

## Spinal Cord Injury Medicine Examination Outline

### Approximate Target Weights

#### Class I. Type of Myelopathy

1. Traumatic (55%)
  - a. Cervical
  - b. Thoracic, lumbosacral
  - c. Nonspecified/multiple
2. Nontraumatic (25%)
  - a. Motor neuron disorder
  - b. Spondylotic
  - c. Infectious (eg, epidural abscess, osteomyelitis, HIV, West Nile)
  - d. Immune, inflammatory not including MS (eg, transverse myelitis)
  - e. Multiple sclerosis
  - f. Tumor
  - g. Vascular (eg, ischemic myelopathy, arteriovenous malformation, radiation myelopathy)
  - h. Toxic/metabolic/nutritional
  - i. Hereditary and congenital
  - j. Poliomyelitis and post-polio syndrome
3. Myelopathy without specified etiology (20%)

## Class II. Pathophysiology, Evaluation, and Management

1. Prevention of SCI (1%)
2. Applied anatomy, physiology, and kinesiology (3%)
3. Epidemiology, risk factors, and genetics (3%)
4. Neurologic assessment/classification (4%)
5. Acute evaluation and management (medical or surgical) (5%)
6. Spinal orthosis (2%)
7. Imaging of spine or spinal cord (3%)
8. Prognosis/predicting outcome or function (4%)
9. Ethics and professionalism (1%)
10. Electrodiagnostic assessment (2%)
11. Cardiovascular (5%)
  - a. Spinal shock (including neurogenic shock)
  - b. Orthostatic hypotension
  - c. Deep venous thrombosis
  - d. Pulmonary embolism
  - e. Autonomic dysreflexia
  - f. Other autonomic dysfunction
  - g. Other
12. Pulmonary (6%)
  - a. Restrictive pulmonary disease/respiratory impairment
  - b. Invasive and noninvasive ventilation/MIE
  - c. Infection/aspiration/atelectasis
  - d. Sleep disorders
  - e. Other
13. Gastrointestinal (5%)
  - a. Neurogenic bowel
  - b. Swallowing/dysphagia
  - c. Upper GI disorders (eg, SMA, ileus)
  - d. Other (eg, pancreatitis, hepatobiliary, appendicitis)
14. Genitourinary (8%)
  - a. Neurogenic bladder
  - b. Infection
  - c. Lithiasis
  - d. Urodynamics
  - e. Renal impairment
  - f. Other
15. Sexuality/reproductive (3%)
  - a. Sexual dysfunction
  - b. Fertility
  - c. Pregnancy
  - d. Other
16. Musculoskeletal (6%)
  - a. Spinal fractures, dislocations, instability
  - b. Contractures/joint complications
  - c. Heterotopic ossification
  - d. Osteoporosis
  - e. Scoliosis and late spine complications
  - f. Overuse injuries
  - g. Fractures (extremities)
  - h. Other
17. Neurological (5%)
  - a. Spasticity
  - b. Late central nervous system complications (hydro, syrinx, tethered cord)
  - c. Peripheral nerve dysfunction
  - d. Traumatic brain injury
  - e. Thermoregulation and sweating
  - f. Neuromodulatory and disease-modifying agents
  - g. Other
18. Pressure injuries (4%)
  - a. Risk factors, prevention
  - b. Staging/assessment/site
  - c. Nonsurgical evaluation and management
  - d. Surgical management
  - e. Other
19. Nutrition, weight management, body composition (1%)
20. Endocrine/metabolic (2%)
  - a. Endocrine
  - b. Lipid metabolism
  - c. Hypercalcemia
  - d. Other metabolic (eg, hyponatremia)
21. Infection/immune NOS (eg, sepsis, latex allergy) (2%)
22. Pain (4%)
  - a. Musculoskeletal
  - b. Neuropathic
  - c. Other (eg, CRPS, nonspecific)
23. Psychological (3%)
  - a. Depression/affective disorder
  - b. Substance disorder
  - c. Cognitive impairment
  - d. Conversion disorder
  - e. Other behavior
24. Healthcare maintenance (2%)
  - a. Immunization
  - b. Preventive health care
  - c. Aging
25. Functional assessment (2%)
26. Exercise and modalities (2%)
  - a. Therapeutic exercise
  - b. Functional electrical stimulation
  - c. Modalities
  - d. Nontraditional therapies
27. Mobility (3%)
  - a. Gait
  - b. Ambulation/lower extremity orthosis
  - c. Wheelchairs, other mobility devices
  - d. Transfers, positioning, and sitting balance
28. Activities of daily living (2%)
  - a. Adaptive equipment/functional orthosis
  - b. Architectural adaptations
  - c. Tendon transfers
  - d. Environmental control technology
29. Speech and communication (1%)
30. Participation/living with SCI (2%)
  - a. Recreation and sports activities
  - b. Community access and driving
  - c. Vocational rehabilitation
  - d. Social issues
31. Healthcare systems (1%)
  - a. Rehabilitation team
  - b. Patient safety
  - c. Medico-legal issues, advocacy
  - d. Practice management
32. Clinical and basic science (3%)
  - a. Research and statistical methods
  - b. Neural injury/regeneration