Mechanism of action of medications			⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘
Adverse drug reactions undifferentiated to specific diagnosis		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Other medication issues in the elderly (drug withdrawal)			⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY (45% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
		Diagnosis	Testing		Prognosis/	
(45% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing		Prognosis/	
(45% of exam) ALLERGY (<2% of exam)				Care Decisions	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science
(45% of exam) ALLERGY (<2% of exam) Allergic rhinitis			8	Care Decisions	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science
(45% of exam) ALLERGY (<2% of exam) Allergic rhinitis Ocular	LF	⊘		Care Decisions	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science
(45% of exam) ALLERGY (<2% of exam) Allergic rhinitis Ocular Drug allergy Other allergy topics (lymphoma-	LF	✓✓✓		Care Decisions	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science
(45% of exam) ALLERGY (<2% of exam) Allergic rhinitis Ocular Drug allergy Other allergy topics (lymphomaassociated angiodema; anaphylaxis)	LF	✓✓✓		Care Decisions	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science
(45% of exam) ALLERGY (<2% of exam) Allergic rhinitis Ocular Drug allergy Other allergy topics (lymphoma-associated angiodema; anaphylaxis) CARDIOVASCULAR (6% of exam)	LF	✓✓✓	×✓✓	Care Decisions	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science
ALLERGY (<2% of exam) Allergic rhinitis Ocular Drug allergy Other allergy topics (lymphoma-associated angiodema; anaphylaxis) CARDIOVASCULAR (6% of exam) Rhythm disturbances	LF		⊗✓	Care Decisions O	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science
ALLERGY (<2% of exam) Allergic rhinitis Ocular Drug allergy Other allergy topics (lymphoma-associated angiodema; anaphylaxis) CARDIOVASCULAR (6% of exam) Rhythm disturbances Heart failure	LF		⊗✓✓✓	Care Decisions O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Basic Science

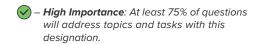
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DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued (45% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
CARDIOVASCULAR continued (6% of ex	ram)				
Atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Hypertension	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Orthostatic hypotension	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Peripheral arterial disease	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘
Syncope		\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\bigcirc
DERMATOLOGY (2% of exam)					
Sun exposure	⊘	×	⊘	⊘	×
Contact dermatitis	⊘	×	⊘	⊘	×
Drug reactions	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Photosensitivity L	F /	×	⊘	×	×
Xerosis	⊘	×	⊘	×	×
Atopic dermatitis	⊘	×	⊘	×	×
Infections	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Seborrheic dermatitis	⊘	×	⊘	×	×
Psoriasis Li	F 🕜	×	⊘	×	×
Blistering diseases Li	F 🕜	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Pruritus	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Benign skin tumors	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Acne rosacea	⊘	×	⊘	×	×
Onychomycosis (tinea unguium)	✓	⊘	⊘	×	×
Chronic venous insufficiency	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
ENDOCRINOLOGY (4.5% of exam)					
Diabetes mellitus	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Metabolic syndrome	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Adrenal disorders	F 🕜	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘



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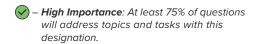
continued (45% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
ENDOCRINOLOGY continued (4.5% of example)	n)				
Thyroid disorders	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Osteoporosis	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Disorders of calcium metabolism	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Vitamin D	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Diabetes insipidus LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	×	⊘
GASTROENTEROLOGY (2.5% of exam)					
Esophageal disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	Ø	⊘
Stomach and duodenum disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Liver disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Biliary tract disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Pancreas disorders LF	⊘	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘
Small intestine (jejunum and ileum) disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	×	×
Colon disorders	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Gastrointestinal bleeding disorders	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
GENITOURINARY AND GENDER-SPECIFIC I	DISORDERS (2%	of exam)			
Male genitourinary disorders	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Gynecologic disorders	⊘	/	⊘	⊘	⊘
HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY (4% exam)					
Hematology					
Decreased blood cell counts	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Increased blood cell counts	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Coagulation disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Thrombotic disorders	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘



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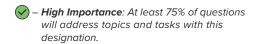
DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued (45% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY conti	nued.	(4% exam)				
Hematologic malignancies		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Solid tumors		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Complications of malignancy		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (4% of exam)						
Atypical presentations		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Fever of unknown origin	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Respiratory infections		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Genitourinary		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
HIV and AIDS	LF	⊘	⊘	×	⊘	×
Intra-abdominal and gastrointestinal		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Neurologic	LF	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Bones and joints		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Miscellaneous infections						
Lyme disease	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Infestations	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Bacteremia and sepsis						
Endocarditis	LF	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Other bacteremia and sepsis topics (severe sepsis and organ dysfunction)		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘



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DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued (45% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
INFECTIOUS DISEASES continued (4% of 6	exam)				
Drug-resistant and emergent infections					
Common antibiotic resistance	\bigcirc		\bigcirc		
Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecium (VREF)	⊘	⊘	⊘		
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Clostridioides (Clostridium) difficile	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘
Extended-spectrum beta- lactamase-producing organisms	⊘	⊘	⊘		
NEPHROLOGY (2.5% of exam)					
Hyponatremia	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Hypernatremia	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Acute kidney injury	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Chronic kidney disease	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Glomerular disorders LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Renovascular disease	\checkmark		⊘	⊘	⊘
Tubulointerstitial nephritis LF	\bigcirc		⊘	⊘	×
Acid-base disorders	\checkmark		⊘	⊘	⊘
Hypokalemia	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘
Hyperkalemia	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	Ø	⊘
NEUROLOGY (5% of exam)					
Cerebrovascular disease	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Seizures	⊘	⊘	⊘	Ø	⊘
Neuromuscular disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	Ø	⊘
Headaches	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘

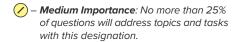


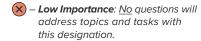
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DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued (45% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
NEUROLOGY continued (5% of exam)					
Myelopathies L	.F	⊘	⊘	✓	⊘
Traumatic brain injury L	.F	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Spinal cord injury	.F	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Dysphagia	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
ORAL HEALTH (<2% of exam)					
Dental caries	⊘	×	×	✓	×
Periodontal diseases	⊘	×	⊘	⊘	×
Candidiasis	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Xerostomia	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Temporomandibular joint L	.F	×	⊘	×	×
Leukoplakia L	.F	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Dentures	⊘	×	⊘	×	×
Nutritional deficiencies and oral health	⊘	Ø	⊘	⊘	⊘
PULMONARY DISEASE (2.5% of exam)					
Asthma and bronchospasm	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Interstitial lung diseases		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Pulmonary hypertension	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Pulmonary thromboembolism	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	/

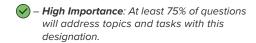
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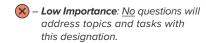




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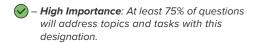
DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued				Treatment/	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/	Pathophysiology/
(45% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing	Care Decisions	Epidemiology	Basic Science
PULMONARY DISEASE continued (2	2.5% of	exam)				
Pleural diseases	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Acute respiratory distress syndrome	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Acute respiratory failure		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc		⊘
Occupational and environmental lung diseases	LF		⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Other pulmonary disease topics (carbon monoxide poisoning)	LF		⊘			×
RHEUMATOLOGY AND MUSCULOSK	(ELETA	L CONDITIONS (5.5% of exam)			
Osteoarthritis		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘
Musculoskeletal conditions						
Bursitis and tendinitis		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Fibromyalgia		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Adhesive capsulitis (frozen shoulder syndrome)		⊘	⊘	Ø	⊘	⊘
Acute disk herniation	LF			⊘	⊘	⊘
Vertebral compression fracture		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Hip fracture		⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Lower extremity amputation	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Lumbar stenosis		⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Cervical stenosis		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Low back pain		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Carpal tunnel syndrome		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Fasciitis	LF	⊘	/	⊘	×	×
Deconditioning		⊘	/	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘
Other musculoskeletal condition topics (compartment syndrome)	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Crystal deposition disease		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Arteritis and vasculitis	LF	⊘	/	⊘	⊘	⊘

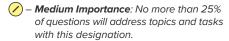


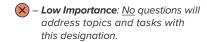


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-			•		•	
DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued (45% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
RHEUMATOLOGY AND MUSCULOSK	ELETA	L CONDITIONS	continued (5.59	% of exam)		
Rheumatoid arthritis		\bigcirc	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘
Systemic lupus erythematosus	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Dermatomyositis and polymyositis	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Amyloidosis	LF	⊘	⊘	×	×	×
Paget disease of bone	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	×	×
Systemic sclerosis	LF	⊘	⊘	×	×	×
Morton neuroma	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	×	×
EARS, NOSE, AND THROAT (ENT) (<2	% of ex	ram)				
Hearing loss		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Malignant otitis externa	LF	⊘	⊘	✓	⊘	×
Tympanic membrane perforation	LF	⊘	⊘	✓	×	×
Throat and laryngeal disorders (age-related vocal cord atrophy; submandibular mass; laryngopharyngeal reflux)	LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
OPHTHALMOLOGY (<2% of exam)						
Macular degeneration		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Glaucoma		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Vision loss		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	LF	⊘	⊘	Ø	⊘	×

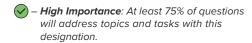






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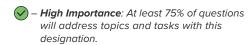
GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY (8.5% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (3%	6 of exa	n)				
Without psychotic features		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
With psychotic features		\bigcirc		\bigcirc		⊘
PERSISTENT DEPRESSIVE DISORDE	R (DYS	THYMIA) (<2% o	f exam)			
Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
ADJUSTMENT DISORDER (<2% of ex	ram)					
Adjustment disorder		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
BIPOLAR DISORDER (<2% of exam)						
Bipolar disorder	LF	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘
ANXIETY (<2% of exam)						
Anxiety		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS (<2% of exa	am)					
Psychotic disorders		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS (<2%	of exam)				
Substance use disorders		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
OTHER PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS (<2% of 6	exam)				
Personality disorders	LF	⊘	×	⊘	⊘	\otimes
Somatoform disorders		⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Serotonin syndrome	LF	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	Ø	⊘
Neuroleptic malignant syndrome	LF	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
SUICIDE (<2% of exam)						
Suicide	LF	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘



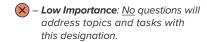
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GERIATRIC SYNDROMES (22.5% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT (6% of exam)					
Mild cognitive impairment	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Dementia					
Alzheimer disease	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Dementia with Lewy bodies	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Frontotemporal dementia LF	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Vascular dementia	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Other types of dementia					
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease LF	⊘		×	×	×
Normal-pressure hydrocephalus LF	\bigcirc			⊘	⊘
Dementia of Parkinson disease	\bigcirc		⊘	⊘	⊘
HIV-associated dementia LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	×
Other topics in dementia (clinical features; patient safety)	②	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Behavioral disturbances	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Amnestic syndromes LF	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Other cognitive impairment topics (postoperative cognitive dysfunction)	⊘			⊘	⊘
DELIRIUM (3% of exam)					
Delirium	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
DIZZINESS AND LIGHT-HEADEDNESS (<2%	of exam)				
Vertigo	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Non-vertigo	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
FALLS (NON-SYNCOPAL) (3% of exam)			'	•	
Falls (non-syncopal)	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	\bigcirc

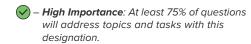






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GERIATRIC SYNDROMES continued (22.5% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
INCONTINENCE (2% of exam)					
Incontinence	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	\bigcirc
PRESSURE ULCERS (<2% of exam)					
Pressure ulcers	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
SLEEP DISORDERS (<2% of exam)					
Sleep disorders	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
UNDERNUTRITION AND INVOLUNTARY	WEIGHT LOSS (<2%	of exam)			
Undernutrition and involuntary weight loss	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
OBESITY AND OVERWEIGHT (<2% of ex	am)				
Obesity and overweight	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓
FRAILTY (<2% of exam)	·				
Frailty	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
ELDER MISTREATMENT (<2% of exam)					
Elder mistreatment	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
DECONDITIONING	·				
Deconditioning	\bigcirc	⊘	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘
FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION (3% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
ASSESSMENT OF DISABILITY (<2% of e.	xam)				
Assessment of disability	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	Ø
ASSESSMENT OF REHABILITATION PO	TENTIAL (<2% of exam	n)	,		•
Assessment of rehabilitation potential	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘



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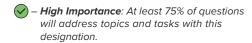
FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION continued			Treatment/	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/	Pathophysiology/
(3% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Care Decisions	Epidemiology	Basic Science
ASPECTS OF REHABILITATION (<2% of exa	am)				
Interdisciplinary team			\bigcirc	⊘	⊘
Assistive devices	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	⊘	⊘
Adaptive equipment			⊘	⊘	⊘
Therapeutic modalities	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Orthotics	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Prosthetics	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Environmental modifications	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
REHABILITATION SETTINGS (<2% of example))				
Rehabilitation settings	⊘	⊘	Ø	Ø	Ø
CARING FOR ELDERLY PATIENTS (16% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE (4% of exam)					
Immunizations	⊘	/	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	/
Screening					
	\bigcirc	\checkmark	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘
Lipid abnormalities	⊗	⊘	✓✓	❤	∅✓
Lipid abnormalities Health behaviors and lifestyle issues	-				-
<u> </u>	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	Ø
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues	∅∅	✓✓	⊘⊘	∅∅	Ø
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues Secondary prevention	∅∅∅	✓✓✓	♥♥♥	∅∅∅	ØØ
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues Secondary prevention Hospital care		✓✓✓✓	✓✓✓✓		
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues Secondary prevention Hospital care latrogenic disorders Other preventive medicine topics					
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues Secondary prevention Hospital care latrogenic disorders Other preventive medicine topics (obstructive sleep apnea)					
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues Secondary prevention Hospital care latrogenic disorders Other preventive medicine topics (obstructive sleep apnea) COMPLEMENTARY, ALTERNATIVE, AND INCOMPLEMENTARY, alternative, and	 ✓ 	 ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ CINE (<2% of ex 	 ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 		



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CARING FOR ELDERLY PATIENTS continued (16% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
HEALTH CARE DELIVERY MODELS (2% of	exam)				
Delivery models	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Community-based long-term care	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Institutional long-term care	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Hospital care	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Transition in care	⊘	<u>/</u>	⊘	⊘	⊘
End-of-life models	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
ETHICS (<2% of exam)					
Ethical principles of care	⊘	/	⊘	⊘	⊘
Case-based ethical dilemmas	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
DECISION MAKING (<2% of exam)					
Advance directives	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Surrogate decision making	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Decision-making capacity	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
CAREGIVER AND FAMILY CONCERNS (<2	% of exam)				
Caregiver stress and burnout	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Inability to live alone	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Driving	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Management of finances	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
CULTURAL ASPECTS OF AGING (<2% of e	xam)				
Use of medical interpreters	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	×
Issues regarding patient preference	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘



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CARING FOR ELDERLY PATIENTS continued (16% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
END-OF-LIFE CARE (5% of exam)					
Pain and other symptom management	⊘	⊘	⊗	⊘	⊘
States of reduced consciousness	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘	⊘
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) outcomes	⊘	Ø	⊘	⊘	⊘
Hospice benefit	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Palliative care	⊘	⊘	\bigcirc	⊘	⊘
Goals of care	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘
Communication	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘