

## I. Cancer Continuum - 28%

### A. Screening and Prevention

1. At-risk populations (e.g., disparities in culture, socioeconomic status, age, LGBTQIA, gender identity, occupations, medical history, geographic location)
2. Screening and early detection (e.g., colonoscopy, mammogram, lung screening)
3. Screening for subsequent malignancies
4. Hereditary cancer risk assessment

### B. Assessment and Diagnosis

1. Diagnostic tests, procedures, and results (e.g., imaging, predictive vs. prognostic biomarkers)
2. Patient assessment (e.g., performance status scales)
3. Staging guidelines
4. Individualized treatment planning based on history, pathology/biomarkers, laboratory, and radiologic results
5. Reproductive planning

### C. Plan of care across the cancer continuum

1. Established guidelines for care
2. Patient navigation (i.e., care coordination for patient and family/caregiver)
3. Survivorship (including survivorship care plans)
4. Surveillance for primary cancer recurrence
5. Interprofessional care (i.e., multidisciplinary care)
6. End-of-life care (e.g., symptom management, grief and bereavement, goals of care)

## II. Cancer Treatment and Supportive Care - 45%

### A. Clinical trials and research studies

### B. Systemic therapy (e.g., chemotherapy, hormonal, targeted, immunotherapy, cellular therapy)

### C. Localized therapy (e.g., intravascular, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intra-arterial)

### D. Surgical interventions

### E. Radiation therapy

### F. Blood and marrow transplantation

### G. Multimodal therapy

### H. Complementary, alternative, and integrative therapies

### I. Etiology, incidence, and patterns for treatment-related symptoms (e.g., acute, late, long term)

### J. Response to therapy (e.g., imaging, biomarkers, clinical response)

### K. Palliative care

### L. Pharmacologic interventions for symptom management

- M. Nonpharmacologic interventions for symptom management
- N. Interrelationship between disease, treatment, and comorbid conditions
- O. Controlled substance safety

### III. Oncologic Emergencies - 12%

- A. Etiology, risk factors, and prevention strategies
- B. Assessment strategies (e.g., physical examination, differential diagnosis)
- C. Interventions for treatment

### IV. Psychosocial Issues - 10%

- A. Psychosocial assessment instruments, tools, and questionnaires
- B. Risk factors and at-risk populations (e.g., disparities in culture, socioeconomic status, age, LGBTQIA, gender identity, occupations, medical history, geographic location)
- C. Psychosocial and emotional sequelae of disease and treatment (e.g., coping, fear of recurrence, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, family interpersonal relationships)
- D. Psychiatric and psychosocial comorbidities (e.g., anxiety, depression, cognitive impairment)
- E. Community resources

### V. Professional Practice and Roles of the APRN - 5%

- A. Cultural competence and implicit bias
- B. Legal and regulatory requirements (e.g., licensing, documentation)
- C. Accreditation standards (e.g., Commission on Cancer, National Cancer Institute, FACT)
- D. Ethical/legal issues
- E. Advanced practice standards of care
- F. Outcomes of APRN interventions and evidence-based care on individuals, groups, and systems
- G. Quality improvement strategies
- H. Competency evaluation of self and others (e.g., new hires, peer review)
- I. Peer education and support (e.g., needs assessment, preparation of materials, mentorship)