I. Psychosocial Dimensions of Care — 9%
   A. Principles of growth and development
   B. Effects of acute and chronic illness on the patient and family
   C. Patient and family support
   D. Psychosocial adaptation of the patient and family
   E. Cultural and spiritual beliefs and rituals
   F. Family systems theory
   G. Community resources

II. Disease Related Biology — 12%
   A. General
      1. Types of childhood cancers
      2. Types of hematologic disorders
      3. Epidemiology
      4. Clinical presentation
      5. Anatomy and physiology
      6. Procedures and imaging
      7. Genetics
   B. Pathophysiology
      1. Microbiology
      2. Hematopoiesis
      3. Immunology
      4. Bone marrow failure
      5. White blood cell disorders
      6. Red blood cell disorders
      7. Platelet disorders
      8. Coagulation disorders
   C. Diagnosis and Prognosis
      1. Laboratory values
      2. Staging and grading
      3. Cytogenetics and histology

III. Treatment — 22%
   A. Principles of:
      1. Chemotherapy
      2. Biotherapy
      3. Radiation therapy
      4. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
      5. Hematologic disorder therapies
      6. Surgery
      7. Emerging therapies (e.g. I-MIBG, proton beam radiation, gene therapy, vaccine therapy)
   B. Side effects related to:
      1. Chemotherapy
      2. Biotherapy
      3. Radiation therapy
      4. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
      5. Hematologic disorder therapies
      6. Surgery
      7. Emerging therapies (e.g. I-MIBG, proton beam radiation, gene therapy, vaccine therapy)

IV. Supportive Care and Symptom Management — 20%
   A. General
      1. Pain management
      2. Sleep disturbance and fatigue
      3. Anxiety and depression
      4. Venous access devices
      5. Medical devices (e.g. pumps, shunts, tubes)
      6. Nutritional support
      7. Discharge planning
      8. Delayed healing and wound care
   B. System specific alterations:
      1. Neurological
      2. Respiratory
      3. Cardiovascular
      4. Gastrointestinal
      5. Renal/genitourinary
      6. Musculoskeletal
      7. Integumentary
      8. Endocrine
      9. Reproductive
     10. Hematological
     11. Immunological

V. Pediatric Oncologic and Hematologic Emergencies — 14%
   A. Anaphylaxis
   B. Acute chest syndrome
   C. Bowel obstruction
   D. Cardiac tamponade
   E. Cerebrovascular accident
   F. Diabetes insipidus
   G. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
   H. Hemorrhage
   I. Hyperleukocytosis
   J. Increased intracranial pressure
   K. Pancreatitis
   L. Pericardial and pleural effusions
   M. Priapism
   N. Respiratory distress
   O. Seizures
   P. Septic Shock
   Q. Sinusoidal obstructive syndrome (i.e. venoocclusive disease)
   R. Spinal cord compression
   S. Splenic sequestration
   T. Superior vena cava syndrome
   U. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone
   V. Thrombosis
   W. Tumor lysis syndrome
   X. Typhilitis
   Y. Vaso-occlusive crisis

VI. Health Maintenance and Survivorship — 8%
   A. Health Maintenance
      1. Immunizations
      2. Health promotion and injury prevention
      3. Wellness and anticipatory guidance
      4. Transition to primary health care
      5. Reproductive health and sexuality
   B. Survivorship
      1. Psychosocial adaptation
      2. Socioeconomic issues
      3. Late effects of:
         a. Chemotherapy and biotherapy
         b. Radiation therapy
         c. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
         d. Surgical interventions
         e. Chronic hemato logic disease and treatment
         f. Blood product administration

VII. Palliative and End-of-Life Care — 8%
   A. Palliative care
   B. Hospice
   C. Physical and comfort care
   D. Grief and bereavement
   E. Family and caregiver support
   F. Legacy building and memory making

VIII. Professional Performance — 7%
   A. Scope and standards of nursing practice
   B. Professional practice guidelines (e.g., APHON, COG, ONS)
   C. Ethics
   D. Cultural competence
   E. Spiritual competence
   F. Therapeutic communication and relationships
   G. Interdisciplinary collaboration
   H. Regulatory standards and guidelines (e.g., OSHA, FACT, TJC)
   I. Healthcare legislation
   J. Principles of teaching and learning
   K. Professional boundaries
   L. Quality improvement
   M. Patient safety
   N. Research and evidence-based practice
   O. Professional self-care strategies
   P. Clinical trials (e.g. phases, accessing trials, elements of informed consent)

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