

CPHON® Test Content Outline

Effective 2023

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