



## American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

A Member Board of the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS)

### CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY 2020 Content Blueprint (December 18, 2020)

<b>Number of questions: 200</b>	<b>Percent</b>
01. Aspects of aging—developmental, psychological, and social	6-8%
02. Aspects of aging—biological	6-8%
03. Psychopathology and psychiatric diagnosis	17-23%
04. Diagnostic methods	9-11%
05. Treatment	33-37%
06. Neuropsychiatric and neurologic aspects of aging	9-11%
07. General medicine/psychiatry interface	9-11%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** A more detailed content outline is shown below



## American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

A Member Board of the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS)

### CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY 2020 Content Outline

<b>01. Aspects of aging—developmental, psychological, and social</b>
A. Life course—developmental and transitional events, e.g., retirement, death of a spouse
B. Demography and epidemiology
C. Culture and gender
D. Family and community, e.g., caregiver stress, support networks
E. Ethics and forensics
F. Economics and health policy, e.g., reimbursement, service systems, personal finances
<b>02. Aspects of aging—biological</b>
A. Neuroanatomy and neuropathology
B. Biochemistry and neuropharmacology
C. Anatomy and physiology
<b>03. Psychopathology and psychiatric diagnosis</b>
A. Psychiatric disorders as listed in <i>DSM</i>
1. Delirium, dementia, and amnesic and other cognitive disorders (DSM-IV)/Neurocognitive disorders (DSM-5)
2. Substance-related disorders (DSM-IV)/Substance-related and addictive disorders (DSM-5)
3. Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders (DSM-IV)/ Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders (DSM-5)
4. Mood disorders (DSM-IV)/Depressive disorders and bipolar and related disorders (DSM-5)
5. Anxiety disorders (DSM-IV)/Anxiety disorders (DSM-5) and obsessive-compulsive and related disorders (DSM-5)
6. Somatoform disorders (DSM-IV)/Somatic symptom and related disorders (DSM-5)
7. Sexual and gender identity disorders (DSM-IV)/Sexual dysfunctions (DSM-5), Gender dysphoria (DSM-5)/Paraphilic disorders (DSM-5)
8. Adjustment disorders (DSM-IV)/Trauma- and stressor-related disorders (DSM-5)



## American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

A Member Board of the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS)

9.	Personality disorders
10.	Other diagnostic issues (suicide; bereavement, etc.)
<b>04.</b>	<b>Diagnostic methods</b>
A.	Interviewing and history taking (patients, family, staff)
B.	Mental status examination, including quantitative cognitive screening
C.	Functional assessment, e.g., activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living
D.	Psychological and neuropsychological testing, including normative and pathologic changes
E.	Neurologic examination
F.	Clinical laboratory testing
G.	Structural and functional imaging
<b>05.</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
A.	Pharmacology and psychopharmacology, e.g., pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, drug interactions
B.	Electroconvulsive therapy
C.	Psychotherapy
1.	Individual therapies
2.	Family and couples
3.	Group
D.	Interdisciplinary approaches
E.	Setting-specific treatment issues, e.g., nursing homes, day care, special care units, hospital
F.	Special management problems, e.g., wandering, use of restraints, dangerous/assaultive behavior
<b>06.</b>	<b>Neuropsychiatric and neurologic aspects of aging</b>
A.	Normative changes, e.g., memory, gait, information processing, motor and sensory function
B.	Clinical disorders, e.g., degenerative diseases, movement disorders, vascular diseases, head trauma, metabolic encephalopathies, seizure disorders, brain tumors, sleep disorders, headaches
C.	Behavioral and personality alterations associated with structural pathology
D.	Mental retardation (DSM-IV)/Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder) (DSM-5) in the elderly



## American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

A Member Board of the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS)

<b>07. General medicine/psychiatry interface</b>
A. Psychiatric disorders due to a general medical condition
B. Complications of medical treatment for systemic disease, e.g., side effects of medication, drug interactions
C. Psychological factors affecting medical conditions