

I. Care Continuum - 19%

A. Breast health and screening

1. Breast anatomy and physiology (e.g., hormonal influence, breast development and changes)
2. Benign conditions (e.g., mastodynia, fibroadenomas, infection, nipple discharge)
3. Screening (e.g., imaging modalities and results)
4. Clinical breast exam (e.g., breast awareness education, normal, abnormal)
5. Considerations related to special populations

B. Cancer risk assessment

1. Breast cancer risk prediction models (e.g., Tyrer-Cuzick, Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool [BCRAT])
2. Risk Factors (e.g., modifiable, non-modifiable, high-risk lesions, epidemiology)
3. Screening recommendations based on risk
4. Genetic counseling and testing
5. Risk reduction interventions (e.g., endocrine therapy, risk-reducing surgery, lifestyle behaviors)

C. Patient navigation process

1. Advocacy and resources
2. Barriers to care (e.g., financial, health literacy, language, transportation)
3. Interprofessional collaboration

D. Surveillance and survivorship

1. Psychosocial issues
2. Physical issues (e.g., lymphedema, bone health, neuropathy, cardiac)
3. Surveillance (e.g., imaging, symptom directed work-up, subsequent malignancies, declination of treatment)

II. Diagnosis and Staging - 21%

A. Carcinogenesis

B. Diagnostic evaluation

1. Imaging modalities
2. Imaging results
3. Biopsies (e.g., fine needle aspiration [FNA], core, surgical)

C. Pathology

1. Prognostic features (e.g., type, grade, histology, lymphovascular invasion, extranodal extension, proliferation index)
2. Biomarkers (e.g., ER/PR, HER2)
3. Genomic testing

D. Staging

1. Clinical
2. Pathologic
3. Additional studies (e.g., magnetic resonance imaging [MRI], bone scan, computed tomography [CT] scan, positron-emission tomography [PET])

III. Treatment Modalities and Considerations 24%

A. Surgery

1. Breast (e.g., breast conservation, mastectomy)
2. Axilla (e.g., sentinel lymph node biopsy, axillary lymph node dissection)

B. Surgical reconstruction

1. Expander/Implant
2. Autologous
3. Oncoplastic procedures

C. Radiation therapy (e.g., external beam, brachytherapy)

D. Systemic (e.g., endocrine therapy, chemotherapy, bispecific antibodies)

E. Considerations for specific conditions:

1. Triple-negative disease
2. HER2-positive disease
3. Inflammatory breast cancer
4. Paget disease
5. Phyllodes tumor (malignant and benign)
6. Angiosarcoma

F. Treatment consideration for special populations (e.g., gender and sexual minorities, male, young adult)

IV. Nursing Practice - 24%

A. Symptom management and supportive care (e.g., assessment, risk factors, pathophysiology, prevention, education, management, and palliative care)

1. Surgical (e.g., lymphedema, wound complications, pain, decreased range of motion)
2. Medical (e.g., myelosuppression, integumentary alterations, gastrointestinal complications, menopausal symptoms, cardiovascular alterations)
3. Radiation (e.g., integumentary alterations, fatigue, cardiopulmonary)
4. Complementary and integrative modalities (e.g., massage, acupuncture, Reiki therapy, nutrition)
5. Rehabilitation (e.g., physical therapy, occupational therapy, pelvic floor)

- B. Oncologic emergencies (i.e., anaphylaxis, extravasation, hypercalcemia, hypersensitivity, pleural effusion, sepsis, spinal cord compression, thromboembolic events)
- C. Professional practice (e.g., practice guidelines, shared decision-making, community outreach, legislative issues, accreditation standards)
- D. Clinical trials
- E. Self-care (e.g., managing compassion fatigue, burnout, substance use)

V. Psychosocial Dimensions of Care 12%

- A. Influence of culture, spirituality, sexual and gender identity, age, and healthcare disparities
- B. Family and caregiver dynamics
- C. Altered body image
- D. Reproductive and sexual health
- E. Psychosocial distress and management (e.g., coping, grief, survivorship guilt)
- F. Social determinants of health related to screening, diagnosis, treatment, and follow up