

Fundamentals of Chemotherapy Immunotherapy Administration Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What type of patients are most likely to receive targeted therapies?**
 - A. Patients with any type of cancer**
 - B. Patients with specific genetic mutations in their cancers**
 - C. Patients undergoing surgery**
 - D. Patients with early-stage tumors**

- 2. What is a flare reaction?**
 - A. An immediate systemic reaction to treatment**
 - B. A localized allergic reaction along a vein caused by irritating drugs**
 - C. A muscle spasm during chemotherapy**
 - D. A sudden increase in blood pressure**

- 3. In Hodgkin lymphoma, what distinctive cell type is typically present?**
 - A. Reed-Sternberg cell**
 - B. Plasma cell**
 - C. B cell**
 - D. T cell**

- 4. What is immuno-oncology?**
 - A. A field focused on surgical interventions**
 - B. A method of radiation therapy**
 - C. A field of medicine focused on using the immune system to fight cancer**
 - D. A type of traditional chemotherapy**

- 5. What is the main function of chemotherapy drugs targeting the G2 phase?**
 - A. To inhibit DNA synthesis**
 - B. To halt cell division by stopping the development of division elements**
 - C. To enhance immune response**
 - D. To increase tumor size**

- 6. What is the primary goal of palliative chemotherapy?**
- A. To cure the cancer completely**
 - B. To prolong survival at all costs**
 - C. To relieve symptoms and improve quality of life**
 - D. To shrink tumors before surgery**
- 7. What type of cancer is described as occurring in plasma cells?**
- A. Myeloma**
 - B. Hodgkin lymphoma**
 - C. Leukemia**
 - D. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma**
- 8. What is extravasation?**
- A. Leaking of IV vesicant medications into subdermal tissues**
 - B. Reabsorption of fluids into circulation**
 - C. A delayed allergic reaction**
 - D. The absorption of medication into fat tissues**
- 9. What is a potential risk associated with live vaccinations during chemotherapy?**
- A. Enhanced immune response**
 - B. Increased risk of infection due to immunosuppression**
 - C. Improved vaccine efficacy**
 - D. No risk at all**
- 10. Which of the following conditions is Hydroxyurea used to treat?**
- A. Breast cancer**
 - B. Leukemia**
 - C. Prostate cancer**
 - D. Rhabdomyosarcoma**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What type of patients are most likely to receive targeted therapies?

- A. Patients with any type of cancer
- B. Patients with specific genetic mutations in their cancers**
- C. Patients undergoing surgery
- D. Patients with early-stage tumors

Targeted therapies are designed to focus on specific genetic mutations or alterations within cancer cells. This approach takes advantage of the unique molecular characteristics of tumors, allowing treatment to be more effective and with potentially fewer side effects compared to traditional chemotherapy, which broadly targets all rapidly dividing cells. Patients who have specific genetic mutations in their cancers are prime candidates for these therapies. For example, certain breast cancers may be treated with therapies that target HER2 mutations, while some lung cancers with specific mutations may respond well to EGFR inhibitors. This personalized approach allows clinicians to select the most appropriate drug based on the genetic profile of the tumor, leading to better treatment outcomes. In contrast, a broader application to patients with any type of cancer may overlook the necessity for precision, making option A less suitable. Patients undergoing surgery generally would not receive targeted therapies as a standalone treatment method unless it is part of a neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy plan. Early-stage tumors (option D) do not universally mandate targeted therapies, as the need for such treatments is determined by the presence of specific mutations or markers rather than the stage of the tumor itself. Therefore, the focus on genetic mutations as a prerequisite for targeted therapy eligibility underlines why this choice stands out as the most accurate.

2. What is a flare reaction?

- A. An immediate systemic reaction to treatment
- B. A localized allergic reaction along a vein caused by irritating drugs**
- C. A muscle spasm during chemotherapy
- D. A sudden increase in blood pressure

A flare reaction is characterized as a localized allergic reaction that occurs along a vein, usually due to the administration of irritating drugs during chemotherapy or other infusions. This reaction is typically marked by symptoms such as redness, swelling, and discomfort at the site of infusion. When chemotherapy drugs are irritating to the tissues, they can cause these localized reactions, and understanding this phenomenon is crucial for managing patient care during treatment. Identifying flare reactions allows healthcare providers to take appropriate steps to mitigate discomfort, such as adjusting the rate of infusion, using premedications, or changing the route of administration. Knowledge of these reactions is integral in ensuring patient safety and comfort during chemotherapy protocols.

3. In Hodgkin lymphoma, what distinctive cell type is typically present?

A. Reed-Sternberg cell

B. Plasma cell

C. B cell

D. T cell

In Hodgkin lymphoma, the distinctive cell type that is typically present is the Reed-Sternberg cell. These are large, abnormal cells that are characteristic of Hodgkin lymphoma and serve as a key diagnostic feature. The presence of Reed-Sternberg cells helps differentiate Hodgkin lymphoma from other types of lymphomas and is crucial for accurate diagnosis. Reed-Sternberg cells originate from B lymphocytes, but their distinctive morphology and presence in the tumor microenvironment are what primarily define Hodgkin lymphoma. They are often multinucleated, giving them a unique appearance that pathologists recognize under the microscope. The other cell types listed, such as plasma cells, B cells, and T cells, are associated with different conditions or types of lymphomas, but they do not serve as identifying features for Hodgkin lymphoma. Plasma cells are typically associated with multiple myeloma, whereas B and T cells are more general categories of lymphocytes that can be present in various hematological diseases but are not specific markers for Hodgkin lymphoma.

4. What is immuno-oncology?

A. A field focused on surgical interventions

B. A method of radiation therapy

C. A field of medicine focused on using the immune system to fight cancer

D. A type of traditional chemotherapy

Immuno-oncology is a specialized field within medicine that harnesses the power of the immune system to identify, target, and eliminate cancer cells. This approach recognizes that the immune system has the capability to recognize malignancies but often fails to act effectively against them due to various mechanisms employed by tumors to evade immune detection. By utilizing various strategies, including checkpoint inhibitors, monoclonal antibodies, and cancer vaccines, immuno-oncology aims to enhance the immune response against cancer cells, thereby improving treatment outcomes for patients. In contrast, surgical interventions, radiation therapy, and traditional chemotherapy involve different mechanisms that do not primarily focus on modulating the immune response. Surgical methods are typically aimed at physically removing tumors, while radiation therapy uses targeted high-energy waves to kill or damage cancer cells. Traditional chemotherapy involves the use of chemical agents that target rapidly dividing cells, which may include both cancerous and healthy cells. These methods do not leverage the body's immune mechanisms in the same way that immuno-oncology does.

5. What is the main function of chemotherapy drugs targeting the G2 phase?

A. To inhibit DNA synthesis

B. To halt cell division by stopping the development of division elements

C. To enhance immune response

D. To increase tumor size

The main function of chemotherapy drugs targeting the G2 phase is to halt cell division by stopping the development of division elements. During the G2 phase, the cell is preparing for mitosis, making it a critical point for intervention. Chemotherapy agents that act during this phase interfere with the processes that lead to proper cell division, ensuring that the cell does not progress to mitosis if it is damaged or not ready. By inhibiting the cell's ability to properly prepare for division, these drugs can prevent the proliferation of cancer cells, which is essential in managing and treating cancer. The interruption of the cell cycle at this point helps to target rapidly dividing cancer cells while sparing normal cells to a certain extent, which is a key aspect of the therapeutic strategy in chemotherapy. This mechanism emphasizes the purpose of G2 phase-targeting drugs, focusing on their role in disrupting normal cell cycle progression specifically during a time when cells are gearing up for division.

6. What is the primary goal of palliative chemotherapy?

A. To cure the cancer completely

B. To prolong survival at all costs

C. To relieve symptoms and improve quality of life

D. To shrink tumors before surgery

The primary goal of palliative chemotherapy is to relieve symptoms and improve quality of life for patients with cancer, particularly when a cure is not feasible. This approach focuses on managing pain, alleviating other distressing symptoms caused by the cancer or its treatment, and enhancing the patient's overall well-being. Palliative care recognizes the importance of maintaining comfort and dignity, helping patients to live as fully as possible despite their illness. In contrast to curing the cancer completely, which is typically the goal of curative treatments, palliative chemotherapy acknowledges the limitations of treatment in advanced or terminal stages of the disease. This approach prioritizes the patient's quality of life over aggressive treatment measures that may not significantly extend life or might further diminish the patient's comfort. It also differs from strategies aimed at prolonging survival at all costs or shrinking tumors before surgery, as those may involve more aggressive interventions that could negatively impact quality of life. Palliative chemotherapy, therefore, is tailored to the unique needs and experiences of the patient, ensuring that their comfort and emotional well-being are at the forefront of the care provided.

7. What type of cancer is described as occurring in plasma cells?

- A. Myeloma**
- B. Hodgkin lymphoma**
- C. Leukemia**
- D. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma**

Myeloma is a type of cancer that specifically develops in plasma cells, which are a type of white blood cell responsible for producing antibodies. When these plasma cells become malignant, they multiply uncontrollably and disrupt normal blood cell production and immune function. This overgrowth of abnormal plasma cells can lead to various complications, including bone damage, kidney issues, and suppression of normal immune responses. In contrast, Hodgkin lymphoma arises from a different type of lymphocyte (B cells) and is characterized by the presence of Reed-Sternberg cells. Leukemia is a broader category that involves the uncontrolled proliferation of blood cells, including both lymphoid and myeloid lineages, but does not specifically pertain to plasma cells. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, similarly, originates from lymphocytes but does not focus exclusively on plasma cells. Each of these conditions has distinct pathophysiological features and does not involve the malignant proliferation of plasma cells as seen in myeloma.

8. What is extravasation?

- A. Leaking of IV vesicant medications into subdermal tissues**
- B. Reabsorption of fluids into circulation**
- C. A delayed allergic reaction**
- D. The absorption of medication into fat tissues**

Extravasation specifically refers to the leakage of intravenous (IV) medications, particularly vesicants, into the surrounding subdermal tissues rather than staying within the intended vascular compartment. Vesicants are agents that can cause significant irritation or damage to tissues when they escape the vein. This can lead to complications such as pain, swelling, and tissue necrosis if not managed promptly. The other options do not accurately define extravasation. The reabsorption of fluids into circulation refers to a different physiological process and does not involve leakage of medications. A delayed allergic reaction pertains to immune responses and is unrelated to the injury caused by IV medications leaking from their intended path. The absorption of medication into fat tissues is also a different concept, usually related to how drugs are metabolized or stored in the body, rather than the mishap of an IV administration. Therefore, the answer that correctly identifies extravasation as the leaking of vesicant medications into surrounding tissues is the most accurate definition.

9. What is a potential risk associated with live vaccinations during chemotherapy?

- A. Enhanced immune response
- B. Increased risk of infection due to immunosuppression**
- C. Improved vaccine efficacy
- D. No risk at all

The potential risk associated with live vaccinations during chemotherapy is primarily due to the immunosuppressive effects that chemotherapy can have on the immune system. When a patient is undergoing chemotherapy, their ability to fight off infections is often significantly compromised. Live vaccinations contain weakened forms of the virus or bacteria, which are typically safe for individuals with a fully functioning immune system. However, in patients whose immune systems are suppressed, there is an increased risk that the weakened pathogens in live vaccines can cause disease rather than immunization. Thus, administering live vaccines during chemotherapy poses a higher likelihood of actual infection, leading to serious complications that could hinder the patient's treatment and recovery process. The focus of chemotherapy is to target and eliminate cancer cells, but it also results in decreased white blood cell counts, hampering the patient's immune defenses. Therefore, the increased risk of infection is a critical consideration when planning vaccination schedules for patients undergoing chemotherapy.

10. Which of the following conditions is Hydroxyurea used to treat?

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Leukemia**
- C. Prostate cancer
- D. Rhabdomyosarcoma

Hydroxyurea is primarily used in the treatment of certain types of leukemia, particularly chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML). The drug works by inhibiting the synthesis of DNA, which is crucial for the proliferation of cancer cells. By disrupting the cell cycle, hydroxyurea effectively reduces the number of cancerous cells in the bloodstream and bone marrow. Leukemia is characterized by the overproduction of abnormal white blood cells, and hydroxyurea can help manage these conditions by decreasing white blood cell counts and improving symptoms associated with the disease. Its efficacy in hematological malignancies makes it a standard treatment option for patients diagnosed with leukemia. In contrast, while hydroxyurea may have some limited use in other cancer types, the primary indications for this medication revolve around leukemias. Conditions such as breast cancer, prostate cancer, and rhabdomyosarcoma are typically managed with different chemotherapeutic agents that are more specifically tailored to those malignancies. Therefore, the association of hydroxyurea with leukemia represents its most relevant and commonly recognized application within oncology.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fundchemoimmunotherapyadmin.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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