



Internal Medicine Blueprint Certification Examination (CERT)

Purpose of the exam

The exam is designed to evaluate the knowledge, diagnostic reasoning, and clinical judgment skills expected of the certified internist in the broad domain of the discipline. The ability to make appropriate diagnostic and management decisions that have important consequences for patients will be assessed. The exam may require recognition of common as well as rare clinical problems for which patients may consult a certified internist.

Exam content

Exam content is determined by a pre-established blueprint, or table of specifications. The blueprint is developed by ABIM and is reviewed annually and updated as needed for currency. Trainees, training program directors, and certified practitioners in the discipline are surveyed periodically to provide feedback and inform the blueprinting process.

The primary medical content categories of the blueprint are shown below, with the percentage assigned to each for a typical exam:

Medical Content Category	% of Exam
Allergy and Immunology	2%
Cardiovascular Disease	14%
Dermatology	3%
Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Metabolism	9%
Gastroenterology	9%
Hematology	6%
Infectious Disease	9%
Miscellaneous	2%
Nephrology and Urology	6%
Neurology	4%
Obstetrics and Gynecology	3%
Medical Oncology	6%
Ophthalmology	1%
Otolaryngology and Dental Medicine	1%
Psychiatry	4%
Pulmonary Disease	9%
Rheumatology and Orthopedics	9%
Geriatric Syndromes	3%
Total	100%

Exam questions in the content areas above may also include topics in Critical Care Medicine, Prevention, Clinical Epidemiology, Ethics, Nutrition, Palliative and End-of-Life Care, Adolescent Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Patient Safety and Substance Abuse.

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.

Exam format

The exam is composed of up to 240 single-best-answer multiple-choice questions, of which approximately 35 are new questions that do not count in the examinee's score. Most questions describe patient scenarios and ask about the work done (that is, tasks performed) by physicians in the course of practice:

- Making a diagnosis
- Ordering and interpreting results of tests
- Recommending treatment or other patient care
- Assessing risk, determining prognosis, and applying principles from epidemiologic studies
- Understanding the underlying pathophysiology of disease and basic science knowledge applicable to patient care

Clinical information presented may include patient photographs, radiographs, electrocardiograms, recordings of heart or lung sounds, and other media to illustrate relevant patient findings. [Learn more information on how exams are developed.](#)

A tutorial including examples of ABIM exam question format can be found at
<https://www.abim.org/about/abim-exams/exam-tutorials/>

The primary medical categories can be expanded for additional detail to show topics that may be covered in the exam. Each primary medical content category is listed below, with the *percentage of the exam* assigned to this content area. Below each major category are subsection topics and their assigned percentages in the exam.

Please note: The percentages below describe content of a *typical* exam and are approximate; actual exam content may vary.

Anaphylaxis	<2%
General anaphylaxis	
Aspirin idiosyncrasy	
Stinging insect hypersensitivity	
Desensitization therapy	
Serum sickness	
Asthma	<2%
General asthma	
Exercise- and cold-induced asthma	
Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis	
Nasal polyps and aspirin sensitivity	
Occupational asthma	
Asthma and pregnancy	
Asthma mimics (including vocal cord dysfunction)	
Rhinitis, sinusitis, and conjunctivitis	<2%
Allergic rhinitis	
Acute and chronic sinusitis	
Allergic conjunctivitis	
Upper airway cough syndrome	
Food allergy	<2%
Urticaria and angioedema	<2%
Hereditary angioedema	
Drug-induced urticaria and angioedema	
Other causes of urticarial and anaphylaxis	
Contrast-related allergy	
Skin disorders	<2%
Atopic dermatitis	
Contact dermatitis	
Drug allergy other than drug-induced urticaria and angioedema	<2%
Primary immunodeficiency disorders	<2%
Primary humoral immunodeficiency	
Cellular immunodeficiency other than human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection	
Complement deficiency	
Allergic complications of transfusions	<2%
Hemolytic transfusions reactions	
Transfusion-related acute lung injury	
Transfusion-related urticaria and anaphylaxis	

Autoimmune systemic disorders (including IgG4 related disorders) <2%

- Mastocytosis
- Allergic interstitial nephritis
- Eosinophilic esophagitis
- Eosinophilic pneumonia
- Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (extrinsic allergic alveolitis)

Cardiovascular Disease

14% of Exam

Hypertension (NOTE: This total includes the *Hypertension* content <2% listed under *Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Metabolism*; *Nephrology and Urology*)

- Essential hypertension
- Renal (including renal parenchymal, renovascular)
- Coarctation of the aorta
- Hypertensive urgency and emergency
- Undifferentiated hypertension

Pericardial disease <2%

- Pericarditis
- Pericardial effusion
- Constrictive pericarditis

Ischemic heart disease <2%

- Stable angina pectoris
- Acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
- ACS complications
- Heart failure from ischemic cardiomyopathy
- Non-cardiac chest pain
- Other ischemic heart disease (coronary artery disease, spasm)

Dysrhythmias and conduction defects <2%

- Conduction defects
- Bradyarrhythmias
- Tachyarrhythmias
- Other dysrhythmias (cardiac resuscitation)

Congenital heart disease in adults <2%

- Atrial septal defect and patent foramen ovale
- Bicuspid aortic valve
- Other congenital heart disease (patent ductus arteriosus, ventricular septal defect, pulmonic stenosis)

Valvular heart disease	<2%
Aortic stenosis	
Aortic regurgitation	
Mitral regurgitation	
Mitral stenosis	
Prosthetic heart valve	
Myocardial disease	<2%
Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF)	
Myocarditis	
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy with and without obstruction	
Restrictive cardiomyopathy	
Dilated cardiomyopathy	
Cor pulmonale	
Undifferentiated myocardial disease	
Endocarditis and other cardiovascular infection	<2%
Endocarditis	
Infections of the pericardial space	
Endocarditis prophylaxis	
Cardiovascular implantable device infection	
Vascular disease	<2%
Carotid artery disease	
Aorta	
Peripheral arterial disease	
Pulmonary vascular disease	
Venous disease of the lower extremities	
Superior vena cava syndrome (not due to cancer)	
Syncope	<2%
Reflex syncope (vasovagal and situational)	
Orthostatic hypotension	
Cardiac syncope (structural and electrical)	
Preoperative consultation	<2%
No testing required	
Testing indicated	
Lipid disorders	<2%
Antithrombotic therapy in cardiovascular disease	<2%
Miscellaneous cardiovascular disease (physical examination findings, murmurs)	<2%

Dermatitis (eczemas)	<2%
Atopic dermatitis	
Contact dermatitis	
Photodermatitis	
Stasis dermatitis	
Hand dermatitis	
Drug eruptions	
Nummular dermatitis	
Exfoliative dermatitis (erythroderma, not including mycosis fungoides)	
Seborrheic dermatitis	
Dermatologic immunology	<2%
Urticaria and angioedema	
Leukocytoclastic vasculitis	
Vascular dermatoses	<2%
Erythema multiforme	
Erythema nodosum	
Telangiectasia	
Leg ulcers	
Acne and rosacea	<2%
Acne vulgaris	
Rosacea	
Papulosquamous dermatoses	<2%
Psoriasis	
Pityriasis rosea	
Lichen planus	
Skin and soft tissue infections	<2%
Dermatophytes	
Herpes zoster and varicella	
Viral exanthems other than varicella	
Cellulitis, erysipelas, and skin abscess	
Necrotizing soft-tissue infections and gas gangrene	
Lymphadenitis and lymphangitis	
Ectoparasites (lice, scabies, and others)	
Vesiculobullous dermatoses	<2%
Pemphigus vulgaris	
Dermatitis herpetiformis	

Pigment disorders	<2%
Vitiligo and other hypopigmentation disorders	
Melasma (chloasma)	
Acanthosis nigricans	
Xeroderma pigmentosa	
Photosensitivity dermatoses	<2%
Porphyria cutanea tarda	
Photodermatitis	
Alopecia	<2%
Nodules and tumors of the skin	<2%
Seborrheic keratosis	
Actinic keratosis	
Warts, corns, and skin tags	
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin	
Basal cell carcinoma of the skin	
Melanoma and nevi	
Mycosis fungoides	
Other nodules or tumors of skin (dermatofibroma)	
Cutaneous manifestations of nutritional deficiencies	<2%
Disorders of the nails	<2%
Environmental injury of skin	<2%
Frostbite	
Burns	
Pressure injuries	<2%
Dermatologic emergencies	<2%

Endocrinology, Diabetes, and Metabolism	9% of Exam
--	------------

Adrenal disorders	<2%
Adrenal hormonal excess	
Adrenal insufficiency	
Adrenal masses and nodules	
Thyroid disorders	<2%
Hyperthyroidism	
Hypothyroidism	
Thyroiditis (not Hashimoto or peripartum)	
Thyroid nodules and thyroid cancer	
Euthyroid sick syndrome	
Thyroid storm	
Myxedema coma	
Thyroid disease in pregnancy, peripartum, or postpartum period	

Endocrine causes of secondary hypertension	<2%
Lipid disorders	<2%
Hypercholesterolemia	
Hypertriglyceridemia (not including chylomicronemia)	
Chylomicronemia syndrome	
Diet and hyperlipidemia	
Ovarian disorders and female reproductive health	<2%
Polycystic ovary syndrome	
Premature ovarian failure	
Female infertility	
Hormonal therapy (contraception, postmenopausal replacement therapy, abnormal uterine bleeding)	
Testes and male reproductive health	<2%
Male hypogonadism	
Male infertility	
Erectile dysfunction	
Gynecomastia	
Diabetes mellitus	<2%
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	
Type 2 diabetes mellitus	
Diabetes mellitus and pregnancy	
Complications of diabetes mellitus	
Disorders of calcium metabolism and bone	<2%
Hypercalcemia	
Hypocalcemia (not including vitamin D deficiency)	
Hyperphosphatemia	
Hypophosphatemia	
Paget disease	
Osteoporosis	
Vitamin D deficiency and osteomalacia	
Chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder	
Hypothalamic disorders	<2%
Anterior pituitary disorders	<2%
Pituitary tumors	
Hypopituitarism	
Posterior pituitary and water homeostasis	<2%
Hypernatremia	
Hyponatremia	

Endocrine tumors and endocrine manifestations of tumors	<2%
Insulinoma	
Carcinoid syndrome	
Other endocrine tumors or manifestations of tumors	
Hypoglycemia not due to insulinoma	<2%
Polyglandular autoimmune disorders	<2%
Multiple endocrine hypofunction	

Gastroenterology	9% of Exam
-------------------------	-------------------

Esophageal disease	<2%
Gastroesophageal reflux	
Barrett esophagus	
Esophageal cancer screening	
Esophageal motility disorders	
Medication-induced esophageal disorder	
Esophageal diverticula	
Esophageal strictures or webs	
Gastroesophageal varices	
Infectious esophagitis (<i>Candida</i> , herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus)	
Mallory-Weiss syndrome	
Other esophageal disease (eosinophilic esophagitis, esophageal rupture)	
Stomach and duodenal disease	<2%
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection	
Peptic ulcer disease (other than <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>)	
Gastritis and gastropathy	
Non-ulcer dyspepsia	
Disorders of gastric emptying	
Small intestinal disease	<2%
Celiac disease	
Bacterial overgrowth syndrome	
Short bowel syndrome	
Ischemic bowel disease	
Crohn disease including Crohn colitis	
Gastroenteritis other than antibiotic colitis	
Other small intestinal disease (diarrhea [osmotic, post-surgical, bile salt-induced, nocturnal], gastric bypass complications)	

Colonic and anorectal disease <2%

- Colorectal cancer screening
- Colon polyposis syndrome and other genetic colon cancer syndromes
- Diverticular disease
- Ulcerative colitis
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Hemorrhoids and fissures
- Antibiotic colitis
- Acute appendicitis
- Radiation colitis
- Other colonic or anorectal disease (constipation, fecal incontinence, neutropenic and lymphocytic colitis)

Pancreatic disease <2%

- Acute pancreatitis
- Chronic pancreatitis
- Cystic fibrosis
- Neuroendocrine tumors of the pancreas
- Infections of the pancreas and pancreatic abscess
- Other pancreatic disease

Biliary tract disease <2%

- Cholelithiasis
- Cholecystitis
- Choledocholithiasis
- Cholangitis
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- Sphincter of Oddi dysfunction

Liver disease <2%

- Viral hepatitis
- Liver abscess
- Cirrhosis
- Drug-induced liver disease other than acetaminophen
- Autoimmune hepatitis
- Primary biliary cholangitis
- Cholestasis
- Wilson disease
- Liver disease in pregnancy
- Hemochromatosis
- Hepatic vein thrombosis (Budd-Chiari syndrome)
- Fatty liver and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis

Alcoholic hepatitis	
Fulminant liver failure	
Gilbert syndrome	
Hepatocellular carcinoma screening	
Liver transplantation	
Other liver disease	
Gastrointestinal complications of HIV infection	<2%
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage	<2%
Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage	
Lower gastrointestinal hemorrhage	
Hemorrhage of unknown source	

Hematology	6% of Exam
-------------------	-------------------

Hypoproliferative anemia	<2%
Aplastic anemia	
Anemia of chronic disease or organ failure (including kidney failure)	
Iron deficiency anemia	
Sideroblastic anemia	
Megaloblastic anemia	
Lead intoxication	
Hemolytic anemia	<2%
Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency	
Autoimmune hemolytic anemia	
Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia	
Other hemolytic anemia	
Hemoglobinopathies and thalassemias	<2%
Thalassemias	
Hemoglobinopathies	
Leukocyte disorders	<2%
Acute leukemia	
Chronic leukemia	
Leukocyte disorders (marrow infiltration, myelosuppression, leukopenia, leukocytosis, eosinophilia)	
Platelet disorders	<2%
Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura	
Qualitative defects of platelet function (drugs only)	
Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT)	
Essential thrombocythemia	

Coagulation factor disorders and thrombotic disorders	<2%
Coagulation factor deficiencies	
Primary hypercoagulable states (including AT3 deficiency, APC resistance)	
Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome	
Undifferentiated thrombotic disorders	
Porphyria	<2%
Myeloproliferative disorders	<2%
Polycythemia vera and other erythrocytosis	
Essential thrombocythemia	
Agnogenic myeloid metaplasia and myelofibrosis	
Myelodysplastic syndrome	<2%
Hematologic malignancies	<2%
Chronic leukemias	
Acute leukemia	
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	
Hodgkin disease	
Plasma cell disorder	
Transfusion medicine (principles and complications)	<2%
Indications for transfusion	
Complications of transfusions	
Hematologic complications of HIV infection	<2%
Bone marrow transplantation (late complications only)	<2%

Infectious Disease	9% of Exam
--------------------	------------

Skin and soft tissue infections	<2%
Dermatophytes	
Herpes zoster and varicella	
Viral exanthems other than varicella	
Cellulitis	
Impetigo	
Necrotizing soft tissue infections and gas gangrene	
Lymphadenitis and lymphangitis	
Diabetic foot infections	
Undifferentiated skin and soft tissue infections	
Central nervous system (CNS) infections	<2%
Meningitis	
Brain abscess	
Encephalitis	

Epidural abscess	
Iatrogenic and postoperative CNS infections	
Undifferentiated central nervous system infection	
Upper respiratory tract infections	<2%
Acute and chronic sinusitis	
Otitis media and externa	
Mastoiditis	
Common cold	
Pharyngitis	
Epiglottitis	
Deep infections of head and neck	
Other upper respiratory tract infections (pertussis)	
Eye infections	<2%
Preseptal cellulitis	
Conjunctivitis	
Keratitis	
Endophthalmitis	
Uveitis/Iritis	
Orbital infections	
Lower respiratory tract infections	<2%
Bronchitis	
Pneumonia	
Lung abscess	
Tuberculosis (TB)	
Infections of the pleural space and empyema	
Endocarditis and other cardiovascular infections	<2%
Endocarditis	
Infections of the pericardial space	
Endocarditis prophylaxis	
Suppurative thrombophlebitis	
Catheter-related infections	
Device and pocket infections	
Hepatic infections	<2%
Viral hepatitis	
Liver abscess	
Cholecystitis	
Cholangitis	
Enteric infections	<2%
Esophagitis (<i>Candida</i> , herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus)	
Gastroenteritis	

Infections of the pancreas and pancreatic abscess	
Bacterial peritonitis	
Intra-abdominal abscess other than liver or pancreas abscess	
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection	<2%
Transmission and prevention of HIV	
Prevention of opportunistic infections	
Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome	
Neurologic complications of HIV infection	
Pulmonary complications of HIV infection	
Gastrointestinal complications of HIV infection	
Hematologic complications of HIV infection	
Oncologic complications of HIV infection	
Rheumatologic complications of HIV infection	
Cardio-metabolic complications of HIV therapy and infection	
Oral complications of HIV infection	
Sexually transmitted diseases and infections of reproductive organs	<2%
Urethritis	
Genital ulcers	
Vulvovaginitis	
Cervicitis	
Epididymitis	
Salpingitis and other infections of female pelvis	
Syphilis	
Human papillomavirus and anogenital warts	
Undifferentiated sexually transmitted diseases	
Urinary tract infections	<2%
Asymptomatic bacteriuria	
Cystitis and pyelonephritis	
Perinephric abscess	
Prostatitis	
Epididymitis	
Infectious arthritis	<2%
Osteomyelitis	<2%
Bacteremia and sepsis syndrome	<2%
Fever and neutropenia	
Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) and septic shock	
Toxic shock syndrome	
Undifferentiated bacteremia and sepsis syndromes	

Rheumatic fever	<2%
Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis	<2%
Procedure-and device-associated infections	<2%
Nosocomial infections	<2%
Infection control including isolation	
Hospital-acquired infections and prevention	
Needlestick injury and postexposure prophylaxis	
Undifferentiated nosocomial infections	
Prevention of infectious disease	<2%
Immunization	
Infection prevention and control including isolation precautions	
Needlestick injury and postexposure prophylaxis	
Travel-related illness prevention	
Other preventions of infectious disease	
Travel-related illness (fever, rash, diarrhea, and other)	<2%
Infectious disease outbreaks	<2%
Specific causative organisms	<2%
Viral diseases	
Prion diseases	
Rickettsioses and ehrlichioses	
Bacterial diseases	
Chlamydial diseases	
Mycoplasmal diseases	
Mycoses (fungal infections)	
Protozoan and helminthic diseases (including malaria)	
Ectoparasites (including lice and scabies)	
Vector-borne diseases	
Fever of unknown origin	<2%

Miscellaneous	2% of Exam
----------------------	-------------------

Primarily epidemiology	<2%
Primarily ethics	<2%
Primarily safety and quality improvement	<2%

Nephrology and Urology	6% of Exam
-------------------------------	-------------------

Acute kidney injury	<2%
Hypotension- or shock-induced acute kidney injury	
Toxic kidney injury	

Rhabdomyolysis	
Hepatorenal syndrome	
Disseminated atheroembolism (cholesterol emboli syndrome)	
Other acute kidney injury	
Myeloma-induced kidney disease	
Chronic kidney disease	<2%
Kidney dialysis	
Kidney transplantation	
Strategies to prevent progression of chronic kidney disease	
Undifferentiated chronic kidney disease	
Tubulointerstitial disease	<2%
Glomerular disorders	<2%
Lupus nephritis and glomerulonephritis	
Minimal change disease	
Focal and segmental glomerulosclerosis	
Membranous nephropathy	
Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis	
IgA nephropathy	
Anti-glomerular basement membrane syndrome	
Vasculitis and the kidney	
Other glomerular disorders (post-infectious,hematuria)	
Hypertension (NOTE: This total includes the <i>Hypertension</i> content listed under <i>Cardiovascular Disease</i>)	5%
Essential hypertension	
Primary aldosteronism and mineralocorticoid excess	
Renovascular hypertension	
Urinary tract infections	<2%
Asymptomatic bacteriuria	
Cystitis and pyelonephritis	
Perinephric abscess	
Prostatitis	
Epididymitis	
Nephrolithiasis	<2%
Other kidney disorders	<2%
Renal vein thrombosis	
Obstructive uropathy (acute or chronic)	
Diabetic nephropathy	
Cystic kidney disease (polycystic, medullary sponge, medullary cystic)	

Urologic cancer screening	<2%
Prostate disorders	<2%
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	
Undifferentiated prostate disorders	
Other urologic disorders	<2%
Testicular torsion	
Scrotal and testicular nodules or masses other than testicular carcinoma	
Erectile dysfunction	
Urinary incontinence	<2%
Urinary incontinence in women	
Urinary incontinence in men	
Water and electrolyte balance	<2%
Hypernatremia	
Hyponatremia	
Hypokalemia	
Hyperkalemia	
Hypercalcemia and hypercalciuria	
Hypocalcemia	
Hyperphosphatemia	
Hypophosphatemia	
Hypermagnesemia	
Hypomagnesemia	
Metabolic acidosis	
Metabolic alkalosis	
Respiratory acidosis	
Respiratory alkalosis	
Mixed acid-base disturbance	
Hematuria	<2%
Glomerular cause	
Non-glomerular cause	

Neurology

4% of Exam

Seizures	<2%
Cerebrovascular disease (without specific diagnosis)	
Transient ischemic attack	
Stroke	
Cavernous sinus thrombosis	
Other cerebrovascular disease (less common anatomic locations, mechanisms)	

Headache and facial pain	<2%
Primary headache	
Cluster headache	
Secondary headache and facial pain	
Nerve root syndromes and mechanical lesions of the spine	<2%
Cervical root disease	
Lumbar disc herniation, lumbosacral radiculopathy, sciatica	
Spinal stenosis	
Peripheral neuropathy	<2%
Acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy (Guillain-Barre syndrome)	
Carpal tunnel syndrome and other entrapment neuropathies	
Meralgia paresthetica	
Fibular (peroneal) neuropathy	
Diabetic neuropathy	
Postherpetic neuralgia	
Drugs and toxins	
Cranial neuropathy	<2%
Bell palsy and other facial nerve disorders	
Disorders of eye movement from cranial neuropathy (III, IV, VI)	
Vestibular neuritis (acute labyrinthitis)	
Disorders of cerebral function	<2%
Dementia	
Aphasia	
Medical causes of delirium	
Movement disorders	<2%
Parkinson disease and parkinsonism	
Essential tremor	
Other movement disorders (including other tremors, dystonias, chorea, myoclonus, tardive dyskinesia, restless leg syndrome)	
Central nervous system (CNS) infections	<2%
Meningitis	
Brain abscess	
Encephalitis	
Epidural abscess	
Neurologic complications of HIV infection	
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	
Autoimmune encephalitis	

Central nervous system (CNS) tumors	<2%
Brain tumors	
Spinal cord tumors and compression	
Carcinomatous meningitis	
Paraneoplastic neurologic syndromes	
Diseases of muscle and neuromuscular junction	<2%
Myasthenia gravis and Lambert-Eaton syndrome	
Polymyositis and dermatomyositis	
Drug-induced myopathy	
Myotonic dystrophy and other inherited myopathies	
Other diseases of muscle and neuromuscular junction	
Multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases	<2%
Other neurologic disorders	<2%
Neurocutaneous syndromes	
Head injury	
Spinal cord injury and disorders	
Idiopathic intracranial hypertension	
Motor neuron disease	
Neuroleptic malignant syndrome	
Cerebellar ataxias	
Neuro-ophthalmology	<2%
Optic nerve disorders, including optic neuritis	
Pupillary abnormalities including anisocoria	
Disorders of eye movement	
Papilledema	
Miscellaneous neurologic disorders	<2%
Vertigo	
Gait and balance disorders	

Obstetrics and Gynecology	3% of Exam
----------------------------------	------------

Diseases of the vulva and external genitalia	<2%
Breast disorders	<2%
Breast nodules	
Mastitis and breast-feeding	
Other breast disorders (cyclic pain, nipple discharge)	
Ovarian disorders	<2%
Polycystic ovary syndrome	
Ovarian cysts	
Ovarian cancer	

Uterine disorders	<2%
Uterine fibroids	
Endometriosis	
Endometrial cancer	
Cervical cancer	
Vaginal disorders other than vulvovaginitis	<2%
Pregnancy	<2%
Hypertension in pregnancy	
Asthma and pregnancy	
Hyperthyroidism during pregnancy or peripartum period	
Liver disease in pregnancy	
Peripartum cardiomyopathy	
Ectopic pregnancy	
Diabetes mellitus and pregnancy	
Urinary tract infections in pregnancy	
Nutritional deficiencies	
Menstrual disorders	<2%
Dysmenorrhea	
Amenorrhea	
Abnormal uterine bleeding	
Menopause - management, risks, and benefits of therapy	<2%
Family planning and reproductive health	<2%
Sexually transmitted diseases and infections of reproductive organs	<2%

Medical Oncology	6% of Exam
Lung cancer (clinical presentation and diagnosis)	<2%
Breast cancer	<2%
Neoplasms of the head and neck	<2%
Thyroid nodules and thyroid cancer	
Other neoplasms of the head and neck (not thyroid cancer)	
Gastrointestinal or hepatic cancer	<2%
Esophageal carcinoma	
Stomach cancer	
Colorectal cancer	
Pancreatic carcinoma other than pancreatic endocrine tumors	
Hepatocellular carcinoma	
Gallbladder cancer	
Anal cancer	

Urologic cancer	<2%
Renal cell carcinoma	
Bladder carcinoma	
Prostate carcinoma	
Testicular carcinoma and tumors	
Gynecologic cancer	<2%
Ovarian cancer	
Endometrial cancer	
Cervical cancer	
Vulvar cancer	
Bone tumors	<2%
Central nervous system (CNS) tumors	<2%
Brain tumors (primary or metastatic)	
Spinal cord tumors and compression	
Carcinomatous meningitis	
Skin cancer	<2%
Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin	
Basal cell carcinoma of the skin	
Melanoma and nevi	
Mycosis fungoides	
Hematologic malignancies	<2%
Chronic leukemia	
Acute leukemia	
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	
Hodgkin disease	
Plasma cell disorder	
Soft tissue cancer	<2%
Oncologic complications of HIV infection	<2%
Cancer of unknown primary	<2%
Cancer prevention	<2%
Smoking cessation	
Environmental carcinogens	
Inherited cancer risk	
Lifestyle interventions	
Oncologic emergencies	<2%
Superior vena cava syndrome	
Fever and neutropenia	
Brain tumors	
Spinal cord tumors and compression	
Cardiac tamponade from neoplastic pericarditis	

Tumor lysis syndrome	
Hypercalcemia	
Complications of cancer and its treatment	<2%
Pain (including neuropathy)	
Dyspnea	
Paraneoplastic syndromes	
Lymphedema	
Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation	
Cardiotoxicity	
Radiation toxicity	
Immunotherapy	
Other complications of cancer treatment	
Cancer survivorship	<2%
Surveillance	
Second malignancies	
Psychosocial and financial considerations	<?

Ophthalmology 1% of Exam

Conjunctivitis	<1%
Viral conjunctivitis	
Bacterial conjunctivitis	
Allergic conjunctivitis	
Other conjunctivitis (keratoconjunctivitis sicca [dry eyes], undifferentiated)	
Glaucoma	<1%
Cataracts	<1%
Diseases of the cornea	<1%
Corneal abrasion	
Keratitis (infections of the cornea)	
Neuro-ophthalmology	<1%
Optic nerve disorders, including optic neuritis	
Pupillary abnormalities, including anisocoria	
Disorders of eye movement	
Papilledema	
Retinal disease	<1%
Macular degeneration	
Retinal detachment	
Diabetic retinopathy	
Amaurosis fugax	
Temporal arteritis	
Roth spot	
Uveitis	<1%

Miscellaneous ophthalmologic disorders	<1%
Episcleritis and scleritis	
Preseptal cellulitis	
Endophthalmitis	
Orbital infections	

Otolaryngology and Dental Medicine	1% of Exam
---	------------

Disorders of the nose and paranasal sinuses	<1%
Allergic rhinitis	
Acute and chronic sinusitis	
Disturbances of taste and smell	
Epistaxis	
Diseases of the ear	<1%
Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo	
Vestibular neuronitis and acute labyrinthitis	
Meniere disease	
Acoustic neuroma	
Presbycusis and other hearing loss	
Otitis media and externa	
Cholesteatoma	
Other disorders of the ear and mastoid	
Diseases of the oral cavity, pharynx, and salivary glands	<1%
Pharyngitis	
Epiglottitis	
Deep infections of head and neck	
Parotid disease	
Diseases of the oral mucosa and the tongue	
Other disorders of the oral cavity, pharynx, or salivary glands	
Diseases of the larynx and airway	<1%

Psychiatry	4% of Exam
-------------------	------------

Mood disorders	<2%
Depression and suicide	
Bipolar disorder	
Other mood disorders (psychogenic erectile dysfunction, premenstrual dysphoric disorder)	
Eating disorders -(not including obesity)	<2%
Anorexia nervosa	
Bulimia	

Substance use disorder	<2%
Schizophrenia and delusional (paranoid) disorders	<2%
Complications of drug therapy	
Delusional disorder, somatic type	
Anxiety disorders	<2%
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	
Phobias	
Post-traumatic stress disorders	
Generalized anxiety disorder	
Panic disorder	
Somatoform disorders	<2%
Somatic symptom disorder	
Hypochondriasis	
Conversion disorders	
Sexual disorders and gender dysphoria	<2%
Sleep disorders	<2%
Insomnia	
Narcolepsy	
Factitious disorders	<2%
Personality disorders	<2%
Neuroleptic malignant disorder	<2%

Pulmonary Disease	9% of Exam
Obstructive airway disease	2.5%
General asthma	
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	
Occupational and environmental lung disease	<2%
Organic inhalations (hypersensitivity pneumonitis)	
Inorganic inhalations (pneumoconiosis)	
Occupational asthma	
High-altitude illness	
Carbon monoxide poisoning	
Restrictive lung disease other than interstitial lung and pleural disease	<2%
Pulmonary complications of obesity	
Chest wall disorders	
Neuromuscular disorders	
Undifferentiated restrictive lung disease	

Interstitial lung disease	<2%
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis	
Sarcoidosis	
Radiation pneumonitis	
Drug-induced interstitial lung disease	
Connective tissue disorders and vasculitis	
Eosinophilic pneumonia	
Anti-glomerular basement membrane syndrome	
Pulmonary vascular disease	<2%
Pulmonary embolism	
Idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension	
Cor pulmonale	
Superior vena cava syndrome	
Hepatopulmonary syndrome	
Pleural disease	<2%
Noninfectious pleural effusion	
Infections of the pleural space and empyema	
Pneumothorax	
Lower respiratory tract infections	<2%
Bronchitis	
Pneumonia	
Lung abscess	
Tuberculosis	
Infection of the pleural space and empyema	
Bronchiectasis	<2%
Congenital lung disease	<2%
Cystic fibrosis	
Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency	
Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)	<2%
Fat embolism	
Transfusion-related acute lung injury	
Acute respiratory distress syndrome (not including fat embolism)	
Lung cancer	<2%
Paraneoplastic syndromes	
Undifferentiated lung cancer	
Sleep medicine	<2%
Obesity-hypoventilation syndrome	
Obstructive sleep apnea	
Insomnia	
Parasomnia	
Management of ventilators	<2%

Pulmonary complications of HIV infection	<2%
Evaluation of common pulmonary symptoms	2.5%
Cough	
Dyspnea	
Hemoptysis	
Solitary pulmonary nodule	
Miscellaneous pulmonary disorders (indications for spirometry)	<2%

Rheumatology and Orthopedics	9% of Exam
-------------------------------------	------------

Crystal-induced arthropathy	<2%
Gout	
Pseudogout	
Hydroxyapatite deposition disease	
Regional musculoskeletal syndromes	<2%
Back pain	
Shoulder syndromes	
Elbow syndromes	
Wrist and hand syndromes	
Hip and pelvic pain	
Knee syndromes	
Foot and ankle syndromes	
Other bursitis	
Spondyloarthropathies	<2%
Ankylosing spondylitis	
Reactive arthritis	
Psoriatic arthritis	
Enteropathic arthritis including arthritis with inflammatory bowel disease	
Other spondyloarthropathies	
Rheumatoid arthritis	<2%
General clinical presentation: Skeletal disease	
Systemic manifestations	
Adverse effects of antirheumatic drugs	
Other topics in rheumatoid arthritis	
Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)	<2%
General clinical presentation	
Specific organ system complications	
Discoid lupus and other cutaneous manifestations	
Drug-induced lupus	
Other topics in systemic lupus erythematosus	

Systemic sclerosis	<2%
Scleroderma, generalized	
CREST syndrome	
Scleroderma and interstitial lung disease	
Raynaud phenomenon	
Vasculitis	<2%
Polyarteritis nodosa	
Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis	
Leukocytoclastic vasculitis	
Large-vessel vasculitis	
ANCA-associated vasculitis	
Other primary rheumatic disorders	<2%
Dermatomyositis and polymyositis	
Relapsing polychondritis	
Behçet disease	
Rheumatic fever	
Sjögren syndrome	
Fibromyalgia	
Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis	
Adult Still disease	
Marfan and Ehlers-Danlos syndromes	
Scoliosis	
Arthropathy of hemochromatosis	
Infectious arthritis	<2%
Metabolic and other bone disease	<2%
Hyperparathyroidism	
Paget disease of bone	
Avascular necrosis and osteonecrosis	
Osteogenesis imperfecta	
Osteoarthritis	<2%
Sports injuries and trauma	<2%
Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease	<2%
Mixed connective tissue disease	<2%
Select topics in Rheumatology	<2%

Geriatric Syndromes	3% of Exam
----------------------------	-------------------

Pressure injuries	<2%
Venous ulcers and chronic wounds	<2%
End-of-life and palliative care of the elderly	<2%

Ethics in the elderly	<2%
Assessment of decisional capacity and competency and surrogate decision-making in the elderly	
Constipation in the elderly	<2%
Disorders of swallowing in the elderly	<2%
Urinary tract infections in the elderly	<2%
Incontinence in the elderly	<2%
Dementia in the elderly	<2%
Delirium in the elderly	<2%
Dizziness and vertigo in the elderly	<2%
Nutrition in the elderly	<2%
Ophthalmology in the elderly	<2%
Cataracts	
Age-related macular degeneration	
Ischemic optic nerve or retinal disease other than giant cell arteritis	
Glaucoma	
Psychiatry in the elderly	<2%
Depression in the elderly	
Sleep disorders in the elderly	
Neuropsychological testing of the elderly	
Hip fracture in the elderly	<2%
Common foot problems in the elderly	<2%
Principles of the geriatric assessment	<2%
Rehabilitation and the elderly	<2%
Other primary geriatric topics	<2%
Clinical pharmacology and aging	
Epidemiology and aging	
Nursing home care	
Home care	
Presbycusis and hearing loss in the elderly	
Elder mistreatment	
Falls	
Sexual function in the elderly	

January 2026