



AMERICAN BOARD OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, INC.

CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN PSYCHIATRY  
2015 Content Blueprint  
(January 13, 2015)

<b>Part A</b>		
<b>Basic Concepts in Psychiatry</b>		
<b>Number of questions: 120</b>		
01.	Development through the life cycle	1-3%
02.	Behavioral and social sciences	1-3%
03.	Epidemiology and public policy	1-3%
04.	Diagnostic procedures	1-3%
05.	Clinical aspects of psychiatric disorders	6-8%
06.	Treatment of psychiatric disorders	6-8%
07.	Special topics	1-3%
<b>Part B</b>		
<b>Neurology and Neurosciences</b>		
<b>Number of questions: 120</b>		
01.	Neural development through the life cycle	0-2%
02.	Basic neurosciences	0-2%
03.	Diagnostic procedures	0-1%
04.	Clinical aspects of neuropsychiatric disorders	4-6%
05.	Treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders	5-7%
06.	Diagnostic and clinical evaluation of neurologic disorders/syndromes	6-8%
07.	Management and treatment of neurologic disorders	2-4%



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<b>Part C</b>		
<b>Clinical Psychiatry</b>		
<b>Number of questions: 240</b>		
01.	Disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood, or adolescence (DSM-IV)/Disruptive, impulse control, and conduct disorders (DSM-5); Neurodevelopmental disorders (DSM-5); Elimination disorders (DSM-5)	1-3%
02.	Substance-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Substance-related and addictive disorders (DSM-5)	1-3%
03.	Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (DSM-IV)/Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders (DSM-5)	1-3%
04.	Mood disorders (DSM-IV)/Bipolar and related disorders (DSM-5); Depressive disorders (DSM-5)	1-3%
05.	Anxiety disorders (DSM-IV)/Anxiety disorders (DSM-5); Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders (DSM-5); Trauma- and stressor-related disorders (DSM-5)	1-3%
06.	Somatoform disorders (DSM-IV)/Somatic symptom and related disorders (DSM-5)	1-3%
07.	Dissociative disorders	1-3%
08.	Sexual and gender identity disorders (DSM-IV)/Gender dysphoria; Paraphilic disorders (DSM-5); Sexual dysfunctions (DSM-5)	1-3%
09.	Eating disorders (DSM-IV)/Feeding and eating disorders (DSM-5)	1-3%
10.	Personality disorders	1-3%
11.	Other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention (e.g., grief)	1-3%
12.	Clinical aspects of neuropsychiatric disorders	1-3%
13.	Diagnostic procedures	2-4%
14.	Treatment of psychiatric and neuropsychiatric disorders	13-17%
15.	Ethics	1-3%
16.	Epidemiology and public policy	0-2%
17.	Special topics	1-3%
18.	Interpersonal and communication skills	0-2%
19.	Systems-based practice issues	0-1%
20.	Factors affecting prognosis or complicating treatment	1-3%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100%</b>



**CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN PSYCHIATRY  
2015 Content Outline**

<b>Part A</b>	
<b>Basic Concepts in Psychiatry</b>	
<b>01.</b>	<b>Development through the life cycle</b>
A.	Infancy through adolescence
1.	Personality development (e.g., moral development)
2.	Developmental processes, tasks, crises, transitions (e.g., school entry, peer relations, individuation)
3.	Environmental influences
a.	Psychosocial (e.g., social deprivation)
4.	Other
B.	Adulthood
1.	Personality adaptation
2.	Developmental processes, tasks, crises, and transitions (e.g., employment, parenting)
3.	Environmental influences
a.	Psychosocial
4.	Acquisition and loss of specific capacities (e.g., menopause)
5.	Other
C.	Late life
1.	Personality adaptation
2.	Developmental processes, tasks, crises, and transitions
3.	Environmental influences
a.	Psychosocial
4.	Acquisition and loss of specific capacities (e.g., cognition, physical endurance)
5.	Other
<b>02.</b>	<b>Behavioral and social sciences</b>
A.	Psychology
1.	Experimental and behavioral psychology
2.	Neuropsychology, cognitive psychology
3.	Social psychology
B.	Sociology



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C.	Anthropology, culture, ethnicity, and race
D.	Ethology
E.	Psychoanalytic theory
F.	Spirituality
G.	Other
<b>03.</b>	<b>Epidemiology and public policy</b>
A.	Epidemiology, biostatistics, and research design
B.	Mental illness prevention
C.	Mental health systems (e.g., community psychiatry, military psychiatry, primary care)
D.	Evidence-based practice
E.	Health care economics (e.g., cost, reimbursement)
F.	Public policy issues (e.g., parity, stigma, gender)
G.	Law and psychiatry
H.	Other
<b>04.</b>	<b>Diagnostic procedures</b>
A.	Psychiatric interview and mental status examination
B.	Psychological and neuropsychological testing
C.	Diagnostic assessments and rating scales
D.	Lab monitoring
E.	Other
<b>05.</b>	<b>Clinical aspects of psychiatric disorders</b>
A.	Disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood, or adolescence (DSM-IV)/Disruptive, impulse control, and conduct disorders (DSM-5); Neurodevelopmental disorders (DSM-5); Elimination disorders (DSM-5)
1.	Mental retardation (DSM-IV)/Intellectual disability (DSM-5)
2.	Learning disorders
3.	Motor skills disorders
4.	Communication disorders
5.	Attention-deficit and disruptive behavior disorders
6.	Tic disorders
7.	Elimination disorders
a.	Encopresis
b.	Enuresis
8.	Intermittent explosive disorder



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9.	Kleptomania
10.	Pyromania
11.	Trichotillomania
12.	Impulse control disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified disruptive, impulse-control, or conduct disorder (DSM-5)
13.	Other
B.	Substance-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Substance-related and addictive disorders (DSM-5)
1.	Alcohol-related disorders
2.	Amphetamine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Stimulant-related disorders (DSM-5)
3.	Caffeine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified caffeine-related disorders (DSM-5)
4.	Cannabis-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified cannabis-related disorders (DSM-5)
5.	Cocaine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Stimulant-related disorders (DSM-5)
6.	Hallucinogen-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified hallucinogen-related disorders (DSM-5)
7.	Inhalant-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified inhalant-related disorders (DSM-5)
8.	Nicotine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified tobacco-related disorders (DSM-5)
9.	Opioid-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified opioid-related disorders (DSM-5)
10.	Phencyclidine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified phencyclidine-related disorders (DSM-5)
11.	Sedative-, hypnotic-, or anxiolytic-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified sedative-, hypnotic-, or anxiolytic-related disorders (DSM-5)
12.	Pathologic gambling (DSM-IV)/Gambling disorder (DSM-5)
13.	Other substance-related disorders
C.	Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (DSM-IV)/Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders (DSM-5)
1.	Schizophrenia
2.	Schizophreniform disorder



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	3.	Schizoaffective disorder
	4.	Delusional disorder
	5.	Brief psychotic disorder
	6.	Psychotic disorder due to a general medical condition
	7.	Substance-induced psychotic disorder (DSM-IV)/Substance/medication-induced psychotic disorder (DSM-5)
	8.	Psychotic disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified schizophreniform spectrum and other psychotic disorder (DSM-5)
D.		Mood disorders (DSM-IV)/Bipolar and related disorders (DSM-5); Depressive disorders (DSM-5)
	1.	Depressive disorders
	a.	Major depressive disorder
	b.	Dysthymic disorder (DSM-IV)/Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia) (DSM-5)
	c.	Depressive disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified depressive disorder (DSM-5)
	2.	Bipolar disorders
	a.	Bipolar I disorder
	b.	Bipolar II disorder
	c.	Cyclothymic disorder
	d.	Bipolar disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified bipolar and related disorder (DSM-5)
	3.	Mood disorder due to a general medical condition (DSM-IV)/Depressive disorder due to another medical condition (DSM-5)
E.		Anxiety disorders (DSM-IV)/Anxiety disorders (DSM-5); Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders (DSM-5); Trauma- and stressor-related disorders (DSM-5)
	1.	Panic disorder
	2.	Specific phobia
	3.	Social phobia (DSM-IV)/Social anxiety disorder (social phobia) (DSM-5)
	4.	Obsessive-compulsive disorder
	5.	Posttraumatic stress disorder



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	6.	Acute stress disorder
	7.	Generalized anxiety disorder
	8.	Anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition
	9.	Substance-induced anxiety disorder (DSM-IV)/Substance/medication-induced anxiety disorder (DSM-5)
	10.	Anxiety disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified anxiety disorder (DSM-5)
	11.	Body dysmorphic disorder
	12.	Adjustment disorders
F.		Somatoform disorders (DSM-IV)/Somatic symptom and related disorders (DSM-5)
	1.	Conversion disorder
	2.	Hypochondriasis (DSM-IV)/Somatic symptom disorder (DSM-5)
	3.	Somatoform disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified somatic symptom and related disorder (DSM-5)
	4.	Factitious disorder (DSM-IV)/ Factitious disorder imposed on self (DSM-5)
G.		Dissociative disorders
	1.	Dissociative amnesia
	2.	Dissociative fugue (DSM-IV)/Dissociative amnesia, with dissociative fugue (DSM-5)
	3.	Dissociative identity disorder
	4.	Depersonalization disorder (DSM-IV)/ Depersonalization/derealization disorder (DSM-5)
	5.	Dissociative disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified dissociative disorder (DSM-5)
H.		Sexual and gender identity disorders (DSM-IV)/Gender dysphoria; Paraphilic disorders (DSM-5); Sexual dysfunctions (DSM-5)
	1.	Sexual desire disorders
	2.	Sexual arousal disorders
	3.	Orgasmic disorders
	4.	Sexual pain disorders
	5.	Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
	6.	Paraphilias
	7.	Gender identity disorders



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I.	Eating disorders (DSM-IV)/Feeding and eating disorders (DSM-5)
1.	Anorexia nervosa
2.	Bulimia nervosa
3.	Eating disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified eating disorder (DSM-5)
4.	Feeding disorder of infancy (DSM-IV)/Avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (DSM-5)
5.	Pica
6.	Rumination disorder
J.	Personality disorders
1.	Paranoid personality disorder
2.	Schizoid personality disorder
3.	Schizotypal personality disorder
4.	Borderline personality disorder
5.	Histrionic personality disorder
6.	Narcissistic personality disorder
7.	Avoidant personality disorder
8.	Dependent personality disorder
9.	Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
10.	Antisocial personality disorder
11.	Other
K.	Other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention (e.g., grief)
L.	Comorbid conditions
M.	Other
1.	Mental disorder due to a general medical condition
<b>06.</b>	<b>Treatment of psychiatric disorders</b>
A.	General principles of psychopharmacology
1.	Pharmacokinetics/ pharmacodynamics
2.	Drug interactions
3.	Age, gender, and ethnicity issues
4.	Psychogenomics
B.	Specific pharmacologic agents
1.	Antidepressants





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	a.	Tricyclics and heterocyclics
	b.	Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
	c.	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI)
	d.	Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (NRI)
	e.	Selective serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRI)
	f.	Combined noradrenergic-dopaminergic agents (NDRI)
	g.	Noradrenergic and specific serotonergic agents (NaSSA)
	h.	Augmentation strategies
	i.	Other
2.		Mood stabilizers
	a.	Lithium
	b.	Anticonvulsants
	c.	Other
3.		Antianxiety agents
	a.	Benzodiazepines
	b.	Antidepressants
	c.	Beta adrenoreceptor blockers
	d.	Other
4.		Antipsychotics
	a.	Typical
		i. Oral
		ii. Depot
	b.	Atypical (second generation)
		i. Oral
		ii. Depot
	c.	Other
5.		Psychostimulants
6.		Hypnotics and sedatives
7.		Pharmacotherapy of chemical dependence/abuse
	a.	Alcohol
	b.	Opioids
	c.	Nicotine



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	d.	Sedative-hypnotics
	e.	Other
	8.	Antiaggression agents
	9.	Pharmacotherapy in special situations
	a.	Renal disease
	b.	Pregnancy
	c.	Breast-feeding
	10.	Other
C.		Nonpharmacologic somatic treatment
	1.	Biofeedback
	2.	Electroconvulsive therapy
	3.	Phototherapy
	4.	Chronotherapy (sleep deprivation)
	5.	Vagal nerve stimulation
	6.	rTMS (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation)
D.		Psychotherapy
	1.	Supportive
	2.	Cognitive
	3.	Behavioral
	4.	Interpersonal
	5.	Psychodynamic
	6.	Psychoanalytic
	7.	Couples
	8.	Family
	9.	Group
	10.	Crisis intervention
	11.	Sex therapy
	12.	Other (e.g., hypnotherapy, critical incident debriefing)
E.		Psychosocial interventions
	1.	Psychoeducation
	2.	Rehabilitation (e.g., vocational)
	3.	Relapse prevention
	4.	Self-help groups (e.g., AA, NA)
	5.	Community-based treatment programs (e.g., halfway houses, day hospitals)
	6.	Patient empowerment



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7.	Harm reduction
8.	Motivational interviewing
9.	Contingency management
10.	Other
<b>07.</b>	<b>Special topics</b>
A.	Suicidality
B.	Dangerousness
C.	Seclusion/restraints
D.	Risk management
E.	Child abuse, sexual abuse, and domestic violence
F.	Psychiatric consultation
G.	Professionalism/ethics
H.	Other



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<b>Part B</b>	
<b>Neurology and Neurosciences</b>	
<b>01.</b>	<b>Neural development through the life cycle</b>
A.	Infancy through adolescence
1.	Brain development
2.	Physical development
3.	Environmental influences
a.	Physiologic (e.g., heavy metal poisoning)
B.	Adulthood
1.	Environmental influences
a.	Physiologic
C.	Late life
1.	Environmental influences
a.	Physiologic
<b>02.</b>	<b>Basic neurosciences</b>
A.	Neuroanatomy
B.	Cellular and molecular neurobiology
C.	Neuropathology
D.	Genetics
E.	Neurochemistry
F.	Neurophysiology
G.	Chronobiology (biological rhythms, sleep)
H.	Neuroendocrinology and neuroimmunology
I.	Epidemiology
J.	Other
<b>03.</b>	<b>Diagnostic procedures</b>
A.	Clinical neurologic examination
B.	Biomedical laboratory testing
C.	Neuroimaging
D.	Neurophysiologic testing
E.	Neuropsychological testing
<b>04.</b>	<b>Clinical aspects of neuropsychiatric disorders</b>
A.	Delirium, dementia, amnesic, and other cognitive disorders (DSM-IV)/Neurocognitive disorders (DSM-5)
1.	Delirium
a.	Delirium due to a general medical condition (DSM-



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	IV)/Delirium due to another medical condition (DSM-5)
b.	Substance intoxication delirium
c.	Substance withdrawal delirium
d.	Delirium due to multiple etiologies
e.	Delirium NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified delirium (DSM-5)
2.	Dementia (DSM-IV)/Major and mild neurocognitive disorders (DSM-5)
a.	Dementia of the Alzheimer type (DSM-IV)/Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer disease (DSM-5)
b.	Vascular dementia (DSM-IV)/ Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to vascular disease (DSM-5)
c.	Dementia due to HIV disease (DSM-IV)/ Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to HIV infection (DSM-5)
d.	Dementia due to head trauma(DSM-IV)/ Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to traumatic brain injury (DSM-5)
e.	Dementia due to Parkinson disease (DSM-IV)/ Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to Parkinson disease (DSM-5)
f.	Dementia due to Huntington disease (DSM-IV)/ Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to Huntington disease (DSM-5)
g.	Dementia due to Pick disease (DSM-IV)/Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to frontotemporal lobar degeneration (DSM-5)
h.	Dementia due to Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (DSM-IV)/Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to prion disease (DSM-5)
i.	Substance-induced persisting dementia
j.	Dementia due to multiple etiologies (DSM-IV)/Major and mild neurocognitive disorder due to multiple etiologies (DSM-5)



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	k.	Dementia NOS (DSM-IV)/ Unspecified major and mild neurocognitive disorder (DSM-5)
	3.	Amnesic disorders
	4.	Other cognitive disorders
	B.	Sleep disorders (DSM-IV)/Sleep-wake disorders (DSM-5)
	1.	Primary sleep disorders
	a.	Parasomnias
	2.	Sleep disorders related to another mental disorder
	3.	Other sleep disorders
	C.	Disorders of higher cortical functions
<b>05.</b>		<b>Treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders</b>
	A.	General principles of neuropharmacology
	1.	Neuropharmacokinetics/ neuropharmacodynamics
	2.	Drug interactions
	3.	Age, gender, and ethnicity issues
	B.	Specific neuropharmacologic agents
	1.	Antiparkinsonians
	2.	Nootropics (cognitive enhancers)
	3.	Pharmacotherapy of tardive dyskinesia
	4.	Pharmacotherapy of neuroleptic malignant syndrome
	C.	Nonpharmacologic somatic treatment
	1.	Neurosurgical approaches
	D.	Pain management (pharmacologic/ nonpharmacologic)
<b>06.</b>		<b>Diagnostic and clinical evaluation of neurologic disorders/syndromes (use clinical vignettes when possible)</b>
	A.	Infections of the nervous system
	B.	Vascular diseases
	C.	Disorders of cerebrospinal and brain fluids
	D.	Neuro-oncology
	E.	Trauma
	F.	Birth injuries and developmental abnormalities
	G.	Genetic diseases of recognized biochemical abnormality
	H.	Cerebral degenerations of childhood
	I.	Cranial nerve disorders
	J.	Peripheral neuropathies
	K.	Ataxias



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L.	Headache
M.	Movement disorders
N.	Spinal cord diseases
O.	Neuromuscular junction disorders
P.	Myopathies
Q.	Demyelinating diseases
R.	Epilepsy and episodic disorders
S.	Neurologic complications of systemic diseases
T.	Neuro-toxicology
U.	Pain syndromes
<b>07.</b>	<b>Management and treatment of neurologic disorders (use clinical vignettes when possible)</b>
A.	Neuropharmacotherapy (indications and side effects)
B.	Neuropharmacologic mechanisms of action and drug interactions
C.	Cognitive, behavioral, and psychosocial/rehabilitative interventions
D.	Genetic counseling
E.	Neurosurgical procedures
F.	Ethical and legal issues/considerations
G.	Pain management



<b>Part C</b>	
<b>Clinical Psychiatry</b>	
<b>01.</b>	<b>Disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood, or adolescence (DSM-IV)/Disruptive, impulse control, and conduct disorders (DSM-5); Neurodevelopmental disorders (DSM-5); Elimination disorders (DSM-5)</b>
A.	Mental retardation (DSM-IV)/Intellectual disability (DSM-5)
B.	Learning disorders
C.	Motor skills disorders
D.	Communication disorders
E.	Attention deficit and disruptive behavior disorders
F.	Tic disorders
G.	Elimination disorders
1.	Encopresis
2.	Enuresis
H.	Intermittent explosive disorder
I.	Kleptomania
J.	Pyromania
K.	Impulse control disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified disruptive, impulse-control, or conduct disorder (DSM-5)
L.	Other
<b>02.</b>	<b>Substance-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Substance-related and addictive disorders (DSM-5)</b>
A.	Alcohol-related disorders
B.	Amphetamine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Stimulant-related disorders (DSM-5)
C.	Caffeine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified caffeine-related disorders (DSM-5)
D.	Cannabis-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified cannabis-related disorders (DSM-5)
E.	Cocaine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Stimulant-related disorders (DSM-5)
F.	Hallucinogen-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified hallucinogen-related disorders (DSM-5)
G.	Inhalant-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified inhalant-related disorders (DSM-5)
H.	Nicotine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified tobacco-related





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	disorders (DSM-5)
I.	Opioid-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified opioid-related disorders (DSM-5)
J.	Phencyclidine-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified phencyclidine-related disorders (DSM-5)
K.	Sedative-, hypnotic-, or anxiolytic-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Unspecified sedative-, hypnotic-, or anxiolytic-related disorders (DSM-5)
L.	Pathologic gambling (DSM-IV)/Gambling disorder (DSM-5)
M.	Other substance-related disorders
<b>03.</b>	<b>Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (DSM-IV)/ Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders (DSM-5)</b>
A.	Schizophrenia
B.	Schizophreniform disorder
C.	Schizoaffective disorder
D.	Delusional disorder
E.	Brief psychotic disorder
F.	Psychotic disorder due to a general medical condition
G.	Substance-induced psychotic disorder (DSM-IV)/Substance/medication-induced psychotic disorder (DSM-5)
H.	Psychotic disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified schizophreniform spectrum and other psychotic disorder (DSM-5)
<b>04.</b>	<b>Mood disorders (DSM-IV)/Bipolar and related disorders (DSM-5); Depressive disorders (DSM-5)</b>
A.	Depressive disorders
1.	Major depressive disorder
2.	Dysthymic disorder (DSM-IV)/Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia) (DSM-5)
3.	Depressive disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified depressive disorder (DSM-5)
B.	Bipolar disorders
1.	Bipolar I disorder
2.	Bipolar II disorder
3.	Cyclothymic disorder
4.	Bipolar disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified bipolar and related disorder (DSM-5)
C.	Mood disorder due to a general medical condition (DSM-



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	IV)/Depressive disorder due to another medical condition (DSM-5)
<b>05.</b>	<b>Anxiety disorders (DSM-IV)/Anxiety disorders (DSM-5); Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders (DSM-5); Trauma- and stressor-related disorders (DSM-5)</b>
A.	Panic disorder
B.	Specific phobia
C.	Social phobia (DSM-IV)/Social anxiety disorder (social phobia) (DSM-5)
D.	Obsessive-compulsive disorder
E.	Posttraumatic stress disorder
F.	Acute stress disorder
G.	Generalized anxiety disorder
H.	Anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition
I.	Substance-induced anxiety disorder (DSM-IV)/Substance/medication-induced anxiety disorder (DSM-5)
J.	Anxiety disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified anxiety disorder (DSM-5)
K.	Body dysmorphic disorder
L.	Adjustment disorders
<b>06.</b>	<b>Somatoform disorders (DSM-IV)/Somatic symptom and related disorders (DSM-5)</b>
A.	Conversion disorder
B.	Hypochondriasis (DSM-IV)/Somatic symptom disorder (DSM-5)
C.	Somatoform disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified somatic symptom and related disorder (DSM-5)
D.	Factitious disorders (DSM-IV)/ Factitious disorder imposed on self (DSM-5)
<b>07.</b>	<b>Dissociative disorders</b>
A.	Dissociative amnesia
B.	Dissociative fugue (DSM-IV)/Dissociative amnesia, with dissociative fugue (DSM-5)
C.	Dissociative identity disorder
D.	Depersonalization disorder (DSM-IV)/ Depersonalization/derealization disorder (DSM-5)
E.	Dissociative disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified dissociative disorder (DSM-5)
<b>08.</b>	<b>Sexual and gender identity disorders (DSM-IV)/Gender dysphoria;</b>



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<b>Paraphilic disorders (DSM-5); Sexual dysfunctions (DSM-5)</b>	
A.	Sexual desire disorders
B.	Sexual arousal disorders
C.	Orgasmic disorders
D.	Sexual pain disorders
E.	Sexual dysfunction due to a general medical condition
F.	Paraphilias
G.	Gender identity disorders
<b>09.</b>	<b>Eating disorders (DSM-IV)/Feeding and eating disorders (DSM-5)</b>
A.	Anorexia nervosa
B.	Bulimia nervosa
C.	Eating disorder NOS (DSM-IV)/Unspecified eating disorder (DSM-5)
D.	Feeding disorder of infancy (DSM-IV)/Avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (DSM-5)
E.	Pica
F.	Rumination disorder
<b>10.</b>	<b>Personality disorders</b>
A.	Paranoid personality disorder
B.	Schizoid personality disorder
C.	Schizotypal personality disorder
D.	Borderline personality disorder
E.	Histrionic personality disorder
F.	Narcissistic personality disorder
G.	Avoidant personality disorder
H.	Dependent personality disorder
I.	Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
J.	Antisocial personality disorder
K.	Mental disorder due to a general medical condition
L.	Other
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention (e.g., grief)</b>
A.	Comorbid conditions
B.	Other
<b>12.</b>	<b>Clinical aspects of neuropsychiatric disorders</b>
A.	Delirium, dementia, amnesic, and other cognitive disorders (DSM-IV)/ Neurocognitive disorders (DSM-5)



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	1.	Delirium
	2.	Dementia (DSM-IV)/Major and mild neurocognitive disorders (DSM-5)
	3.	Amnestic disorders
	B.	Sleep disorders (DSM-IV)/Sleep-wake disorders (DSM-5)
	1.	Primary sleep disorders
	2.	Sleep disorders related to another mental disorder
	3.	Disorders of higher cortical functions
<b>13.</b>		<b>Diagnostic procedures</b>
	A.	Psychiatric interview and mental status examination
	B.	Psychological and neuropsychological testing
	C.	Diagnostic assessments and rating scales
	D.	Laboratory monitoring
	E.	Imaging
	F.	EEG
	G.	Sleep Studies
	H.	Other
<b>14.</b>		<b>Treatment of psychiatric and neuropsychiatric disorders</b>
	A.	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
	b.	Mood stabilizers
	c.	Antianxiety agents
	d.	Antipsychotics
	e.	Psychostimulants
	f.	Hypnotics and sedatives
	g.	Pharmacotherapy of chemical dependence/abuse
	h.	Antiaggression agents
	i.	Pharmacotherapy in special situations



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	j. Other
3.	Nonpharmacologic somatic treatment
	a. Biofeedback
	b. Electroconvulsive therapy
	c. Phototherapy
	d. Chronotherapy (sleep deprivation)
	e. Vagal nerve stimulation
	f. rTMS (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation)
4.	Psychotherapy
	a. Supportive
	b. Cognitive
	c. Behavioral
	d. Interpersonal
	e. Psychodynamic
	f. Psychoanalytic
	g. Couples
	h. Family
	i. Group
	j. Crisis intervention
	k. Sex therapy
	l. Other (e.g., hypnotherapy, critical incident debriefing)
5.	Psychosocial interventions
	a. Psychoeducation
	b. Rehabilitation (e.g., vocational)
	c. Relapse prevention
	d. Self-help groups (e.g., AA, NA)
	e. Community-based treatment programs (e.g., halfway houses, day hospitals)
	f. Patient empowerment
	g. Harm reduction



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	h.	Motivational interviewing
	i.	Contingency management
	j.	Other
<b>B.</b>		<b>Treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders</b>
	<b>1.</b>	<b>General principles of neuropharmacology</b>
	a.	Neuropharmacokinetics/—neuropharmacodynamics
	b.	Drug interactions
	c.	Age, gender, ethnicity
	<b>2.</b>	<b>Specific neuropharmacologic agents</b>
	a.	Antiparkinsonians
	b.	Nootropics (cognitive enhancers)
	c.	Pharmacotherapy of tardive dyskinesia
	d.	Pharmacotherapy of neuroleptic malignant syndrome
	<b>3.</b>	<b>Nonpharmacologic somatic treatment</b>
	a.	ECT (electroconvulsive therapy)
	b.	Phototherapy
	c.	Chronotherapy (sleep deprivation)
	d.	Neurosurgical approaches
	e.	VNS (vagal nerve stimulation)
	f.	rTMS (repetitive transcranial nerve)
	g.	Biofeedback
	h.	Other
	<b>4.</b>	<b>Pain management</b>
<b>15.</b>		<b>Ethics</b>
	A.	Informed consent
	B.	Brain death
	C.	End-of-life issues (withholding and withdrawing life support)
	D.	Research in children, adults, and prisoners
	E.	Caregivers moral integrity
<b>16.</b>		<b>Epidemiology and public policy</b>
	A.	Epidemiology, biostatistics and research design
	B.	Mental illness prevention
	C.	Other
<b>17.</b>		<b>Special topics</b>
	A.	Suicidality



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B.	Dangerousness
C.	Seclusion/restraints
D.	Risk management
E.	Child abuse, sexual abuse, and domestic violence
F.	Psychiatric consultation
G.	Other
<b>18.</b>	<b>Interpersonal and communication skills</b>
A.	Interview techniques
B.	Management of difficult patients
C.	Relationships with other professionals
D.	Role of physician attitudes in therapy
E.	Professionalism
F.	Other
<b>19.</b>	<b>Systems-based practice issues</b>
A.	Public policy issues (e.g., parity, gender)
B.	Systems-based practice
C.	Practice-based learning and improvement
D.	Other
<b>20.</b>	<b>Factors affecting prognosis or complicating treatment</b>
A.	Genetics
B.	Chronicity
C.	Insight
D.	Adherence to treatment
E.	Personal strengths/weaknesses, including interpersonal style:
F.	Physical health
G.	Psychosocial and environmental problems
1.	Primary support group
2.	Social environment
3.	Education
4.	Occupation
5.	Housing
6.	Economics
7.	Access to care
8.	Legal system
9.	Other



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