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 medium-importance 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).

The content selection priorities below are applicable beginning with the Fall 2017 traditional, 10-year MOC exam and are subject to change in response to future blueprint review.

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**: At least 75% of questions will address topics and tasks with this designation.

◐ – **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.

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

GERONTOLOGY continued… (5% of exam)

	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/Basic Science
INTERPRETATION OF LITERATURE IN CONTEXT OF AGING (<2% of exam)					
Study design LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴
Biostatistics LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴
Bias LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴
MEDICATION ISSUES IN THE ELDERLY NOT RELATED TO SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (<2% of exam)					
Pharmacokinetics	🟡	🟡	✅	🟡	🟡
Pharmacodynamics	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Mechanism of action of medications	🟡	🟡	✅	🟡	🟡
Adverse drug reactions undifferentiated to specific diagnosis	✅	🟡	✅	✅	🟡
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
ALLERGY (<2% of exam)					
Allergic rhinitis	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🟡
Ocular	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴
Drug allergy	✅	🟡	✅	🟡	🟡
Other allergy topics (lymphoma-associated angiodema; anaphylaxis) LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
CARDIOVASCULAR (6% of exam)					
Rhythm disturbances	✅	✅	✅	✅	🟡
Heart failure	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅
Valvular heart disease	✅	✅	✅	✅	🟡
Cor pulmonale	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Pericardial diseases LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡

DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued… (45% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
CARDIOVASCULAR continued… (6% of exam)					
Atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Hypertension	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Orthostatic hypotension	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Peripheral arterial disease	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
Syncope	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
DERMATOLOGY (2% of exam)					
Sun exposure	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟡	🔴
Contact dermatitis	🟡	🔴	🟡	🟡	🔴
Drug reactions	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡
Photosensitivity LF	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴
Xerosis	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴
Atopic dermatitis	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴
Infections	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
Seborrheic dermatitis	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴
Psoriasis LF	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴
Blistering diseases LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Pruritus	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Benign skin tumors	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴
Acne rosacea	🟡	🔴	🟡	🔴	🔴
Onychomycosis (tinea unguium)	🟡	🟡	🟡	🔴	🔴
Chronic venous insufficiency	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟡
ENDOCRINOLOGY (4.5% of exam)					
Diabetes mellitus	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Metabolic syndrome	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
Adrenal disorders 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
ENDOCRINOLOGY continued… (4.5% of exam)					
Thyroid disorders	✅	✅	✅	🟡	🟡
Osteoporosis	✅	✅	✅	✅	🟡
Disorders of calcium metabolism	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Vitamin D	✅	🟡	✅	🟡	🟡
Diabetes insipidus LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	❌	🟡
GASTROENTEROLOGY (2.5% of exam)					
Esophageal disorders	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Stomach and duodenum disorders	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Liver disorders	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Biliary tract disorders	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Pancreas disorders LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Small intestine (jejunum and ileum) disorders LF	🟡	🟡	🟡	❌	❌
Colon disorders	✅	✅	✅	🟡	🟡
Gastrointestinal bleeding disorders	✅	✅	✅	✅	🟡
GENITOURINARY AND GENDER-SPECIFIC DISORDERS (2% of exam)					
Male genitourinary disorders	✅	🟡	✅	🟡	🟡
Gynecologic disorders	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY (4% exam)					
Hematology					
Decreased blood cell counts	✅	✅	🟡	🟡	🟡
Increased blood cell counts	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Coagulation disorders	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
Thrombotic disorders	✅	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡

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

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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 exam)*					
Drug-resistant and emergent infections					
Common antibiotic resistance	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* (VREF) **LF**	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Clostridioides (Clostridium) difficile	High	High	High	High	Medium
Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing organisms	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
NEPHROLOGY *(2.5% of exam)*					
Hyponatremia	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
Hypernatremia	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Acute kidney injury	High	High	High	High	High
Chronic kidney disease	High	High	High	High	High
Glomerular disorders **LF**	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Renovascular disease	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Tubulointerstitial nephritis **LF**	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Acid-base disorders	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Hypokalemia	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
Hyperkalemia	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
NEUROLOGY *(5% of exam)*					
Cerebrovascular disease	High	High	High	High	High
Seizures	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Neuromuscular disorders	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Headaches	High	High	High	Medium	Medium

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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 **LF**	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Traumatic brain injury **LF**	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Spinal cord injury **LF**	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Dysphagia	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
ORAL HEALTH (<2% of exam)					
Dental caries	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
Periodontal diseases	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
Candidiasis	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Xerostomia	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Temporomandibular joint **LF**	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low
Leukoplakia **LF**	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Dentures	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low
Nutritional deficiencies and oral health	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
PULMONARY DISEASE (2.5% of exam)					
Asthma and bronchospasm	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	High	High	High	High	Medium
Interstitial lung diseases	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Pulmonary hypertension	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Pulmonary thromboembolism	High	High	High	High	Medium

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

DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY continued… (45% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
RHEUMATOLOGY AND MUSCULOSKELETAL CONDITIONS continued… (5.5% of exam)					
Rheumatoid arthritis	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Systemic lupus erythematosus LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Dermatomyositis and polymyositis LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Amyloidosis LF	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Paget disease of bone LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Systemic sclerosis LF	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Morton neuroma LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
EARS, NOSE, AND THROAT (ENT) (<2% of exam)					
Hearing loss	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
Malignant otitis externa LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Tympanic membrane perforation LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Throat and laryngeal disorders (age-related vocal cord atrophy; submandibular mass; laryngopharyngeal reflux) LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
OPHTHALMOLOGY (<2% of exam)					
Macular degeneration	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Glaucoma	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Vision loss	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Keratoconjunctivitis sicca LF	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low

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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% of exam)					
Without psychotic features	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
With psychotic features	✓	◐	✓	◐	◐
PERSISTENT DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (DYSTHYMIA) (<2% of exam)					
Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)	✓	◐	✓	◐	◐
ADJUSTMENT DISORDER (<2% of exam)					
Adjustment disorder	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
BIPOLAR DISORDER (<2% of exam)					
Bipolar disorder — LF	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
ANXIETY (<2% of exam)					
Anxiety	✓	◐	✓	✓	◐
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS (<2% of exam)					
Psychotic disorders	◐	◐	◐	◐	◐
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS (<2% of exam)					
Substance use disorders	✓	◐	◐	◐	◐
OTHER PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS (<2% of exam)					
Personality disorders — LF	◐	✗	◐	◐	✗
Somatoform disorders	◐	◐	◐	◐	✗
Serotonin syndrome — LF	✓	◐	✓	◐	◐
Neuroleptic malignant syndrome — LF	✓	◐	✓	◐	◐
SUICIDE (<2% of exam)					
Suicide — LF	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	/
Dementia					
Alzheimer disease	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dementia with Lewy bodies	✓	✓	✓	/	/
Frontotemporal dementia — LF	✓	✓	/	/	/
Vascular dementia	✓	✓	✓	✓	/
Other types of dementia					
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease — LF	/	/	✗	✗	✗
Normal-pressure hydrocephalus — LF	✓	/	/	/	/
Dementia of Parkinson disease	✓	/	✓	/	/
HIV-associated dementia — LF	/	/	/	/	✗
Other topics in dementia (clinical features; patient safety)	✓	✓	✓	✓	/
Behavioral disturbances	✓	✓	✓	✓	/
Amnestic syndromes — LF	/	/	/	/	✗
Other cognitive impairment topics (postoperative cognitive dysfunction)	/	/	/	/	/
DELIRIUM (3% of exam)					
Delirium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DIZZINESS AND LIGHT-HEADEDNESS (<2% of exam)					
Vertigo	✓	✓	✓	/	/
Non-vertigo	✓	/	✓	/	/
FALLS (NON-SYNCOPAL) (3% of exam)					
Falls (non-syncopal)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

GERIATRIC SYNDROMES continued… (22.5% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
INCONTINENCE (2% of exam)					
Incontinence	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅
PRESSURE ULCERS (<2% of exam)					
Pressure ulcers	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅
SLEEP DISORDERS (<2% of exam)					
Sleep disorders	✅	🖊	✅	🖊	🖊
UNDERNUTRITION AND INVOLUNTARY WEIGHT LOSS (<2% of exam)					
Undernutrition and involuntary weight loss	✅	✅	✅	✅	🖊
OBESITY AND OVERWEIGHT (<2% of exam)					
Obesity and overweight	🖊	🖊	🖊	🖊	🖊
FRAILTY (<2% of exam)					
Frailty	✅	✅	✅	✅	🖊
ELDER MISTREATMENT (<2% of exam)					
Elder mistreatment	✅	🖊	✅	✅	🖊
DECONDITIONING					
Deconditioning	✅	🖊	✅	✅	🖊

FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION (3% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
ASSESSMENT OF DISABILITY (<2% of exam)					
Assessment of disability	✅	✅	✅	✅	🖊
ASSESSMENT OF REHABILITATION POTENTIAL (<2% of exam)					
Assessment of rehabilitation potential	✅	🖊	✅	✅	🖊

– **High Importance**: At least 75% of questions will address topics and tasks with this designation.

– **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.

FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION continued… (3% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
ASPECTS OF REHABILITATION (<2% of exam)					
Interdisciplinary team	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Assistive devices	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Adaptive equipment	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Therapeutic modalities	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Orthotics	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Prosthetics	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Environmental modifications	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
REHABILITATION SETTINGS (<2% of exam)					
Rehabilitation settings	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

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	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
Screening	High	High	High	High	Medium
Lipid abnormalities	High	High	High	High	Medium
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
Secondary prevention	High	High	High	High	Medium
Hospital care	High	High	High	High	Medium
Iatrogenic disorders	High	High	High	High	Medium
Other preventive medicine topics (obstructive sleep apnea)	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
COMPLEMENTARY, ALTERNATIVE, AND INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE (<2% of exam)					
Complementary, alternative, and integrative medicine	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF HEALTH CARE (<2% of exam)					
Economic aspects of health care	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
Transition in care	✓	◐	✓	✓	◐
End-of-life models	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
ETHICS (<2% of exam)					
Ethical principles of care	✓	◐	✓	✓	◐
Case-based ethical dilemmas	◐	◐	✓	◐	◐
DECISION MAKING (<2% of exam)					
Advance directives	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
Surrogate decision making	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
Decision-making capacity	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
CAREGIVER AND FAMILY CONCERNS (<2% of exam)					
Caregiver stress and burnout	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
Inability to live alone	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
Driving	✓	✓	✓	✓	◐
Management of finances	◐	◐	◐	◐	✗
CULTURAL ASPECTS OF AGING (<2% of exam)					
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) outcomes	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	⊘
Hospice benefit	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘
Palliative care	✓	⊘	✓	✓	⊘
Goals of care	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘
Communication	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘