



## American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

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

### CONTINUING CERTIFICATION/MOC COMBINED EXAMINATION IN ADDICTION PSYCHIATRY

#### 2021 Content Blueprint

(July 10, 2019)

<b>Number of questions: 100</b>		
01.	Scientific foundations of addiction psychiatry	9–11%
02.	Evaluation	23–27%
03.	Treatment	55–65%
04.	Systems-based practice	4–6%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100%</b>

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

### CONTINUING CERTIFICATION/MOC COMBINED EXAMINATION IN ADDICTION PSYCHIATRY 2021 Content Outline

<b>01. Scientific foundations of addiction psychiatry</b>
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



## American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

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

9.	Other
E.	Neurobiology
F.	Other
<b>02.</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
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
<b>03.</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
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



## American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.

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

	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
<b>04.</b>		<b>Systems-based practice</b>
	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)