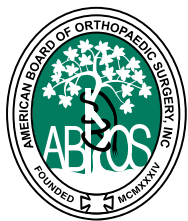


ABOS Surgery of the Spine Practice- Profiled Recertification Examination

BLUEPRINT



**ABOS
PRACTICE-PROFILED**

EXAMINATIONS

ABOS Surgery of the Spine Practice-Profiled Recertification Examination Blueprint

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| | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Spine, Cervical | 30% |
| Degenerative | 12% |
| Deformity | 2% |
| Trauma | 7% |
| Infection | 1% |
| Tumor | 1% |
| Inflammatory | 1% |
| Spinal cord | 1% |
| Complications | 5% |
| Spine, Thoracic | 10% |
| Degenerative | 2% |
| Adult and pediatric deformity | 3% |
| Trauma | 2% |
| Infection | 1% |
| Tumor | 1% |
| Inflammatory | 1% |
| Spine, lumbar/sacral | 35% |
| Degenerative | 15% |
| Adult and pediatric deformity | 5% |
| Trauma | 5% |
| Infection | 2% |
| Tumor | 1% |
| Inflammatory | 1% |
| Conus/cauda equina syndromes | 1% |
| Complications | 5% |
| Differential Diagnosis | 5% |
| Shoulder | 1% |
| Lower extremity | 1% |
| Systemic | 3% |
| General Principles | 10% |
| Basic science | 2% |
| Anatomy/surgical approaches | 4% |
| Professionalism | 1% |
| Pain management | 2% |
| System-based practice | 1% |
| Perioperative Management | 10% |
| Preoperative | 4% |
| Intraoperative | 3% |
| Postoperative | 3% |

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| Spine, Cervical | 30% |
|--|------------|
| Degenerative (axial, radiculopathy, myelopathy, herniated nucleus pulposus, stenosis) | 12% |
| Deformity (torticollis, congenital, kyphosis) | 2% |
| Trauma (upper cervical, subaxial, with/without spinal cord injury) | 7% |
| Infection (epidural abscess, osteomyelitis/discitis) | 1% |
| Tumor (metastatic, primary, intrathecal) | 1% |
| Inflammatory (rheumatoid arthritis, diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis, ankylosing spondylitis, and ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament) | 1% |
| Spinal cord (syndromes, syrinx, Chiari malformation) | 1% |
| Complications (eg, reintubation, C5 palsy, pseudarthrosis, dysphagia, dysphonia, Horner syndrome, esophageal injury, vertebral artery injury, hardware failure, adjacent segment changes) | 5% |

| <i>Spine, Thoracic</i> | <i>10%</i> |
|--|-------------------|
| Degenerative (axial, radiculopathy, myelopathy, herniated nucleus pulposus, stenosis) | 2% |
| Adult and pediatric deformity (kyphosis, scoliosis, congenital) | 3% |
| Trauma (fractures/dislocations with/without spinal cord injury, fragility fractures) | 2% |
| Infection (epidural abscess, osteomyelitis/discitis) | 1% |
| Tumor (metastatic, primary, intrathecal) | 1% |
| Inflammatory (diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis, ankylosing spondylitis, ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament, ossification of ligamentum flavum) | 1% |

| Spine, lumbar/sacral | 35% |
|--|------------|
| Degenerative (axial, radiculopathy, stenosis, herniated nucleus pulposus, degenerative spondylolisthesis) | 15% |
| Adult and pediatric deformity (isthmic spondylolisthesis, scoliosis, sagittal malalignment) | 5% |
| Trauma (fractures/dislocations with/without neurologic injury, sacral fractures) | 5% |
| Infection (epidural abscess, osteomyelitis/discitis) | 2% |
| Tumor (metastatic, primary, intrathecal) | 1% |
| Inflammatory (diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis, ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis) | 1% |
| Conus/cauda equina syndromes | 1% |
| Complications (eg, hardware failure, pseudarthrosis, adjacent segment changes, pseudomeningocele) | 5% |

| <i>Differential Diagnosis</i> | <i>5%</i> |
|---|------------------|
| Shoulder/upper extremity (entrapment syndromes, double crush syndrome, return to play) | <i>1%</i> |
| Lower extremity (hip/knee pain, vascular claudication, sacroiliac joint) | <i>1%</i> |
| Systemic (osteoporosis, neurologic, metabolic, endocrine) | <i>3%</i> |

| <i>General Principles</i> | <i>10%</i> |
|--|-------------------|
| Basic science (eg, fusion biology, clinical study interpretation, evidence-based medicine) | 2% |
| Anatomy/surgical approaches | 4% |
| Professionalism | 1% |
| Pain management (eg, opioids, interventional pain procedures) | 2% |
| System-based practice (eg, value of care, quality, safety, teamwork, patient reported outcomes) | 1% |

| Perioperative Management | 10% |
|--|------------|
| Preoperative (eg, infection and medical optimization, including nutrition, smoking cessation, glucose management/diabetes, anemia, weight loss, multimodal pain management, coagulopathy, inflammatory arthritis evaluation and management) | 4% |
| Intraoperative (eg, blood loss prevention, infection prevention, neurologic monitoring, wound management, imaging for localization, dural tears, positioning of patient, vascular injury) | 3% |
| Postoperative (eg, multimodal pain management, rehabilitation, wound management, neurologic deficits, DVT prophylaxis, epidural hematoma) | 3% |

Note: Pediatric should be no more than 5% of total exam, drawn from the following areas: deformity, trauma, infection, tumor.