

CMC® SUBSPECIALTY CERTIFICATION TEST PLAN

1. Cardiology Patient Problems (43%)

A. Acute Coronary Syndrome (8%)

1. Unstable angina
2. ST segment elevation myocardial infarction
3. Non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction

B. Dysrhythmias (11%)

1. Malignant ventricular dysrhythmias
2. Dysrhythmias
 - a. bradydysrhythmias
 - b. tachydysrhythmias
 - c. conduction defects and blocks

C. Other Cardiology Issues (24%)

1. Papillary muscle rupture
2. Ventricular septal rupture
3. Ventricular aneurysm
4. Heart failure
 - a. acute exacerbation
 - b. chronic
5. Pulmonary edema
6. Cardiomyopathy (e.g., hypertrophic, dilated, restrictive)
7. Valvular heart disease
8. Cardiac tamponade
9. Blunt cardiac trauma
10. Cardiogenic shock
11. Acute inflammatory disease (e.g., myocarditis, endocarditis, pericarditis)
12. Acute peripheral vascular insufficiency
 - a. acute arterial occlusion
 - b. carotid artery stenosis
 - c. venous thrombosis

13. Sudden cardiac death

14. Hypertension

15. Pulmonary hypertension

a. primary

b. secondary (e.g., valvular disease, COPD, acute hypoxemia defects, congenital defects)

16. Congenital heart disease in adults

2. Other Patient Problems (16%)

A. Pulmonary (7%)

1. Acute pulmonary embolus
2. Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
3. Acute respiratory failure
4. Cor-pulmonale
5. Iatrogenic problems related to line insertion and ventilator management (e.g., air-leak syndromes including pneumothorax, pneumopericardium, pneumomediastinum, ventilator-assisted pneumonia, volutrauma, and barotraumas)

B. Endocrine (3%)

Diabetes mellitus

C. Hematology (1%)

Life-threatening coagulopathies (e.g., heparin-induced thrombocytopenia, platelet inhibitors, anticoagulants)

D. Neurology (1%)

Stroke (e.g., ischemic, hemorrhagic)

E. Renal (4%)

1. Acute renal failure (may be related to cardiac failure)
2. Electrolyte imbalances (e.g., potassium, sodium, phosphorus, magnesium, calcium; may include imbalances not caused by renal problems)

3. Nursing Interventions (21%)

A. Cardiology Interventions (16%)

1. Percutaneous coronary interventions (e.g., PTCA, stents, lasers)
2. Cardiac surgery, except immediate post-operative care (e.g., valve repair, valve replacement, CABG, aneurysm)
3. Cardiovascular pharmacology
4. Assist devices - intraaortic balloon pump
5. Dysrhythmia interventions
 - a. pacemakers
 - b. ICDs (e.g., defibrillation)
 - c. ablation
6. CPAP/BiPAP (e.g., heart failure, sleep apnea)

B. Pulmonary Interventions (5%)

1. Pulmonary pharmacology
2. Ventilators

4. Monitoring (20%)

A. Cardiology Monitoring (15%)

1. Invasive hemodynamic monitoring (e.g., pulmonary artery catheter)
2. ECG monitoring
 - a. dysrhythmia
 - b. ischemia
3. Blood studies (e.g., BNP, cardiac biomarkers, coagulation studies, chemistries)

B. Pulmonary Monitoring (5%)

1. ABGs
2. Mixed venous gases
3. Oxygen saturation