## Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide feedback to the pediatric infectious diseases community regarding content areas of strength and weakness, information which may be useful for identifying potential gaps in knowledge and guiding the development of educational materials. Using data from the American Board of Pediatrics' (ABP) Maintenance of Certification Assessment for Pediatrics (MOCA-Peds), this report summarizes diplomate performance on the questions within each of the 48 content areas assessed in 2022.

#### **MOCA-Peds** content areas

In 2022, MOCA-Peds—Pediatric Infectious Diseases consisted of questions from a total of 48 content areas, broken down as follows:

- 45 learning objectives<sup>1</sup> Each diplomate initially received one question from each of the 45 specific content areas drawn from the pediatric infectious diseases content outline.
- Three featured readings<sup>1</sup> Each diplomate also received two questions per featured reading (eg, clinical guidelines, journal articles) for a total of six featured reading questions.

A pool of questions was developed for each learning objective and for each featured reading. Questions were then drawn from the pool and administered to diplomates throughout 2022 according to the specifications described in the bulleted list above.

## Understanding this report

This report provides a graphical summary of diplomate performance on each of the 48 content areas assessed in 2022. Within the graphic and in the example below, the point ( • ) reflects the average percent correct for all questions within that learning objective or featured reading. The bar (—) reflects the range of percent correct values for the questions within that learning objective or featured reading. More specifically, the bar's lower endpoint indicates the most difficult question (ie, answered correctly by the lowest percentage of diplomates) and the bar's upper endpoint indicates the easiest question (ie, answered correctly by the highest percentage of diplomates).



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Each diplomate also received 15 "repeat" questions selected from their original subset of learning objective and featured reading questions. Performance on the repeat administrations is not included in this report.

#### A note of caution

Many factors (eg, specific content of the question, wording of the question, plausibility of the incorrect answers) can impact diplomate performance on any question. It is thus difficult to determine if poor performance on a single question, or small set of questions, within a given content area reflects a true gap in diplomate knowledge or if the question(s) associated with that content area were difficult for other reasons (or some combination of both). Collectively, the entire set of MOCA-Peds questions (across all content areas) constitutes a psychometrically valid assessment of the diplomate's overall level of knowledge. Performance within a given content area is based on fewer questions, however, and is therefore less useful for making inferences about diplomate knowledge in that specific content area.

It is important to note again that for security reasons, a pool of questions was developed for each content area so that each diplomate received a unique set of questions. In addition, the number of questions can vary from one content area to the next. In cases where a content area had a relatively large pool of questions, the number of diplomates who answered each question was reduced, which diminished the statistical precision of each question's percent correct value. In cases where a content area had a relatively small number of questions, each question was answered by a larger number of diplomates, but the overall breadth of the content being assessed within that content area was constrained, which limits the generalizability of the results.

In other words, MOCA-Peds was designed to assess individual diplomates with respect to their overall level of knowledge in pediatric infectious diseases. It was not designed to provide the pediatric community with diagnostic feedback pertaining to specific content areas within pediatric infectious diseases. The results within this report may be informative and useful for that secondary purpose, but they should be interpreted with a degree of caution.

### Additional notes

- To protect the security of the content of the assessment, the questions themselves, along
  with information about the number of questions in the pool for any particular learning
  objective or featured reading, are not provided in this report.
- This report contains data aggregated across many diplomates participating in the MOCA-Peds program and cannot be used to make inferences or draw conclusions regarding any particular diplomate.

# **2022 Content Area Feedback Report Pediatric Infectious Diseases**

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<ul><li>16. Re</li><li>17. Ad</li><li>18. Re</li><li>19. Ma</li><li>20. Ma</li><li>21. Pla</li></ul>	ecognize indications for IGIM administration after measles exposure.		-	<b>─</b>
<ul><li>17. Ad</li><li>18. Re</li><li>19. Ma</li><li>20. Ma</li><li>21. Pla</li></ul>	ultisystem inflammatory syndrome in US children and adolescents (Featured Reading)			
<ul><li>18. Re</li><li>19. Ma</li><li>20. Ma</li><li>21. Pla</li></ul>	ecognize the clinical presentation of a child with hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis.			<del></del>
<ul><li>19. Ma</li><li>20. Ma</li><li>21. Pla</li></ul>	lvise a child care center regarding return to child care policy for children with Salmonella infection.			•
20. Ma 21. Pla	ecognize the risk factors for recurrent urinary tract infections.			-
21. Pla	anage a child with soft tissue infection caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria.			
	anage a patient with suspected mastoiditis.			•
22 Po	an prophylaxis against Pneumocystis in a child with a history of allergy to sulfonamides.			
22. N	ecommend appropriate precautions for a patient with possible Middle East respiratory syndrome			
	ronavirus infection.			•
	anage the antiviral treatment of symptomatic congenital CMV infection involving the central nervous			
	stem.			
	ecognize situations in which diagnostic testing for intestinal nematodes is appropriate.	:		
	pronavirus infections in children including COVID-19: an overview of the epidemiology, clinical			
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	atures, diagnosis, treatment and prevention options in children (Featured Reading)	:	:	•
	ecognize the indications for liposomal preparations of amphotericin B.			
	ecognize indications for linezolid use in children.	:		-
	agnose and plan the management of a patient with chronic osteomyelitis.			
	nderstand indications for obtaining throat swabs for group A streptococcus testing.			
	ectious and autoimmune causes of encephalitis in children (Featured Reading)			-
	ecognize the options for treatment of latent tuberculosis infection in children.			-
	nderstand the differential diagnosis of a child with fever after a transfusion.			-
33. Ma	anage a patient with necrotizing pneumonia.			•
34. Pla	an the management of a child with neurocysticercosis.			<b>—</b>
35. Re	ecognize the clinical presentation of postinfectious acute disseminated encephalomyelitis.			•
36. Kn	now the antiviral therapy for children with chronic hepatitis C.			•
37. Re	ecognize CSF findings associated with tuberculous meningitis.			•
38. Pla	an antimicrobial therapy for a patient with a penetrating injury of the eye.			•
39. Ma	anage a neonate with suspected congenital syphilis.			•
40. Int	erpret susceptibility test results for Enterococcus isolates.			•
41. Re	ecognize the clinical presentations of ciliary dyskinesia.			•
42. Re	ecognize the pathogens causing invasive disease in patients with deficiencies of terminal complement			
CO	mponents, properdin, and factor D.			•
43. Int	erpret serologic studies to distinguish previous hepatitis B infection from response to previous			
he	patitis B vaccine.			
	ecognize the advantages of conjugate pneumococcal vaccines compared with previous polysaccharide			
	ccines.			•
	an the evaluation of an adolescent with inquinal lymph node enlargement.			
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	anage a child with repeated episodes of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus superficial skin			•
	anage a child with repeated episodes of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus superficial skin ection.			•
48. Re	anage a child with repeated episodes of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus superficial skin			•