



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 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. 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
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BIOLOGY (<2% of exam)

Biology	LF					
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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						
Social determinants of health						
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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GERONTOLOGY <i>continued...</i> (5% of exam)		Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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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		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Adverse reaction related to drug discontinuation in older adults		✔	⚡	✔	✔	⚡

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	LF	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡

CARDIOVASCULAR (6% of exam)

Rhythm disturbances		✔	✔	✔	✔	⚡
Heart failure		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Valvular heart disease		✔	✔	✔	✔	⚡
Cor pulmonale		⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Pericardial diseases	LF	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡	⚡
Atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

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DISEASES IN THE ELDERLY <i>continued...</i> (45% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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CARDIOVASCULAR *continued...* (6% of exam)

Hypertension	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Orthostatic hypotension	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Peripheral arterial disease	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Syncope	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

DERMATOLOGY (2% of exam)

Pre-malignant and malignant skin lesions	⚠	✘	⚠	⚠	✘
Non-malignant skin lesions	⚠	✘	⚠	⚠	✘
Rashes	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
Infections	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Blistering diseases LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Pruritus	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Chronic venous insufficiency	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠

ENDOCRINOLOGY (4.5% of exam)

Diabetes mellitus	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Metabolic syndrome	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Adrenal disorders LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Thyroid disorders	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Osteoporosis	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Disorders of calcium metabolism	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Vitamin D	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
Diabetes insipidus LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘	⚠
Osteopenia	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
Pituitary	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

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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	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Transgender health issues	⚠	⚠	✔	✔	⚠

HEMATOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY (4% exam)

Hematology					
Decreased blood cell counts	✔	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠
Increased blood cell counts	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Coagulation disorders	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Thrombotic disorders	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Hematologic malignancies	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Solid tumors, presentation	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Complications of malignancy	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

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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	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Drug-resistant and associated 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	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

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

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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 thromboembolism	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Pleural diseases	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Acute respiratory failure	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Occupational and environmental lung diseases	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Other pulmonary disease topics (carbon monoxide poisoning, pulmonary hypertension)	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘

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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 (acute and chronic)	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Carpal tunnel syndrome	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Fasciitis LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘	✘
Deconditioning	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
Other musculoskeletal condition topics (compartment syndrome) LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Crystal deposition disease	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Arteritis and vasculitis LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Rheumatoid arthritis	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Systemic lupus erythematosus LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Dermatomyositis and polymyositis LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Amyloidosis LF	⚠	⚠	✘	✘	✘
Systemic sclerosis LF	⚠	⚠	✘	✘	✘
Foot and ankle conditions LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘	✘

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EARS, NOSE, AND THROAT (ENT) (<2% of exam)

Hearing loss	✔	✔	✔	⚠	⚠
Cerumen impaction	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Throat and laryngeal disorders (age-related vocal cord atrophy; submandibular mass; laryngopharyngeal reflux)	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘

OPHTHALMOLOGY (<2% of exam)

Macular degeneration	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Glaucoma	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Cataract	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
Other ophthalmologic issues	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘

GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY (8.5% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (3% of exam)

Without psychotic features	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
With psychotic features	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠

PERSISTENT DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (DYSTHYMIA) (<2% of exam)

Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)	✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
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ADJUSTMENT DISORDER (<2% of exam)

Adjustment disorder	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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BIPOLAR DISORDER (<2% of exam)

Bipolar disorder	LF ⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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ANXIETY (<2% of exam)

Anxiety	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
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PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS (<2% of exam)

Psychotic disorders	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS (<2% of exam)

Substance use disorders	✔	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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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	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
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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)	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
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Behavioral disturbances	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
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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
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COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT *continued...* (6% of exam)

Amnestic syndromes	LF	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	✘
Other cognitive impairment topics		⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠

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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INCONTINENCE (2% of exam)

Incontinence		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
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PRESSURE ULCERS (<2% of exam)

Pressure ulcers		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
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SLEEP DISORDERS (<2% of exam)

Sleep disorders		✔	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠
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UNDERNUTRITION AND INVOLUNTARY WEIGHT LOSS (<2% of exam)

Undernutrition and involuntary weight loss		✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
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OBESITY AND OVERWEIGHT (<2% of exam)

Obesity and overweight		⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠	⚠
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FRAILITY (<2% of exam)

Frailty		✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
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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
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ELDER MISTREATMENT (<2% of exam)

Elder mistreatment	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
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DECONDITIONING

Deconditioning	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
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APPROPRIATE PRESCRIBING

Appropriate prescribing	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
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FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REHABILITATION (3% of exam)	Diagnosis	Testing	Treatment/ Care Decisions	Risk Assessment/ Prognosis/ Epidemiology	Pathophysiology/ Basic Science
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ASSESSMENT OF DISABILITY (<2% of exam)

Assessment of disability	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
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ASSESSMENT OF REHABILITATION POTENTIAL (<2% of exam)

Assessment of rehabilitation potential	✔	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
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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	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠

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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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	⚠	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠

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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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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	⚠	⚠	✔	⚠	⚠

PALLIATIVE CARE (5% of exam)

Pain and other symptom management	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
States of reduced consciousness	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) outcomes	⚠	⚠	✔	✔	⚠
Hospice benefit	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Goals of care	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠
Communication	✔	✔	✔	✔	⚠