



AMERICAN BOARD OF CERTIFICATION
FOR GASTROENTEROLOGY NURSES

Certified Gastroenterology Registered Nurse Exam Test Blueprint – Effective May 1, 2023

Domain Title/ Subdomain Title	% of questions
Domain 1. General Nursing Care	21%
A. Assess, Analyze, and Monitor the Patient's Health Status through Evidence Based Practice to Determine Necessary Nursing Intervention	
• Normal and abnormal gastrointestinal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology • Physiological, psychological, social, sexual, cultural, and spiritual aspects of patient wellness • Pharmacology (e.g., prescription medication, OTC, supplements/herbal, compliance/non-compliance issues, education, drug interaction) • Patients' rights and privacy (e.g., HIPAA, ethics) • Standards of clinical nursing practice and role delineation in gastroenterology setting	
B. Develop a Plan of Care and Educate based on the Patient's Level of Understanding	
• Normal and abnormal gastrointestinal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology • Physiological, psychological, social, sexual, cultural, and spiritual aspects of patient wellness • Pharmacology (e.g., prescription medication, OTC, supplements/herbal, compliance/non-compliance issues, education, drug interaction) • Patients' rights and privacy (e.g., HIPAA, ethics)	
Domain 2. Gastroenterological Procedures (35%)	35%
A. Collaborate with the Health Care Team during Endoscopic Procedures to Provide Safe Care	
• Endoscopic procedures (diagnostic and therapeutic) • Equipment, devices, and accessories • Normal and abnormal gastrointestinal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology • Environment of care (e.g., thermal burns, chemical spills, radiation, timeout) • Pharmacology (e.g., sedation/anesthesia medication, reversal agents, procedure medications, resuscitative medication) • Physiological, psychological, social, sexual, spiritual, and cultural aspects of wellness • Potential complications and anticipated interventions (e.g., hemorrhage, perforation, compromised airway, medication reaction) • Specimen preparation, collection, processing, and handling (e.g., labelling, storage, transportation, documentation)	

B. Collaborate with the Health Care Team and Perform Non-Endoscopic Procedures to Provide Safe Care	
• Non-endoscopic procedures (e.g., diagnostic, therapeutic) • Equipment, devices, and accessories • Normal and abnormal gastrointestinal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology • Environment of care (e.g., time out, spills) • Pharmacology (e.g., learning needs, sedation/anesthesia medications, reversal agents, procedure medications, resuscitative medication, biologics) • Physiological, psychological, social, sexual, spiritual, and cultural aspects of wellness • Potential risks, complications, and interventions • Specimen preparation, collection, processing, and handling (e.g., labelling, storage, transportation, documentation)	
Domain 3. Patient Care Interventions	25%
A. Recognize and Respond to Emergent Changes in Patient Status to Prevent Complications and Maximize Positive Outcomes	
• Potential risks, complications, and anticipated interventions (e.g., underlying conditions) • Resuscitation procedures and equipment • Normal and abnormal gastrointestinal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology • Emergency/reversal medications • Sedation/anesthesia guidelines and principles (e.g., American Society of Anesthesia [ASA], airway status)	
B. Promote Wellness by Managing GI Health Care Needs	
• Health maintenance, health promotion, and disease prevention activities (e.g., diet, nutrition, screening intervals, adenoma detection rates [ADR], lifestyle modification) • Normal and abnormal gastrointestinal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology • Therapeutic interventions in pain management (e.g., ambulation, medication, positioning) • Patient's rights and responsibilities (e.g., advance directives) • Pharmacology (e.g., PPI, laxative, pro-biotics, biologics, timing of medication) • Potential complications (e.g., flare ups, drug reactions/interactions) • Physiological, psychological, social, sexual, spiritual, and cultural aspects of wellness • Resources (e.g., palliative, support group, financial and social assistance)	
C. Administer Medications and Fluids to Provide Safe Care	
• Established standards for administering medications and fluids (e.g., safe administration practices) • Normal and abnormal gastrointestinal anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology • Pharmacology (e.g., biologics, infusions/injections, antibiotic, timing of medication) • Physiological, psychological, social, sexual, cultural, and spiritual aspects of wellness • Potential adverse reactions, complications, and anticipated intervention	
Domain 4. Environmental Safety, Infection Prevention and Control	19%
A. Implement Procedure-Related Environmental Safety, Infection Prevention, and Control	

- Standards for infection prevention in an endoscopy setting (e.g., validation of competencies, OEM instructions for use, PPE, spills) - Equipment reprocessing (e.g., scopes, devices, and accessories, AER, bio burden, timing/delayed reprocessing) - Sterilization and high-level disinfection (e.g., Spaulding classification, single use devices versus reusable devices, minimal effective concentration of disinfection solutions) - Safe administration practices (e.g., multi-dose vial) - Body mechanics (e.g., ergonomics, abdominal pressure, repetitive injuries) - Electrical, laser, radiation, and chemical exposure (e.g., body piercings, tattoos, implanted devices, return electrode placement)	
B. Implement Environmental Safety, Infection Prevention and Control in Gastroenterology	
- Patient education related to infectious disease - Pathogen transmission (e.g., bloodborne, airborne, contact) - Multi-drug resistant organisms (e.g., VRE, CRE) - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Surface disinfection (e.g., point-of-care monitors, non-disposable equipment, communication devices, contact time)	