General Diagnosis - 19%

- 1. Case History 12%
- 2. Vital Signs 6%
- 3. Head and Neck Examination/Findings 9%
 - A. Eye
 - B. Ear
 - C. Nose and sinuses
 - D. Mouth and throat
 - E. Neck
- 4. Thorax Examination/Findings (including heart and lungs) 8%
 - A. Inspection
 - B. Auscultation
 - C. Percussion
 - D. Palpation
- 5. Abdominal Examination/Findings 8%
 - A. Inspection
 - B. Auscultation
 - C. Percussion
 - D. Palpation
- 6. Rectal and Male Urogenital Examination/Findings 6%
- 7. Diagnosis or Clinical Impression 40%
 - A. Eyes, ears, nose and throat
 - B. Respiratory diseases
 - C. Cardiovascular diseases
 - D. Blood and lymphatic diseases
 - E. Gastrointestinal diseases
 - F. Genitourinary diseases
 - G. Endocrine and metabolic disorders
 - H. Immunological disorders
 - I. Nutritional disorders
 - J. Infectious diseases
- 8. Laboratory Interpretation 11%
 - A. Urinalysis
 - B. Hematology
 - C. Chemistry/serology
 - D. Special studies

Neuromusculoskeletal Diagnosis - 20%

- 1. Case History 18%
- 2. Posture and Gait Assessment 10%
- 3. Orthopedic Examination 21%
 - A. Cervical spine
 - B. Thoracic spine
 - C. Lumbar spine and pelvis
 - D. Extremities
- 4. Neurologic Examination 21%
 - A. Cranial nerve/CNS testing
 - B. Motor testing
 - C. Sensory testing
 - D. Reflex testing
 - Superficial reflexes
 - Deep tendon reflexes
 - Pathological reflexes
- 5. Diagnosis or Clinical Impression 30%
 - A. CNS disorders
 - B. Peripheral neurologic/neurovascular disorders
 - C. Muscular disorders
 - D. Bone and joint disorders

Diagnostic Imaging - 17%

1. Imaging Technology - 5%

- A. Physics and principles
- B. Quality assurance
- C. Radiographic imaging
- D. Radiologic protection

2. Radiographic Positioning and Normal Anatomy - 20%

- A. Spine and pelvis
- B. Extremities
- C. Thorax and abdomen

3. Imaging Diagnosis or Clinical Impression - 50%

- A. Congenital anomalies and normal variants
- B. Trauma
- C. Arthritides
- D. Tumors/tumor-like processes
- E. Nutritional, metabolic and endocrine conditions
- F. Hematologic conditions
- G. Infectious conditions
- H. Miscellaneous skeletal conditions
- I. Thoracic and abdominal conditions

4. Methods of Interpretation - 10%

- A. Biomechanical analysis/mensuration procedures
- B. Imaging evaluation (including common misinterpretations)

5. Clinical Applications of Special Imaging - 15%

- A. MRI
- B. CT
- C. Miscellaneous

Principles of Chiropractic - 14%

- 1. The Chiropractic Paradigm 23%
 - A. Core concepts
 - B. Research principles and methods
- 2. Concepts of Subluxation and Spinal Lesions 26%
 - A. Dysafferentation (proprioceptive insult)/somatosomatic reflex models
 - B. Neural compression/traction models
 - C. Visceral reflex models
 - D. Vascular insufficiency models
 - E. Axonal aberration/trophic models
 - F. Neuroimmunomodulation models
 - G. Biomechanical models
 - H. Other
- 3. Basic Science Concepts in Chiropractic 25%
 - A. Anatomical
 - B. Pathophysiological
 - C. Biomechanical
- 4. Applied Chiropractic Principles 26%
 - A. Subluxation etiologies
 - B. General effects of adjustment and manipulation
 - C. Wellness

Chiropractic Practice - 17%

1. Spinal Analysis and Patient Evaluation - 25%

- A. Case history and observation findings
- B. Manual examination of the spine and extremities
- C. Diagnostic procedures

2. Chiropractic Adjustive Technique - 26%

- A. Cervical techniques
- B. Thoracic techniques
- C. Lumbar techniques
- D. Pelvic techniques
- E. Costal and extremity techniques

3. Patient Care - 27%

- A. Case management
- B. Contraindications for treatment
- C. Home care, prevention and rehabilitation

4. Community Health and Wellness - 12%

- A. Public health organizations
- B. Healthy People initiatives
- C. Screening activities for health promotion
- D. Tobacco, alcohol, and substance abuse
- E. Exercise and healthy diet for obesity
- F. Behavior theories and lifestyle change
- G. Wellness counseling

5. Occupational and Environmental Health - 10%

- A. Work-based health risks
- B. Worker protection and ergonomics
- C. Injury and violence
- D. Impact of environment on human health
- E. Pollution and wastes

Associated Clinical Sciences - 13%

1. Geriatrics - 15%

- A. Anatomic and physiologic process of aging
- B. Geriatric disorders and case management

2. Dermatology - 11%

- A. Types of skin lesions
- B. Microbial infections
- C. Tumors
- D. Dermatitis
- E. Scaling diseases
- F. Vesicular and bullous diseases
- G. Pigmentary disorders
- H. Inflammatory reactions
- I. Disorders of hair follicles and sebaceous glands

3. Sexually Transmitted Diseases - 8%

- A. Gonorrhea
- B. Syphilis
- C. AIDS
- D. Chlamydia
- E. Herpes
- F. Other

4. Toxicology - 10%

- A. Pharmacology
- B. Poisoning
- C. Environmental and occupational toxicology

5. Emergency Procedures - 13%

- A. Cardiopulmonary arrest
- B. Poisoning
- C. Thermal injuries
- D. Shock
- E. Head and spinal injuries
- F. Choking
- G. Fractures, dislocations, strains and sprains
- H. Other

6. Psychology - 11%

- A. Theories and general concepts
- B. Mental and emotional disorders
- C. Assessment methods and case management

7. Gynecology and Obstetrics - 11%

- A. Gynecological examination
- B. Breast examination and disorders
- C. Gynecological disease and abnormalities
- D. Pregnancy
- E. Labor and delivery
- F. Postpartum
- G. Obstetric disorders

8. Pediatrics - 14%

- A. Care of newborn
- B. Growth and development
- C. Congenital disorders
- D. Childhood infectious diseases
- E. Pathological conditions and childhood injuries
- F. Emotional disorders and learning disabilities
- G. Nutritional problems

9. Jurisprudence, Ethics and Basic Economics - 7%