APPENDIX B: SPECIALTY CERTIFYING EXAMINATION TOPICS

Obstetrics

OB1. Preconception/Prenatal/Antenatal Care

OB1.1. Provide preconception, prenatal, and antenatal care:
   A. Provide management, counseling, and testing for routine prenatal care
   B. Evaluate, diagnose, and provide initial management of co-existent medical
diseases (e.g., cardiovascular, chronic hypertension, pulmonary, renal,
gastrointestinal including liver disease, hematologic, endocrine including
thyroid, psychiatric disorders, autoimmune including DM, neoplastic,
dermatologic, neurologic, obesity) during pregnancy
   C. Provide patient counseling regarding options, risks and benefits of genetic
      testing

OB2. Evaluation/Diagnosis of Antenatal Conditions

OB2.1. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage the following preconception/antenatal
conditions:
   A. Select, perform and/or interpret antepartum fetal assessment and manage
associated abnormalities (e.g., biophysical profile, contraction stress test,
nonstress test, vibroacoustic stimulation)
   B. Apply knowledge of female anatomy and pathophysiology to improve patient
      outcomes
   C. Patients at risk for preterm delivery
   D. Common antepartum complications (e.g., hyperemesis, first trimester
      bleeding)
   E. Medical disorders unique to pregnancy (e.g., preeclampsia, eclampsia,
      hyperemesis, gestational diabetes, cholestasis, acute fatty liver, peripartum
      cardiomyopathy, PUPPS, herpes gestationis)
   F. Infectious diseases in pregnancy (e.g., HIV, Group A Streptococcus,
      varicella, pyelonephritis, CMV, toxoplasmosis, parvovirus)
   G. Surgical conditions (e.g., acute abdomen, adnexal masses) during pregnancy
   H. Abnormal fetal presentation (e.g., external cephalic version)
   I. Manage multifetal gestation
   J. Fetal growth abnormalities (e.g., fetal growth restriction, macrosomia)
   K. Post-term pregnancies
   L. Thrombophilias
   M. Fetal assessment/prenatal diagnosis (e.g., fetal anomalies, abnormal AFV,
      ultrasound assessment - infectious disease exposure, isoimmunization, non-
      immune hydrops)
N. Evaluate, diagnose, and provide co-management of non-obstetric emergencies during pregnancy (e.g., trauma, intimate partner violence, sexual assault)

OB3. Intrapartum Care, Complications, and Obstetrical Procedures

OB3.1. Provide general intrapartum care:

A. Evaluate, diagnose, and provide operative vaginal delivery (e.g., forceps, vacuum)
B. Evaluate, diagnose, and provide operative delivery (e.g., cesarean delivery)
C. Evaluate, diagnose and repair obstetric lacerations and associated complications
D. Counsel patients on analgesia options and manage intrapartum pain
E. Evaluate and diagnose infants in need of resuscitation and perform initial management
F. Manage induction and augmentation of labor including cervical ripening
G. Prevention and management of thrombosis

OB3.2. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage the following intrapartum conditions:

A. Labor abnormalities (e.g., preterm labor, dystocia, PROM, cord problems, abnormal presentation)
B. Obstetric hemorrhage
C. Medical disorders (including medical disorders unique to pregnancy)
D. Infectious diseases
E. Placental abruption
F. Abnormal placentation
G. Uterine rupture
H. Uterine inversion
I. Placental abnormalities (e.g., placenta previa and vasa previa)
J. Acute maternal decompensation (e.g., amniotic fluid embolism, septic shock)
K. Fetal heart rate abnormalities
L. Previous cesarean delivery (e.g., TOLAC, VBAC)
M. Infectious complications

OB3.3. Perform the following obstetrical procedures:

A. Amniocentesis for fetal lung maturation and genetic testing
B. 1st-, 2nd-, and 3rd-degree vaginal laceration repair
C. 4th-degree vaginal laceration repair
D. Debridement and repair of perineal dehiscence
E. Cervical laceration repair
F. Breech vaginal delivery
G. Vaginal delivery of twin gestation
H. Internal version and extraction
I. Operative vaginal delivery (low forceps, vacuum)
J. Shoulder dystocia maneuvers
K. Cesarean delivery
L. Peripartum hysterectomy
M. Management of abnormal placental location (e.g., placenta previa)
N. Management of abnormal placentation (e.g., placenta accreta)
O. Surgical management of uterine atony
P. Management of hysterotomy extension
Q. Management of cystotomy
R. Management of enterotomy
S. Neonatal circumcision
T. Cervical cerclage
U. Postpartum uterine curettage
V. Amnioinfusion

OB4. Postpartum Care

OB4.1. Provide general postpartum care:
A. Provide routine care (e.g. breastfeeding, contraception, pain management)
B. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage postpartum complications (e.g., vulvar and vaginal hematoma, endometritis, mastitis)
C. Evaluate and manage common medical and obstetric complications or conditions (e.g., gestational diabetes, hypertension, depression, thyroid disorders, psychiatric disorders)
D. Evaluate, diagnose and manage lactation and breastfeeding complications
E. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage postpartum hemorrhage
F. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage postpartum hypertensive disorders

Gynecology

G1. Preoperative Evaluation

G1.1. Provide general preoperative evaluation
A. Counsel patient about risks, benefits and alternative treatment options
B. Determine appropriate surgical intervention
C. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage co-existing medical conditions
D. Obtain informed consent

G2. Perioperative Care
G2.1. Perform the following perioperative care:
A. Provide interventions to reduce perioperative infection
B. Provide interventions to reduce venous thromboembolism
C. Communicate with interdisciplinary team members to reduce surgical error (e.g., timeouts, counts, fire hazard risk)
D. Communicate with interdisciplinary team members to provide appropriate anesthesia and positioning

G3. Postoperative Care
G3.1. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage postoperative care
A. A hemodynamically unstable patient
B. Nerve injuries
C. Wound complications
D. Postoperative venous thromboembolism
E. Nausea and vomiting and/or diarrhea
F. Fever and infections
G. Urinary tract complications
H. Altered mental status
I. Small / large bowel injury

G4. Surgical Complications
G4.1. Provide general intraoperative care
A. Apply knowledge of female pelvic anatomy to reduce intraoperative complications
B. Evaluate, diagnose, and manage intraoperative hemorrhage
C. Evaluate, diagnose, and initially manage small / large bowel injury
D. Evaluate, diagnose, and initially manage urinary tract injury

G5. Evaluation/Diagnosis/Management of Gynecologic Conditions
G5.1. Evaluate, diagnose, and surgically manage
A. Acute pelvic pain
B. Pelvic inflammatory disease/TOA
C. Vulvar disorders
D. Gynecologic trauma
E. Adnexal torsion
F. Ectopic pregnancy and pregnancies of unknown location

G6. Surgical Procedures

G6.1. Perform minimally invasive surgical procedures:
A. Diagnostic hysteroscopy
B. Diagnostic laparoscopy
C. Operative hysteroscopy (e.g., endometrial ablation, myomectomy, polypectomy, septoplasty)
D. Laparoscopic ablation and excision of endometriosis
E. Laparoscopic hysterectomy (e.g., LAVH, supracervical, TLH)
F. Operative laparoscopy (e.g., LOA, ovarian cystectomy, salpingectomy, salping-o-oophorectomy, salpingostomy)
G. Laparoscopic myomectomy
H. Laparoscopic sterilization
I. Lysis of intrauterine adhesions
J. Proximal fallopian tube cannulation (chromopertubation)

G6.2. Perform gynecologic surgical procedures for benign disorders:
A. Abdominal hysterectomy
B. Abdominal myomectomy
C. Bartholin gland duct cystectomy
D. Bartholin gland duct marsupialization
E. Bilateral tubal ligation
F. Cervical conization
G. Cherney incision
H. Cornual wedge resection
I. Dilatation and sharp curettage
J. Dilatation and suction curettage
K. Exploratory laparotomy
L. Hymenectomy
M. Labia minora reduction
N. Lysis of adhesions
O. Maylard incision
P. Midline vertical incision
Q. Oophorectomy
R. Ovarian cystectomy
S. Pfannenstiel incision
T. Salpingectomy
U. Salpingo-oophorectomy
V. Salpingostomy
W. Trachelectomy
X. Vaginal hysterectomy
Y. Vaginal septum excision
Z. Vestibulectomy
AA. Vulvar abscess or hematoma drainage
AB. Wound debridement and secondary closure

G6.3. Perform surgeries for pelvic floor disorders (e.g., prolapse, incontinence):
A. Diagnostic and operative cystoscopy and urethroscopy
B. Surgical repair of urinary incontinence (e.g., Burch colposuspension, tension-free vaginal tape, transobturator tape sling)
C. Vesicovaginal fistula repair
D. Vaginal prolapse repair (e.g., anterior colporrhaphy, posterior colporrhaphy, perineorrhaphy)
E. Vaginal apical suspension (e.g., uterosacral ligament suspension, sacrospinous ligament fixation, McCall culdoplasty)
F. Colpocleisis

G7. Neoplasia
G7.1. Provide general neoplasia care:
A. Evaluate, diagnose and manage intraoperative findings consistent with neoplasia
B. Evaluate and diagnose genetic risks of neoplasia
C. Evaluate, diagnose and manage gestational trophoblastic disease

Office Practice
OP1. Well-Woman Preventative Care
OP1.1. Provide routine care:
A. Perform age-appropriate preventive health screening
B. Provide appropriate immunizations
C. Evaluate and manage at-risk patients and recommend genetic screening and cancer preventive measures
D. Counsel and promote wellness (e.g., weight management, diet, smoking cessation, exercise)
E. Family planning (Individual reproductive priorities, contraception, optimize fertility, and pre-pregnancy health)
F. Risks and benefits of ovarian preservation

OP1.2. Provide care for patients with unique obstetric or gynecologic needs
A. Geriatric patients
B. Pediatric (<12 years) patients and Adolescent (<21 years) patients
C. LGBTQIA patients
D. Substance and alcohol abuse
E. Sexual health and dysfunction
F. Intimate partner violence and sexual assault
G. Psychiatric disorders
H. Reproductive tract congenital anomalies

OP2. Office Management - Medical Problems
OP2.1. Evaluate and initiate management of primary care problems:
A. Breast disorders
B. Hypertension
C. Hyperlipidemia
D. Gastrointestinal disease
E. Diabetes mellitus
F. Thyroid disease
G. Osteopenia/osteoporosis
H. Obesity
I. Depression and anxiety
J. Acne and dermatological conditions
K. Low back pain
L. Headaches

OP3. Office Management – Gynecology
OP3.1. Perform general office gynecology care:
A. Evaluate, diagnose and initiate management of infertility disorders
B. Evaluate, diagnose and manage disorders of menopause (e.g., vasomotor, genitourinary syndrome of menopause)
C. Evaluate, diagnose and initiate management for sexual development disorders (e.g., structural, chromosomal)
D. Provide cervical cancer screening and manage abnormal results
E. Evaluate, diagnose and manage adnexal abnormalities (e.g., simple and complex masses)
F. Evaluate, diagnose and manage pelvic pain disorders and endometriosis
G. Evaluate, diagnose and provide gynecologic care for women with HIV
H. Evaluate, diagnose and provide gynecologic care for women with Hepatitis B / C
I. Evaluate, diagnose and manage urinary tract infections

OP3.2. Evaluate, diagnose and manage endocrine disorders:
A. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
B. Galactorrhea
C. Hirsutism
D. Disorders of puberty

OP3.3. Evaluate, diagnose and manage disorders of menstruation:
A. Primary amenorrhea
B. Secondary amenorrhea
C. Abnormal uterine bleeding
D. Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
E. Dysmenorrhea

OP3.4. Evaluate, diagnose and manage vulvovaginal conditions:
A. Benign conditions (e.g., infections, dermatoses, cysts)
B. Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia / Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia
C. Chronic pain / vulvodynia
D. Pediatric (e.g. labial adhesions)

OP3.5. Evaluate, diagnose and manage structural uterine abnormalities:
A. Leiomyomata
B. Polyps
C. Hyperplasia
D. Adenomyosis

OP3.6. Evaluate, diagnose and initiate management of incontinence / pelvic floor disorders:
A. Urinary incontinence  
B. Accidental bowel leakage  
C. Pelvic organ prolapse  

OP3.7. Evaluate and manage early pregnancy disorders:  
A. Abortion (e.g., spontaneous, incomplete, missed)  
B. Recurrent pregnancy loss  
C. Pregnancy of unknown location  
D. Ectopic  

OP3.8. Evaluate, diagnose and initiate management for reproductive tract cancer:  
A. Vulva  
B. Cervix  
C. Uterus  
D. Ovary  
E. Fallopian Tubes  

OP3.9. Evaluate, diagnose and manage sexually transmitted infections  
A. Chlamydia  
B. Syphilis  
C. Gonorrhea  
D. HPV  
E. Herpes Simplex Virus  
F. Trichomonas  
G. Rare STIs (Lymphogranuloma venereum, Chancroid, Molluscum contagiosum)  
H. Partner treatment  
I. Prophylaxis including PrEP  

OP4. Office Procedures  

OP4.1. Perform office-based procedures:  
A. Diagnostic hysteroscopy  
B. Endometrial ablation  
C. Induced abortion  
D. First trimester uterine aspiration  
E. Loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP)  
F. Biopsies  
G. Colposcopy (e.g., cervical, vaginal, vulvar)
H. Placement and removal of intrauterine device
I. Placement and removal of long-acting reversible contraception
J. Pessary fitting
K. Incision and drainage of vulvovaginal cyst, abscess and hematoma
L. Treatment of condyloma
M. Wound care

Cross Content

C1. Communication
   C1.1. Communicate effectively and professionally with patients and/or family members about the following situations:
         A. Unexpected outcomes (e.g., fetal demise, stillbirth, cancer, surgical complications)
         B. Crisis situations (e.g., substance abuse, intimate partner violence)
         C. Disclosure of adverse outcomes
         D. Disclosure of medical errors

C2. Basic Science
   C2.1. Basic and applied science
         A. Physiology
         B. Anatomy
         C. Pathology
         D. Microbiology
         E. Immunology
         F. Embryology
         G. Pharmacology
         H. Epidemiology & Evidence-based medicine

C3. Ethics/Professionalism
   C3.1. Evaluating and managing the following ethical situations, personally or with colleagues:
         A. Boundary violations (sexual)
         B. Signs of excess stress and burnout
         C. Unprofessional behavior (e.g., dishonesty, verbal abuse, disruptive behavior)
         D. Impaired physicians (e.g., alcohol abuse, substance abuse, psychiatric disorders)
E. Personal and team member wellness
F. Counsel patients on ethically complex cases

C3.2. Act ethically and professionally:
A. Provide care with multi-disciplinary teams (Systems-based practice)
B. Participate in continuous quality improvement (Practice-based learning and improvement)
C. Participate in hospital, department or office-based patient safety initiatives (Patient safety)