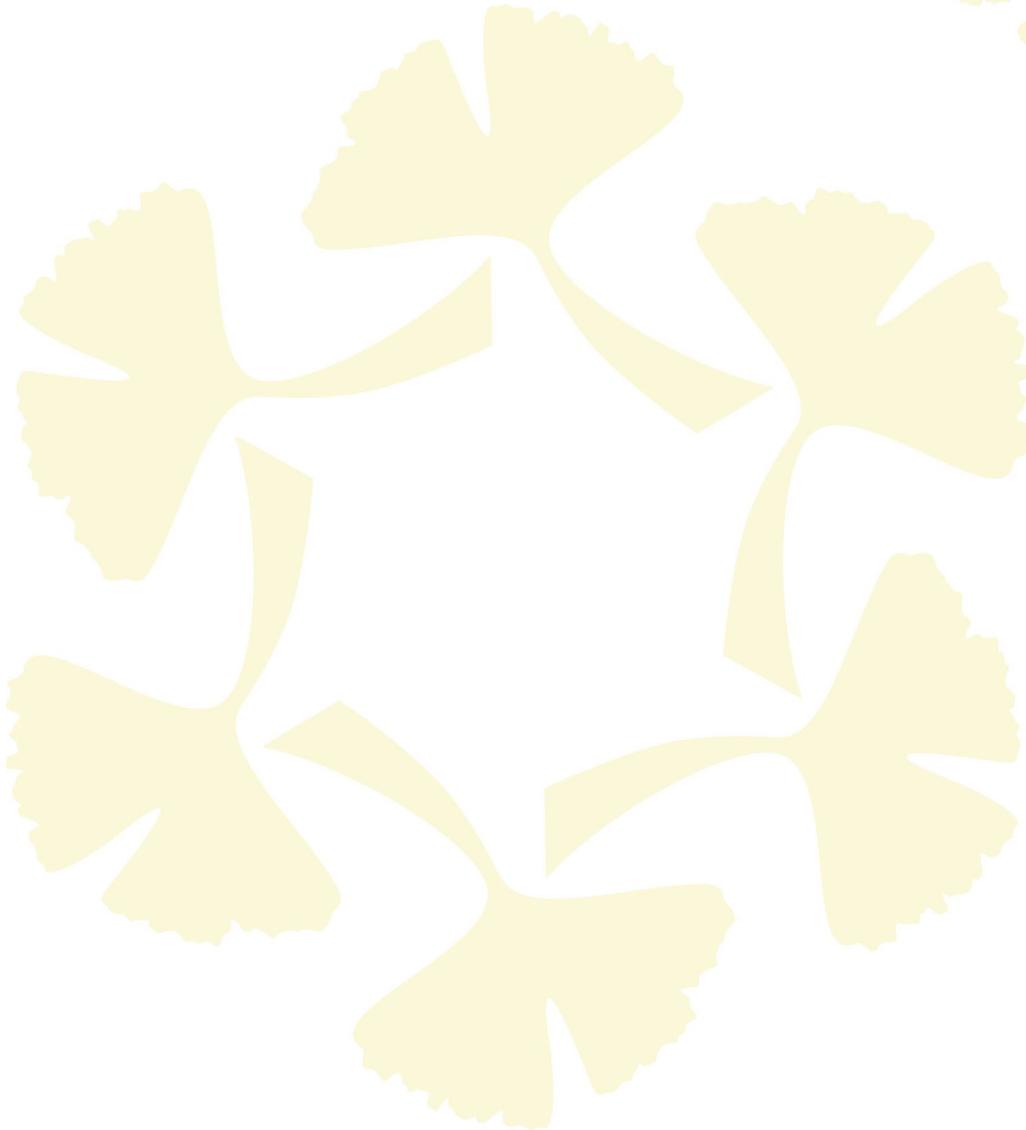
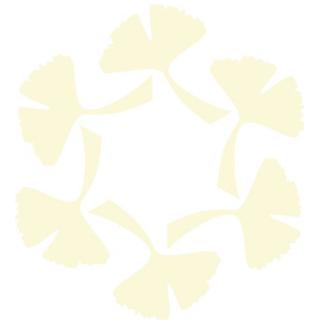




The College of Naturopaths of Ontario

REFERENCE GUIDE

ONTARIO CLINICAL SCIENCES EXAMINATION



January 2026

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GENERAL INFORMATION

About this guide

This Reference Guide has been created to help candidates seeking registration with the College of Naturopaths of Ontario (the College) to prepare to sit the Ontario Clinical Sciences Examination. The [Ontario Clinical Sciences Exam Handbook](#), which covers examination procedures, such as requesting accommodation, required and permitted items, registering for the exam and post-exam processes is available from the [ETP Exams Resources and Policies](#) section of the College website.

This Reference Guide includes:

- accepted acronyms and abbreviations;
- the exam blueprint outlining competencies – and weighting – to be tested in each content area (amended July 2021); and
- conditions and testable content.

The Reference Guide does not reflect the structure of the exam. However, individuals should be well-prepared to sit the exam by studying the processes, conditions, systems, and other information it contains.

About the Ontario Clinical Sciences Exam

The goal of the Ontario Clinical Sciences Exam is to test entry-level competencies required of all naturopaths in Canada to practise safely, ethically and competently, regardless of jurisdiction. The exam is a mix of case-based and stand-alone questions which test for clinical readiness and emphasise a candidate's ability to apply their knowledge and critical thinking. The exam is **not** testing any one curriculum from a specific Council on Naturopathic Medical Education (CNME)-accredited program, as such, all candidates are advised to review the blueprint in full.

About the College

The College of Naturopaths of Ontario is the regulatory authority governing naturopaths in Ontario. Its mandate is to serve the public interest by enhancing safety for patients using naturopaths. The College meets its mandate by ensuring that individuals wishing to be naturopaths in Ontario meet the entry-to-practise requirements, by ensuring practising naturopaths maintain their competency, by establishing and maintaining standards of practice in Ontario and by holding naturopaths accountable through the complaints and disciplinary processes.

About the College's entry-to-practise exams

There are four mandatory entry-to-practise exams that a candidate must pass in order to be eligible to be registered to practise as a naturopath in Ontario:

1. Ontario Clinical Sciences Exam
2. Ontario Biomedical Exam
3. Ontario Clinical (Practical) Exams
4. Ontario Jurisprudence Online Learning Module

The Clinical Sciences exam:

- is computer-based,
- allows for three re-takes with feedback and remediation after the second failure so candidates know how and where to improve,

- can be completed in less than a day (exam run time is four hours, split into two, two-hour segments, with a 15-minute break in between),
- provides exam candidates with verifiable information about exam performance,
- reflects what is taught and being practised in Ontario and Canada today,
- can be completed in any order post-graduation, within the roster of Ontario entry-to-practise exams, depending on candidate preference,
- meets federal and provincial legal requirements for people with disabilities and people who need accommodations, as well as requirements to offer entry-to-practise and substantial equivalency exams in English as well as in French.

CONO LIST OF ACCEPTED ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS*

5-HTP: 5-hydroxytryptophan	CRP: C-reactive protein
AC: ante cibum (before meals)	CSF: cerebrospinal fluid
ACTH: adrenocorticotrophic hormone	CVA: costovertebral angle
ADH: antidiuretic hormone	CVAT: costovertebral angle tenderness
ADHD: attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	DHEA: dehydroepiandrosterone
AFP: alpha-fetoprotein	DPT: diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome	DTR: deep tendon reflexes
ALT: alanine aminotransferase	DVT: deep vein thrombosis
AMP: adenosine monophosphate	DXA/DEXA: dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry
ANA: antinuclear antibody	EBV: Epstein-Barr virus
ANS: autonomic nervous system	ECG/EKG: electrocardiogram
AROM: active range of motion	EEG: electroencephalogram
ASA: acetylsalicylic acid	eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate
AST: aspartate aminotransferase	EMG: electromyogram
ATP: adenosine triphosphate	ESR: erythrocyte sedimentation rate
AV: atrioventricular	FEV: forced expiratory volume
BID: bid in die (twice a day)	FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone
BLS: basic life support	G6PD: glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
BMI: body mass index	GABA: gamma-aminobutyric acid
BMR: basal metabolic rate	GFR: glomerular filtration rate
BP: blood pressure	GGT: gamma-glutamyl transferase
BPM: beats per minute	GHRH: growth hormone-releasing hormone
cAMP: cyclic adenosine monophosphate	GMP: guanosine 5'-monophosphate
CBC: complete blood count	GnRH: gonadotropin-releasing hormone
CDC: Centers for Disease Control	Hb: hemoglobin
cGMP: guanosine cyclic monophosphate	HbA1C: hemoglobin A1C
CH: centesimal dilution using Hahnemann's dilution method	hCG: human chorionic gonadotropin
CIN: cervical intraepithelial neoplasia	Hct: hematocrit
CMV: cytomegalovirus	HDL: high density lipoprotein
CN: cranial nerve	HIV: human immunodeficiency virus
CNS: central nervous system	HLA: human leukocyte antigen
CoQ10: coenzyme Q10 (ubiquinol)	HPV: human papillomavirus
CPR: cardiopulmonary resuscitation	HRT: hormone replacement therapy
	HS: hora somni (at bedtime or half strength)

IBD: inflammatory bowel disease	RBC: red blood cells
IL: interleukin	RDW: red cell distributions width
IM: intramuscular	RF: rheumatoid factor
IUD: intrauterine device	Rh: rhesus factor
IV: intravenous	RLQ: right lower quadrant
LDL: low density lipoprotein	RNA: ribonucleic acid
LH: luteinizing hormone	ROM: range of motion
LLQ: left lower quadrant	RR: respiratory rate
LOC: loss of consciousness	RSV: respiratory syncytial virus
LUQ: left upper quadrant	RUQ: right upper quadrant
MAO: monoamine oxidase	SA: sinoatrial
MCH: mean corpuscular hemoglobin	SG: specific gravity
MCHC: mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration	SGOT: serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase
MCV: mean corpuscular volume	SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus
MPV: mean platelet volume	SOD: superoxide dismutase
MRI: magnetic resonance imaging	Sub Q: Subcutaneous
MVA: motor vehicle accident	T: temperature
NAC: N-acetyl cysteine	T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus
NADH: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate	TENS: transcutaneous electrical nerve simulation
NK: natural killer (cells)	TIBC: total iron-binding capacity
NSAID: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug	TID: ter in die (three times a day)
OTC: over the counter	TNF: tumor necrosis factor
PABA: para-amino benzoic acid	TRH: thyroid-releasing hormone
PC: post cibum (after meals)	TSH: thyroid stimulating hormone
PG: progesterone	URI: upper respiratory infection
PMN: polymorphonuclear neutrophil	UTI: urinary tract infection
PNS: peripheral nervous system	VLDL: very low-density lipoprotein
PR: pulse rate	VMA: vanillylmandelic acid
PRN: pro re nata (as needed)	WBC: white blood cell
PT: prothrombin time	WHO: World Health Organization
PTH: parathyroid hormone	WNL: within normal limits
QID: quarter in die (4 times a day)	
QD: quaque die (once a day)	

**Terms with acronyms not appearing on this list will be spelt out in full on the exam form.*

CLINICAL SCIENCES EXAMINATION BLUEPRINT

Competencies	% of Exam
1. ASSESSMENT & DIAGNOSIS	30-34%
<i>1.01 Evaluate patients.</i>	
1.01.01 Apply ethical principles to doctor-patient interactions.	
1.01.02 Take a medical and psychosocial history.	
1.01.03 Perform a physical examination.	
1.01.04 Select lab tests*.	
1.01.05 Collect and prepare specimens for lab evaluation.	
1.01.06 Select imaging studies*.	
<i>1.02 Assess common conditions, both acute and chronic.</i>	
1.02.01 Identify risk factors.	
1.02.02 Recognize signs and symptoms.	
1.02.03 Identify comorbidities.	
1.02.04 Generate a differential diagnosis.	
1.02.05 Determine pathogenesis and etiologies.	
<i>1.03 Interpret findings.</i>	
1.03.01 Interpret findings of physical examination.	
1.03.02 Interpret results of lab tests.	
1.03.03 Identify factors that may interfere with lab results.	
1.03.04 Interpret results of imaging.	
1.03.05 Predict the complications and sequelae.	
1.03.06 Determine the prognosis.	
1.03.07 Monitor patient progress using lab tests and imaging studies.	
<i>1.04 Apply evidence informed practice to patient management.</i>	
1.04.01 Interpret and critique the results of research studies.	
1.04.02 Apply the results of research studies to patient management	
2. MODALITIES	55-59%
<i>2.01 Manage patient care by applying principles of botanical prescribing.</i>	
2.01.01 Evaluate the safety of botanical medicine prescriptions, including side effects, contraindications, interactions, and toxicity.	
2.01.02 Prescribe botanical medicines*, including the posology and prescribing abbreviations, based on pharmacognosy, therapeutic effects, indications, mechanisms of action, and route of administration.	
<i>2.02 Manage patient care by applying principles of homeopathic prescribing.</i>	
2.02.01 Demonstrate knowledge of the critical aspects of case taking (e.g., timing, sidedness, intensity, aggravating and ameliorating factors).	
2.02.02 Prescribe homeopathic preparations* for acute conditions based on keynote, including the posology and prescribing abbreviations, using classical Hahnemannian homeopathy.	
<i>2.03 Manage patient care by applying principles of clinical nutrition, including nutraceuticals*.</i>	
2.03.01 Assess diet and nutritional status (intake, absorption, utilization, loss).	

Competencies	% of Exam
2.03.02 Evaluate the safety of nutritional interventions, including side effects, contraindications, interactions, and toxicity.	
2.03.03 Prescribe nutritional interventions based on indications, bioavailability, food sources, route of administration, and requirements for macronutrients and micronutrients.	
2.03.04 Prescribe therapeutic diets* based on indications and contraindications.	
2.03.05 Counsel patients about general nutrition and food sources of nutrients.	
<i>2.04 Manage patient care by applying principles of physical medicine.</i>	
2.04.01 Evaluate the safety of physical medicine interventions, including side effects, contraindications and interactions.	
2.04.02 Perform specialized orthopedic tests*.	
2.04.03 Perform osseous manipulation.	
2.04.04 Perform soft tissue manipulation.	
2.04.05 Treat patients using therapeutic devices (diathermy, sine wave and TENS, interferential and micro-current, light therapy, and therapeutic ultrasound).	
2.04.06 Prescribe and administer hydrotherapy treatments.	
2.04.07 Prescribe therapeutic exercise.	
2.04.08 Counsel patients regarding prevention of musculoskeletal conditions.	
<i>2.05 Manage patient care by applying principles of counseling and health psychology.</i>	
2.05.01 Apply basic counseling principles, and use counseling techniques to provide patient care.	
2.05.02 Counsel patients regarding lifestyle choices, health promotion, and the prevention of chronic disease.	
2.05.03 Use and prescribe mind-body techniques.	
2.05.04 Identify and address lifespan/developmental issues.	
2.05.05 Use evidence-based psychological assessment tools*.	
<i>2.06 Manage patient care by applying principles of Traditional Chinese Medicine.</i>	
2.06.01 Demonstrate knowledge of the critical aspects of case taking (e.g., ten questions, pulse and tongue).	
2.06.02 Recognize signs and symptoms according to Traditional Chinese Medicine patterns (eight principles, vital substances, organs, meridians, five elements).	
2.06.03 Diagnose Zang-Fu pathologies*.	
2.06.04 Evaluate the safety of Chinese patent herbal formulas*, including side effects, contraindications, interactions, and toxicity.	
2.06.05 Prescribe Chinese patent herbal formulas based on Zang-Fu diagnosis.	
2.06.06 Determine acupuncture* prescription.	
2.06.07 Administer acupuncture including point location, angulation, depth, and clean needling technique.	
2.06.08 Evaluate the safety of acupuncture including side effects, contraindications, interactions, and cautions.	
2.06.09 Prescribe adjunct therapies (moxibustion, cupping, electro-acupuncture, and laser).	
<i>2.07 Manage patient care by applying principles of pharmacotherapy.</i>	
2.07.01 Evaluate the safety of pharmaceuticals, including side effects, contraindications, interactions, and toxicity.	

Competencies	% of Exam
2.07.02 Prescribe pharmaceuticals* based on therapeutic effects, indications, mechanisms of action, and route of administration.	
2.07.03 Monitor and assess for therapeutic drug levels.	
3. CRITICAL CARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH	9-13%
<i>3.01 Manage high-risk patients and critical conditions.</i>	
3.01.01 Identify high-risk patients and critical conditions.	
3.01.02 Manage high-risk patients and critical conditions, including referral as appropriate.	
3.01.03 Perform Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.	
3.01.04 Administer oxygen.	
<i>3.02 Implement occupational and public health policies.</i>	
3.02.01 Apply principles of sterilization, disinfection, and universal precautions.	
3.02.02 Manage bio-hazardous substances and materials.	
3.02.03 Counsel patients regarding communicable diseases.	
3.02.04 Report communicable diseases to local public health authorities.	
3.02.05 Report adverse reactions to therapeutic substances to Health Canada.	

Other Blueprint Parameters

Condition	% of Exam
1. Vascular	9-11%
2. Infectious	9-11%
3. Neoplastic	4-6%
4. Degenerative	9-11%
5. Inflammatory/Immunologic	9-11%
6. Congenital/Developmental	6-8%
7. Autoimmune	8-10%
8. Toxic/Environmental	6-8%
9. Traumatic	4-6%
10. Endocrine	9-11%
11. Metabolic	6-8%
12. Psychosomatic/Psychiatric	9-11%

Patient Population	% of Exam
Pediatric (0-14)	15-25%
Adult (15-49)	25-35%
Older Adult (50-65)	25-35%
Geriatric (over 65)	15-25%

Item Type	% of Exam
Independent	28-32%
Case-Based	68-72%

Taxonomy (Cognitive Level)	% of Exam
Knowledge/Comprehension	15-25%
Application	45-55%
Critical Thinking	25-35%

CONDITIONS TESTED ON THE CLINICAL SCIENCES EXAMINATION**

1. VASCULAR

- A. Circulatory flow (lymphedema, central edema, peripheral edema, pulmonary edema, Raynaud's disease [primary Raynaud's phenomenon], chronic arterial insufficiency/chronic venous insufficiency, stasis dermatitis, peripheral vascular disease, hyperlipidemia, intermittent claudication, cluster headache, migraine headache).
- B. Blood vessels (varicose veins, esophageal varices, hemorrhoids, aortic aneurysm, cerebral aneurysm).
- C. Blood pressure (primary hypertension, secondary hypertension, hypertensive crisis, pulmonary hypertension, hypotension).
- D. Ischemic conditions (ischemic heart disease, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest, cerebrovascular accident, transient ischemic attack, avascular necrosis of the femoral head, gangrene, embolism, pulmonary infarction, pulmonary embolism).
- E. Blood (anemias - aplastic, hemolytic, macrocytic, microcytic, normocytic, anemia of chronic disease; neutropenia, eosinophilia, basophilia, thrombocytopenia, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, disseminated intravascular coagulation, thrombosis).
- F. Cardiac arrhythmias (atrial fibrillation, atrial and ventricular premature beats, heart block, premature ventricular contractions/ventricular ectopic beats, sinus bradycardia, sinus tachycardia, supraventricular tachyarrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia).
- G. Conditions specific to pregnancy (gestational hypertension, antepartum anemia, placenta previa, abruptio placenta, pre-eclampsia).

2. INFECTIOUS

- A. Blood and lymph (malaria, septicemia).
- B. Generalized (Lyme disease, cytomegalovirus, Epstein–Barr virus, mononucleosis, herpes simplex, human immunodeficiency virus, systemic candidiasis, disseminated candidiasis, group A streptococcus, West Nile virus).
- C. Gastrointestinal and hepatobiliary (oral thrush, intestinal dysbiosis, cholera, amoebic dysentery, *E. Histolytica*, *Giardia*, helminths [flat worms, flukes], round worms [*Ascaris*, pinworms, schistosomiasis], bacterial gastroenteritis, bacterial dysentery, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Campylobacter*, *Escherichia coli* [*E. coli*], foodborne illness, enterotoxigenic gastroenteritis, viral gastroenteritis, post-antibiotic *Clostridium* colitis, peritonitis, gastrointestinal abscess, hepatitis [A, B and C], bacterial enterocolitis, proctocolitis).
- D. Head and neck (pharyngitis, hordeolum, orbital cellulitis, otitis, vertigo caused by inner ear infections, dental abscess, gingivitis, stomatitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis, parotitis, peritonsillar abscess, retropharyngeal abscess, mastoiditis, viral thyroiditis [De Quervain's thyroiditis]).
- E. Musculoskeletal (septic arthritis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis).
- F. Neurological (tetanus, botulism, encephalitis, herpes zoster, meningitis, neuritis, rabies).
- G. Respiratory (blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, histoplasmosis, influenza, bronchiolitis, bronchitis, lung abscess, pleural empyema [pyothorax], pneumonia, tuberculosis).
- H. Skin and nails (mucocutaneous candidiasis, carbuncles, cellulitis, folliculitis, furuncles, impetigo, necrotizing fasciitis, onychomycosis, paronychia, pediculosis, scabies, tinea, staphylococcus aureus).
- I. Genitourinary (poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis, pelvic inflammatory disease, toxic shock syndrome, pyelonephritis, cystitis, urethritis, bacterial vaginitis, vaginal candidiasis, vaginosis, balanitis, epididymitis, orchitis, warts, human papillomavirus).
- J. Sexually transmitted infections (chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhoea, herpes genitalis, lymphogranuloma venereum, phthirus pubis, syphilis, trichomoniasis).
- K. Breast (mastitis).
- L. Conditions critical in pregnancy (rubella, group B streptococcus, toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus).
- M. Conditions generally pertaining to pediatrics (coxsackievirus, diphtheria, scarlet fever, encephalitis, erythema infectiosum, hand-foot-mouth disease, herpangina, meningitis, mumps, otitis media, pertussis, roseola, measles, rubella, streptococcal pharyngitis, thrush, varicella, croup, molluscum

contagiosum, epiglottitis, infant respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory syncytial virus, rotavirus).

3. NEOPLASTIC

- A. Blood and lymph neoplasms (leukemias, Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's [Burkitt] lymphoma, multiple myeloma, polycythemia vera, secondary polycythemia, myelodysplastic Syndrome).
- B. Endocrine neoplasms (adrenal, pancreatic, pituitary, parathyroid, pheochromocytoma and thyroid).
- C. Gastrointestinal neoplasm (colorectal, esophageal, gallbladder, gastric, hepatic, pancreatic, carcinoid, multiple endocrine neoplasia [MEN1/MEN2]).
- D. Head and neck neoplasms (gingival, laryngeal, tonsillar, oral).
- E. Musculoskeletal (chondromas, neuromas, osteochondromas, osteoid osteoma, osteomas, sarcomas).
- F. Neurological (astrocytoma, glioma, meningioma, neuroma).
- G. Respiratory (lung adenocarcinoma, mesothelioma, Pancoast tumor, small/oat cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma).
- H. Skin and nails (actinic keratosis, basal cell carcinoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, melanoma, squamous cell carcinoma).
- I. Benign skin lesions (lichenification, lipoma, sebaceous cysts, seborrheic keratosis, acrochordon/skin tag, verrucae).
- J. Genitourinary (adenocarcinoma, adenomyosis, cervical polyps, cervical dysplasia, cervical cancer, endometrial cancer, leiomyoma, uterine polyps, ovarian cancer, benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostate cancer, renal cell carcinoma, sarcoma, teratoma, testicular tumor, urinary tract cancer, endometrial hyperplasia, endometriosis, uterine cancer, vulvar cancer, nabothian cysts, colon cancer).
- K. Breasts and axillae (breast cancer [DCIS, LCIS, inflammatory, invasive], fibroadenoma, fibrocystic breasts, Paget's disease of the breast).
- L. Conditions critical in pregnancy (gestational trophoblastic disease/hydatidiform mole).
- M. Conditions critical in pediatrics (leukemia, Ewing's sarcoma, neuroblastoma, Wilms' tumor, osteosarcoma, retinoblastoma, hemangioma).

4. DEGENERATIVE

- A. Cardiovascular (cardiomyopathy, right-sided and left-sided congestive heart failure, aortic valve stenosis, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves, insufficiency of aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves, mitral valve prolapse, hepatojugular reflux).
- B. Gastrointestinal and hepatobiliary (GERD, hiatal hernia, hypochlorhydria, cirrhosis, diverticulosis, fistula, inguinal hernia, umbilical hernia, intestinal polyps, Meckel's diverticulum, rectal prolapse).
- C. Head and neck (cataract, glaucoma, hypertensive retinopathy, macular degeneration, otosclerosis).
- D. Respiratory (chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pulmonary fibrosis).
- E. Musculoskeletal (osteoarthritis, osteochondrosis, osteopenia, osteoporosis, ganglion cyst, discopathy [cervical, thoracic, lumbar], spondylosis, facet syndrome, kyphosis, scoliosis, lordosis, spondylolisthesis, hallux malleus/hammer toes, spinal stenosis polymyalgia rheumatica).
- F. Neurological (neuralgia, neuropathy, dementia [Alzheimer's, frontotemporal, lewy body, pre-senile, senile, vascular], Parkinson's disease/Parkinsonism, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis).
- G. Genitourinary (nephropathy, nephrosclerosis, renal failure, uterine prolapse, vaginal prolapse, urinary incontinence, vaginal atrophy).
- H. Other conditions commonly associated with aging (loss of balance and flexibility, vision impairment, hearing impairment, undernourishment and malnourishment, muscle and joint pain, pressure ulcers).

5. INFLAMMATORY, IMMUNOLOGIC

- A. Blood and lymph (lymphadenitis, lymphangitis, phlebitis, hemolytic uremic syndrome).
- B. Cardiovascular (endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis, temporal arteritis/giant cell arteritis, vasculitis, atherosclerosis, thrombophlebitis).
- C. Gastrointestinal and hepatobiliary (Barrett's esophagitis, eosinophilic esophagitis, esophageal strictures, gastric ulcer, gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, pancreatitis, cholecystitis, splenomegaly,

appendicitis, diverticulitis, duodenal ulcer, irritable bowel syndrome, anorectal strictures, cryptitis, fissures, proctitis).

- D. Head and neck (chalazion, conjunctivitis, dacryocystitis, pterygium, uveitis, labyrinthitis, vestibular neuronitis, vestibulitis, allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, nasal polyps, papilledema).
- E. Hypersensitivity disorders (allergies, anaphylaxis, urticaria, angioedema).
- F. Respiratory (asthma, bronchiectasis, pleural effusion).
- G. Musculoskeletal (bursitis, tendinitis, adhesive capsulitis, epicondylitis, de Quervain's tenosynovitis, trigger finger, costochondritis, chondromalacia patella, complex regional pain syndrome, chronic fatigue syndrome, fibromyalgia).
- H. Neurological (acute inflammatory demyelinating neuropathy, Guillain-Barre syndrome, radiculitis, sinus headache, Bell's palsy, trigeminal neuralgia, post-polio syndrome).
- I. Skin and nails (acne rosacea, acne vulgaris, pityriasis alba and rosea, seborrheic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, eczema, erythema multiforme, urticaria).
- J. Genitourinary (glomerulonephritis, nephritis, nephrosis, nephrotic syndrome, interstitial cystitis, endometritis, Bartholin's cyst, prostatitis, immunologic causes of infertility).
- K. Conditions critical in pregnancy (pruritic urticarial papules and plaques of pregnancy).

6. CONGENITAL, DEVELOPMENTAL

- A. Blood and lymph (alpha-thalassemia, beta-thalassemia, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, hemochromatosis, sickle cell disease, hemophilia, Von Willebrand disease, acute intermittent porphyria, erythropoietic protoporphyria, porphyria cutanea tarda, familial hypercholesterolemia, hereditary spherocytosis).
- B. Immunologic (IgA deficiency, hereditary angioedema, severe combined immunodeficiency, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Chediak-Higashi Syndrome, chronic granulomatous disease, Bruton's agammaglobulinemia).
- C. Head and Neck (cleft lip/palate, Coat's disease, retinopathy of prematurity).
- D. Musculoskeletal (osteitis deformans, Paget's disease of bone, Dupuytren's contracture, muscular dystrophy, achondroplasia).
- E. Vascular (arterial malformations, congenital heart disorders, atrial septal defect, coarctation of the aorta, patent ductus arteriosus, Tetralogy of Fallot, ventricular septal defect).
- F. Neurologic (neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, Huntington's disease, neural tube defects, seizure disorders [epileptic, focal, generalized]).
- G. Genitourinary (polycystic kidney disease, renal glucosuria, Wilson's syndrome, 21-hydroxylase deficiency, Klinefelter's syndrome, hypospadias, epispadias, cryptorchidism, paraphimosis, phimosis).
- H. Conditions related to pregnancy (oligohydramnios, polyhydramnios, intrauterine growth restriction).
- I. Gastrointestinal disorders (anal stenosis, infantile colic, enuresis, encopresis, Hirschsprung's disease, intussusception, meconium ileus, pyloric stenosis, familial polyposis coli).
- J. Musculoskeletal disorders (congenital hip dislocation, internal tibial torsion, femoral anteversion, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, Legg-Calve Perthes disease, Osgood-Schlatter disease, subluxation of radial head/nursemaid's elbow, osteochondrosis, rickets, scoliosis, Duchenne's Muscular dystrophy, Marfan's syndrome).
- K. Developmental disorders (failure to thrive congenital hypothyroidism, Fanconi's syndrome, glycogen storage diseases, galactosemia).
- L. Other clinically significant genetic variations (Down syndrome, Turner's syndrome, Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR] gene variant, breast cancer tumour suppressor [BRCA1, BRCA2] gene defect, Phenylketonuria [PKU]).

7. AUTOIMMUNE

- A. Blood and lymph (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura).
- B. Cardiovascular (rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, necrotizing vasculitis, polyarteritis nodosa, temporal arteritis, vasculitis, granulomatosis with polyangiitis [GPA]).
- C. Gastrointestinal (celiac disease, non-celiac gluten sensitivity, pernicious anemia, inflammatory bowel

disease [Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis]).

- D. Skin (alopecia areata, lichen planus, lichen sclerosus, pemphigus vulgaris, bullous pemphigoid, psoriasis, vitiligo).
- E. Head and neck (Meniere's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Graves' disease).
- F. Gastrointestinal (autoimmune hepatitis, primary biliary sclerosis, type I [1] diabetes, latent autoimmune diabetes of adults [LADA]).
- G. Genitourinary (interstitial cystitis, IgA nephropathy).
- H. Musculoskeletal (ankylosing spondylitis, myasthenia gravis, dermatomyositis, Reiter's syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, multiple sclerosis [MS], polymyositis).
- I. Generalized (systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE], scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome, sarcoidosis).

8. TOXIC, ENVIRONMENTAL

- A. Manifestations of vitamin toxicity (vitamins A, D, E, K, pyridoxine).
- B. Manifestations of mineral toxicity (iron, iodine, fluorine, copper, selenium, manganese, chromium, zinc, nickel, lithium, vanadium, aluminum, arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, thalium, tin, antimony, bismuth, palladium, platinum).
- C. Toxic chemicals (organophosphates, organochlorines, polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs], chlorinated pesticides, dioxins, volatile solvent, drugs).
- D. Gastrointestinal (poisoning).
- E. Respiratory (pneumoconiosis, mold, pulmonary oxygen toxicity).
- F. Generalized (multiple chemical sensitivity).

9. TRAUMATIC

- A. Blood and lymph (post-hemorrhagic anemia).
- B. Cardiovascular (hypovolemic shock, chest injuries with cardiovascular implications).
- C. Gastrointestinal (ileus, intestinal obstruction, injuries).
- D. Head and neck (retinal detachment, ruptured tympanic membrane, foreign bodies, injuries).
- E. Musculoskeletal (rotator cuff injury, tendinopathy, ulnar nerve entrapment, carpal tunnel syndrome, thoracic outlet syndrome, sciatica, iliotibial band syndrome, meniscal and ligament disorders, patellofemoral disorders, medial tibial syndrome, bunion, Baker's cyst, plantar fasciitis, disc herniation, post-calcaneal neuroma, disc rupture, dislocation, fracture, separations, sprains, strains, tears, tendon rupture, whiplash, nerve root entrapment).
- F. Neurological (tension headache, temporomandibular joint disorder, benign paroxysmal positional vertigo, upper motor neuron lesion, injuries, shock, nerve compression syndrome).
- G. Respiratory (acute respiratory distress syndrome, atelectasis, pneumothorax, pulmonary embolism, airway obstruction, thoracic injuries with pulmonary implications).
- H. Skin and nails (skin trauma [wounds, bites, burns, foreign bodies]).
- I. Genitourinary (dyspareunia, testicular torsion, trauma to genitourinary tract).
- J. Breasts and axillae (mastalgia).
- K. Obstetric emergencies (eclampsia, ectopic gestation, precipitous birth, placenta previa, post-partum hemorrhage, pre-term labor, prolapsed cord, Rh factor incompatibility, threatened and spontaneous abortion).
- L. Other conditions related to obstetrics (post-partum symphysis pubis dysfunction).
- M. Generalized (trauma [emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and assault]).
- N. Conditions generally pertaining to pediatrics (trauma [emotional, physical, and sexual abuse]).
- O. Conditions generally pertaining to geriatrics (trauma [elder abuse, fracture]).

10. ENDOCRINE

- A. Hypothalamic and pituitary hormone disorders (hyposecretion, hypersecretion, diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus).
- B. Parathyroid disorders (hyperparathyroidism, hypoparathyroidism).
- C. Thyroid disorder (hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, toxic and non-toxic goiter, multinodular goiter).

- D. Adrenal disorders (Addison's disease, Cushing's disease, Conn's syndrome).
- E. Pancreatic disorders (type II [2] diabetes, insulin resistance, hypoglycemia).
- F. Genitourinary (anovulation, polycystic ovary syndrome, menstrual disorders of hormonal origin [Amenorrhea, Menorrhagia], menopause, endocrine causes of female and male infertility, endocrine causes of erectile dysfunction).
- G. Breast (gynecomastia, galactorrhea).
- H. Conditions related to pregnancy and lactation (gestational diabetes, hyperemesis gravidarum, lactation disorders).

11. METABOLIC

- A. Deficiencies and excess in vitamins, minerals, amino acids and other nutrients (vitamins A, C, D, E, K, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxine, cobalamin [B12], folate).
- B. Manifestations of mineral deficiency (iron, iodine, fluorine, zinc, copper, selenium, manganese, chromium).
- C. Gastrointestinal (cholelithiasis, fatty liver disease [NASH], lactose intolerance).
- D. Head and neck (diabetic retinopathy, sialolithiasis).
- E. Musculoskeletal (gout, osteomalacia, osteopenia, osteoporosis).
- F. Genitourinary (nephrolithiasis, metabolic causes of infertility).
- G. Generalized (protein-energy malnutrition, kwashiorkor, marasmus, obesity, metabolic syndrome, sleep apnea).

12. PSYCHOSOMATIC/PSYCHIATRIC

- A. Psychotic disorders (delusional disorder, brief reactive psychosis, schizophrenia and schizophrenoid disorders).
- B. Mood disorders (bipolar disorder, cyclothymia, depression, dysthymia, mania).
- C. Anxiety disorders (generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder, hyperventilation syndrome).
- D. Somatic symptom and factitious disorders (adjustment disorder with physical complaints, conversion disorder, hypochondriasis, malingering, Munchausen syndrome, Munchausen syndrome by proxy, somatization).
- E. Eating disorders (anorexia nervosa, orthorexia, bulimia nervosa, binge eating).
- F. Sexual disorders (erectile dysfunction, pedophilia, sadism/masochism, voyeurism).
- G. Personality disorders (paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal, antisocial, borderline, histrionic, narcissistic, avoidant, dependent, obsessive-compulsive).
- H. Substance abuse (tobacco, alcohol, prescription and street drugs).
- I. Trauma (domestic violence, incest, rape).
- J. Lifespan and mortality issues in pediatric, adolescent, adult, and geriatric populations
- K. Pregnancy / hormonally mediated (post-partum depression, post-partum anxiety).
- L. Pediatric disorders (global developmental disorders, autism spectrum disorder, learning disorders, attention deficit (hyperactivity) disorder, conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, pervasive developmental disorders, separation anxiety disorder, somnambulism, Tourette's syndrome, enuresis, night terrors).
- M. Conditions commonly associated with aging (delirium, depression, immobility, social isolation, loss and grief).

*** This condition classification system is by predominant function/pathophysiological process underlying the observable phenomenon. The level of manifestation of the dysfunction can be universal, limited to a few body systems, confined to one system or particular type of tissue. It is understood that many conditions can be classified under more than one category; a judgment is made as to which category fits with the predominant dysfunction.*

LABORATORY TESTS***

BLOOD

17-OH-Progesterone
 Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone; ACTH
 Alanine transaminase (ALT; SGPT)
 Albumin
 Aldosterone
 Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)
 Allergy testing (IgE specific; RAST)
 Amino Acids
 Ammonia
 Amylase
 Androstenedione
 Antibody Screening (IgG, IgA, IgM, titres)
 Anticholinesterase test
 Anti cyclic citrullinated peptide (CCP)
 Antidiuretic hormone (ADH); Vasopressin
 Anti-dsDNA
 Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH)
 Antinuclear Antibody (ANA)
 Antiparietal Cell Antibody
 Antithyroid peroxidase (TPO) Antibodies
 Antithyroglobulin (TG) Antibody
 Apolipoproteins
 Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST; SGOT)
 Bicarbonate
 Bilirubin
 Blood Cultures
 Blood Gases
 Blood Group ABO and RhD
 Blood Urea Nitrogen; BUN; Urea
 BUN / Creatinine Ratio
 C Reactive Protein (CRP, hsCRP)
 Calcitonin
 Calcium
 Cancer markers (CA 125, CA 15-3, CA 19-9)
 Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
 Carcinoembryonic Antigen [CEA])
 CD4/CD8
 Ceruloplasmin
 Complete Blood Count (CBC) - *RBC, hemoglobin, hematocrit, MCV, MCH, MCHC, platelets (thrombocytes), RDW, WBC, differential, blood smear*
 Cortisol
 Creatine kinase (CK, CK-MB)
 Creatinine
 Creatinine Clearance
 D-Dimer
 Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulphate (DHEAS)
 Digitalis purpurea (digoxin)
 Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)
 Drugs of Abuse Screen
 Electrolytes (chloride, sodium, potassium, anion gap)
 Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)
 Erythropoietin (EPO)
 Estrogens
 Fatty Acids
 Ferritin
 Fibrinogen
 Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)
 Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)
 Gliadin Antibodies
 Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR/eGFR)
 Glucose
 Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT)
 Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G-6-PD)
 Growth Hormone (GH)
 Heavy Metals (e.g., mercury)
 Helicobacter pylori Antibody
 Hemoglobin A1C (HbA1C)
 Hemoglobin Electrophoresis
 Homocysteine
 Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG, βHCG)
 Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA)
 Insulin
 Insulin-like Growth Factor -1 (IGF-1)
 International Normalized Ratio (INR)
 Intrinsic Factor (IF)
 Iron studies (TIBC, iron saturation, total iron, transferrin)
 Lactate (Lactic Acid)
 Lactate Dehydrogenase (LD)
 Leptin
 Lipase
 Lipid panel (cholesterol, HDL, LDL, triglycerides)
 Luteinizing Hormone (LH)
 Minerals (e.g., copper)
 Mononuclear Heterophile Antibodies (Monospot)
 Natriuretic Peptide (BNP)
 Parathyroid Hormone (PTH)
 Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT)
 Progesterone
 Prolactin
 Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA, PSA ratio)
 Protein Electrophoresis
 Protein; Total (Albumin/Globulin Ratio)

Prothrombin Time (PT)
 Public health tests (e.g., *STI screening, HIV, Hepatitis, HSV, EBV, Lyme, etc.*)
 Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW)
 Reticulocyte Count
 Rheumatoid Factor (RF)
 Serology
 Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (SHBG)
 Testosterone
 Thyroglobulin
 Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)
 Thyroid Stimulating Immunoglobulin (TSI)

Thyroid Stimulating Immunoglobulins
 Thyroxine (T4)
 Total Iron Binding Capacity (TIBC)
 Transferrin
 Transglutaminase (IgA/IgG Antibodies)
 Triiodothyronine (T3)
 Uric Acid (Urate)
 Vitamins (e.g., B12, D, folate, B6, etc.)
 White Blood Cells

- Basophils
- Eosinophils
- Lymphocytes
- Monocytes
- Neutrophils

BREATH

Hydrogen breath test
 Lactulose breath test

Pulmonary Function Test
 Urea breath test for *H. pylori*

STOOL

Bacteria/Yeast (microbiology profile)
 Calprotectin
 Elastase
 Fecal Fat

Occult Blood
 Ova and parasites
 Secretory IgA

TISSUE/DISCHARGE/SPUTUM

Cerebrospinal Fluid Culture
 Culture and Sensitivity
 Nail and Skin Scraping
 Pap smear

Pleural fluid aspiration & analysis
 Semen Analysis
 Western Blot

URINE

Bilirubin
 Blood
 Creatinine Clearance
 Culture
 Drugs of Abuse Screen
 Glucose
 Heavy metals
 Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG)
 Ketone

Leukocytes
 Minerals
 Nitrites
 Ph
 Porphyrins
 Protein
 Specific Gravity (SG)
 Uric Acid (urate)
 Urobilinogen

***Exam candidates are also responsible for knowing the requirements for collecting specimens, performing blood tests and ordering laboratory tests as authorized under the Laboratory Regulation made under the [Laboratory and Specimen Collection Centre Licensing Act, 1990](#) (LSCCLA), as well as the restrictions around labs and specimen collection as noted in the [General Regulation](#) (Ontario Regulation 168/15).

IMAGING STUDIES

ELECTRODIAGNOSTIC TESTS

Angiogram
Cardiac Stress testing
Electrocardiography
Electroencephalopathy
Electromyography
Electroneurography
Holter monitor
Nonstress

ENDOSCOPIC STUDIES

Arthroscopy
Bronchoscopy
Colonoscopy
Colposcopy
Cystoscopy
Endoscopy
Sigmoidoscopy

NUCLEAR SCANNING

Bone scan
Radioactive iodine uptake
Thyroid Scan (e.g., Scintiscan)

ULTRASOUND STUDIES

Abdominal
Breast
Echocardiography
Pelvic
Scrotal
Thyroid
Vascular Doppler studies

RADIOGRAPHIC STUDIES

Barium enema
Barium swallow
Bone Densitometry (e.g., DEXA)
Bones/Skull/Spine/Chest/Bowel
Computed Tomography (CT)
Mammography
Voiding Cystourethrogram

OTHER IMAGING

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

BOTANICAL MEDICINES

Achillea millefolium
 Aconitum napellus
 Actaea racemosa (Cimicifuga)
 Aesculus hippocastanum
 Agrimonia eupatoria
 Allium cepa
 Allium sativum
 Aloe vera
 Althaea officinalis
 Andrographis paniculate
 Angelica archangelica
 Angelica sinensis
 Apium graveolens
 Arctium lappa
 Arctostaphylos uva ursi
 Arnica montana
 Artemisia absinthium
 Artemisia annua
 Asclepius tuberosa
 Aspidosperma quebracho
 Astragalus membranaceus
 Atropa belladonna
 Avena sativa
 Bacopa monnieri
 Baptisia tinctorial
 Berberis aquifolium
 Berberis vulgaris
 Boswellia serrata
 Bryonia alba
 Cactus grandiflorus (Selenicereus)
 Calendula officinalis
 Camellia sinensis
 Cannabis sativa
 Capsella bursa-pastoris
 Capsicum anuum
 Capsicum frutescens
 Cassia angustifolia (Senna)
 Cassia spp.
 Caulophyllum thalictroides
 Ceanothus americanus
 Centella asiatica
 Chamaelirium luteum
 Chelidonium majus
 Chionanthus virginicus
 Cineraria maritima
 Cinnamaldehyde
 Cinnamomum verum
 Cinnamomum zeylanicum
 Codonopsis pilosula
 Colchicum autumnale
 Coleus forskohlii
 Collinsonia canadensis
 Commiphora molmol
 Commiphora mukul
 Commiphora myrrha
 Convallaria majalis
 Cordyceps sinensis
 Corydalis spp.
 Crataegus laevigata
 Crataegus oxyacantha
 Crataegus spp.
 Curcuma longa
 Cynara scolymus
 Datura stramonium
 Digitalis purpurea
 Dioscorea villosa
 Dipsacus sylvestris
 Drosera rotundifolia
 Echinacea angustifolia
 Echinacea purpurea
 Eleutherococcus senticosus
 Ephedra sinica
 Equisetum arvense
 Eschscholzia californica
 Eucalyptus globulus
 Eupatorium perfoliatum
 Eupatorium purpurea
 Euphrasia officinalis
 Filipendula ulmaria
 Foeniculum vulgare
 Fucus vesiculosus
 Galium aparine
 Ganoderma lucidum
 Gelsemium sempervirens
 Gentiana lutea
 Geranium maculatum
 Ginkgo biloba
 Glycyrrhiza glabra
 Grifola frondose
 Grindelia robusta
 Grindelia robusta
 Gymnema sylvestre

Hamamelis virginiana	Piper methysticum
Harpagophytum procumbens	Piscidia erythrina
Humulus lupulus	Plantago major
Hydrangea arborescens	Podophyllum peltatum
Hydrastis canadensis	Polygonum multiflorum
Hyoscyamus niger	Poria cocos
Hypericum perforatum	Prunus africana
Inonotus obliquus	Prunus serotina
Inula helenium	Pulsatilla vulgaris
Iris versicolor	Quercus rubra
Juglans nigra	Rauwolfia serpentine
Juniperus communis	Rehmannia glutinosa
Lactuca virosa	Rhamnus spp.
Larrea tridentate	Rheum palmatum
Lentinus edodes	Rhodiola rosea
Leonurus cardiaca	Ricinis communis
Leptandra virginica	Rosemarinus officinalis
Ligusticum porteri	Rubus idaeus
Ligustrum lucidum	Rumex crispus
Linum usitasissimum	Salix alba
Lobelia inflata	Salvia officinalis
Lomatium dissectum	Sambucus nigra
Lycopus virginicus	Sanguinaria canadensis
Mahonia aquifolium	Sassafras albidum
Marrubium vulgare	Schizandra chinensis
Matricaria chamomilla	Scutellaria lateriflora
Matricaria recutita	Scutellaria baicalensis
Medicago sativa	Selenicereus grandifloras
Melaleuca alternifolia	Serenoa repens
Melissa officinalis	Silybum marianum
Mentha piperita	Smilax spp.
Menyanthes trifoliata	Solidago spp.
Mitchella repens	Symphytum officinale
Momordica charantia	Syzigium aromaticum
Nepeta cataria	Tabebuia impetiginosa
Olea Europa	Tanacetum parthenium
Paeonia alba	Tanacetum vulgare
Panax ginseng	Taraxacum officinale
Panax spp.	Theobroma cacao
Papaver somniferum	Thuja occidentalis
Passiflora incarnata	Thymus vulgaris
Pausinystalia yohimbe	Tilia (cordata; europa)
Petasites hybridus	Trametes versicolor
Phyllanthus amarus	Tribulus terrestris
Phytolacca americana	Trifolium pratense
Pilocarpus microphyllus	Turnera diffusa
Pimpinella anisum/ aniseed	Tussilago farfara

Ulmus rubra
Urtica dioica
Usnea barbata
Vaccinium macrocarpum
Vaccinium myrtillus
Valeriana officinalis
Veratrum album
Verbascum thapsus
Verbena officinalis

Veronicastrum virginicum
Viburnum spp.
Vinca major/minor
Viscum album
Vitex agnus-castus
Withania somnifera
Zanthoxylum Americanum
Zea mays
Zingiber officinale

BOTANICAL CONSTITUENTS

Allicin
Carvacrol
Cinnemaldehyde
Eugenol
Thymol

HOMEOPATHIC PREPARATIONS

Aconitum napellus	Ignatia
Aesculus hippocastanum	Kali bichromicum
Agaricus muscarius	Lachesis mutans
Allium cepa	Ledum palustre
Allium sativum	Lycopodium clavatum
Antimonium tartaricum	Magnesium phosphoricum
Apis mellifica	Medorrhinum
Argentum nitricum	Mercurius corrosivus
Arnica montana	Mercurius solubilis
Arsenicum album	Natrum muriaticum
Atropa belladonna	Natrum phosphoricum
Aurum metallicum	Natrum sulphuricum
Baryta carbonica	Nitricum acidum
Bellis perennis	Nux vomica
Bryonia alba	Phosphorus
Calcarea carbonica	Phytolacca
Carbo vegetabilis	Podophyllum peltatum
Causticum	Pulsatilla
Cephaelis ipecacuanha (Ipecac)	Rhus toxicodendron
Chamomilla	Rumex crispus
Chelidonium majus	Ruta graveolens
Cina	Sepia
Colocynthis Cucumis	Silica dioxide (Silicea)
Conium maculatum	Staphysagria
Drosera rotundifolia	Stramonium
Equisetum arvense	Sulphur
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Sulphuricum acidum
Ferrum phosphoricum	Symphytum officinale
Gelsemium	Thuja occidentalis
Graphites	Tuberculinum
Hepar sulphur	Urtica urens
Hypericum	Veratrum album

NUTRACEUTICALS

VITAMINS

Biotin (B7, vitamin H)

Cobalamin (B12) - 3 forms:

- cyano
- hydroxy
- methylcobalamin

Folate (B9) and Folic Acid

Inositol (B8)

Niacin (B3, nicotinic acid),

Niacinamide, Inositol hexanicotinate

Pantothenic Acid (B5)

Pyridoxine/Pyridoxal 5-Phosphate (B6)

Riboflavin (B2)

Thiamine (B1)

Vitamin A - 2 forms:

- Preformed - retinol, retinyl esters
- Provitamin A carotenoids - beta carotene

Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)

Vitamin D – 2 forms:

- (D2) ergocalciferol
- (D3) cholecalciferol

Vitamin E (tocopherols and d-tocotrienols) – dl-alpha vs. alpha

Vitamin K - 2 forms:

- K1-phyloquinone
- K2-menaquinones

MINERALS

Boron

Calcium

Calcium ascorbate

Calcium bis-glycinate

Calcium carbonate

Calcium citrate

Chromium

Chromium picolinate

Copper

Ferrous bisglycinate

Ferrous fumarate

Ferrous gluconate

Ferrous sulphate

Fluoride

Iodine

Iron (ferrous and ferric)

Magnesium

Magnesium citrate

Magnesium (bis)glycinate

Magnesium sulphate

Manganese

Molybdenum Phosphorus

Potassium

Selenium

Silica

Sodium

Strontium

Sulphur

Vanadium

Zinc citrate

Zinc sulphate

Zinc picolinate

AMINO ACIDS

Alanine

Arginine

Aspartate

Cysteine (N-Acetylcysteine)

Glutamic Acid

Glutamine

Glycine

Histidine

Isoleucine

Leucine

Lysine

Methionin

Phenylalanine

Proline

S-adenosyl-L-methionine

Selenomethionine

Serine

Taurine

Threonine

Tryptophan

Tyramine

Tyrosine

Valine

ESSENTIAL/CONDITIONALLY ESSENTIAL POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS

Alpha Lipoic Acid	Dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid (DGLA)
Alpha-Linolenic Acid (ALA)	Gamma-linolenic acid (GLA)
Arachidonic acid (AA)	Linoleic acid (LA)
Butyric acid, Butyrate	Omega-9 (Oleic acid)
Caprylic acid	Omega-3 (EPA and DHA)
Conjugated Linoleic acids	Omega-6
Dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid	Plant Sterols

OTHER

(Proteolytic, endopeptidase, 5-hydroxytryptophan (5HTP)	Enzymes – Bromelain
Astaxanthin)	Enzymes – Multi
Amino Acid derivatives	Enzymes – other
Azelaic Acid	Enzymes – Pancreatic
Berberine	Enzymes – Papain
Betaine (trimethylglycine)	Enzymes - Serratia peptidase
Betaine hydrochloride	Enzymes – Nattokinase
Bile acids/salts	Fibre – Insoluble
Black Current seed oil	Fibre – Soluble
Bonito Peptides	Flax seed oil/powder
Caretonoids: (Beta-carotene)	Forskolin
Carnitine (Acetyl-L-Carnitine)	GABA
Chitosan	Glucosamine (Sulphate)
Chlorella	Glutathione
Choline	Hydrochloride
Choline Bitartrate	Indole-3-carbinol
Chondroitin Sulphate	Kelp
Chrysin	lactase
Cod liver oil	Lycopene
CoQ10/Ubiquinol	Melatonin
Curcumin	Myo-inositol
Deglycyrrhizinated licorice (DGL)	Quercetin
D-Glucarate	Rutin
Dimethylglycine (DMG)	Spirulina
D-Mannose	
D-Ribose	

THERAPEUTIC DIETS

Anti-inflammatory
Candida
DASH

Elimination Challenge:

Dairy, wheat, gluten, egg, night shades (Solanaceae foods), Asteraceae family, citrus fruits, pro-inflammatory foods (sugar, high-fructose corn syrup, trans fats, refined carbohydrates, excessive alcohol, processed meat, vegetable and seed oils), purine-containing foods (red meat, bacon, liver, sardines, anchovies, dried peas and beans, oatmeal).

Fructose intolerance (FODMAP)
Ketogenic
Low Glycemic
Mediterranean
Paleolithic
Portfolio
Vegan/Whole Food Plant-Based
Vegetarian

ORTHOPEDIC TESTS

VERTEBRAL COLUMN

Adam's sign
Adson's test
Bechterew's test
Braggard's test
Budzinski's test
Cervical compression tests (Jackson's, Spurling's)
Elevated Arm Stress Test (Roos test)
Kemp's test
Kernig's test

Lasegue's test (straight-leg raise)
Minor's sign
Romberg Test
Shoulder depression test
Soto Hall and Linder's test
Valsalva test
Vertebral artery test
Wright's (hyperabduction) test

SHOULDER

Apley's scratch test
Cross-arm test (horizontal adduction test)
Drop-arm test (Codman's)
Empty Can test; Full Can test
Glenohumeral apprehension test
Hawkins-Kennedy Sign
Lift off test
Neer's test
Speed's test
Yergason's test

WRIST/HAND/ELBOW

Cozen's test
Finkelstein's test
Mill's test
Phalen's test
Retinacular test
Tinel's sign
Valgus/varus stress test

HIP/PELVIS

Ely's test
Gaenslen's test
Hibb's test
Ober's test

Patrick's (FABER) test
Pelvic rock test Thomas' test
Trendelenberg test (Brodie- Trendelenburg)
Yeoman's test

KNEE

Anterior/posterior drawer test
Apley's compression test
Apley's distraction test
Knee joint effusion tests (ballotable Patella grind test [major effusion]; bulge test [minor effusion])

Lachman's test
McMurray's test (and reduction click)
Patellar Apprehension test (for patellar dislocation)
Patella femoral grinding test (including Clark's test)
Valgus and varus stress test

ANKLE/FOOT

Anterior/posterior drawer test

Babinski's sign

Dorsiflexion test

Forefoot squeeze test (Morton's test)

Homan's sign

Test for rigid or supple flat feet

Thompson's (squeeze) test

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Beck Depression Inventory (BDI; BDI-1A; BDI-II)

Generalized Anxiety Disorder Assessment - 7 (GAD-7)

Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale

Hamilton Depression Rating Scale

Mini-Cognitive Assessment Instrument (Mini-Cog)

Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)

Patient Health Questionnaire - 9 (PHQ-9)

Symptom Checklist-90-R (SCL-90-R)

The Sweet 16

Verbal Fluency Test

Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS)

PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPIES

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

Gestalt Therapy

Hypnosis

Mindfulness Meditation

Psychodynamic (Psychoanalytic) Psychotherapy

Relaxation Training

ZANG-FU PATHOLOGIES

Full exterior: Invasion by Wind-Cold; Invasion by Wind-Heat

LUNG Full Interior: Heat; Damp-Phlegm; Cold-Phlegm; Phlegm-Heat; Dry-Phlegm;
Phlegm Fluids Obstructing

LUNG Empty: Qi Deficiency; Yin Deficiency; Dryness

LARGE INTESTINE Full: Damp-Heat; Heat; Heat Obstructing; Cold Invasion

LARGE INTESTINE Empty: Dry; Cold; Collapse

STOMACH Full: Qi Stagnation; Fire (or Phlegm-Fire); Cold Invasion; Stomach Qi Rebellious Upward;
Damp-Heat; Food Retention; Blood Stasis

STOMACH Empty: Qi Deficiency; Yin Deficiency

SPLEEN Full: Cold-Damp Invasion; Damp-Heat Invasion

SPLEEN Empty: Qi Deficiency; Yang Deficiency; Qi Sinking; Spleen not Controlling Blood

HEART Full: Fire Blazing; Phlegm-Fire Harassing Heart; Phlegm Misting the Mind; Qi Stagnation; Vessel Obstructed

HEART Empty: Qi Deficiency; Yang Deficiency; Yang Collapse; Blood Deficiency; Yin Deficiency

HEART Empty/Full: Blood Stasis

SMALL INTESTINE Full: Full-Heat; Qi Pain; Qi Tied (Qi Obstruction)

SMALL INTESTINE Empty: Deficient and Cold

BLADDER Full: Damp-Heat; Damp-Cold

KIDNEY Empty: Yang Deficiency; Yin Deficiency; Qi deficiency; Failure to Receive Qi; Essence Deficiency

KIDNEY Empty/Full: Yin Deficiency with Empty-Heat Blazing

PERICARDIUM Full: Blood Stasis

GALL BLADDER Full: Damp-Heat; Dampness

LIVER Full: Qi Stagnation; Rebellious Qi; Blood Stasis; Fire Blazing; Damp-Heat; Cold Stagnation

LIVER Empty: Blood Deficiency; Yin Deficiency

LIVER Full/Empty: Yang Rising; Wind Agitating

CHINESE PATENT HERBAL FORMULAS

RELEASE THE EXTERIOR

Ma Huang Tang

Gui Zhi Tang

Chuan Xiong Cha Tiao San

Sang Ju Yin

Yin Qiao San

CLEAR HEAT

Long Dan Xie Gan Tang

PURGE

Ma Zi Ren Wan

Da Huang Fu Zi Tang

HARMONIZING

Si Ni San

Xiao Yao San

Jia Wei Xiao Yao San

EXPEL DAMPNESS

Ba Zheng San

TRANSFORM PHLEGM

Er Chen Tang

WARM THE INTERIOR

Si Ni Tang

Dang Gui Si Ni Tang

TONIFY QI

Bu Zhong Yi Qi Tang

Si Jun Zi Tang

TONIFY BLOOD

Si Wu Tang

TONIFY QI BLOOD

Ba Zhen Tang

Gui Pi Tang

NOURISH AND TONIFY YIN

Liu Wei Di Huang Tang

Zuo Gui Yin

Da Bu Yin Wan

Zhi Bai Di Huang Tang

TONIFY YANG

You Gui Wan

Jin Gui Shen Qi Wan

REGULATE QI

Ban Xia Hou Po Tang

Ding Chuan Tang

WARM THE MENSES AND DISPEL BLOOD STAGNATION

Sheng Hua Tang

Gui Zhi Fu Ling Wan

NOURISH THE HEART AND CALM THE SPIRIT

Suan Zao Ren Tang

Tian Wan Bu Xin Dan

Gan Mai Da Zao Tang

RELEASE THE WIND THE SKIN AND CHANNELS

Xiao Feng San

EXTINGUISH INTERNAL WIND

Tian Ma Gou Teng Yin

ACUPUNCTURE POINTS

LUNG (LU)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11

LARGE INTESTINE (LI)

1, 4, 5, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20

STOMACH (ST)

1, 7, 8, 17, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45

SPLEEN (SP)

1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 21

HEART (HT)

1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9

SMALL INTESTINE (SI)

1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19

URINARY BLADDER (BL)

1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40, 44, 52, 53, 57, 60, 62, 67

KIDNEY (KI)

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 27

PERICARDIUM (PC)

1, 3, 6, 7, 9

TRIPLE WARMER/ENERGIZER/BURNER (TE)

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23

GALL BLADDER (GB)

1, 2, 12, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44

LIVER (LR)

1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14

CONCEPTION VESSEL (CV)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24

GOVERNING VESSEL (GV)

1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 14, 20, 24, 28

EXTRA

Head and Neck: Sishencong, Yintang, Taiyang, Bitong, Anmian, Dingchuan

Back: Huatuojiaili, Yaoyan

Arm and Hand: Baxie, Jianneiling, Yaotongxue

Abdomen: Zigong Xue, Bafeng

Leg and Foot: Biochongwo, Hedong, Xiyan

Laser acupuncture

Cupping

Moxibustion

Electro acupuncture

PHARMACEUTICALS****

3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)
 5-fluorouracil
 Abatacept (Orencia)
 Acetaminophen
 Acetylcysteine
 Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA)
 Acyclovir
 Adalimumab
 Alendronate
 Alprazolam
 Amantadine
 Amiodarone
 Amitriptyline
 Amlodipine
 Amoxicillin
 Aripiprazole
 Atenolol
 Atorvastatin
 Azithromycin
 Benzodiazepine
 Bisacodyl
 Bismuth subsalicylate
 Buspirone
 Caffeine
 Cannabis
 Captopril
 Carbamazepine
 Carvedilol
 Celecoxib
 Cephalexin
 Ciprofloxacin
 Citalopram
 Clindamycin
 Clonazepam
 Clonidine
 Clopidogrel
 Cocaine
 Codeine
 Colchicine
 Cyclobenzaprine
 Cyclosporine
 Desmopressin
 Dexamethasone
 Dextroamphetamine
 Hydrochlorothiazide
 Hydrocodone
 Hydrocortisone
 Hydroxychloroquine
 Hydroxyzine
 Ibuprofen
 Influenza vaccine
 Insulin
 Interferon
 Ipratropium bromide
 Isotretinoin
 Ketamine
 Latanoprost
 Dextromethorphan
 DHEA
 Diazepam
 Diclofenac
 Dicyclomine
 Digoxin
 Dihydroergotamine
 Diphenhydramine
 DMPS
 DMSA
 Docusate
 Donepezil
 Doxorubicin
 Doxycycline
 DTaP vaccine
 EDTA
 Epinephrine/Adrenalin
 Escitalopram
 Esomeprazole
 Estrogen
 Ethinyl estradiol
 Fentanyl
 Finasteride
 Fluconazole
 Fluoxetine
 Fluticasone
 Furosemide
 Gabapentin
 Gemfibrozil
 Glyburide
 Guaifenesin
 Haemophilus influenza type B vaccine
 (Hib)
 Hepatitis A vaccine
 Hepatitis B vaccine
 Heroin
 Herpes zoster vaccine
 HPV vaccine
 Penicillamine
 Penicillin VK
 Pentoxifylline
 Permethrin
 Phenezine
 Phenobarbital
 Phentermine
 Phenylephrine
 Phenytoin
 Pneumococcal vaccine

Levodopa-carbidopa	Polio vaccine
Levonorgestrel	Pramipexole
Levothyroxine /l-thyroxine	Prednisone
Lisinopril	Pregnenolone
Lithium	Prochlorperazine
Loperamide	Progesterone /Progestins
Loratadine	Propranolol
Lorazepam	Propylthiouracil
Mebendazole	Pseudoephedrine
Meningococcal vaccine	Raloxifene
Metformin	Ramipril
Methadone	Ranitidine
Methocarbamol	Risperidone
Methotrexate	Rivastigmine
Methyl salicylate	Rosuvastatin
Methylphenidate	Rotavirus vaccine
Metoclopramide	Salbutamol
Metoprolol	Sildenafil
Metronidazole	Spirolactone
Misoprostol	Sucralfate
MMR vaccine	Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim
Mometasone	Sulfasalazine
Montelukast	Sumatriptan
Morphine	Tamoxifen
Mupirocin	Tamsulosin
Naltrexone	Terbinafine
Naproxen	Testosterone
Nicotine	Tetracycline
Nitrofurantoin	Tiotropium bromide
Nitroglycerin	Tolterodine
Norgestimate	Trandolapril
Nystatin	Trazodone
Oseltamivir	USP (desiccated) thyroid
Oxycodone	Valacyclovir
Oxytocin	Valsartan
Paclitaxel	Varicella vaccine
Pantoprazole	Warfarin
	Zidovudine
	Zolpidem
	Zopiclone

****Exam candidates are also responsible for knowing those substances which can be prescribed by Ontario naturopaths in accordance with Table 3 of the [General Regulation](#) (Ontario Regulation 168/15).

SAMPLE QUESTIONS (STAND-ALONE)

1. A 35-year-old female presents with migraine headaches that localize behind her right eye. She describes the pain as excruciating, and as a pressure pushing outwards behind her eyes. Which information would indicate prescribing homeopathic *Sanguinaria canadensis* over *Atropa belladonna*?

- A) Improves with fasting.
- B) Improves with vomiting.
- C) Worse during daylight hours.
- D) Worse with application of heat

2. Which of the following patients has the highest risk for heart disease and stroke?

- A) BP 120/80 mmHg, non-diabetic, smoker, total cholesterol of 6.7 mmol/L, ratio of total cholesterol to HDL is 12.5.
- B) BP 136/80 mmHg, diabetic, smoker, total cholesterol of 6.5 mmol/L, ratio of total cholesterol to HDL is 12.5.
- C) BP 136/80 mmHg, non-diabetic, non-smoker, total cholesterol of 5.0 mmol/L, ratio of total cholesterol to HDL is 8.0.

3. A homeless patient has had a cough for 3 weeks, hemoptysis, chest pain, and dyspnea. Which of the following tests is most indicated?

- A) Complete blood count.
- B) Chest x-ray.
- C) Spirometry.
- D) Pulmonary function test.

Answer Key

1. C 2.B 3.B

SAMPLE QUESTIONS (CASE-BASED)

Use the following information to answer questions 1 to 8:

Patient: 35-year-old female, 166 cm (5'5"), 89 kg (196 lbs), BMI: 32

Presentation: The patient presents with a 6-month history of amenorrhea. She reports acne and facial hair growth for the last 3 years. Her family physician has told her to lose weight, but she has never successfully done so and is hoping the Naturopathic Doctor will be able to offer new avenues of treatment. She has gained 22.5 kg (50 lbs) over last 7 years.

Medical History: Cervical dysplasia diagnosed at age 33, treated successfully with loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP). Hypothyroid diagnosed at age 31. Appendectomy at age 24. Menarche at age 10.

Psychosocial: Works as an office manager for a real estate company. She lives alone. She is sexually active in a monogamous relationship.

Health Habits: Diet: Breakfast: 1 cup of coffee with sugar and cream. Lunch: Bagel with cream cheese, sandwich with tuna, or Chinese food, plus one can of diet soda. Dinner: Cooked at home; usually potatoes or pasta with chicken or beef with frozen vegetables. Likes to snack on donuts, muffins or chocolate bars throughout the day.
Alcohol: 2 glasses of wine on the weekend.
Tobacco: Smokes 1/2 pack per day since age 15.
Exercise: Walks to and from bus stop daily; about 10 minutes each way.

Supplements: She is taking a daily hair, skin and nails supplement, purchased from a drug store.

Medication: L-thyroxine 0.112 mg qd for four years. Ethinyl estradiol 20 mcg; levonorgestrel 0.1 mg from age 20-33. Metformin: 1000 mg qd for 6 months.

Allergies: Seasonal allergies in the summer

Family History: Father: Type 2 diabetes mellitus
Mother: Hypothyroid
Grandfather: Died at age 73 from a cerebral vascular accident

Vital Signs: T: 36°C (96.8°F), BP: 130/80 mmHg, PR: 72 bpm, RR: 12 bpm

Physical Exam: Abdominal obesity noted. Cystic acne over jaw and chin. Dark, velvety skin noted around neck and under arms. Coarse, dark hair seen on lower abdomen and under chin.

Preliminary Lab Results: Fasting glucose: 6.3 mmol/L [3.6-6.0 mmol/L]
HbA1c: 0.063 (6.3%) [0.045-0.060 (4.5-6.0%)]
TSH: 3.2 mU/L [0.4 - 5 mU/L]

Diagnostic Imaging: Pelvic ultrasound showing ovarian enlargement with multiple small cysts bilaterally.

Question 1

The Naturopathic Doctor suspects polycystic ovarian syndrome. What condition must be ruled out before making this diagnosis?

- A) Addison's disease.
- B) Diabetes mellitus.
- C) Metabolic syndrome.
- D) Androgen secreting tumour.

Question 2

The Naturopathic Doctor should recommend which of the following diets to this patient?

- A) A plant-based diet, with 8 – 10 servings of fruits and vegetables per day, plus beans, legumes, and nuts as the primary protein source.
- B) Plenty of whole-grain foods, vegetables, beans, legumes, nuts, seeds, olive oil, fish and seafood. Occasional lean red meat, and dairy.
- C) Unlimited amounts of beans, seeds, whole grains, vegetables, fish and meat, and limited amounts of refined sugar.

- D) Avoidance of gluten-containing grains, dairy products, corn, soy, beef, pork, citrus foods, nightshade vegetables, caffeine-containing beverages, refined sugars, food additives or preservatives, and alcohol.

Question 3

Which combination of botanicals would be most indicated for this patient?

- A) *Vitex agnus-castus*, *Serenoa repens*, and *Gymnema sylvestre*.
- B) *Achillea millefolium*, *Panax ginseng*, and *Thuja occidentalis*.
- C) *Chamaelirium luteum*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Withania somnifera*.
- D) *Fucus vesiculosus*, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, and *Ginkgo biloba*.

Question 4

Which group of pathologies is the patient most at risk for developing?

- A) Hypercholesterolemia, cervical cancer, candidiasis.
- B) Uterine fibroleiomyoma, infertility, metabolic syndrome.
- C) Ovarian cancer, recurrent miscarriage, insulin resistance.
- D) Type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension, endometrial hyperplasia.

Question 5

The patient is concerned about the risk of developing cervical cancer and wants to know what she can do for prevention. What intervention should the Naturopathic Doctor advise as the priority?

- A) Reduce alcohol consumption.
- B) Follow a low glycemic-index diet.
- C) Use a barrier method during penetrative sex.
- D) Engage in cardiovascular exercise for 40 minutes at least three times per week.

Question 6

This patient should be educated on her increased risk of developing which condition?

- A) Lung cancer.
- B) Myocardial infarction.

- C) A thromboembolic event.
- D) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Question 7

Based on the patient's chief concern and goals of treatment, which nutrient should the Naturopathic Doctor recommend?

- A) Zinc citrate 15 mg qd.
- B) L-selenomethionine 200 mcg qd.
- C) Chromium picolinate 200 mcg qd.
- D) Pyridoxil-5'-phosphate 20 mg qd.

Question 8

The patient reports that she has begun taking 200,000 IU of vitamin A daily because she read that it might help with her acne. What is the most important concern that the Naturopathic Doctor must warn her of?

- A) Smoking.
- B) Pregnancy.
- C) Alcohol consumption.
- D) Prolonged sun exposure.

Use the following information to answer questions 9 to 15:

Patient: 38-year-old male, 177.8 cm (5'10"), 90.7 kg (200 lb)
Fever of unknown origin persisting for 6 weeks.

Presentation: Six weeks ago, the patient presented to an urgent care clinic with a temperature of 38.9°C (102°F), chills, a severe headache at the temples and occiput that was worse lying down, sore throat, and a sinus infection with nasal congestion. He was prescribed amoxicillin clavulanate (Augmentin), which caused him to vomit. After four days of vomiting and feeling generally worse, he was instructed to stop the Augmentin and prescribed a second antibiotic, azithromycin (Zithromax). Two days later his condition worsened and his temperature climbed to 40°C (104°F) and was characterized by a strong sensation of shivering cold (rigors). The fevers were severe in the afternoon and would also wake him around 3 - 4 AM when his ibuprofen (Advil) wore off. He was sent to the E.R. where he was found to have elevated liver enzymes, normal CBC (including WBC), and slightly diminished breath sounds in the left lobes of the lungs. He was

placed on I.V. antibiotics and fluids, admitted to C.C.U where he remained for eight days while a battery of tests were run and nothing conclusive was found. Although his fever had finally decreased, he had no diagnosis and within days of being discharged his fever began to return. After a couple of days of worsening symptoms, he presented to the Naturopathic Doctor.

In the Naturopathic Doctor's office: the patient reported severe fatigue and inability to work, fever and chills, no sensation of heaviness, no thirst, no dryness of the lips or mouth, and his stools had recently become drier. Previous to the last few days, he generally felt cold with the fever, but now he began to feel hot with the fever. He was taking "eight Advil's a day" (see exact dosage below) to control the fever (4 tablets every 12 hours). When the Ibuprofen would wear off, the fever would spike, and he would begin to perspire. His pulse was slippery, floating, and rapid. His Tongue had cracks, no coat, was slightly red with small purple spots on the underside of the tongue.

Medical History: Type 2 Diabetes and occasional gastro-esophageal acid reflux.

Psychosocial:

Married with 3 children. Feels overworked. Reports generally poor sleep prior to onset of symptoms.

Health Habits: Standard American Diet. Sedentary lifestyle.

Supplements: No supplements or natural medicines taken.

Medications: Ibuprofen (Advil) 400 mg p.o. q 6 hr.; Metformin 700mg t.i.d.; Famotidine (Pepcid) prn.

Allergies: No known allergies

Family History:

No relevant family history.

Vital Signs: T: 38.9°C (102°C), BP: 140/90 mmHg, PR: 120 bpm, RR: 30.

Physical Examination:

Breath sounds clear and equal bilaterally.

Question 9

What is the most appropriate Traditional Chinese Medicine differential diagnosis?

- A) Yin Deficiency, Blood Stagnation, Lung Yin Deficiency.
- B) Blood Deficiency, Liver Qi Stagnation, Spleen Qi Deficiency.
- C) Wind Heat pathogen, Wandering Bi Syndrome, Kidney Yang Deficiency.
- D) Wind Cold pathogen transforming to heat, Fixed Bi Syndrome, Kidney Yin Deficiency.

Question 10

What is the most likely TCM Diagnosis?

- A) Fixed bi syndrome.
- B) Kidney yin deficiency.

- C) Wind heat pathogen.
- D) Wind cold pathogen transforming to heat.

Question 11

Many nutrients play crucial roles in the proper functioning and maintenance of the immune system. Which of the following statements, in regard to nutrient influences on immune function, is most accurate?

- A) Vitamin E deficiency leads to defects in the mucosal epithelia.
- B) Selenium deficiency is characterized by decreased serum thymuline.
- C) L-carnitine has been shown to neutralize lipid-induced immunosuppression.
- D) Zinc stimulates the production of interferon and increases chemotaxis and phagocytosis.

Question 12

Which of the following provides an adequate dietary source of zinc (at least 30 mg), for the purposes of immune support in an adult male?

- A) 120 ml (1/2 cup) pumpkin seeds.
- B) 150 gm (5 oz.) beef liver, cooked.
- C) 150 gm (5 oz.) anchovies, canned.
- D) 75 gm (2.5 oz.) oysters, eastern, cooked.

Question 13

The patient wishes to know whether he might be infectious. Given the duration of this fever (6 weeks), what is the Naturopathic Doctor's most accurate response?

- A) Statistically, he is most likely infectious (>90% chance).
- B) Statistically, there is a 70-75% chance that he is infectious.
- C) Statistically, there is a 25-30% chance that he is infectious.
- D) Statistically, it is unlikely that he is infectious at this point.

Question 14

As per the *Ontario Health Protection and Promotion Act*, which of the following communicable diseases, if the Naturopathic Doctor diagnosed the patient as having, must be reported to the local Medical Officer of Health?

- A) Influenza.
- B) Rotavirus.
- C) Fifth Disease.
- D) Norovirus Infection (Norwalk-like).

Question 15

The patient was initially prescribed amoxicillin clavulante (Augmentin). After four days of vomiting and generally feeling worse, he was instructed to stop taking it. What is the Naturopathic Doctor's responsibility regarding adverse reaction reporting?

- A) All health professionals should report confirmed adverse reactions to a pharmaceutical prescription.
- B) All health professionals should report any suspected adverse reactions to a pharmaceutical prescription.
- C) Only the prescribing doctor should report confirmed adverse reactions to a pharmaceutical prescription.
- D) Only the prescribing doctor should report any suspected adverse reactions to a pharmaceutical prescription.

Answer Key

1D, 2B, 3A, 4D, 5C, 6C, 7C, 8B, 9D, 10D, 11C, 12D, 13C 14A, 15B

TIPS FOR ANSWERING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tip #1: Read Each Question Carefully

- When you're reading a question, stop and make note of the most important details (e.g., patient symptoms, patient history, etc.). Re-read the question, if necessary, to ensure that you have all the relevant information before you select an answer.
- Make sure that you have access to all of the details. Some questions may be part of a longer "case". These case-based questions also include a passage with additional details. When you get one of these, the information you need could be in the case passage, in the question itself, or in both. So, make sure to read both parts before selecting an answer.
- Watch out for key words in the question like "**not**", or "**except**"; as well as nuances like "what is the **best** response?" or "what is the **priority** action?" These could change the meaning of the question (as well as the correct answer).
- If you're having trouble understanding the question, try rephrasing it in your own words. This is especially helpful when dealing with questions that include negative phrasing (for example "not"), or other tricky language.

Tip #2: Try to Answer Each Question before Looking at the Answer Options

- Remember that a well-written multiple-choice question is something that you should be able to answer without seeing the options. In fact, many of the answer options are there to tempt and distract you. Try reading the entire question to see if you know the answer **before** you look at the answer options.
- One useful strategy is the 'hand cover' approach. To do this, cover the answer options and then read the question. Doing this can help you avoid getting confused by distractor options (remember that they're meant to tempt you); and will encourage you to focus on what the question is actually asking.

Tip #3: Focus on Answering One Question at a Time

- The questions on the exam are designed to be independent of one another. This means knowing the answer to one question should not help you answer a different question (similarly, getting the answer wrong to one question won't force you to answer other questions incorrectly). Focus on one question at a time (and try not to let a difficult question make you anxious when you read the next one).
- The order of correct answers will be random. So don't try to look for patterns in your answers. For example, don't worry if you've answered "C" four times in a row. Just focus on answering each individual question without thinking about how you answered the other questions.
- Focus on one question at a time; but remember that you do have a limited time to finish the entire exam. Consider setting a time limit for answering each question; or skipping and then coming back to any questions you can't answer (remember that every question is independent of one another).

Tip #4: Don't Get Fooled by the Distractor Options

- On the examination, each question will have four possible answers. Your task is to select the option that you think is the correct (or the best possible) answer out of the four alternatives that are provided.
- Remember that, of these four options, a question will only have **one** correct (or clearly best) option. However, the wrong answer options will be designed to look plausible. Therefore, it's important to select the best answer to the question being asked; not just an answer that *seems* correct (as often, many answers will seem correct).
- Beware of answer options that include unqualified absolutes such as "**never**", "**always**", and "**ensures**". These statements are very restrictive and are very difficult to defend. Therefore, they are rarely correct.

Tip #5: Remember What You're Being Tested On

- Although the exam may ask you to apply your knowledge to situations that you have not experienced, you should be able to answer them if you apply the specialised knowledge and skills that you acquired in your education program. Remember that every question will relate to specific competencies (identified on

the examination blueprint); and will test your knowledge, skills, and judgments related to these areas of naturopathic clinical practice specifically.

- There are several cognitive levels that multiple-choice questions can assess you on. Be prepared for questions that: (1) test your ability to recall information and facts; (2) test your ability to apply principles and procedures to patient situations; and (3) test your ability to apply your best critical judgment to naturopathic practice.
- Remember that some questions may refer to an image (e.g., an x-ray or photograph).

Tip #6: When in Doubt...Guess (But Do So Strategically)

- You don't lose points for incorrect answers (you just don't get the point for being correct). This means that if you guess and get a question wrong, your score will be the same as it would be if you didn't answer that question at all. Therefore, there's no harm in guessing if you really don't know the answer
- If and when you need to make a guess, try to do so methodically. For example, try to eliminate any answer options that you know are incorrect, so that you can narrow down your choices. Then, relate each remaining answer option back to the question to see if it fits. Compare these options and identify how they differ. Then, make an informed guess.

Other Tips

- Make sure to get a good night's rest before the exam.

REFERENCE BOOK LIST

Assessment and Diagnosis

- Bates' Guide to Physical Examination and History Taking (Bickley)
- Physical Examination and Health Assessment – Canadian (Jarvis)
- DeGowin's Diagnostic Examination (DeGowin)
- Mosby's Diagnostic and Laboratory Test Reference (Pagana and Pagana)
- Mosby's Manual of Diagnostic and Laboratory Tests (Pagana and Pagana)
- Mosby's Canadian Manual of Diagnostic and Laboratory Tests (Pagana)
- Standards of Practice (College of Naturopaths of Ontario)
- Advanced Health Assessment and Clinical Diagnosis in Primary Care 1998 (Scheibel)
- The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy 20th Ed (Porter)
- The Merck Manual of Children's Health 2006 (Various)
- The Merck Manual of Women's and Men's Health 2014 (Various)

Modalities

Botanical Medicine

- Herb Contraindications and Drug Interactions: Plus Herbal Adjuncts with Medicines 4th Ed (Brinker)
- Medical Herbalism 2003 (Hoffman)
- Principles and Practice of Naturopathic Botanical Medicine 2012 (Godfrey and Saunders)
- Principles and Practice of Phytotherapy: Modern Herbal Medicine 2nd Ed (Mils and Bone)
- Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database 2015
- Advanced Botanical Prescribing (Pickrell and Saunders)

Homeopathy

- Desktop Guide to Keynotes and Confirmatory Symptoms (Morrison)
- Materia Medica with Repertory (Broericke)
- Organon of the Medical Art (Hahnemann)
- Synthesis 9.1 Homeopathic Repertory

Nutrition

- Textbook of Integrative Clinical Nutrition (Prousky and Hoffer)
- Textbook of Natural Medicine 4th Ed (Pizzorno and Murray)
- The Encyclopedia of Natural Medicine 3rd Ed (Murray and Pizzorno)
- Clinical Nutrition (The Nutrition Society Textbook) 2nd Ed (Elia et al)

Physical Medicine

- Orthopedic Physical Assessment (Magee)
- Evidence Based Guide to Therapeutic Physical Agents (Belanger)
- Massage for Orthopedic Conditions (Hendrickson)
- Lectures in Naturopathic Hydrotherapy (Boyle and Saine)
- Therapeutic Exercise for Musculoskeletal Injuries 3rd Ed. (Kisner and Colby)
- Braddom's Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation 5th Ed (Cifu)

Psychology

- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th Ed. (American Psychiatric Association)
- Cognitive Behaviour Therapy: Basics and Beyond (Beck)

Traditional Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture

- Acupuncture Point Combinations: The Key to Clinical Success 1995 (Ross and Livingstone)
- A Manual of Acupuncture (Deadman and Al-Khafaji)
- Clean Needle Technique Manual for Acupuncturists (Ellis, Wiseman, and Boss)
- Foundations of Chinese Medicine: A Comprehensive Text (Maciocia)
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- Fundamentals of Clinical Acupuncture (Kassam and Gowan) 2009
- Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion (Cheng Xinnong)
- Chinese Herbal Patent Medicines: A Clinical Desk Reference (Fratkin)
- Chinese Herbal Medicine: Formulas & Strategies (Scheid, Bensky, Ellis, Barolet)
- The Web That Has No Weaver (Kaptchuk)
- The Practice of Chinese Medicine (Maciocia)
- Traditional Chinese Medicine: Cupping Therapy (Chirali)
- The Treatment of Infertility with Chinese Medicine (Lyttleton)
- Clinical Handbook of Internal Medicine: The Treatment of Disease with Traditional Chinese Medicine (MacLean and Lyttleton)
- Obstetrics and Gynecology in Chinese Medicine (Maciocia)

Pharmacology

- A-Z Guide to Drug-Herb-Vitamin Interactions 2nd Ed. (Gaby)
- Canadian Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (Canadian Pharmacists Association)
- Drug Facts and Comparisons 2017 (Lippincott)
- Herb Contraindications and Drug Interactions (Brinker)
- Compendium of Therapeutic Choices, 2017 Ed. or newer (Canadian Pharmacists Association)
- Katzung & Trevor's Pharmacology Examination and Board Review 12th Ed (Trevor and Katzung)

Parenteral Therapy

- Professional IV Seminars; Principles of Basic Intravenous Therapy; Principles of Advanced Intravenous Therapy 2004 (Osborne; Raffety and Carter)

Critical Care and Public Health

Emergency Medicine

- Advanced First Aid, CPR, and AED (AAOS)
- Emergency Care 13th Ed (Limmer, et al)
- CURRENT Diagnosis and Treatment Emergency Medicine 8th Ed (Stone and Humphries)
- Tintinalli's Emergency Medicine: Just the Facts 3rd Ed (Cline and Ma)
- Rosen and Barkin's 5-Minute Emergency Medicine Consult 5th Ed (Schaidler, et al)

Occupational and Public Health

- Control of Communicable Diseases Manual 20th Ed (Heymann)
- Gordis Epidemiology 6th Ed (Gordis)
- Introduction to Public Health 5th Ed (Schneider)