



AMERICAN BOARD OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, INC.

CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN NEUROLOGY

For residents who entered training in
neurology PGY-2 ON or AFTER July 1, 2005

2009 Content Outline

Part A. Basic Neuroscience	125 questions	Percent
I. Neuroanatomy		14%
A. Cerebral cortex		
B. Connecting systems		
C. Basal ganglia/thalamus		
D. Brainstem		
E. Cerebellum		
F. Cranial nerves		
G. Spinal cord		
H. Spinal roots/peripheral nerves		
I. Ventricular system, CSF		
J. Vascular		
K. Neuromuscular junction/muscle		
L. Autonomic nervous system		
M. Embryology and neural development		
N. Pain pathways		
O. Radiologic anatomy, cerebral blood vessels (angiography or MRA)		
P. CSF anatomy, physiology, normal and abnormal patterns (cellular, chemical, enzymatic, serologic)		
Q. Other		
II. Neuropathology		14%
A. Basic patterns of reaction		
B. Cerebrovascular disease		
C. Trauma (cranial and spinal)		
D. Metabolic/toxic/nutritional diseases		
E. Infections		
F. Demyelinating diseases/leukodystrophies		
G. Neoplasms		



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H.	Congenital/developmental anomalies	
I.	Degenerative/heredodegenerative disorders	
J.	Myopathies	
K.	Peripheral nerve	
L.	Neuromuscular junction disorders	
M.	Radiologic pathology pertinent to assigned pathology sections (films provided)	
N.	Other	
III.	Neurochemistry	11%
A.	Carbohydrate metabolism	
B.	Lipid metabolism	
C.	Protein metabolism	
D.	Neurotransmitters	
E.	Axonal transport	
F.	Energy metabolism	
G.	Blood-brain barrier	
H.	Biochemistry of membranes/receptors/ion channels	
I.	Neuronal excitation	
J.	Vitamins (general aspects)	
K.	Inborn errors of metabolism	
L.	Electrolytes and minerals	
M.	Neurotoxins	
N.	Free radical scavengers	
O.	Excitotoxicity	
P.	Normal CSF constituents and volume	
Q.	Other	
IV.	Neurophysiology	19%
A.	Membrane physiology	
B.	Synaptic transmission	
C.	Sensory receptors and perception	
D.	Special senses	
E.	Reflexes	
F.	Segmental and suprasegmental control of movement	
G.	Cerebellar function	



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H.	Reticular system: mechanisms of sleep and arousal, consciousness, circadian rhythms	
I.	Rhinencephalon; limbic system; the visceral brain	
J.	Learning and memory	
K.	Cortical organization and function	
L.	Pathophysiology of epilepsy	
M.	Cerebral blood flow	
N.	Autonomic function	
O.	Blood-brain barrier	
P.	Neurophysiology of the visual system	
Q.	Neurophysiology of hearing and vestibular function	
R.	Physiology of pain	
S.	Physiology of peripheral nerve and muscle	
T.	Other	
V.	Neuroimmunology/neuroinfectious disease	11%
A.	Molecular pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis	
B.	Molecular neurology of prion and infectious diseases	
C.	Immunotherapy in multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, and other neurologic disorders	
D.	Other	
VI.	Neurogenetics/molecular neurology, and neuroepidemiology	11%
A.	Mendelian-inherited diseases	
B.	Other modes of inheritance	
C.	Mitochondrial disorders	
D.	Trinucleotide repeat disorders	
E.	Channelopathies	
F.	Genetics of epilepsy	
G.	Risk factors in neurologic disease	
H.	Demographics of neurologic disease	



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VII. Neuroendocrinology	5%
A. Thyroid gland	
B. Cushing's syndrome	
C. Corticosteroids	
D. Growth hormones	
E. Hypothalamic function	
F. Adrenal gland	
G. Pituitary gland	
H. Prolactin	
I. Androgen	
VIII. Neuropharmacology	15%
A. General principles of neuropharmacology	
1. Neuropharmacokinetics/ neuropharmacodynamics	
2. Drug interactions	
3. Age, gender, and ethnicity issues	
B. Anticonvulsants	
C. Antibiotics/antimicrobials/vaccines	
D. Neuromuscular agents (neuromuscular junction)	
E. Therapeutic agents in movement disorders	
F. Vitamins (clinical aspects)	
1. Vitamin deficiency states	
a. Pyridoxine deficiency and dependency	
b. Thiamine deficiency	
c. Vitamin B ₁₂ (cobalamin) deficiency	
d. Nicotinic acid deficiency (pellagra)	
e. Biotinidase	
2. Vitamin excess	
a. Hypervitaminosis A	
b. Hypervitaminosis D	
c. Pyridoxine excess administration	



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G.	Analgesics (non-narcotics, narcotics, and other centrally active agents)	
H.	Anticoagulants, antiplatelets, and thrombolytic agents	
I.	Hormones	
J.	Immunomodulatory and immunosuppressive agents	
K.	Anticholinesterase drugs	
L.	Neurologic side effects of systemic drugs	
M.	Drugs used in cognitive disorders	
N.	Miscellaneous drugs	
TOTAL		100%

Part B. Behavioral Neurology, Cognition, and Psychiatry		Percent
85 questions		
I.	Development through the life cycle	20%
A.	Infancy through adolescence	
1.	Developmental processes, tasks, crises, and transitions (e.g., school entry, peer relations, individuation)	
2.	Environmental influences	
a.	Psychosocial (e.g., social deprivation)	
B.	Adulthood	
1.	Developmental processes, tasks, crises, and transitions (e.g., employment, parenting)	
2.	Environmental influences	
a.	Psychosocial	
3.	Acquisition and loss of specific capacities (e.g., menopause)	
C.	Late life	
1.	Developmental processes, tasks, crises, and transitions	



2.	Environmental influences	
	a. Psychosocial	
3.	Acquisition and loss of specific capacities (e.g., cognition, physical endurance)	
II.	Psychiatric and Psychological Principles	10%
	A. Cognition	
	1. Neuropsychology; cognitive psychology	
	B. Classic psychiatric constructs	
III.	Diagnostic procedures	10%
	A. Mental status examination	
	B. Cognitive and neuropsychological testing	
	C. Neuroimaging	
IV.	Clinical and therapeutic aspects of psychiatric disorders	30%
	A. Disorders associated with infancy, childhood, or adolescence	
	1. Mental retardation	
	2. Learning disorders	
	3. Motor skills disorder	
	4. Communication disorders	
	5. Pervasive developmental disorders	
	6. Attention-deficit and disruptive behavior disorders	
	7. Tic disorders	
	8. Elimination disorders	
	9. Other	
	B. Schizophrenia	
	1. Schizophrenia	
	2. Brief psychotic disorder	
	3. Psychotic disorder due to a general medical condition	
	4. Substance-induced psychotic disorder	
	5. Other	



C.	Mood disorders	
1.	Depressive disorders	
a.	Major depressive disorder	
b.	Dysthymic disorder	
c.	Depressive disorder	
2.	Bipolar I disorder	
a.	Bipolar I disorder	
3.	Mood disorder due to a general medical condition	
4.	Substance-induced mood disorder	
5.	Other	
D.	Anxiety disorders	
1.	Panic disorder, without agoraphobia	
2.	Panic disorder, with agoraphobia	
3.	Obsessive-compulsive disorder	
4.	Posttraumatic stress disorder	
5.	Acute stress disorder	
6.	Generalized anxiety disorder	
7.	Anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition	
8.	Substance-induced anxiety disorder	
9.	Other	
E.	Somatoform disorders	
1.	Somatization disorder	
2.	Undifferentiated somatoform disorder	
3.	Conversion disorder	
4.	Pain disorder	
5.	Hypochondriasis	
6.	Other	
F.	Factitious disorders	
G.	Dissociative disorders	
1.	Dissociative amnesia	
2.	Other	
H.	Sexual disorders	
1.	Sexual pain disorders	



2.	Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition	
3.	Other	
I.	Eating disorders	
1.	Anorexia nervosa	
2.	Bulimia nervosa	
J.	Adjustment disorders	
K.	Treatment of psychiatric disorders	
1.	General principles of psychopharmacology	
a.	Pharmacokinetics/ pharmacodynamics	
b.	Drug interactions	
c.	Age, gender, and ethnicity issues	
d.	Psychogenomics	
2.	Specific pharmacologic agents	
a.	Antidepressants	
i.	Tricyclics and heterocyclics	
ii.	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI)	
iii.	Other	
b.	Mood stabilizers	
i.	Lithium	
ii.	Anticonvulsants	
iii.	Other	
c.	Antianxiety agents	
i.	Benzodiazepines	
ii.	Beta adrenoreceptor blockers	
iii.	Other	
d.	Antipsychotics	
i.	Typical	
ii.	Atypical (second generation)	
iii.	Other	



e.	Hypnotics and sedatives	
f.	Pharmacotherapy of chemical dependency and abuse	
i.	Alcohol	
ii.	Opioids	
iii.	Nicotine	
iv.	Sedative-hypnotics	
v.	Other	
g.	Other	
3.	ECT	
4.	Other	
L.	Psychotherapy	
1.	Supportive	
2.	Cognitive	
3.	Crisis intervention	
M.	Psychosocial interventions	
1.	Relapse prevention	
2.	Self-help groups (e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous)	
3.	Harm reduction	
4.	Other	
V.	Clinical and therapeutic aspects of behavioral neurology	30%
A.	Delirium, dementia, and amnestic and other cognitive disorders	
1.	Delirium	
a.	Delirium due to a general medical condition	
b.	Substance intoxication delirium	
c.	Substance withdrawal delirium	
d.	Delirium due to multiple etiologies	
e.	Other	
2.	Dementia	
a.	Dementia of the Alzheimer type, with early onset	



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	b.	Dementia of the Alzheimer type, with late onset	
	c.	Vascular dementia	
	d.	Dementia due to HIV disease	
	e.	Dementia due to head trauma	
	f.	Dementia due to Parkinson disease	
	g.	Dementia due to Huntington disease	
	h.	Fronto-temporal lobe dementia	
	i.	Dementia due to spongiform encephalopathy	
	j.	Dementia due to a general medical condition	
	k.	Substance-induced persisting dementia	
	l.	Dementia due to multiple etiologies	
	m.	Other	
	3.	Amnestic disorders	
	a.	Amnestic disorder due to a general medical condition	
	b.	Substance-induced persisting amnestic disorder	
	4.	Other	
	B.	Mental disorders due to a general medical condition	
	C.	Neurologic presentations following abuse	
	D.	Substance-related disorders	
	1.	Alcohol-related disorders	
	2.	Amphetamine-related disorders	
	3.	Caffeine-related disorders	
	4.	Cannabis-related disorders	
	5.	Cocaine-related disorders	
	6.	Hallucinogen-related disorders	



7.	Inhalant-related disorders	
8.	Nicotine-related disorders	
9.	Opioid-related disorders	
10.	Phencyclidine-related disorders	
11.	Sedative-, hypnotic-, or anxiolytic-related disorders	
12.	Polysubstance-related disorders	
13.	Other	
E.	Higher cortical function and clinical syndromes	
1.	Frontal lobe syndromes	
	a. Aphasia	
	b. Apraxia	
	c. Neglect	
	d. Disconnecting syndromes	
	e. Agnosia	
F.	Other	
TOTAL		100%

Part C. Clinical Neurology (Adult and Child)		210 questions	Percent
I.	Headache disorders		4%
A.	Primary headache disorders		
	1. Migraine and migraine equivalent		
	2. Tension-type headache		
	3. Cluster headache		
	4. Other trigeminal autonomic (paroxysmal hemicrania, SUNCT, etc.)		
	5. Other primary headache disorders (hemicrania continua, cough headache, exertional headache, hypnic headache, new daily persistent headache)		
B.	Secondary headache disorders		
	1. Thunderclap headache (subarachnoid hemorrhage, cerebral venous thrombosis, etc.)		
	2. Low CSF pressure		



3.	Increased intracranial pressure/mass lesions (pseudotumor, neoplasms, subdural and epidural hematomas)	
4.	Vascular disorders (giant cell arteritis, cervicocephalic dissections, CNS vasculitis)	
5.	Cranial neuralgias (trigeminal neuralgia, etc.)	
II. Pain disorders		4%
A.	Neuropathic pain (small fiber neuropathy, post-herpetic neuralgia, radiculopathies)	
B.	Central pain syndromes (thalamic, phantom, etc.)	
C.	Complex regional pain syndromes	
III. Epilepsy and episodic disorders		4%
A.	Classifications of seizures	
1.	Partial	
a.	simple partial	
b.	complex partial	
c.	secondary generalized tonic-clonic seizure	
2.	Generalized seizures	
a.	absence	
b.	myoclonic	
c.	tonic	
d.	clonic	
e.	tonic-clonic	
f.	unclassified	
g.	infantile spasms	
B.	Epilepsy Syndromes	
1.	Benign childhood epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes(Rolandic seizures)	
2.	Childhood epilepsy with occipital paroxysms	
3.	Childhood absence epilepsy	



4.	Juvenile absence epilepsy	
5.	Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy	
6.	Epilepsy with grand mal seizures on awakening	
7.	West syndrome	
8.	Lennox-Gastaut syndrome	
C.	Other seizure disorders	
1.	Alcohol withdrawal seizures	
2.	Other	
IV.	Sleep disorders	4%
A.	Narcolepsy	
B.	Obstructive sleep apnea	
C.	Restless legs syndrome	
D.	REM sleep behavior disorder	
E.	Primary insomnia	
F.	Primary hypersomnia	
G.	Circadian rhythm sleep disorder	
H.	Parasomnias	
1.	Sleep terror disorder	
2.	Somnambulism	
3.	Enuresis	
I.	Other	
V.	Genetic disorders	4%
A.	Chromosomopathies	
1.	Angelman syndrome	
2.	Prader-Willi syndrome	
3.	Down syndrome	
4.	Williams syndrome	
5.	Fragile X syndrome	
6.	Klinefelter syndrome	
7.	Rett syndrome	
8.	Velocardiofacial (DiGeorge) syndrome	
B.	Lysosomal disorders	
1.	Metachromatic leukodystrophy	
2.	Krabbe disease	
3.	Tay-Sachs disease	



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4.	Canavan disease	
5.	Fabry disease	
6.	Niemann-Pick disease	
C.	Mitochondrial disorders	
VI.	Congenital disorders	4%
A.	Chiari malformations (types I and II)	
B.	Syringomyelia	
C.	Hydrocephalus	
D.	Arteriovenous malformation	
E.	Neurocutaneous syndromes	
1.	Neurofibromatosis 1 and 2	
2.	Tuberous sclerosis	
3.	Sturge-Weber syndrome	
4.	Ataxia–telangiectasia	
5.	von Hippel-Lindau disease	
6.	Hypomelanosis of Ito	
7.	Incontinentia pigmenti	
8.	Linear sebaceous nevus syndrome	
F.	Deafness	
G.	Blindness	
H.	Cerebral palsy	
1.	Hemiplegia	
2.	Spastic diplegia	
3.	Quadriplegia	
4.	Dyskinetic	
5.	Ataxic	
I.	Mental retardation	
J.	Birth defects	
K.	Disorders of brain and spine development	
1.	Microcephaly, micrencephaly	
2.	Macrocephaly, megalencephaly	
3.	Spinal dysraphic conditions	
4.	Cerebral dysraphic conditions	
5.	Holoprosencephaly	
6.	Lissencephaly and other migration abnormalities	



7.	Schizencephaly	
8.	Polymicrogyria	
9.	Hemimegalencephaly	
10.	Agenesis of corpus callosum	
11.	Septo-optic dysplasia	
12.	Hydrocephalus	
13.	Dandy-Walker malformation	
14.	Cerebellar malformations, including Joubert syndrome	
15.	Brainstem malformations, including pontocerebellar hypoplasia	
16.	Skull malformations and craniosynostosis	
L.	Other	
VII.	Cerebrovascular disease	4%
A.	Ischemic stroke (cerebral infarction and transient ischemic attack)	
1.	Ischemic penumbra	
2.	Large-artery atherosclerosis	
3.	Atrial fibrillation	
4.	Arterial dissection	
5.	Hypercoagulability (thrombophilia)	
B.	Intracerebral hemorrhage	
1.	Chronic hypertension	
2.	Vascular malformations	
3.	Bleeding diatheses and antithrombotic agents	
4.	Amyloid angiopathy	
5.	Tumors	
C.	Subarachnoid hemorrhage	
1.	Aneurysm	
2.	Vascular malformations	
3.	Bleeding diatheses and antithrombotic agents	



D.	Cerebral venous thrombosis	
1.	Pregnancy and puerperium	
2.	Hypercoagulability (thrombophilia)	
VIII.	Neuromuscular diseases (adult and child)	5%
A.	Muscle diseases (inherited, congenital, and acquired)	
B.	Disorders of the neuromuscular junction	
C.	Polyneuropathy	
D.	Mononeuropathy and plexopathy	
E.	Radiculopathy	
F.	Motor neuron diseases	
IX.	Cranial nerve palsies	4%
X.	Spinal cord diseases	4%
A.	Congenital	
B.	Vascular	
C.	Inflammation	
D.	Traumatic	
E.	Infectious	
F.	Neoplastic	
G.	Demyelinating	
H.	Malformations of the spinal cord	
1.	Meningomyelocele	
2.	Lipomeningomyelocele	
3.	Encephalocele	
4.	Diastematomyelia	
5.	Diplomyelia	
6.	Tethered cord	
XI.	Movement disorders (adult and child)	4%
A.	Parkinson disease and syndromes	
B.	Chorea	
C.	Tourette/tics	
D.	Sydenham chorea	
E.	Essential tremor	
F.	Myoclonus	
G.	Dystonia	
H.	Other	



XII. Demyelinating diseases (adult and child)	4%
A. Multiple sclerosis	
B. Neuromyelitis optica	
C. Optic neuritis	
D. Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis	
E. Transverse myelitis	
F. Other inflammatory demyelinating disorders of the CNS (acute hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis, postinfectious/post-vaccination encephalomyelitis)	
XIII. Neuroinfectious diseases	4%
A. Bacterial meningitis	
B. Viral meningitis	
C. Fungal meningitis	
D. Tuberculous meningitis	
E. Viral encephalitis (including herpes encephalitis)	
F. Neurocysticercosis	
G. Transverse myelitis	
H. West Nile virus encephalitis-myelitis-polyradiculopathy	
I. Poliomyelitis	
J. Infection in immunosuppressed patients	
1. Toxoplasmosis	
2. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	
3. HIV encephalitis	
4. Complications of HIV	
K. Spongiform encephalopathy (CJD)	
L. Other	
1. Lyme disease	
2. Syphilis	
3. Rabies	
4. Diphtheria	



XIV. Critical care	4%
A. Coma	
1. Structural	
2. Toxic-metabolic	
3. Non convulsive status	
B. Neuromuscular emergencies	
1. Guillain-Barré syndrome	
2. Myasthenia gravis and myasthenic crisis	
3. Critical illness (myopathy, neuropathy)	
4. Botulism (adult and child)	
5. Acid maltase deficiency	
C. Raised intracranial pressure	
1. Mass	
2. Edema	
a. Cytotoxic	
b. Vasogenic	
3. Meningeal process	
4. Venous thrombosis	
D. Brain death	
XV. Trauma	4%
A. Brain	
1. Concussion	
2. Parenchymal hematoma	
3. Subdural hematoma	
4. Epidural hematoma	
5. Diffuse axonal injury	
B. Spinal cord	
1. Compression by disc or bone	
2. Epidural hematoma	
C. Peripheral nerves	
1. Radiculopathies	
2. Plexopathies	
3. Mononeuropathies	
D. Patterns associated with abuse (adult and child)	



XVI. Neuro-ophthalmology	4%
A. Disorders of the optic nerve and retina (optic neuropathy, papilledema, retinal emboli, retinal infarcts)	
B. Chiasmal and retrochiasmal disorders (visual field defects)	
C. Pupil disorders (Horner, tonic, third nerve palsy, etc.)	
D. Motility disorders (cranial nerve III, IV, VI paresis, supranuclear gaze palsy, internuclear ophthalmoplegia)	
XVII. Neuro-otology	2%
A. Ménière disease	
B. Benign positional vertigo	
C. Acute labyrinthitis	
D. Hearing loss due to systemic disease	
E. Vertigo due to systemic disease	
F. Cerebellopontine angle lesions	
1. Acoustic neuroma	
G. Meningioma	
H. Other	
1. Pulsatile tinnitus	
XVIII. Neurologic complications of systemic diseases	5%
A. Electrolyte disturbance with acute and chronic manifestations	
B. Acid-base disturbance	
C. Calcium and/or magnesium disturbance	
D. Nutritional deficiency states	
E. Diabetes and hypoglycemia	
F. Congenital heart disease	
G. Pulmonary disease, including extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation	
H. Renal disease (acute and chronic)	
I. Hepatic encephalopathy	



J.	Endocrine disorders	
	1. Congenital hypothyroidism	
	2. Acquired hypothyroidism	
	3. Adrenal insufficiency	
	4. Achondroplasia	
	5. Hyperthyroidism	
	6. Cushing's syndrome	
	7. Acromegaly	
	8. Pituitary apoplexy	
	9. Multiple endocrine neoplasia	
	10. Pituitary tumors	
	11. Androgen disorders	
K.	Hematological disorders	
	1. Sickle cell disease	
	2. Polycythemia	
	3. Disorders of coagulation	
XIX.	Neuro-oncology	3%
A.	Primary CNS tumors (brain, spinal cord, intra- and extra-axial)	
B.	Metastatic tumors to the CNS (brain, spinal, skull, carcinomatous meningitis)	
C.	Paraneoplastic syndromes	
D.	Complications of chemotherapy	
E.	Complications of radiation therapy	
XX.	Neurotoxicology	3%
A.	Toxins, including arsenic, mercury, lead, thallium, organophosphate poisons	
B.	Illegal recreational chemicals	
C.	Legal recreational chemicals	
D.	Complications of childhood ingestion of parental medication	
XXI.	Pregnancy and neurology	3%
XXII.	Child neurology specific disorders	6%
A.	Paroxysmal disorders	



1.	Seizure syndromes, video recognition, and EEG pattern recognition	
a.	Infantile spasms	
b.	Absence (childhood and juvenile)	
c.	Benign focal epilepsy	
d.	Lennox-Gastaut syndrome	
e.	Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy	
f.	Benign familial neonatal seizures	
g.	Benign frontal lobe epilepsy	
h.	Febrile seizures	
2.	Nonepileptic paroxysmal disorders	
a.	Breath holding	
b.	Kinesigenic chorea	
c.	Chorea	
d.	Parasomnias	
e.	Pseudoseizures	
f.	Benign myoclonus	
3.	Syncope	
a.	Vasovagal	
b.	Prolonged QT interval	
B.	Genetics/neurodegenerative disorders	
1.	Dysmyelinating/hypomyelinating disorders	
a.	Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease	
b.	Canavan disease	
c.	Alexander disease	
2.	Peroxisomal disorders	
a.	Neuronal ceroid-lipofuscinosis	
3.	Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism	
a.	Glucose transporter defect	
4.	Genetic testing	
5.	Disorders of purine metabolism	
a.	Lesch-Nyhan syndrome	



C.	Metabolic disorders (acute and chronic)	
1.	Acute	
a.	Hyponatremia	
b.	Hypoglycemia	
c.	Nonketotic hyperglycemia	
d.	Hyperammonemia	
e.	Hyper-/hypocalcemia	
f.	Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency	
g.	Glutaric acidemia	
2.	Chronic	
a.	Aminoacidopathies	
i.	Phenylketonuria	
ii.	Homocystinuria	
iii.	Maple syrup urine disease	
iv.	Molybdenum cofactor	
b.	Organic acidurias	
c.	Disorders of copper metabolism	
d.	Urea cycle defects	
XXIII. Ethics		3%
A.	Informed consent	
B.	Brain death	
C.	End-of-life issues (withholding and withdrawing life support)	
D.	Adolescent decision making	
E.	Protective service referral	
F.	Research in children, adults, prisoners	
G.	Allocation of resources	
H.	Futility issues	
I.	Caregivers' moral integrity	
XXIV. Clinical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures		6%
A.	Imaging	
B.	EEG	
C.	Evoked potentials	
D.	EMG and nerve conduction studies	



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E. Sleep studies	
F. Lumbar puncture	
G. Other	
XXV. Interpersonal and Communication Skills	2%
A. Interview techniques and mental status testing	
B. Management of difficult patients	
C. Relationships with other professionals	
D. Particularly common errors	
E. Role of physician attitudes in therapy	
F. Professionalism	
G. Other	
XXVI. Systems-based practice issues	2%
A. Public policy issues (e.g., parity, gender)	
B. Systems-based practice	
C. Practice-based learning and improvement	
D. Other	
TOTAL	100%