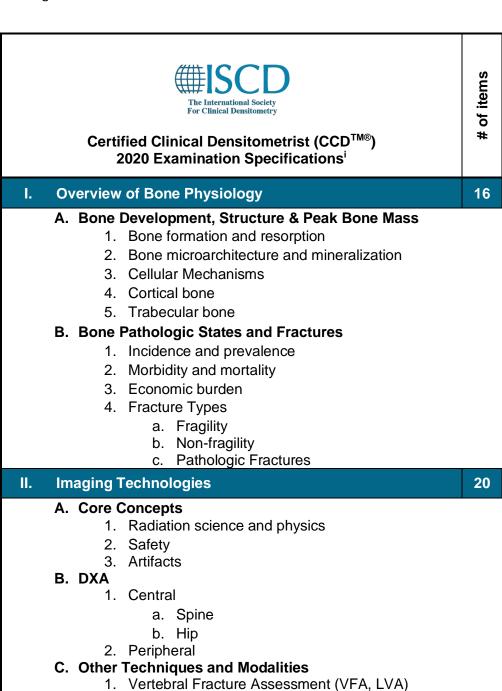
CCD® Content Outline

The Body of Knowledge Study identified 5 major topic areas:

- I. Overview of Bone Physiology
- II. Imaging Technologies
- III. Interpretation
- IV. Risk Assessment
- V. Management



2. Radiograph



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33

of items

A. Principles of Interpretation

- 1. Study quality (e.g., positioning, artifacts)
- 2. T-score
- 3. Z-score
- 4. BMD

Interpretation

- 5. Least Significant Change (LSC)
- 6. Interpretation Rules:
 - a. Spine
 - b. Hip
 - c. Final Diagnosis
- 7. Other modalities (e.g., VFA/LVA, TBS, QCT/pQCT)

B. Reporting

III.

- 1. Clinical indication, history, and demographics
- 2. Procedure (e.g., machine, software)
- 3. Diagnosis:
 - a. WHO criteria (e.g., premenopausal vs. postmenopausal)
 - b. ISCD Official Positions
 - c. NOF Standards of Care
- 4. Absolute fracture risk
- 5. Comparison to prior study (LSC if available)
- 6. Study limitations

C. Special Situations

- 1. Pediatric
- 2. Young adult/premenopausal
- 3. Bariatric
- 4. Patients with limited mobility

IV. Risk Assessment

16

A. Epidemiology

- 1. Incidence and prevalence
- 2. Morbidity and mortality
- 3. Economic impact

B. Risk Factors

- 1. Demographics (e.g., age, ethnicity)
- 2. Social/lifestyle (e.g., smoking, alcohol, diet)
- 3. Medical (e.g., chronic kidney disease, endocrine/rheumatological disorders)



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4. Drugs (e.g., glucocorticoids, chemotherapy, hormonal)

C. Clinical Evaluation

- Evaluation for secondary factors for bone loss (e.g., labs)
- 2. Fracture and clinical history
- 3. Imaging assessment (e.g., DXA, other techniques)

D. Risk Assessment Calculators

1. FRAX

V. Management

15

A. Non-pharmacological/Preventive Interventions

- 1. Lifestyle modifications (e.g., diet, exercise, substances)
- 2. Fall prevention, gait and balance therapy

B. Pharmacological Interventions

- 1. Calcium and vitamin D
- 2. Antiresorptive (e.g., bisphosphonates, Rank-L inhibitors, SERMS)
- 3. Anabolic (i.e., teriparatide, abaloparatide)
- 4. Emerging therapies (e.g., anti-sclerostin Ab)
- 5. Drug holiday/modification of therapy

C. Surveillance and Frequency of Testing

- 1. Serial DXA testing
- 2. Testing indication (e.g., special circumstance)

D. Patient Education

- 1. Disease process and fracture risk
- Prevention (e.g., pharmacological, nonpharmacological)
- 3. Reevaluation (e.g., monitoring frequency, treatment)

Total

100