



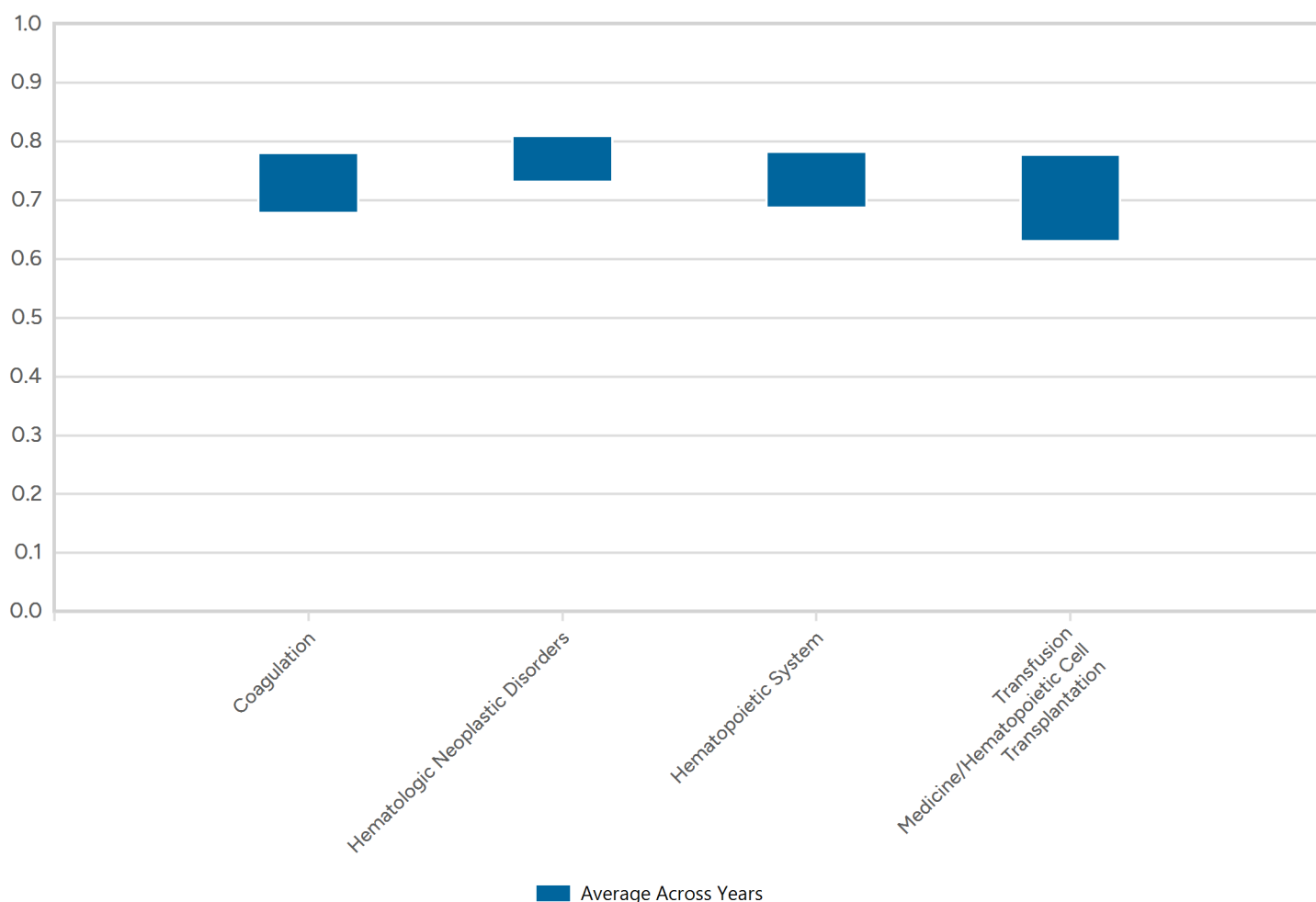
Knowledge Gaps Report

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.



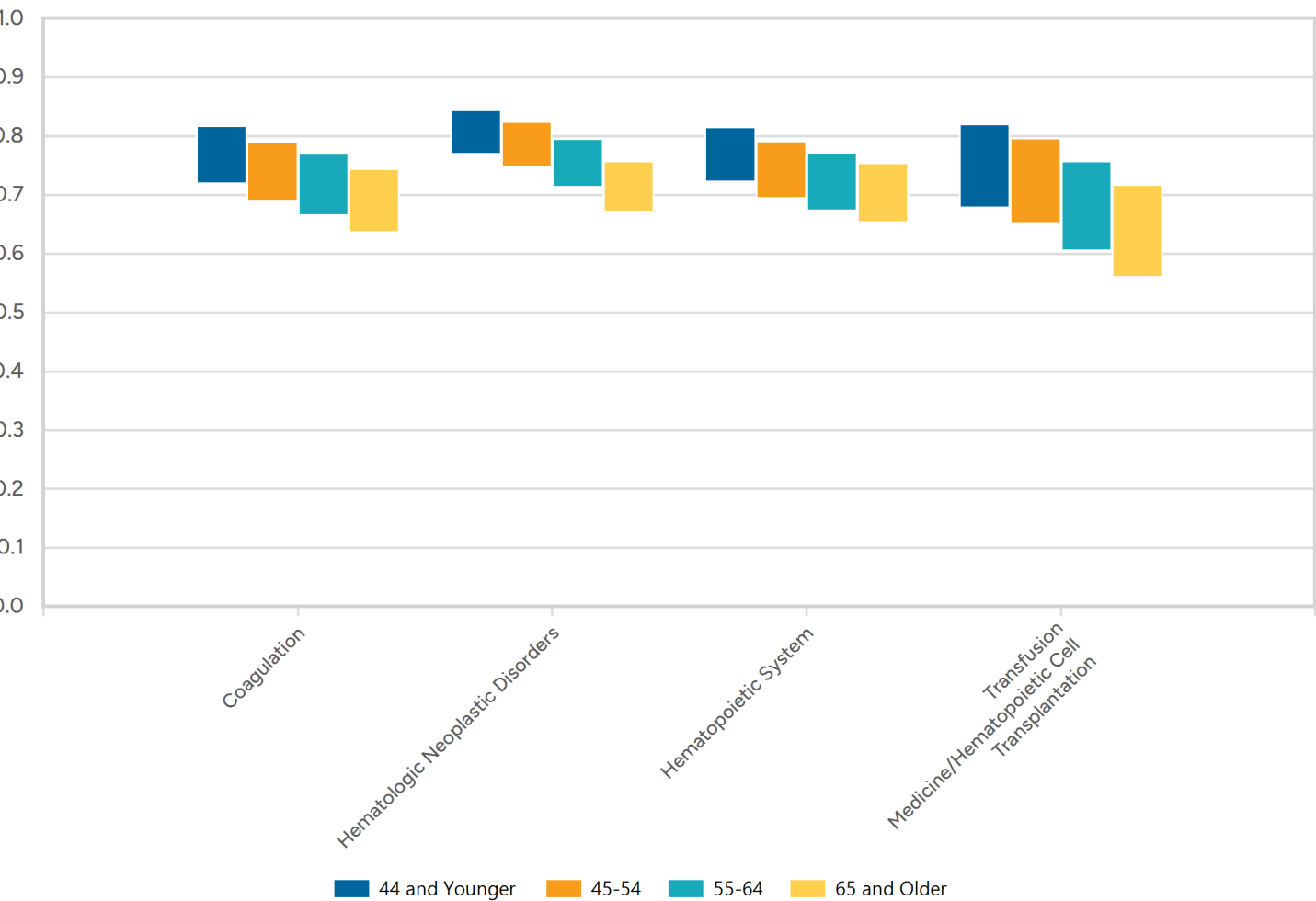
REGION

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.



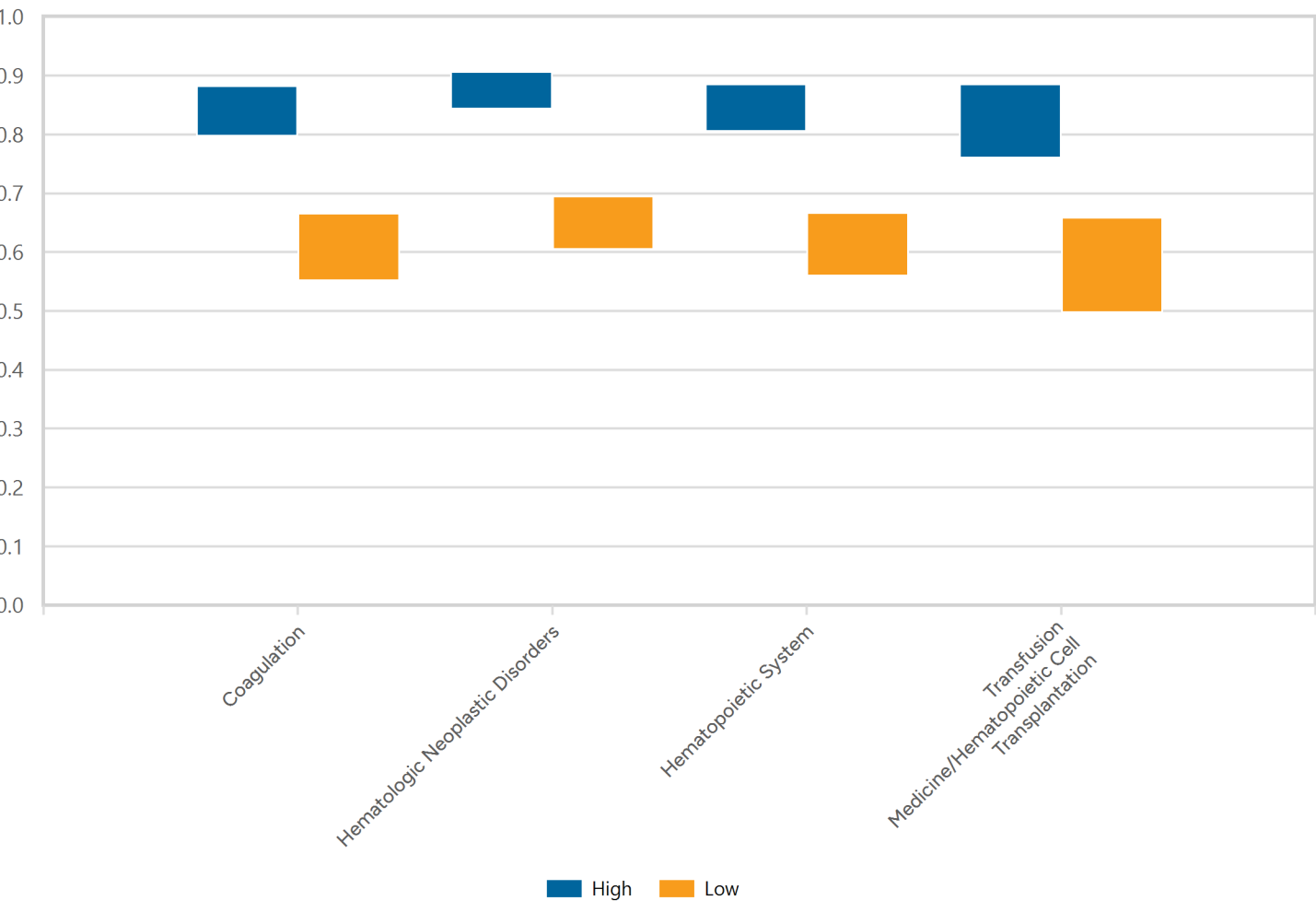
AGE

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
Coagulation	
Hemostasis Acquired bleeding disorders (non-platelet)	Diagnosis
Platelet and megakaryocyte disorders Inherited disorders of platelet function	Diagnosis
Platelet and megakaryocyte disorders Thrombocytopenia	Testing
Thrombosis Thrombotic disorders	Treatment/Care Decisions
Hematologic Neoplastic Disorders	
Acute leukemias and myelodysplasia Acute myeloid leukemia (non-promyelocytic)	Diagnosis
Acute leukemias and myelodysplasia Myelodysplastic syndromes	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
Acute leukemias and myelodysplasia Myeloid sarcoma/extramedullary leukemia	Treatment/Care Decisions
Acute leukemias and myelodysplasia Therapy-related myeloid neoplasms	Treatment/Care Decisions
B-cell neoplasms Non-Hodgkin lymphomas, B-cell	Testing
B-cell neoplasms Plasma cell neoplasms	Testing
Hematopoietic System	
Disorders of red blood cells or iron Red blood cell destruction disorders	Testing
Disorders of red blood cells or iron Red blood cell destruction disorders [2 Questions]	Treatment/Care Decisions
White blood cell disorders Granulocyte disorders	Testing
White blood cell disorders Lymphocytopenia and lymphocyte dysfunction syndromes	Diagnosis

Description	Task
Transfusion Medicine/Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation	
Conditioning regimens Toxicities	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
Hematopoietic cell biology and engraftment Biology of hematopoietic cell transplantation	Treatment/Care Decisions
Other complications after hematopoietic cell transplantation Post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
Risks associated with blood products Risks associated with administration	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
Risks associated with blood products Risks associated with administration	Treatment/Care Decisions