

## Geriatric Medicine

### Certification Examination Blueprint

#### Purpose of the exam

The exam is designed to evaluate the knowledge, diagnostic reasoning, and clinical judgment skills expected of the certified geriatrician in the broad domain of the discipline. The ability to make appropriate diagnostic and management decisions that have important consequences for patients will be assessed. The exam may require recognition of common as well as rare clinical problems for which patients may consult a certified geriatrician. The exam is developed jointly by the ABIM and the American Board of Family Medicine.

#### Exam content

Exam content is determined by a pre-established blueprint, or table of specifications, which is reviewed annually and updated as needed for currency. Trainees, training program directors, and certified practitioners in the discipline are surveyed periodically to provide feedback and inform the blueprinting process.

The primary medical content categories of the blueprint are shown below, with the percentage assigned to each for a typical exam:

Medical Content Category	% of Exam
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%
	100%

## **Exam format**

The exam is composed of multiple-choice questions with a single best answer, predominantly describing patient scenarios. Questions ask about the work done (that is, tasks performed) by physicians in the course of practice:

- Making a diagnosis
- Ordering and interpreting results of tests
- Recommending treatment or other patient care
- Assessing risk, determining prognosis, and applying principles from epidemiologic studies
- Understanding the underlying pathophysiology of disease and basic science knowledge applicable to patient care

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

A tutorial including examples of ABIM exam question format can be found at <http://www.abim.org/certification/exam-information/geriatric-medicine/exam-tutorial.aspx>.

The blueprint can be expanded for additional detail as shown below. Each of the medical content categories is listed there, and below each major category are the content subsections and specific topics that *may* appear in the exam. Please note: actual exam content may vary.

<b>Gerontology</b>	<b>5%</b> of Exam
<b>Biology</b>	<2%
<b>Physiology</b>	2%
General principles	
Normal physiologic changes with aging	
Clinical implications of age-related changes	
<b>Demography and epidemiology</b>	<2%
Age groups	
Living arrangements	
Socioeconomic characteristics	
Disability	
Life expectancy	
Determinants of health and longevity	

<b>Psychology and sociology of aging</b>	<2%
Stressors and coping strategies	
Social network and social involvement	
Spirituality	
Sexuality	
<b>Interpretation of literature in context of aging</b>	<2%
Study design	
Biostatistics	
Bias	
<b>Medication issues in the elderly not related to specific conditions</b>	<2%
Pharmacokinetics	
Pharmacodynamics	
Mechanism of action of medications	
Adverse drug reactions undifferentiated to specific diagnosis	
Other medication issues in the elderly (drug withdrawal)	

<b>Diseases in the Elderly</b>	<b>45%</b> of Exam
<b>Allergy</b>	<2%
Allergic rhinitis	
Ocular	
Drug allergy	
Other allergy topics (lymphoma-associated angiodema; anaphylaxis)	
<b>Cardiovascular</b>	6%
Rhythm disturbances	
Heart failure	
Valvular heart disease	
Cor pulmonale	
Pericardial diseases	
Atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease	
Hypertension	
Orthostatic hypotension	
Peripheral arterial disease	
Syncope	
<b>Dermatology</b>	2%
Sun exposure	
Contact dermatitis	
Drug reactions	
Photosensitivity	
Xerosis	

Atopic dermatitis	
Infections	
Seborrheic dermatitis	
Psoriasis	
Blistering diseases	
Pruritus	
Benign skin tumors	
Acne rosacea	
Onychomycosis (tinea unguium)	
Chronic venous insufficiency	
<b>Endocrinology</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Diabetes mellitus	
Metabolic syndrome	
Adrenal disorders	
Thyroid disorders	
Osteoporosis	
Disorders of calcium metabolism	
Vitamin D	
Diabetes insipidus	
<b>Gastroenterology</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Esophageal disorders	
Stomach and duodenum disorders	
Liver disorders	
Biliary tract disorders	
Pancreas disorders	
Small intestine (jejunum and ileum) disorders	
Colon disorders	
Gastrointestinal bleeding disorders	
<b>Genitourinary and gender-specific disorders</b>	<b>2%</b>
Male genitourinary disorders	
Gynecologic disorders	
<b>Hematology and oncology</b>	<b>4%</b>
Hematology	
Decreased blood cell counts	
Increased blood cell counts	
Coagulation disorders	
Thrombotic disorders	
Hematologic malignancies	
Solid tumors	
Complications of malignancy	

<b>Infectious diseases</b>	4%
Atypical presentations	
Fever of unknown origin	
Respiratory infections	
Genitourinary	
HIV and AIDS	
Intra-abdominal and gastrointestinal	
Neurologic	
Bones and joints	
Miscellaneous infections	
Lyme disease	
Infestations	
Bacteremia and sepsis	
Endocarditis	
Other bacteremia and sepsis topics (severe sepsis and organ dysfunction)	
Drug-resistant and emergent infections	
Common antibiotic resistance	
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (VREF)	
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	
<i>Clostridioides (Clostridium) difficile</i>	
Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing organisms	
<b>Nephrology</b>	2.5%
Hyponatremia	
Hypernatremia	
Acute kidney injury	
Chronic kidney disease	
Glomerular disorders	
Renovascular disease	
Tubulointerstitial nephritis	
Acid-base disorders	
Hypokalemia	
Hyperkalemia	
<b>Neurology</b>	5%
Cerebrovascular disease	
Seizures	
Neuromuscular disorders	
Headaches	
Myelopathies	
Traumatic brain injury	

Spinal cord injury	
Dysphagia	
<b>Oral health</b>	<2%
Dental caries	
Periodontal diseases	
Candidiasis	
Xerostomia	
Temporomandibular joint	
Leukoplakia	
Dentures	
Nutritional deficiencies and oral health	
<b>Pulmonary disease</b>	2.5%
Asthma and bronchospasm	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	
Interstitial lung diseases	
Pulmonary hypertension	
Pulmonary thromboembolism	
Pleural diseases	
Acute respiratory distress syndrome	
Acute respiratory failure	
Occupational and environmental lung diseases	
Other pulmonary disease topics (carbon monoxide poisoning)	
<b>Rheumatology and musculoskeletal conditions</b>	5.5%
Osteoarthritis	
Musculoskeletal conditions	
Bursitis and tendinitis	
Fibromyalgia	
Adhesive capsulitis (frozen shoulder syndrome)	
Acute disk herniation	
Vertebral compression fracture	
Hip fracture	
Lower extremity amputation	
Lumbar stenosis	
Cervical stenosis	
Low back pain	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	
Fasciitis	
Deconditioning	
Other musculoskeletal condition topics (compartment syndrome)	
Crystal deposition disease	

Arteritis and vasculitis	
Rheumatoid arthritis	
Systemic lupus erythematosus	
Dermatomyositis and polymyositis	
Amyloidosis	
Paget disease of bone	
Systemic sclerosis	
Morton neuroma	
<b>Ears, nose, and throat (ENT)</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
Hearing loss	
Malignant otitis externa	
Tympanic membrane perforation	
Throat and laryngeal disorders (age-related vocal cord atrophy; submandibular mass; laryngopharyngeal reflux)	
<b>Ophthalmology</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
Macular degeneration	
Glaucoma	
Vision loss	
Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	

<b>Geriatric Psychiatry</b>	<b>8.5%</b> of Exam
<b>Major depressive disorder</b>	<b>3%</b>
Without psychotic features	
With psychotic features	
<b>Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
<b>Adjustment disorder</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
<b>Bipolar disorder</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
<b>Anxiety</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
<b>Psychotic disorders</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
<b>Substance use disorders</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
<b>Other psychiatric disorders</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>
Personality disorders	
Somatoform disorders	
Serotonin syndrome	
Neuroleptic malignant syndrome	
<b>Suicide</b>	<b>&lt;2%</b>

<b>Geriatric Syndromes</b>	<b>22.5%</b> of Exam
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<b>Cognitive impairment</b>	6%
Mild cognitive impairment	
Dementia	6.5%
Alzheimer disease	
Dementia with Lewy bodies	
Frontotemporal dementia	
Vascular dementia	
Other types of dementia	
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease	
Normal-pressure hydrocephalus	
Dementia of Parkinson disease	
HIV-associated dementia	
Other topics in dementia (clinical features; patient safety)	
Behavioral disturbances	
Amnesic syndromes	
Other cognitive impairment topics (postoperative cognitive dysfunction)	
<b>Delirium</b>	3%
<b>Dizziness and light-headedness</b>	<2%
Vertigo	
Non-vertigo	
<b>Falls (non-syncopal)</b>	3%
<b>Incontinence</b>	2%
<b>Pressure ulcers</b>	<2%
<b>Sleep disorders</b>	<2%
<b>Undernutrition and involuntary weight loss</b>	<2%
<b>Obesity and overweight</b>	<2%
<b>Frailty</b>	<2%
<b>Elder mistreatment</b>	<2%
<b>Deconditioning</b>	<2%

<b>Functional Assessment and Rehabilitation</b>	<b>3%</b> of Exam
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<b>Assessment of disability</b>	<2%
<b>Assessment of rehabilitation potential</b>	<2%
<b>Aspects of rehabilitation</b>	<2%
Interdisciplinary team	
Assistive devices	
Adaptive equipment	
Therapeutic modalities	



Orthotics	
Prosthetics	
Environmental modifications	
<b>Rehabilitation settings</b>	<2%

<b>Caring for Elderly Patients</b>	<b>16%</b> of Exam
<b>Preventive medicine</b>	4%
Immunizations	
Screening	
Lipid abnormalities	
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues	
Secondary prevention	
Hospital care	
Iatrogenic disorders	
Other preventive medicine topics (obstructive sleep apnea)	
<b>Complementary, alternative, and integrative medicine</b>	<2%
<b>Economic aspects of health care</b>	<2%
<b>Health care delivery models</b>	2%
Delivery models	
Community-based long-term care	
Institutional long-term care settings	
Hospital Care	
Transition in care	
End-of-life models	
<b>Ethics</b>	<2%
Ethical principles of care	
Case-based ethical dilemmas	
<b>Decision making</b>	<2%
Advance directives	
Surrogate decision making	
Decision-making capacity	
<b>Caregiver and family concerns</b>	<2%
Caregiver stress and burnout	
Inability to live alone	
Driving	
Management of finances	
<b>Cultural aspects of aging</b>	<2%
Use of medical interpreters	
Issues regarding patient preference	

<b>End-of-life care</b>	5%
Pain and other symptom management	
States of reduced consciousness	
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) outcomes	
Hospice benefit	
Palliative care	
Goals of care	
Communication	

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