



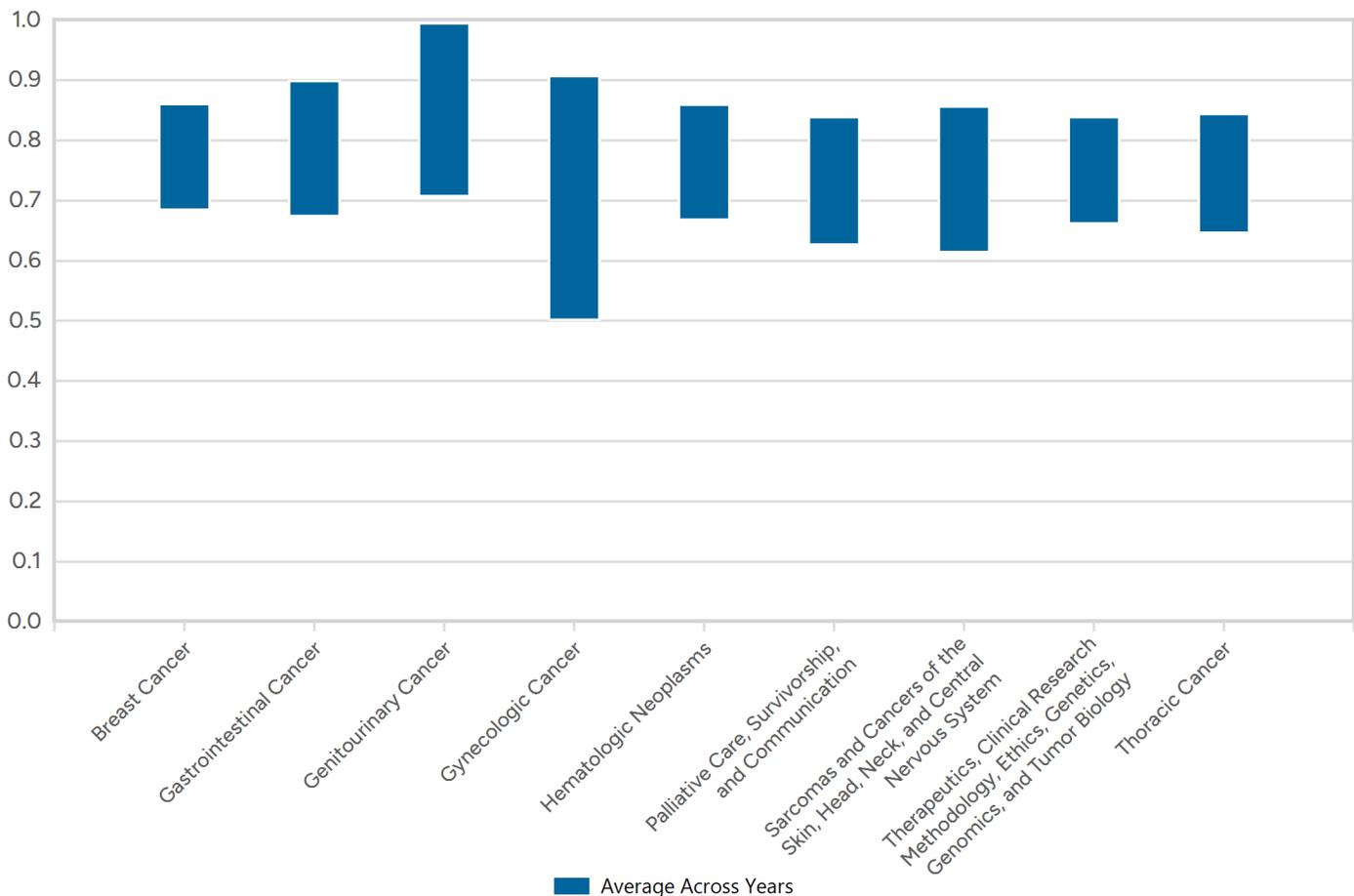
Knowledge Gaps Report

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.

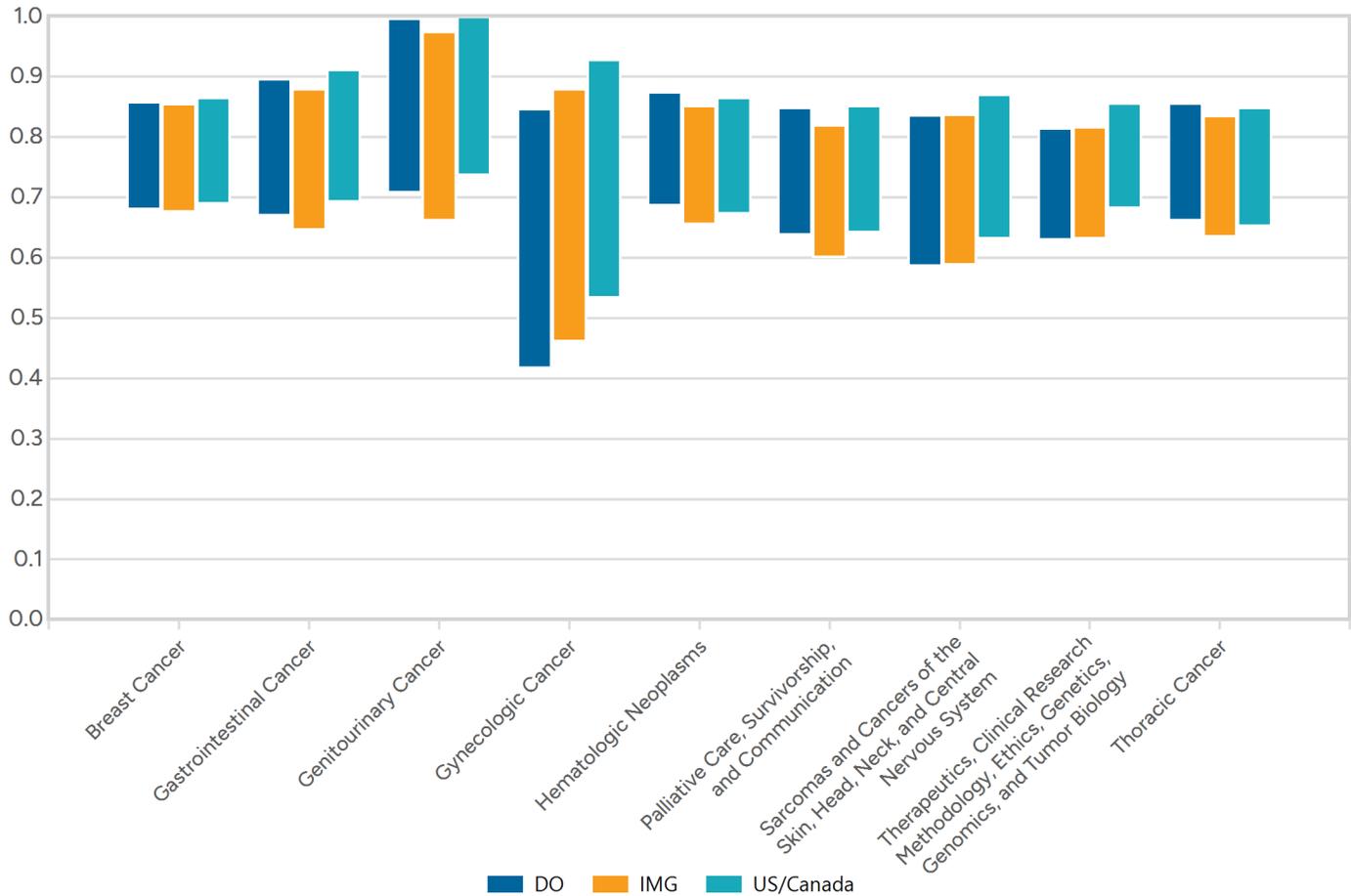
OVERALL

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.



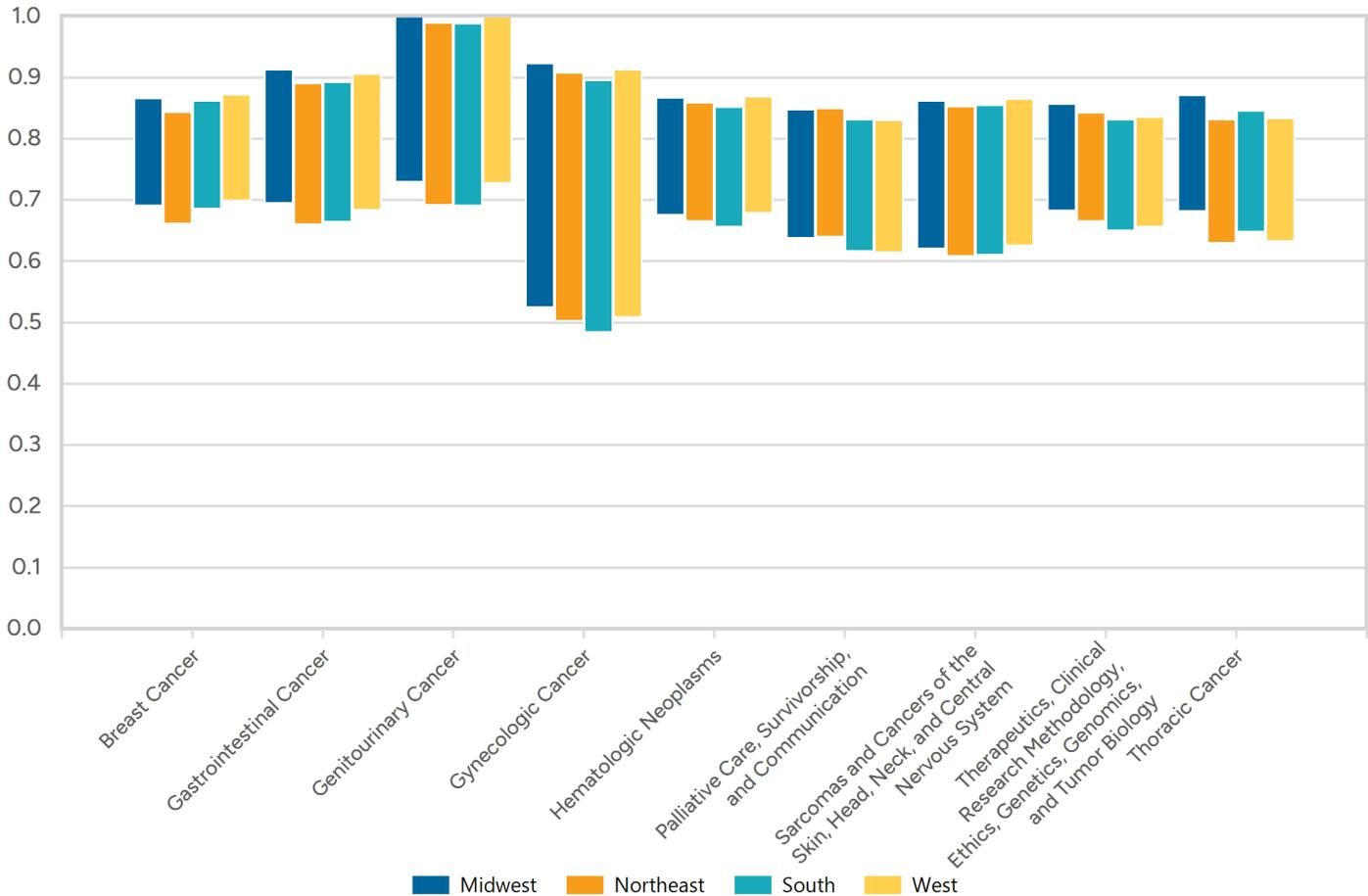
MEDICAL SCHOOL

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.



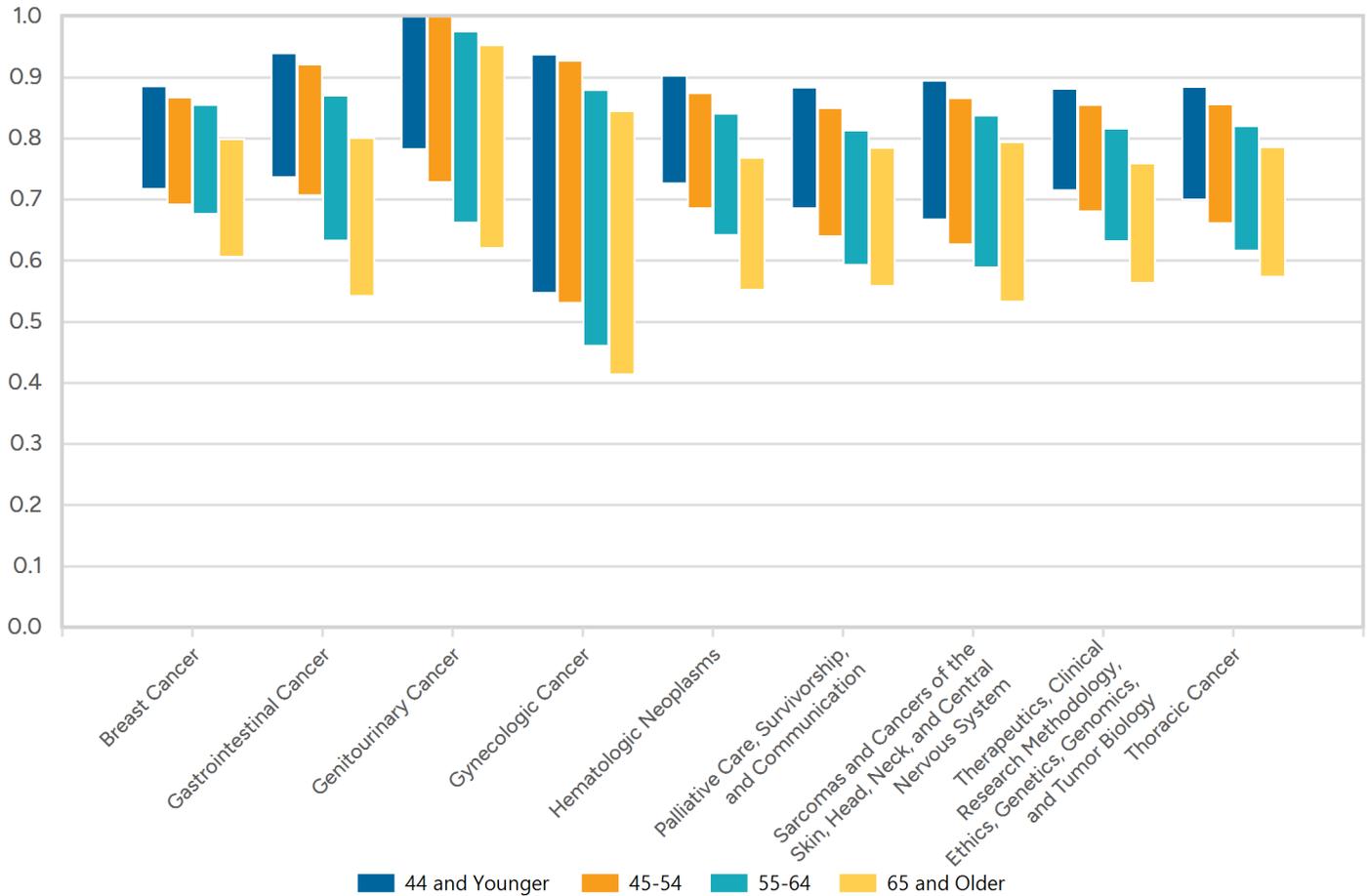
REGION

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.



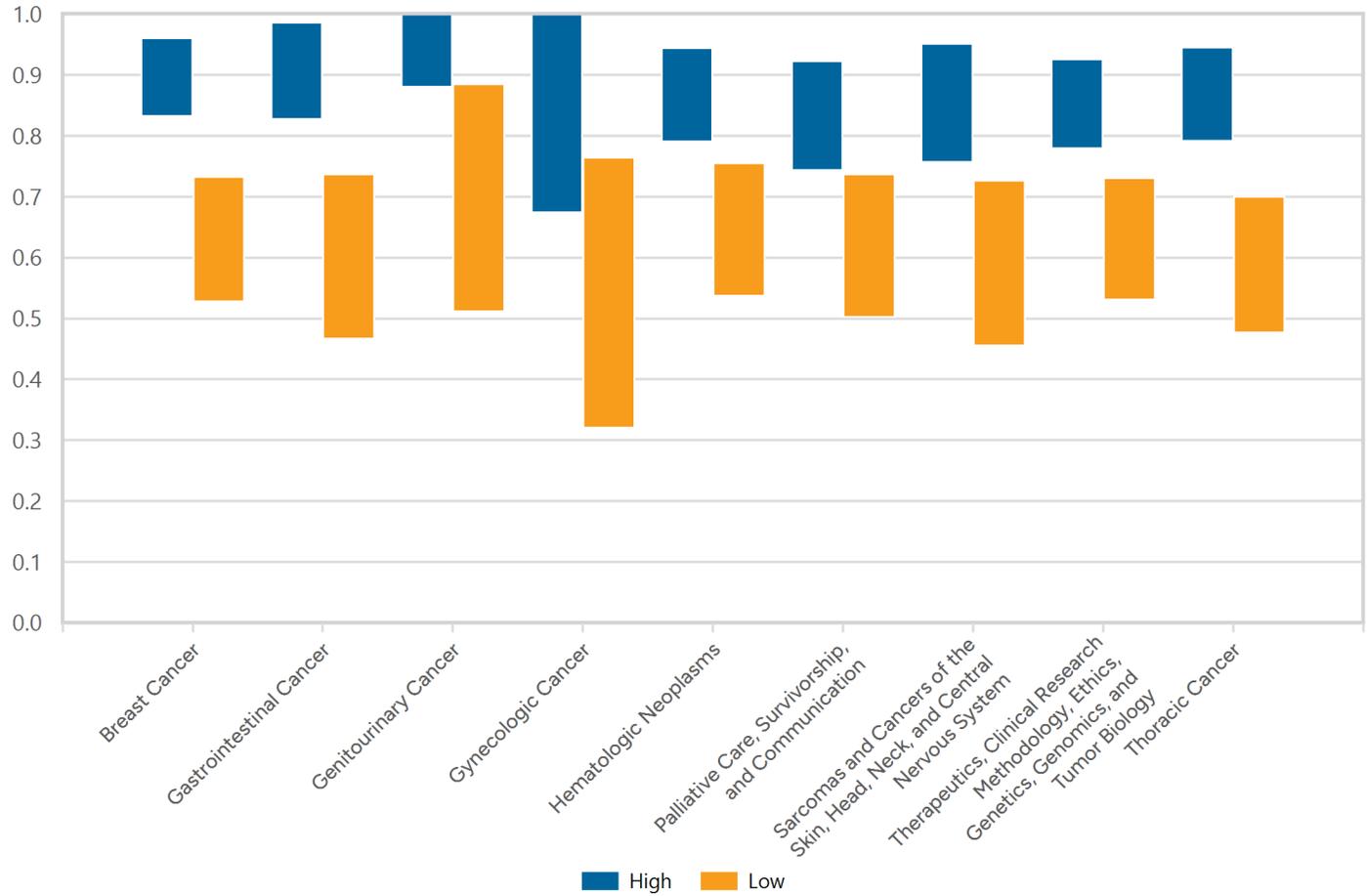
AGE

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
Breast Cancer	
Carcinoma in situ	Treatment/Care Decisions
Premalignant conditions and high-risk factors Genetic predispositions and other high-risk features	Treatment/Care Decisions
Gastrointestinal Cancer	
Hepatocellular cancer Metastatic disease	Treatment/Care Decisions
Gynecologic Cancer	
Ovarian, fallopian tube, and primary peritoneal cancers Epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, and primary peritoneal cancers	Treatment/Care Decisions
Hematologic Neoplasms	
Acute leukemia and myelodysplasia Myelodysplastic syndromes	Treatment/Care Decisions
Chronic myeloid leukemia and myeloproliferative neoplasms Myeloproliferative neoplasms	Treatment/Care Decisions
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma)	Treatment/Care Decisions
Palliative Care, Survivorship, and Communication	
Clinical manifestations of advanced cancer and its treatment Paraneoplastic syndromes	Treatment/Care Decisions
End-of-life issues Decision making	Treatment/Care Decisions
Procedure-related issues Feeding tubes	Treatment/Care Decisions
Sarcomas and Cancers of the Skin, Head, Neck, and Central Nervous System	
Bone and soft-tissue sarcomas Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST)	Treatment/Care Decisions
Bone and soft-tissue sarcomas Localized primary disease	Testing
Therapeutics, Clinical Research Methodology, Ethics, Genetics, Genomics, and Tumor Biology	
Anticancer therapeutics Chemotherapy-drug interactions	Treatment/Care Decisions
Anticancer therapeutics Tumor vaccines and viral-based immunotherapeutics	Treatment/Care Decisions
Clinical research methodology and ethics Clinical research methodology	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
Principles of allied disciplines Radiation oncology [2 Questions]	Treatment/Care Decisions

Description	Task
Thoracic Cancer	
Non-small cell lung cancer Early-stage disease	Treatment/Care Decisions
Non-small cell lung cancer Locally advanced disease	Treatment/Care Decisions
Non-small cell lung cancer Metastatic disease	Treatment/Care Decisions