

2020 AOCNP® TEST CONTENT OUTLINE

I. Cancer Continuum - 35%

- A. Screening, Prevention, and Surveillance
 - 1. At-risk populations (e.g., disparities in culture, socioeconomic status, age, gender, occupations, cancer history, geographic location)
 - 2. Screening and early detection (e.g., colonoscopy, mammogram, lung screening)
 - 3. Hereditary cancer risk assessment
 - 4. Surveillance for primary cancer recurrence
- B. Assessment and Diagnosis
 - 1. Diagnostic tests and results
 - 2. Patient assessment
 - 3. Staging guidelines
 - 4. Individualized treatment planning based on history, pathology, laboratory and radiologic results
- C. Plan of Care Across the Life Cycle
 - 1. Standards of care
 - 2. Patient navigation
 - 3. Survivorship (including survivorship care plans)
 - 4. Multidisciplinary care
 - 5. End-of-life care (e.g., symptom management, grief and bereavement, philosophies, 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, biologic)
- C. Localized therapy (e.g., intravesicular, intraperitoneal, intrathecal)
- D. Surgical interventions
- E. Radiation therapy
- F. Blood and marrow transplantation
- G. Multimodal therapy
- H. Complementary, alternative, and integrative therapies
- I. Delivery systems (e.g., vascular access devices)
- J. Etiology, incidence and patterns for disease-related symptoms (e.g., acute, chronic, late)
- K. Palliative care
- L. Pharmacologic interventions for symptom management
- M. Non-pharmacologic interventions for symptom management
- N. Interrelationship between disease, treatment and comorbid conditions

III. Oncologic Emergencies - 10%

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

IV. Psychosocial Issues - 5%

- A. Psychosocial assessment instruments and techniques
- B. Risk factors and at-risk populations (e.g., disparities in culture, socioeconomic status, age, gender, occupation, cancer 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 relations)
- 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
- B. Legal and regulatory requirements (e.g., licensing, documentation)
- C. Accreditation standards (e.g., Joint Commission, ACOS, HCFA)
- 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., peer review)
- I. Patient education (e.g., needs assessment, preparation of materials)