

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 Family 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, including the Knowledge Check-In introduced in 2019. 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. The Geriatric Medicine Exam Committee and Geriatric Medicine Board have used this feedback to update the blueprint for the MOC exam (beginning with the Fall 2017 administration).

To inform how exam 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 exam 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 exam

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 ABIM diplomates, MOC 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.

Exam format

The ten-year MOC exam contains up to 220 single-best-answer multiple-choice questions, of which up to 50 are new questions that do not count in the examinee's score. The Knowledge Check-In is composed of up to 90 single-best-answer multiple-choice questions, of which a small portion are new questions that do not count in the examinee's score (more information on how exams are developed can be found at abim.org/about/exam-information/exam-development.aspx). Examinees taking the traditional ten-year MOC exam will have access to an external resource (e.g., UpToDate®) for the entire exam. Examinees taking the Knowledge Check-In will have access to an external resource for the entire exam. 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

Clinical information presented may include patient photographs, radiographs, electrocardiograms, recordings of heart sounds, video, and other media to illustrate relevant patient findings. Tutorials for the traditional ten-year MOC exam and for the Knowledge Check-In, including examples of ABIM exam 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 ten-year MOC exam and the Knowledge Check-In. The relative distribution of content is expressed as a percentage of the total exam. 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 Exam 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 exam

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 *Exam 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 Exam Committee and Board, in partnership with the physician community, have set the following parameters for selecting MOC exam questions according to the blueprint review ratings:

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

Independent of the importance and task ratings, no more than 25% of exam 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 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 MOC exam and Knowledge Check-In

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

⚡ – **Medium Importance:** No more than 25% of exam questions will address topics and tasks with this designation.

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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		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡

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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
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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	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

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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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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	✔	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡

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HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY *continued...* (4% exam)

Hematologic malignancies	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Solid tumors	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Complications of malignancy	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (4% of exam)

Atypical presentations	✔	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠
Fever of unknown origin	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Respiratory infections	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Genitourinary	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
HIV and AIDS	LF ⚠	⚠	✘	⚠	✘
Intra-abdominal and gastrointestinal	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Neurologic	LF ✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Bones and joints	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

Miscellaneous infections

Lyme disease	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Infestations	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘

Bacteremia and sepsis

Endocarditis	LF ✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Other bacteremia and sepsis topics (severe sepsis and organ dysfunction)	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES *continued...* (4% of exam)

Drug-resistant and emergent infections					
Common antibiotic resistance	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (VREF) LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
<i>Clostridioides (Clostridium) difficile</i>	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing organisms	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

NEPHROLOGY (2.5% of exam)

Hyponatremia	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Hypernatremia	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
Acute kidney injury	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Chronic kidney disease	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Glomerular disorders LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Renovascular disease	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Tubulointerstitial nephritis LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Acid-base disorders	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Hypokalemia	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Hyperkalemia	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠

NEUROLOGY (5% of exam)

Cerebrovascular disease	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Seizures	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Neuromuscular disorders	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Headaches	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠

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NEUROLOGY *continued...* (5% of exam)

Myelopathies	LF	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Traumatic brain injury	LF	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Spinal cord injury	LF	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	✘
Dysphagia		✔	✔	⚡	⚡	⚡

ORAL HEALTH (<2% of exam)

Dental caries		⚡	✘	✘	⚡	✘
Periodontal diseases		⚡	✘	⚡	⚡	✘
Candidiasis		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	✘
Xerostomia		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Temporomandibular joint	LF	⚡	✘	⚡	✘	✘
Leukoplakia	LF	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	✘
Dentures		⚡	✘	⚡	✘	✘
Nutritional deficiencies and oral health		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡

PULMONARY DISEASE (2.5% of exam)

Asthma and bronchospasm		✔	✔	✔	⚡	⚡
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)		✔	✔	✔	✔	⚡
Interstitial lung diseases		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Pulmonary hypertension		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Pulmonary thromboembolism		✔	✔	✔	✔	⚡

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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	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

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RHEUMATOLOGY AND MUSCULOSKELETAL CONDITIONS *continued...* (5.5% of exam)

Rheumatoid arthritis		✔	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
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 exam)

Hearing loss		✔	✔	✔	⚡	⚡
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		✔	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Glaucoma		✔	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Vision loss		✔	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Keratoconjunctivitis sicca	LF	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	✘

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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	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠

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GERIATRIC SYNDROMES (22.5% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT (6% of exam)

Mild cognitive impairment	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Dementia					
Alzheimer disease	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Dementia with Lewy bodies	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Frontotemporal dementia LF	✔	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠
Vascular dementia	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Other types of dementia					
<i>Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease</i> LF	⚠	⚠	✘	✘	✘
<i>Normal-pressure hydrocephalus</i> LF	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
<i>Dementia of Parkinson disease</i>	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
<i>HIV-associated dementia</i> LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Other topics in dementia (clinical features; patient safety)	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Behavioral disturbances	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Amnesic syndromes LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Other cognitive impairment topics (postoperative cognitive dysfunction)	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

DELIRIUM (3% of exam)

Delirium	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
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DIZZINESS AND LIGHT-HEADEDNESS (<2% of exam)

Vertigo	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Non-vertigo	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠

FALLS (NON-SYNCOPAL) (3% of exam)

Falls (non-syncopal)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
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GERIATRIC SYNDROMES <i>continued...</i> (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	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
FRAILITY (<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	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠

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FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION <i>continued...</i> (3% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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ASPECTS OF REHABILITATION (<2% of exam)

Interdisciplinary team	⚠	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
Assistive devices	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
Adaptive equipment	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Therapeutic modalities	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Orthotics	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Prosthetics	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Environmental modifications	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

REHABILITATION SETTINGS (<2% of exam)

Rehabilitation settings	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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CARING FOR ELDERLY PATIENTS (16% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE (4% of exam)

Immunizations	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
Screening	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Lipid abnormalities	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Health behaviors and lifestyle issues	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
Secondary prevention	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Hospital care	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Iatrogenic disorders	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Other preventive medicine topics (obstructive sleep apnea)	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

COMPLEMENTARY, ALTERNATIVE, AND INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE (<2% of exam)

Complementary, alternative, and integrative medicine	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF HEALTH CARE (<2% of exam)

Economic aspects of health care	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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CARING FOR ELDERLY PATIENTS <i>continued...</i> (16% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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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 <i>continued...</i> (16% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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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	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠