MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION COMBINED EXAMINATION
IN ADDICTION PSYCHIATRY

2017 Content Blueprint
(July 22, 2016)

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<td>03. Treatment</td>
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<td>04. Systems-based practice</td>
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Note: A more detailed content outline is shown below.

MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION COMBINED EXAMINATION
IN ADDICTION PSYCHIATRY

2017 Content Outline

01. Scientific foundations of addiction psychiatry
   A. Epidemiology
   B. Genetics
   C. Behavior
   D. Pharmacology
      1. Alcohol
      2. Sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics
      3. Cocaine and stimulants
      4. Opioids
      5. Cannabinoids
      6. Tobacco/nicotine
      7. PCP, hallucinogens, and inhalants
      8. Caffeine
      9. Other
   E. Neurobiology
   F. Other
## 02. Evaluation

A. **Screening**

B. **Comprehensive assessment and diagnosis**
   1. DSM diagnostic criteria
   2. Signs and symptoms of intoxication and withdrawal
      a. Alcohol
      b. Sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics
      c. Cocaine and stimulants
      d. Opioids
      e. Cannabinoids
      f. Tobacco/nicotine
      g. PCP, hallucinogens, and inhalants
      h. Caffeine
      i. Other
   3. Comorbidity
      a. Psychiatric
      b. Medical
   4. Other

C. **Laboratory testing**

D. **Psychometric testing**

## 03. Treatment

A. **Pharmacotherapy**
   1. Management of intoxication (toxicity) and withdrawal
      a. Alcohol
      b. Sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics
      c. Cocaine and stimulants
      d. Opioids
      e. Cannabinoids
      f. Tobacco/nicotine
      g. PCP, hallucinogens, and inhalants
      h. Other
   2. Relapse prevention
      a. Alcohol
      b. Opioids
      c. Tobacco/nicotine
      d. Other
   3. Management of co-occurring conditions
      a. Psychiatric
      b. Medical (including pain, HIV)

B. **Psychotherapy and psychosocial treatment**
1. Brief intervention
2. Motivational enhancement
3. Cognitive behavior therapy
4. Twelve-step facilitation
5. Behavioral/contingency management
6. Couples, family, and network therapies
7. Mutual help approaches
8. Other

C. Other

04. Systems-based practice

A. Special populations
   1. Children and adolescents
   2. Geriatric
   3. Women (including pregnancy issues)
   4. Professionals (e.g., health care workers, athletes, pilots)
   5. Ethnic and cultural groups
   6. Gay and lesbian
   7. Homeless
   8. Forensics/incarcerated patients
   9. Other

B. Legal issues (e.g., laws, regulations)

C. Public health and prevention, and public policy

D. Health services

E. Ethics and professionalism (e.g., privacy and confidentiality)