

# CPHON® Test Content Outline

## Effective 2023

- I. Care Continuum
  - 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
  - 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
  - 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
  - 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
  - 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
  - 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