The following content outline is the basis of the Part II APMLE exam. Each exam will contain questions about the subjects in its outline. The percentage of scored items within the exam that is devoted to each content area is noted.

Each test contains scored items that exactly match the test specification. In addition, each test contains other pre-test or equator items that are vital to the program but do not count in scoring. Pretest items are placed in the exam to collect data used to determine the item's suitability for inclusion in the test bank. These additional items do not necessarily follow the specifications and may affect a candidate's perception of how many items on a given topic are encountered.

Part II Exam Content Outline
205 questions—Four-hour content time limit

I. Medicine – 30%

A. Diagnosis
- 1. Steps to a differential diagnosis
- 2. Steps to a working diagnosis
- 3. Diagnostic testing and interpretation

B. Patient Assessment
- 1. Comprehensive medical history and examination
  - a. Steps for obtaining a comprehensive medical history
  - b. Methods for taking and understanding vital signs
  - c. Performing a comprehensive examination
- 2. Problem-focused history and examination
  - a. Steps for obtaining problem-focused podiatric medical history
  - b. Methods for taking and understanding vital signs
  - c. Performing a comprehensive examination of the lower extremity

C. Infectious diseases
- 1. Bacterial
- 2. Viral
- 3. Fungal
- 4. Parasitic
- 5. Prion

D. Neurology
- 1. Peripheral neuropathies
- 2. Central nervous system
- 3. Nerve injuries

E. Cardiovascular
- 1. Hypertension
- 2. CVA
- 3. Congestive heart failure
- 4. Myocardial infarction
- 5. Arrythmias
- 6. PAD
- 7. CHF
- 8. Murmurs
- 9. Myocardial infarction
- 10. CAD
- 11. Thrombo-embolic disease
- 12. Venous insufficiency
- 13. Edema

F. Rheumatology
- 1. Myopathies
- 2. RA
- 3. SLE
- 4. Osteoarthritis
  - a. Post-traumatic
  - b. Primary
- 5. Other autoimmune arthritis
- 6. Inflammatory arthritis
  - a. Gout
  - b. Infectious arthritis
  - c. CPPD

G. Metabolic and endocrine
- 1. Bone
- 2. Renal
- 3. Thyroid
- 4. Diabetes mellitus
- 5. Hypercortisolism (Cushing)
- 6. Adrenal insufficiency
- 7. Hypo- o - and hyper-thyroid
- 8. Osteoporosis

H. Hematology
- 1. Anemias
- 2. Clotting disorders

3. Neoplasms

I. Immunology
1. Allergic and sensitivity reactions
2. Immunosuppressive states
3. Autoimmune disorders

J. Pulmonology
1. Asthma
2. COPD
3. Emphysema

K. Behavioral
1. Depression
2. Anxiety
3. Personality disorders
4. Non-adherent patients
5. Substance abuse

L. Dermatology
1. Local and systemic manifestations
2. Infections
3. Nails
4. Neoplasms

M. Peripheral vascular
1. Arterial
2. Venous
3. Lymphatic

N. Genetic
1. Muscular dystrophy
2. Mitochondrial myopathies

O. Renal and urinary
1. AKI
2. CKD

P. Gastrointestinal
1. Hepatitis
2. Inflammatory bowel disease

Q. Emergency medicine
1. Syncope
    a. Causes
    b. Treatments
2. Anaphylactic shock
    a. Triggers
    b. Symptoms
    c. Treatments

R. Trauma
1. Vascular
2. Osseous
    a. Fractures
    b. Dislocations
3. Soft tissue injuries
    a. Tendons
    b. Ligaments
    c. Compartment syndrome

S. Pharmacological agents and their use
1. Indications and contraindications
2. Comparative efficacy of medications
3. Side effects of medications

T. Indications and contraindications for non-surgical vs. surgical

U. Disease prevention and control
1. Acute and chronic diseases
2. Universal precautions
3. OSHA regulations

V. Patient educations
1. Positive communication techniques and factors in establishing communication
    a. Patient health literacy
    b. Cultural understanding and language barriers
    c. Legal requirements

W. Evidence-based medicine and emerging trends
1. Empirical research
2. Skills necessary for the analysis of medical literature
3. Research design and methodology
4. Basic biostatistics
5. Epidemiology
6. Levels of evidence
7. Public health
    a. Cultural-based competency
8. Medical literature
    a. Research design
    b. Basic biostatistics
    c. Epidemiology
    d. Principles of evidenced-based medicine

II. Medical Imaging – 16%

A. Radiation protection and safety
1. Physics
2. Biological effects
3. Operator and patient protection
4. Radiographic technique

B. Positioning
1. Projections
2. Views

C. Normal radiographic anatomy, variations, developmental landmarks

D. Radiographic pathology
1. Congenital conditions
2. Infectious disease
3. Arthritic disease
4. Trauma
5. Metabolic disease
6. Neoplastic disease
7. Avascular necrosis
8. Biomechanical interpretation Bioenergetics

E. Special imaging modalities
1. CT scan
2. MRI
3. Contrast studies
4. Nuclear medicine imaging
5. Diagnostic ultrasound
6. Positron emission tomography

III. Orthopedics, Biomechanics, and Sports Medicine – 22%

A. Biomechanics, pathomechanics and functional deviation of the kinetic chain
1. Biomechanical exam
2. Gait analysis
    a. Visual
    b. computer

B. Physical medicine, treatment, and rehabilitation
1. Functions and techniques for fabricating, modifying, and prescribing orthopedic devices
    a. Shoes
    b. Braces
    c. Orthoses
    d. Therapeutic shoes
2. Physical therapy modalities
    a. Prescribe
    b. Perform
3. Therapeutic ultrasound

C. Pediatric orthopedics
1. Features of and treatment for congenital disorders
    a. Metatarsus adductus
    b. Talipes equiovarus
    c. Pes planovlgus
    d. Pes cavus
    e. Congenital dislocated hip
2. Features of and treatments for pediatric developmental disorders
    a. Femoral anteversion/retroversion
    b. Tibial torsion
3. Features of and treatments for cerebral palsy

D. Overuse injuries
1. Stress fractures
2. Chronic compartment syndrome
3. Tendinosis

E. Trauma
1. Soft tissue injuries
2. Fractures
3. Dislocations
4. Acute compartment syndrome
5. Manifestations of acute trauma
6. Manifestations of chronic trauma
    a. Genetics Post-traumatic arthritis
    b. AVN
7. Sprains and strains
8. Lacerations, wounds, and burns
9. Pediatric trauma

F. Trauma in vulnerable populations
1. Child abuse
2. Child protection
3. Elder abuse

G. Bone and joint disorders
1. Arthritis
2. Mechanical and structural deformities
3. Neoplasms
4. Bone healing and fracture management

IV. Anesthesia – 8%

A. General anesthesia
1. Uses and contraindications
2. Types of anesthetics
3. Peri-operative considerations
    a. Malignant hyperthermia
4. ASA classifications
5. Airway management
    a. Pharmacological and clinical properties
        i. Indications
        ii. Contraindications
        iii. Complications

iv. Techniques
v. Agents

B. Regional and local anesthesia
1. Pharmacological and clinical properties
a. Indications
b. Contraindications
c. Complications
d. Agents
e. Techniques
2. Spinal and epidural anesthesia
a. Uses and contraindications
3. Regional anesthesia
a. Uses and contraindications
4. Local anesthesia
a. Uses and contraindications

C. Intravenous sedation
1. Uses and contraindications
2. Conscious sedation
3. Pharmacological and clinical properties
4. Complications
5. Techniques

D. Monitored anesthesia care
1. Uses and contraindications
2. Pharmacological and clinical properties
3. Perioperative emergencies
4. Complications
5. Techniques

V. Surgery – 24%

A. Hospital and operating room protocol
1. Bandaging and casting
2. Sterile technique
3. Surgical instruments and materials
4. Positioning
5. Core principles of the OR
6. Time out

B. Surgical principles
1. Soft tissue repair, reap proximation, and management
2. Bone fixation and healing
3. Perioperative emergencies
4. Surgical hemostasis
5. Surgical anatomy

C. Podiatric procedures and techniques
1. Indications and contraindications for specific procedures
2. Surgical anatomy
3. Preoperative planning populations
4. Surgery for specific population
a. Pediatrics
b. Geriatrics
c. Immunocompromised
5. Surgical procedures of the foot, ankle, and lower leg
a. Arthroscopy
b. Implants
c. Medical devices
d. Biomaterials

D. Preoperative evaluation and management
1. Preoperative patient assessments and risk stratifications

E. Intraoperative management and considerations
1. Hemostasis
2. Atraumatic tissue handling
3. Intraoperative complications
4. Imaging positioning

F. Postoperative management
1. Pain management
2. Medication management
3. Immobilization strategies
4. Weightbearing considerations
5. Appropriate postoperative protocols
6. Potential complications and management
a. Infection
b. Non-union/mal-union
c. DVT
d. CRPS
e. Non-adherence
f. Instability
g. Hardware failure
7. Available community resources

G. Limb salvage
1. Essentials of the limb
2. Neurovascular considerations
3. Diabetic considerations
4. Infectious considerations
5. Neoplastic considerations
6. Trauma
7. Deformity correction
8. Reconstruction

H. Acute and chronic pain management

I. Principles of tissue healing
1. Skin
2. Bone
3. Tendons
4. Ligaments
5. Nerves
6. Muscle
7. Suture choice
8. Closure choice

J. Principles of wound healing
1. Primary

2. Secondary
3. Tertiary

K. Wound care
1. General principles of wound management
a. Skin substitutes
i. Cellular and acellular tissue products
b. Grafts and flaps
2. Function and use of appropriate dressings

L. Informed consent
1. Principles
2. Documentation