



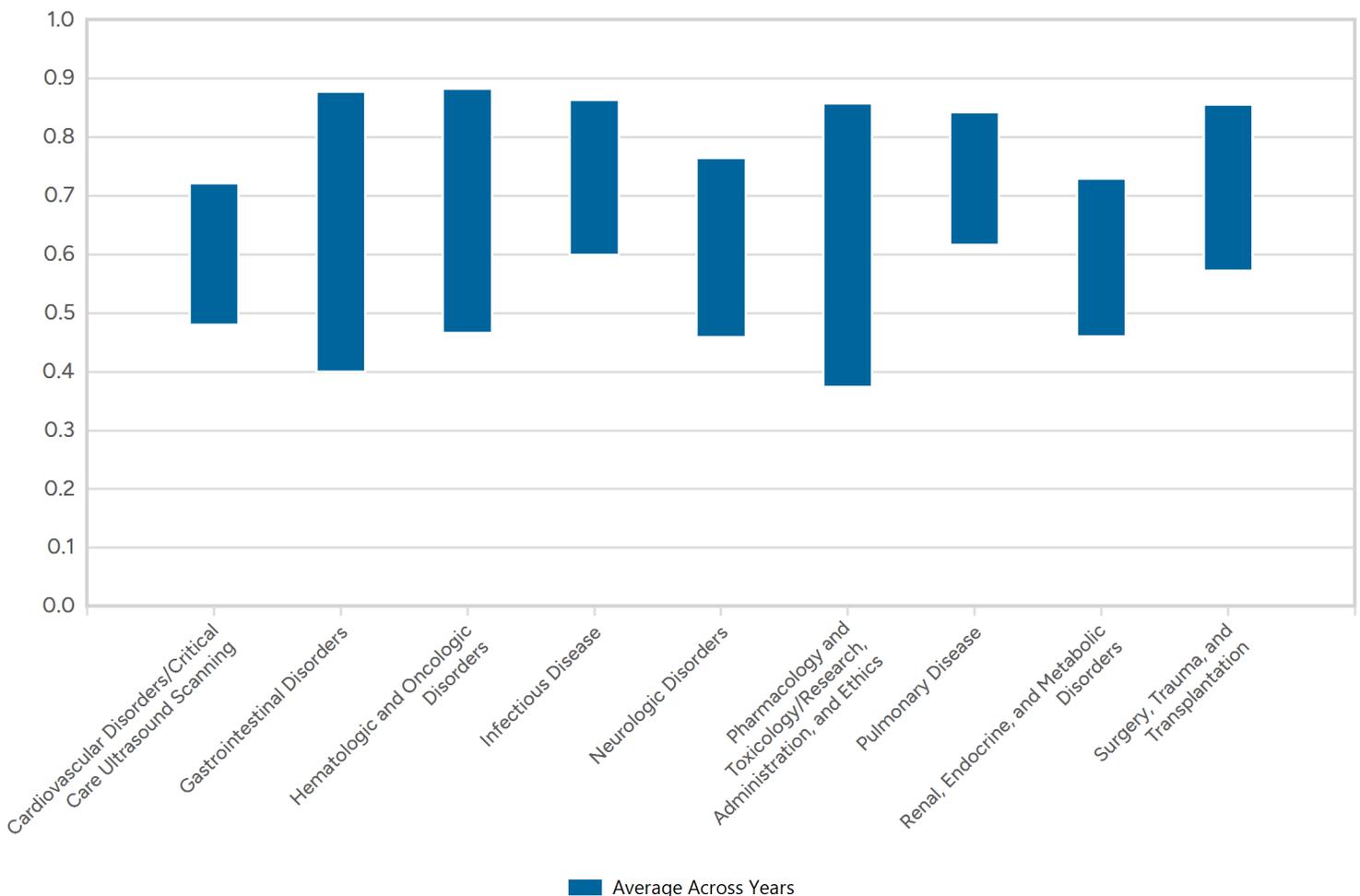
Knowledge Gaps Report

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.

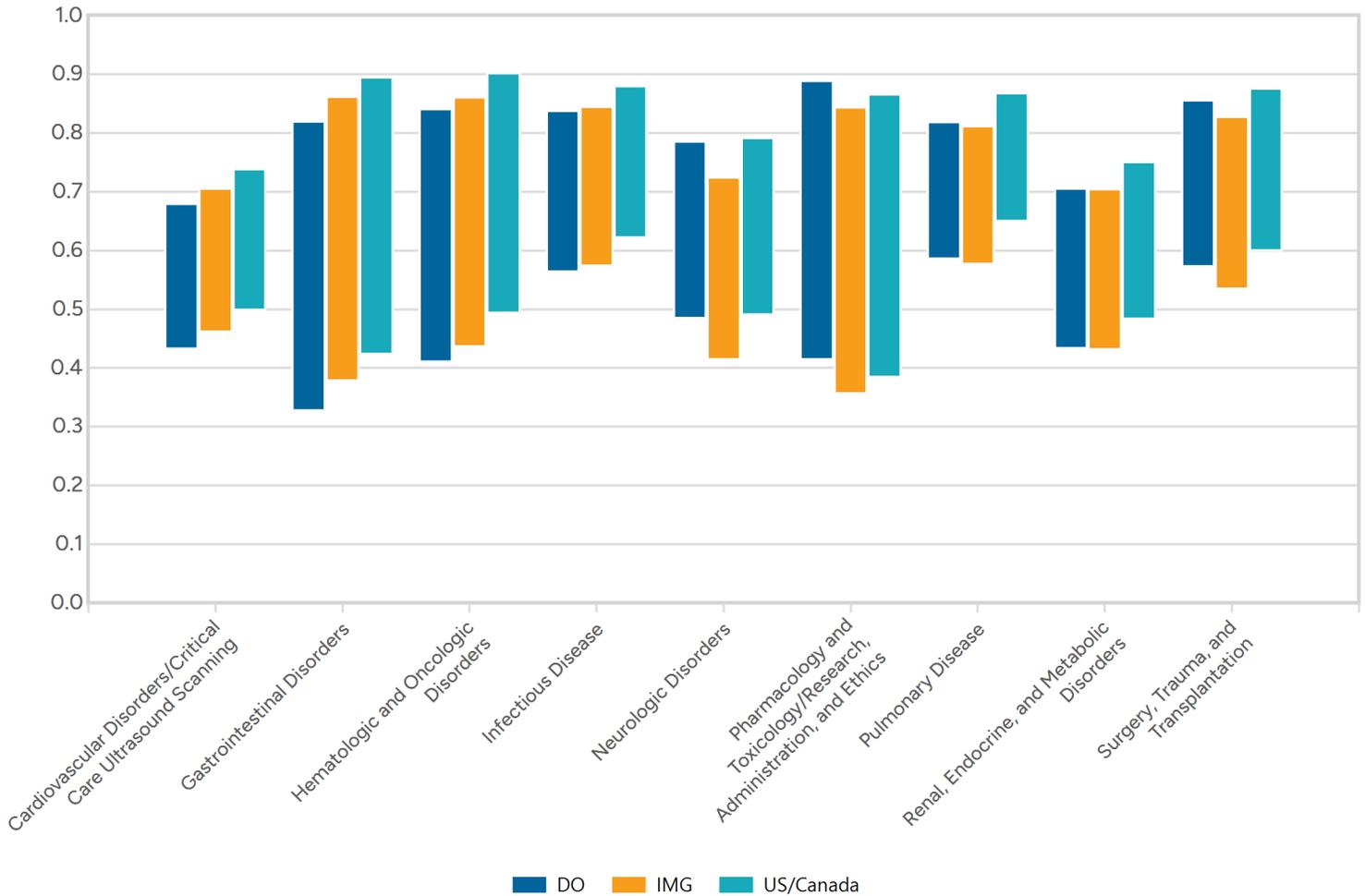
OVERALL

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.



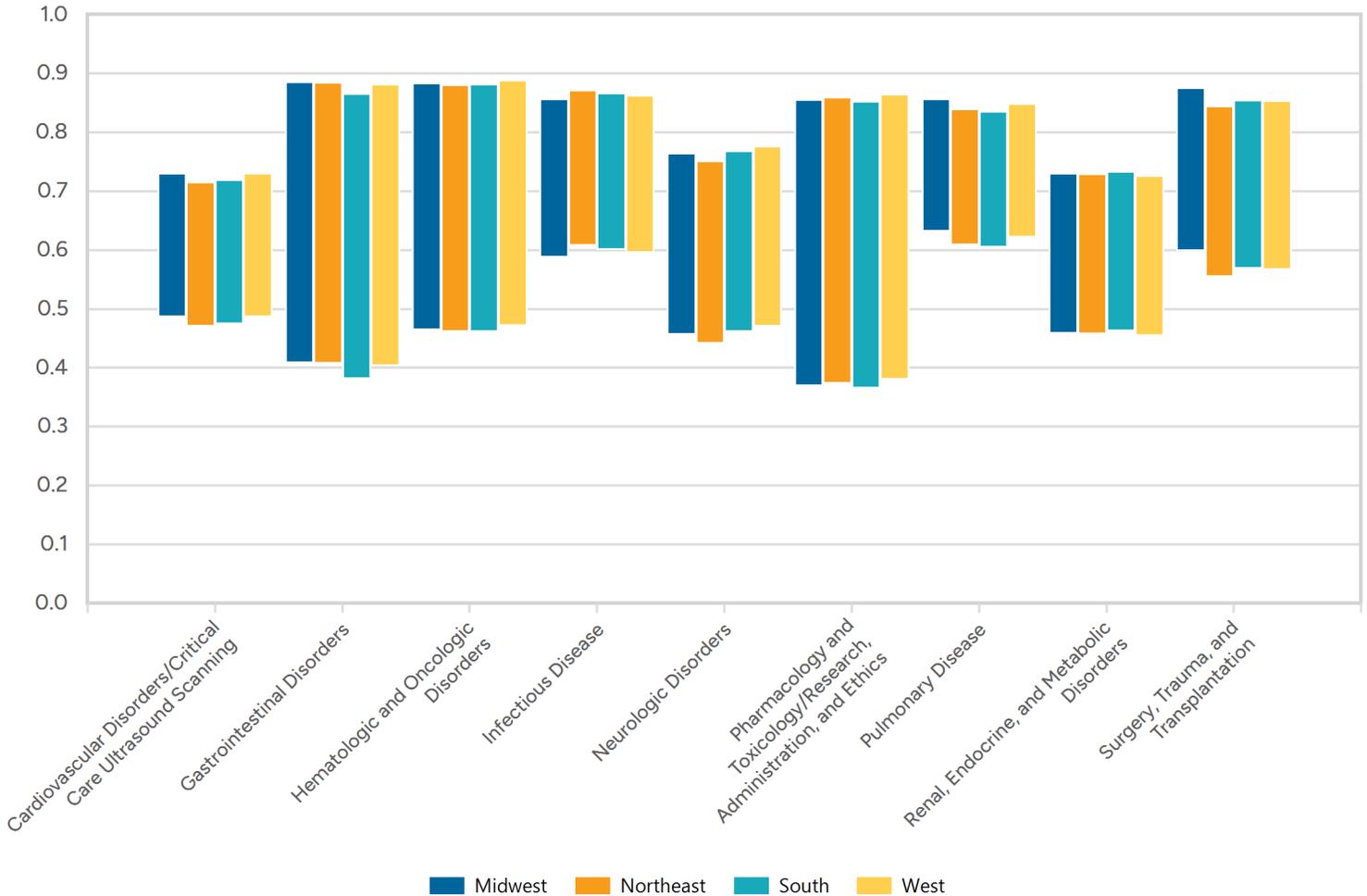
MEDICAL SCHOOL

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.



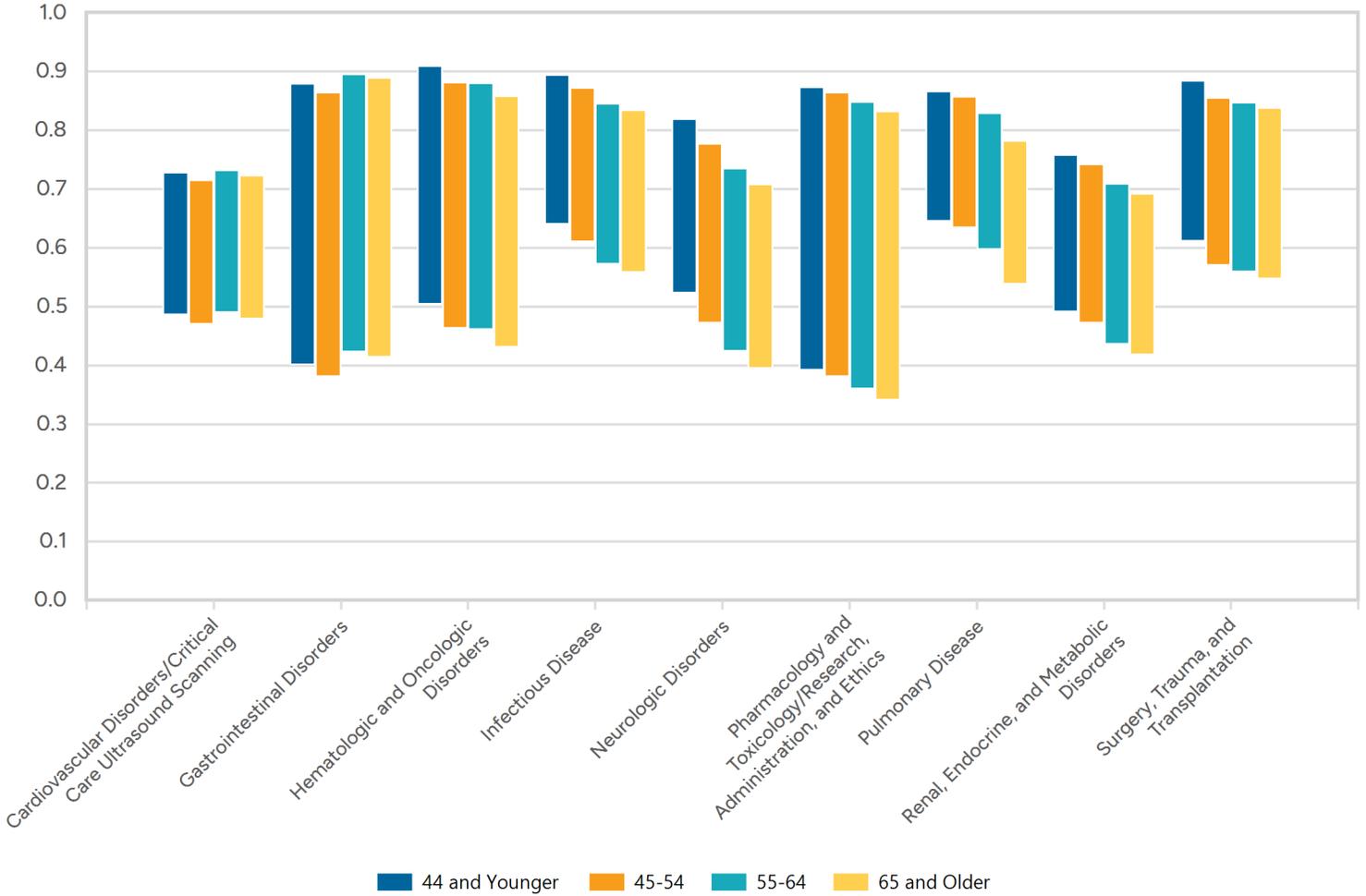
REGION

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.



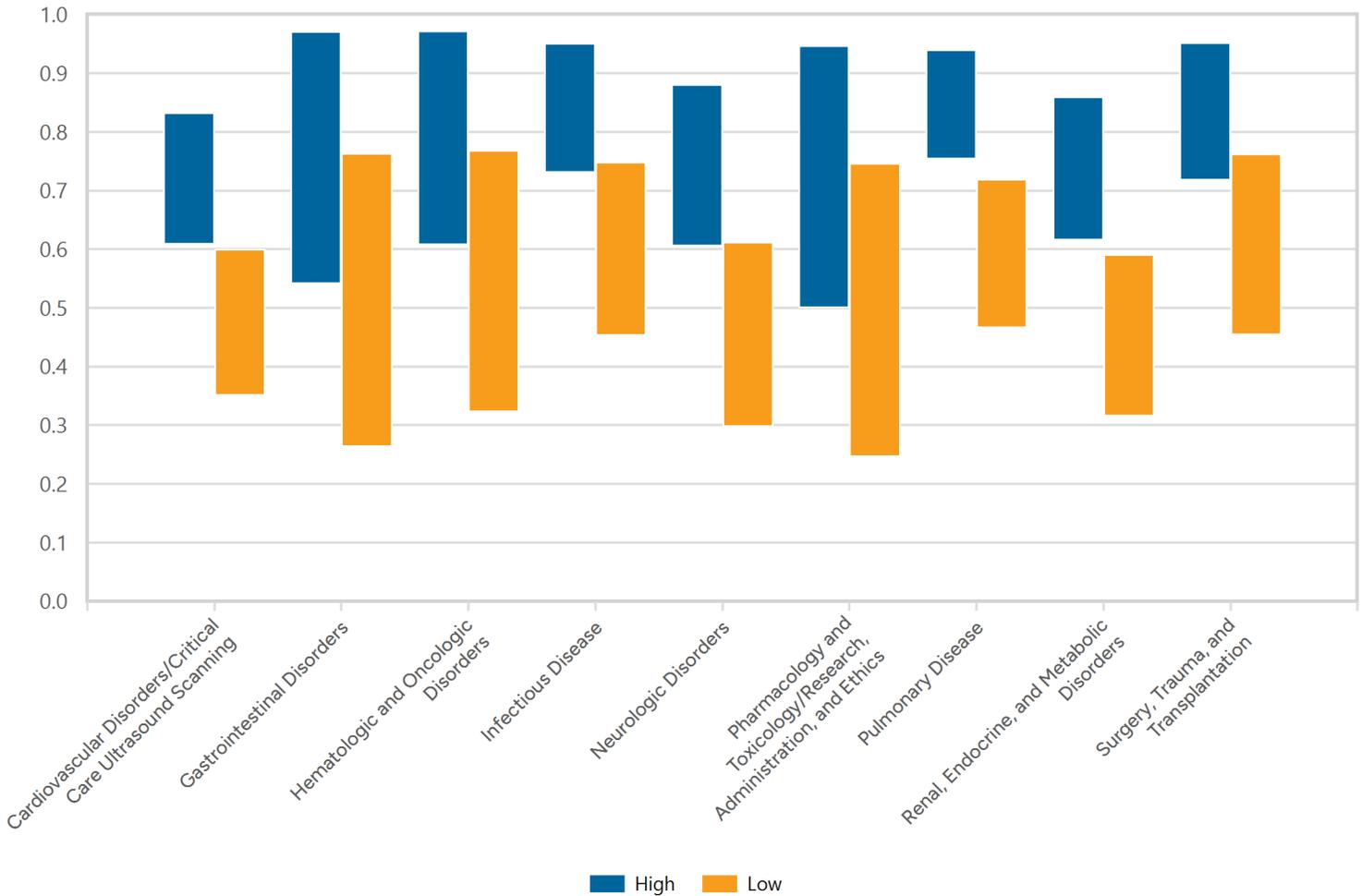
AGE

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
Cardiovascular Disorders/Critical Care Ultrasound Scanning	
Acute coronary syndromes ST-segment-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI)	Diagnosis
Arrhythmias Pacemakers and defibrillators	Treatment/Care Decisions
Arrhythmias Ventricular arrhythmias	Treatment/Care Decisions
Myocardial disease Peripartum cardiomyopathy	Treatment/Care Decisions
Myocardial disease Stress cardiomyopathy	Diagnosis
Vascular disorders Hypertensive emergency and urgency	Diagnosis
Vascular disorders Hypertensive emergency and urgency	Treatment/Care Decisions
Vascular disorders Shock	Treatment/Care Decisions
Gastrointestinal Disorders	
Liver Hepatitis	Treatment/Care Decisions
Hematologic and Oncologic Disorders	
Transfusion medicine Apheresis	Treatment/Care Decisions
Neurologic Disorders	
Brain death	Treatment/Care Decisions
Increased intracranial pressure	Treatment/Care Decisions
Neuromuscular respiratory failure Critical illness polyneuropathy	Risk Assessment/Prognosis/ Epidemiology
Pharmacology and Toxicology/Research, Administration, and Ethics	
Staffing issues Interactions between hospitalists and intensivists	Treatment/Care Decisions

Description	Task
Renal, Endocrine, and Metabolic Disorders	
Acid-base disorders Metabolic acidosis [2 Questions]	Diagnosis
Acute kidney injury Intrinsic disease	Diagnosis
Diabetes mellitus (excluding diabetic ketoacidosis) and energy metabolism Hypoglycemia	Diagnosis
Thyroid disorders Hyperthyroidism	Treatment/Care Decisions
Surgery, Trauma, and Transplantation	
Trauma Airway injury, tracheobronchial laceration and rupture	Testing