AOCNP® TEST CONTENT OUTLINE (TEST BLUEPRINT)

I. Screening, Prevention, Early Detection, and Genetic Risk — 7%
   A. At-risk populations (e.g., disparities in cultures, socioeconomic status, age, occupations, cancer history)
   B. Screening, early detection
   C. Cancer prevention, risk reduction guidelines (e.g., cancer risk factors such as smoking, nutrition, environmental)
   D. Hereditary cancer risk assessment and genetic counseling methods
   E. Epidemiology (e.g., frequency, incidence, prevalence)

II. Diagnosis, Staging, and Treatment Planning — 14%
   A. Diagnostic tests and results
   B. Patient assessment
   C. Staging guidelines
   D. Natural history of disease (e.g., presentation, common metastatic sites, prognosis)
   E. Prognostic indicators (e.g., immunoassays, flow cytometry, performance status, hormonal status, biomarkers)

III. Cancer Treatment — 19%
   A. Clinical trials and research studies
   B. Systemic therapies (e.g., chemotherapy, hormonal, targeted, biologic)
   C. Localized therapies (e.g., intravesicular, intraperitoneal, intracavitary)
   D. Surgical and interventional procedures
   E. Radiation therapy
   F. Blood and marrow transplantation
   G. Multimodal (combined) therapies
   H. Complementary and alternative therapies
   I. Delivery systems (e.g., VAD, infusion devices)
   J. Interrelationship of disease, treatment, and comorbid conditions
   K. Standards of care for specific cancers
   L. Clinical response to treatment
   M. Palliative care

IV. Side Effect and Symptom Management — 19%
   A. Etiology, incidence, and patterns (e.g., acute, chronic, late)
   B. Toxicity rating scales
   C. Pharmacologic interventions
   D. Multidisciplinary therapies (e.g., rehabilitation services, nutrition, counseling)
   E. Integrative therapies (e.g., complementary and alternative methods)
   F. Procedural interventions (e.g., paracentesis, thoracentesis, surgery, stents, drains)
   G. Management of complications (e.g., infection, thrombosis)

V. Oncologic Emergencies — 8%
   A. Risk factors and prevention strategies
   B. Etiology
   C. Assessment strategies (e.g., physical examination, differential diagnosis)
   D. Treatment strategies

VI. Survivorship — 6%
   A. Psychosocial (e.g., fear of recurrence, depression, PTSD, family relations)
   B. Physical (e.g., neuropathy, cardiomyopathy, cognitive effects, secondary cancers, infertility)
   C. Financial and legal (e.g., employment, insurance, discrimination, disability, debt)
   D. Survivorship treatment summaries
   E. Survivorship plan of care (e.g., communication with primary care provider, follow-up surveillance)

VII. End-of-Life Care — 6%
   A. Philosophy of hospice
   B. End-of-life care principles (e.g., symptom management, family and caregiver support, cultural variations, education)
   C. Grief and bereavement process
   D. End-of-life care settings
   E. Financial issues in end-of-life care

VIII. Psychosocial Issues — 6%
   A. Risk factors for psychosocial disturbances/alterations (e.g., social support, financial aspects, family dynamics)
   B. Assessment instruments and techniques (e.g., interview, patient self-assessment)
   C. Psychiatric and psychosocial comorbidities (e.g., anxiety, depression, cognitive impairment)
   D. Effects of cancer or treatment on psychosocial issues (e.g., sexuality, quality of life, family dynamics, coping)
   E. Cultural, spiritual, and religious diversity

IX. Coordination of Care — 5%
   A. Patient navigation
   B. Case management
   C. Insurance and reimbursement issues
   D. Roles of other healthcare disciplines
   E. Community resources

X. Professional Practice — 5%
   A. Ethical/legal issues (e.g., ethical decision-making models, informed consent, advanced directives)
   B. Legal or regulatory requirements (e.g., licensing, documentation)
   C. Insurance reimbursement documentation requirements
   D. Outcomes of advance practice nurse interventions on individuals, groups, and systems
   E. Accreditation standards (e.g., Joint Commission, ACOS, HCFA)
   F. Competency evaluation of self and others (e.g., peer review)
   G. Advanced practice standards of care
   H. Collaborative practice agreements (e.g., peers, physician)
   I. Healthcare Legislation

XI. Roles of the Advanced Practice Nurse — 5%
   A. Mentor, preceptor, and educator
   B. Patient education (e.g., needs assessment, preparation of materials)
   C. Research process (e.g., problem identification, synthesis of research literature, rights of human subjects)
   D. Research application
   E. Consultant

Please note: ONCC uses generic names of drugs used in treatment, not brand names, on tests.