

I. Care Continuum - 6%

- A. Transition of care
 - 1. Primary care
 - 2. Levels of care (e.g., rehabilitation, home, outpatient)
 - 3. End-of-life care
- B. Health promotion and maintenance
- C. Survivorship

II. Pediatric Hematology and Oncology Nursing Practice - 18%

- A. Pediatric cancers and hematologic disorders
 - 1. Clinical presentation
 - 2. Anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology
 - 3. Genetics (including genomics)
 - 4. Diagnostic testing
 - 5. Diagnosis and prognosis
 - a. laboratory values
 - b. staging and grading
 - c. cytogenetics and histology
- B. Clinical trials
 - 1. Phases
 - 2. Informed consent
- C. Professional performance
 - 1. Scope and standards of nursing practice
 - 2. Patient and family education
 - 3. Ethical principles and practice
 - 4. Professional practice guidelines
 - 5. Regulatory standards and guidelines

III. Treatment Modalities and Side Effects - 21%

A. Hematology

1. Chemotherapy
2. Biotherapy
3. Immunotherapy
4. Blood product therapy
5. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
6. Surgery
7. Coagulation therapy

B. Oncology

1. Chemotherapy
2. Biotherapy
3. Immunotherapy
4. Blood product therapy (e.g., leukapheresis)
5. Cellular therapies (e.g., CAR-T)
6. Radiation therapy (e.g., I-131-MIBG, proton beam radiation)
7. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
8. Surgery

IV. Symptom Management and Supportive Care - 26%

A. System-specific acute, chronic, and late effects

1. Neurological
2. Respiratory
3. Cardiovascular
4. Gastrointestinal
5. Renal/genitourinary
6. Musculoskeletal
7. Integumentary
8. Endocrine
9. Reproductive
10. Hematological
11. Immunological
12. Ophthalmological
13. Otological (Auditory)
14. Lymphatic

B. General acute, chronic, and late effects

1. Pain
2. Sleep disturbance
3. Fatigue
4. Mental health

C. Supportive care

1. Medical devices (e.g., venous access, pumps, shunts, tubes)
2. Blood product administration
3. Colony-stimulating factors
4. Interdisciplinary care
5. Palliative care
6. Complementary and integrative modalities

V. Pediatric Hematologic and Oncologic Emergencies - 21%

A. Infection

1. Sepsis
2. Typhlitis

B. Gastrointestinal

1. Pancreatitis
2. Bowel obstruction

C. Metabolic

1. Diabetes insipidus
2. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone
3. Tumor lysis syndrome
4. Cytokine release syndrome

D. Vascular

1. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
2. Hemorrhage
3. Hyperleukocytosis
4. Sinusoidal obstructive syndrome (veno-occlusive disease)
5. Splenic sequestration
6. Vaso-occlusive crisis
7. Stroke
8. Joint bleed (e.g., hemophilia)
9. Thrombosis

E. Cardiopulmonary

1. Acute chest syndrome
2. Respiratory distress (e.g., mediastinal mass)
3. Pleural effusions
4. Arrhythmias

F. Neurology

1. Increased intracranial pressure
2. Seizures
3. Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES)
4. Spinal cord compression

G. Hypersensitivity reactions

H. Extravasation

VI. Psychosocial Dimensions of Care - 8%

A. Social relationships and family dynamics

1. Effects of acute and chronic illness on the patient and family
2. Patient and family/caregiver support
3. Integration of patient care into family, school, work, camp, and social environment

B. Principles of growth and development

C. Grief and bereavement

D. Cultural considerations and diversity

E. Sexuality and gender identity

F. Socioeconomic issues

G. Community resources