

# **AOCNP® Test Content Outline**

## **Effective 2020**

### **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)