



## **American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.**

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

### **CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY**

The American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc. (ABPN) is a not-for-profit corporation dedicated to serving the public interest and the professions of psychiatry and neurology by promoting excellence in practice through certification and continuing certification processes.

The ABPN designs and develops the geriatric psychiatry certification examination to assess the knowledge and reasoning skills needed to provide high quality patient care in the broad domain of the subspecialty. It utilizes two-dimensional content specifications. Within the two-dimensional format, one dimension is comprised of disorders and topics while the other is comprised of competencies and mechanisms that cut across the various disorders of the first dimension. By design, the two dimensions are interrelated and not independent of each other. All of the questions on the examination will fall into one of the disorders/topics and will be aligned with a competency/mechanism. For example, an item on substance use could focus on treatment, or it could focus on systems-based practice.

Candidates should use the detailed content specifications as a guide to prepare for a certification examination. Scores for these examinations will be reported in a standardized format rather than the previous percent correct format.

For more information, please contact us at [questions@abpn.org](mailto:questions@abpn.org) or visit our website at [www.abpn.org](http://www.abpn.org).



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### CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY Content Blueprint

<b>Number of questions: 220</b>		
<b>Dimension 1</b>		
<b>Psychiatric Disorders and Topics</b>		
01.	Developmental processes and development through the life cycle	3-5%
02.	Neurodevelopmental disorders	1-2%
03.	Substance-related and addictive disorders	7-9%
04.	Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders	5-7%
05.	Depressive disorders	9-11%
06.	Bipolar and related disorders	5-7%
07.	Anxiety disorders	7-9%
08.	Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders	1-3%
09.	Trauma- and stressor-related disorders	3-5%
10.	Dissociative disorders	1-2%
11.	Somatic symptom and related disorders	1-3%
12.	Eating disorders	1-2%
13.	Sleep-wake disorders	2-4%
14.	Sexual dysfunctions	1-3%
15.	Gender dysphoria	1-2%
16.	Disruptive, impulse-control, and conduct disorders	1-2%
17.	Personality disorders	1-3%
18.	Paraphilic disorders	1-2%
19.	Other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention	9-11%
20.	Neurocognitive disorders	14-16%
21.	Neurologic disorders	4-6%
22.	Forensic psychiatry	1-3%
23.	Dimension 2 topics without a corresponding Dimension 1 topic	4-6%



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<b>Number of questions: 220</b>		
<b>Dimension 2</b>		
<b>Physician Competencies and Mechanisms</b>		
A.	Neuroscience and mechanisms of disease	7-9%
B.	Behavioral/social sciences and psychosocial mechanisms of diseases	4-6%
C.	Clinical aspects of psychiatric and neuropsychiatric disorders	24-26%
D.	Diagnostic procedures	11-13%
E.	Treatment	32-34%
F.	Interpersonal and communication skills	1-3%
G.	Professionalism, ethics, and the law	2-4%
H.	Practice-based learning and improvement	1-3%
I.	Systems-based practice	9-11%



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### CERTIFICATION EXAMINATION IN GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY Content Outline

<b>Dimension 1</b>
<b>Psychiatric Disorders and Topics</b>
<b>01. Developmental processes and development through the life cycle (psychiatry and neurology)</b>
a. Late life
i. Personality adaptation and other developmental processes
ii. Psychosocial influences
a. Life course – developmental and transitional events (retirement, death of a spouse)
iii. Acquisition and loss of specific capacities
a. Systemic, anatomic, and physiologic changes
b. Psychological changes
c. Other
iv. Other
<b>02. Neurodevelopmental disorders</b>
a. Intellectual developmental disorder (intellectual disability)
b. Autistic spectrum disorder
c. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder
d. Specific learning disorder
e. Tourette disorder
f. Persistent (chronic) motor or vocal tic disorder
<b>03. Substance-related and addictive disorders</b>
a. Alcohol-related disorders
b. Caffeine-related disorders
c. Cannabis-related disorders
d. Other hallucinogen-related disorders
e. Inhalant-related disorders
f. Opioid-related disorders
g. Sedative-, hypnotic-, or anxiolytic-related disorders
h. Stimulant-related disorders
i. Tobacco-related disorders
j. Other (or unknown) substance-related disorders



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k. Gambling disorder
l. Phencyclidine-related disorders
<b>04. Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders</b>
a. Delusional disorder
b. Brief psychotic disorder
c. Schizophreniform disorder
d. Schizophrenia
e. Schizoaffective disorder
f. Substance/medication-induced psychotic disorder
g. Psychotic disorder due to another medical condition
h. Catatonia
i. Catatonic disorder due to another medical condition
j. Unspecified catatonia
k. Other specified schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorder
l. Unspecified schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorder
<b>05. Depressive disorders</b>
a. Major depressive disorder
b. Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)
c. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
d. Substance/medication-induced depressive disorder
e. Depressive disorder due to another medical condition
f. Other specified depressive disorder
g. Unspecified depressive disorder
h. Unspecified mood disorder
<b>06. Bipolar and related disorders</b>
a. Bipolar I disorder
b. Bipolar II disorder
c. Cyclothymic disorder
d. Substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorders
e. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition
f. Other specified bipolar and related disorder
g. Unspecified bipolar and related disorder
<b>07. Anxiety disorders</b>
a. Separation anxiety disorder
b. Selective mutism



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c. Specific phobia
d. Social anxiety disorder
e. Panic disorder
f. Agoraphobia
g. Generalized anxiety disorder
h. Substance/medication-induced anxiety disorder
i. Anxiety disorder due to another medical condition
j. Other specified anxiety disorder
k. Unspecified anxiety disorder
<b>08. Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders</b>
a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
b. Body dysmorphic disorder
c. Hoarding disorder
d. Trichotillomania (hair-pulling disorder)
e. Excoriation (skin-picking) disorder
f. Substance/medication-induced obsessive-compulsive and related disorder
g. Obsessive-compulsive and related disorder due to another medical condition
h. Other specified obsessive-compulsive and related disorder
i. Unspecified obsessive-compulsive and related disorder
<b>09. Trauma- and stressor-related disorders</b>
a. Posttraumatic stress disorder
b. Acute stress disorder
c. Adjustment disorders
d. Prolonged grief disorder
e. Other specified trauma- and stressor-related disorder
f. Unspecified trauma- and stressor-related disorder
<b>10. Dissociative disorders</b>
a. Dissociative identity disorder
b. Dissociative amnesia
c. Depersonalization/derealization disorder
d. Other specified dissociative disorder
e. Unspecified dissociative disorder
<b>11. Somatic symptom and related disorders</b>
a. Somatic symptom disorder
b. Illness anxiety disorder



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c. Functional neurological symptom disorder (conversion disorder)
d. Psychological factors affecting other medical conditions
e. Factitious disorder
f. Other specified somatic symptom and related disorder
g. Unspecified somatic symptom and related disorder
<b>12. Feeding and eating disorders</b>
a. Pica
b. Rumination disorder
c. Avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder
d. Anorexia nervosa
e. Bulimia nervosa
f. Binge-eating disorder
g. Other specified feeding or eating disorder
h. Unspecified feeding or eating disorder
<b>13. Sleep-wake disorders</b>
a. Insomnia disorder
b. Hypersomnolence disorder
c. Narcolepsy
d. Obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea
e. Central sleep apnea
f. Sleep-related hypoventilation
g. Circadian rhythm sleep-wake disorders
h. Non-REM sleep arousal disorders
i. REM sleep behavior disorder
j. Restless legs syndrome
k. Substance/medication-induced sleep disorder
l. Other specified insomnia disorder
m. Unspecified insomnia disorder
n. Other specified hypersomnolence disorder
o. Unspecified hypersomnolence disorder
p. Other specified sleep-wake disorder
q. Unspecified sleep-wake disorder
<b>14. Sexual dysfunctions</b>
a. Delayed ejaculation
b. Erectile disorder



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c. Female orgasmic disorder
d. Female sexual interest/arousal disorder
e. Genito-pelvic pain/penetration disorder
f. Male hypoactive sexual desire disorder
g. Premature (early) ejaculation
h. Substance/medication-induced sexual dysfunction
i. Other specified sexual dysfunction
j. Unspecified sexual dysfunction
<b>15. Gender dysphoria</b>
a. Other specified gender dysphoria
b. Unspecified gender dysphoria
<b>16. Disruptive, impulse-control, and conduct disorders</b>
a. Pyromania
b. Kleptomania
c. Other specified disruptive, impulse-control, and conduct disorder
d. Unspecified disruptive, impulse-control and conduct disorder
<b>17. Personality disorders</b>
a. Paranoid personality disorder
b. Schizoid personality disorder
c. Schizotypal personality disorder
d. Antisocial personality disorder
e. Borderline personality disorder
f. Histrionic personality disorder
g. Narcissistic personality disorder
h. Avoidant personality disorder
i. Dependent personality disorder
j. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
k. Personality change due to another medical condition
l. Other specified personality disorder
m. Unspecified personality disorder
n. General personality disorder
<b>18. Paraphilic disorders</b>
a. Voyeuristic disorder
b. Exhibitionistic disorder
c. Frotteuristic disorder





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d. Sexual masochism disorder
e. Sexual sadism disorder
f. Pedophilic disorder
g. Fetishistic disorder
h. Transvestic disorder
i. Other specified paraphilic disorder
j. Unspecified paraphilic disorder
<b>19. Other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention</b>
<b>20. Neurocognitive disorders</b>
a. Delirium
b. Other specified delirium
c. Unspecified delirium
d. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer disease
e. Major or mild frontotemporal neurocognitive disorder
f. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder with Lewy bodies
g. Major or mild vascular neurocognitive disorder
h. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to traumatic brain injury
i. Substance/medication-induced major or mild neurocognitive disorder
j. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to HIV infection
k. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to prion disease
l. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to Parkinson disease
m. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to Huntington disease
n. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to another medical condition
o. Major or mild neurocognitive disorder due to multiple etiologies
p. Unspecified neurocognitive disorder
<b>21. Neurologic disorders</b>
a. Infections of the nervous system
b. Vascular diseases
c. Disorders of cerebrospinal and brain fluids
d. Neuro-oncology
e. Trauma
f. Cranial nerve disorders
g. Peripheral neuropathies
h. Ataxias
i. Headache



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j. Movement disorders
k. Spinal cord diseases
l. Neuromuscular junction disorders
m. Myopathies
n. Demyelinating diseases
o. Epilepsy and episodic disorders
p. Neurologic complications of systemic diseases
q. Neurotoxicology
r. Pain syndromes
s. Other
<b>22. Forensic psychiatry</b>
a. Civil
b. Children/families
<b>23. Dimension 2 topics without a corresponding Dimension 1 topic</b>



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<b>Dimension 2</b>
<b>Physician Competencies and Mechanisms</b>
<b>A. Neuroscience and mechanisms of disease</b>
I. Neuroanatomy
II. Cellular and molecular neurobiology
III. Neuropathology
IV. Genetics
V. Neurochemistry
VI. Neurophysiology
VII. Chronobiology (e.g., biological rhythms, sleep)
VIII. Neuroendocrinology and neuroimmunology
IX. Other
<b>B. Behavioral/social sciences and psychosocial mechanisms of diseases</b>
I. Psychology
i. Neuropsychology, cognitive psychology
ii. Social psychology
iii. Psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychology
iv. Other
II. Sociology
III. Anthropology, culture, ethnicity, race, and spirituality
IV. Biostatistics
V. Other
VI. Normal development
<b>C. Clinical aspects of psychiatric and neuropsychiatric disorders</b>
I. Epidemiology
II. Factors affecting psychiatric and neuropsychiatric disorders (predisposing, protective, and perpetuating factors, precipitants)
III. Clinical presentation, symptoms, and signs
IV. Comorbidity
V. Differential diagnosis
VI. Prognosis and course of illness
<b>D. Diagnostic procedures</b>
I. General physical and neurological examination
II. Psychiatric interview and mental status examination
III. Psychological testing



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IV. Neuropsychological testing
V. Diagnostic assessments and rating scales
VI. Laboratory testing
VII. Neuroimaging
VIII. EEG
IX. Sleep Studies
X. Neurophysiologic testing
XI. Other
<b>E. Treatment</b>
I. General treatment planning and decision making
II. General principles of psychopharmacology and neuropharmacology
i. Pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics
ii. Drug interactions
iii. Age, gender, and ethnicity issues
iv. Genomics
III. Specific pharmacologic agents
i. Tricyclics and heterocyclics
ii. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
iii. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI)
iv. Selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (NRI)
v. Selective serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRI)
vi. Other antidepressants
vii. Lithium
viii. Anticonvulsants
ix. Benzodiazepines
x. Beta blockers
xi. Alpha agonists
xii. Typical antipsychotics
xiii. Atypical antipsychotics
xiv. Psychostimulants
xv. Hypnotics and sedatives
xvi. Cognitive enhancers
xvii. Calcium channel blockers
xviii. Dopamine agonists (including L-DOPA)
xix. Anticholinergics
xx. Opioid agonists/antagonists



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xxi. Other agents used in the management of psychiatric disorders
xxii. Other agents used in the management of neurologic disorders
xxiii. Other agents used in the management of other medical disorders
IV. Treatment of substance-related and addictive disorders
i. Pharmacologic
a. Management of intoxication and withdrawal
b. Management of use and relapse prevention
c. Management of co-occurring conditions
ii. Nonpharmacologic
a. Management of intoxication and withdrawal
b. Management of use and relapse prevention
c. Management of co-occurring conditions
V. Treatment of aggression/self-injury
i. Pharmacologic
ii. Nonpharmacologic
VI. Treatment of sleep-wake disorders
i. Pharmacologic
ii. Nonpharmacologic
VII. Treatment of pain
i. Pharmacologic
ii. Nonpharmacologic
VIII. Treatment of neuroleptic malignant syndrome, TDEPS, and serotonin syndrome
i. Pharmacologic
ii. Nonpharmacologic
IX. Treatment in special situations
i. Renal disease
ii. Hepatic disease
X. Augmentation strategies
XI. Nonpharmacologic somatic treatment
i. Biofeedback
ii. Electroconvulsive therapy
iii. Phototherapy
iv. Chronotherapy
v. Vagal nerve stimulation
vi. rTMS (repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation)
vii. Neurosurgical approaches



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viii. Other
<b>XII. Psychotherapy</b>
i. Supportive
ii. Cognitive and/or behavioral (including DBT)
iii. Interpersonal
iv. Psychodynamic and psychoanalytic
v. Couples and family
vi. Group
vii. Crisis intervention (e.g. critical incident debriefing, psychological debriefing/early intervention)
viii. Motivational interviewing
ix. Other (e.g., hypnotherapy, sex therapy, mindfulness, meditation)
<b>XIII. Psychosocial interventions</b>
i. Psychoeducation
ii. Vocational and occupational rehabilitation
iii. Self-help groups (e.g., AA, NA)
iv. Community-based treatment programs (e.g., halfway houses, day hospitals, multimodal treatment programs, therapeutic communities, opioid agonist treatment programs)
v. Other
<b>F. Interpersonal and communication skills</b>
I. Communication with patients
II. Communication with other professionals
III. Communication with the public
IV. Communication with patients' families
V. Communication with the healthcare team
<b>G. Professionalism, ethics, and the law</b>
I. Sensitivity to diversity
II. Adherence to ethical principles (e.g., informed consent, research issues, clinical care)
III. Fatigue management, work-life balance, and physician well-being
IV. Professional behavior
V. Participation in the professional community
VI. Legal issues in psychiatry
VII. End of life issues
<b>H. Practice-based learning and improvement</b>
I. Development and execution of lifelong learning



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i. Self-assessment and self-improvement
ii. Use of evidence in the clinical workflow
II. Formal practice-based quality improvement
<b>I. Systems-based practice</b>
I. Patient safety and the healthcare team
i. Medical errors, patient safety, quality improvement, and improvement activities
ii. Regulatory and educational activities related to patient safety
II. Resource management
i. Parity
ii. Access to care
iii. Telepsychiatry
III. Community-based care
i. Community based programs
a. Other (e.g. nursing homes, skilled nursing facilities, assisted living)
ii. Prevention
iii. Recovery and rehabilitation
iv. Integrated care (collaborative care)
IV. Consultation to nonpsychiatric medical providers and nonmedical systems (e.g., military, schools, businesses, forensic)
V. Public health and prevention, and public policy
VI. Documentation of practice, management of records, insurance, and reimbursement