

FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMOTHERAPY IMMUNOTHERAPY ADMINISTRATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 drug is Carmustine?

- A. Antitumor antibiotic
- B. Nitrosourea
- C. Plant alkaloid
- D. Antimetabolite

2. How is Nivolumab administered?

- A. Orally
- B. Intravenously
- C. Subcutaneously
- D. Topically

3. Reducing feelings of anxiety during chemotherapy can be assisted by?

- A. Engaging in conversation
- B. Staying silent
- C. Concealing feelings
- D. Suppressing emotions

4. In which administration technique is chemotherapy delivered directly into the bladder?

- A. Intraperitoneal
- B. Intravesicular
- C. Intradermal
- D. Intramuscular

5. Changes in which aspect of life are frequently reported by cancer patients receiving chemotherapy?

- A. Dietary habits
- B. Social dynamics
- C. Work efficiency
- D. Sleeping patterns

6. Who is allowed to mix chemotherapy?

- A. Only physicians
- B. Pharmacist, pharmacy tech, MD/DO, qualified RN
- C. Any qualified nurse
- D. Only specialized cancer pharmacists

7. What is the primary purpose of using oxaliplatin?

- A. To enhance appetite during chemotherapy
- B. As part of adjuvant treatment for various cancers
- C. To prevent hair loss in patients
- D. To reduce blood pressure during treatment

8. Which type of chemotherapy is administered directly into the bloodstream?

- A. Oral chemotherapy
- B. Intravenous (IV) chemotherapy
- C. Topical chemotherapy
- D. Subcutaneous chemotherapy

9. Which cancer types are treated with Irinotecan?

- A. Ovarian and breast
- B. Colorectal and esophageal
- C. Breast and lung
- D. Brain and lymphoma

10. What is cytokine release syndrome (CRS)?

- A. A mild side effect of chemotherapy
- B. A systemic inflammatory reaction that can be life-threatening
- C. An allergic reaction to medication
- D. A localized infection at the injection site

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of drug is Carmustine?

- A. Antitumor antibiotic
- B. Nitrosourea**
- C. Plant alkaloid
- D. Antimetabolite

Carmustine is classified as a nitrosourea, which is a type of alkylating agent used primarily in chemotherapy. Nitrosoureas are unique in that they can cross the blood-brain barrier, making them particularly effective for treating certain types of brain tumors and other cancers located in the central nervous system. The mechanism of action involves the formation of highly reactive intermediates that bind to DNA, leading to DNA cross-linking and ultimately resulting in cell death. This is crucial for effective anticancer activity, especially in tumors that are resistant to other forms of chemotherapy. Understanding the classification of Carmustine highlights its specific therapeutic applications and its role in cancer treatment, particularly for malignancies that are hard to reach with other chemotherapeutic agents.

2. How is Nivolumab administered?

- A. Orally
- B. Intravenously**
- C. Subcutaneously
- D. Topically

Nivolumab is administered intravenously, which means it is delivered directly into the bloodstream through a vein. This method is commonly used for certain types of immunotherapy medications, as intravenous administration allows for controlled dosing and rapid distribution throughout the body. Nivolumab is an immune checkpoint inhibitor that helps enhance the body's immune response against cancer cells, and intravenous delivery is optimal for ensuring the medication reaches its intended targets effectively. Other routes of administration, such as orally, subcutaneously, or topically, are not suitable for Nivolumab due to the nature of how the drug functions and the requirement for high bioavailability in the bloodstream to exert its therapeutic effects. Intravenous administration is particularly advantageous for biologic agents like Nivolumab, as it bypasses issues of digestion and absorption that can occur with oral medications.

3. Reducing feelings of anxiety during chemotherapy can be assisted by?

- A. Engaging in conversation**
- B. Staying silent
- C. Concealing feelings
- D. Suppressing emotions

Engaging in conversation is a beneficial strategy for reducing feelings of anxiety during chemotherapy. Communication allows individuals to express their thoughts and emotions, fostering a sense of connection and support. By discussing their feelings with healthcare providers, family members, or support groups, patients can receive reassurance, share their experiences, and gain valuable information about their treatment. This interaction often helps individuals feel understood and less isolated, which can significantly alleviate anxiety. It's essential to create an open environment for dialogue during treatment. Patients may find that sharing their fears or concerns leads to practical strategies or coping mechanisms that can further alleviate anxiety. Conversely, remaining silent, concealing feelings, or suppressing emotions can lead to increased stress and anxiety. These approaches prevent individuals from processing their emotions healthily and can exacerbate feelings of loneliness or worry, making it more difficult to cope with the challenges of chemotherapy.

4. In which administration technique is chemotherapy delivered directly into the bladder?

- A. Intraperitoneal
- B. Intravesicular**
- C. Intradermal
- D. Intramuscular

The administration technique in which chemotherapy is delivered directly into the bladder is known as intravesicular. This method allows for localized treatment, specifically targeting bladder tumors or conditions. The chemotherapy agent is instilled directly into the bladder through a catheter, which can lead to higher concentrations of the drug at the site of the tumor while minimizing systemic exposure and potential side effects. Intravesicular therapy is commonly used for superficial bladder cancer and can be a crucial component of treatment protocols in managing this disease. In contrast, intraperitoneal administration involves delivering chemotherapy directly into the peritoneal cavity, primarily used for certain types of abdominal cancers. Intradermal administration refers to delivering medication into the dermis layer of the skin, often utilized for vaccinations or allergy tests. Intramuscular administration involves injecting the chemotherapy into muscle tissue, which is less specific than intravesicular delivery and is typically used for broader systemic treatment rather than localized therapy.

5. Changes in which aspect of life are frequently reported by cancer patients receiving chemotherapy?

- A. Dietary habits
- B. Social dynamics**
- C. Work efficiency
- D. Sleeping patterns

Cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy often experience significant alterations in their social dynamics. This can include changes in relationships with family and friends, feelings of isolation, and the need for additional support as they navigate their treatment journey. The impact of cancer and its treatment can lead to shifts in how patients interact socially; they may withdraw from social activities, face stigma, or feel misunderstood by those around them. Additionally, the psychological and emotional toll of a cancer diagnosis and treatment can lead to changes in how they connect with others, as they may prioritize different relationships, experience increased need for emotional support, or find comfort in connecting with others who understand their experiences. This aspect of life can be profoundly affected, as the social support network is crucial for coping with the challenges of cancer treatment. While dietary habits, work efficiency, and sleeping patterns can also be influenced by chemotherapy, the alterations observed in social dynamics tend to be particularly pronounced. The multifaceted experience of dealing with cancer and the treatment process often leads patients to reassess their social ties and the roles those relationships play in their lives during treatment.

6. Who is allowed to mix chemotherapy?

- A. Only physicians
- B. Pharmacist, pharmacy tech, MD/DO, qualified RN**
- C. Any qualified nurse
- D. Only specialized cancer pharmacists

Mixing chemotherapy is a complex process that requires specialized knowledge about the drugs being used, potential interactions, and the specific protocols for safe handling of hazardous materials. This responsibility is not limited solely to physicians or specialized cancer pharmacists but is extended to a range of qualified professionals, including pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, medical doctors (MD/DO), and registered nurses (RNs) who have received appropriate training. Pharmacists, particularly those specializing in oncology, have extensive training in pharmacology and can ensure that the right dosages and combinations of drugs are used. Pharmacy technicians assist pharmacists and can contribute to the preparation process, while MDs and DOs have the clinical knowledge to prescribe chemotherapy. Registered nurses, when qualified and trained specifically for this task, are also integral in the administration of chemotherapy, ensuring proper techniques are applied. This multidisciplinary approach ensures both expertise and adherence to safety protocols, which are critical in minimizing risks associated with mixing and administering chemotherapy agents. Therefore, the broad inclusion of various qualified professionals reflects the collaborative nature of cancer treatment and the complexity of chemotherapy preparation.

7. What is the primary purpose of using oxaliplatin?

- A. To enhance appetite during chemotherapy
- B. As part of adjuvant treatment for various cancers**
- C. To prevent hair loss in patients
- D. To reduce blood pressure during treatment

The primary purpose of using oxaliplatin is as part of adjuvant treatment for various cancers, particularly colorectal cancer. Oxaliplatin is a platinum-based chemotherapeutic agent that works by interfering with the DNA replication process in cancer cells, effectively slowing their growth and proliferation. In the context of adjuvant treatment, oxaliplatin is often administered after a surgical procedure to eliminate any remaining cancer cells and reduce the risk of recurrence. This is crucial in cancers that have a tendency to come back after the initial treatment. Its effectiveness in combination with other chemotherapy agents has made it a standard component of treatment regimens for patients with specific types of cancer, demonstrating its significance in improving survival rates and overall outcomes. Using oxaliplatin does not directly enhance appetite, prevent hair loss, or reduce blood pressure; these concerns are addressed by different supportive treatments or medications in the oncology setting. Therefore, its primary function lies in its role in cancer treatment protocols.

8. Which type of chemotherapy is administered directly into the bloodstream?

- A. Oral chemotherapy
- B. Intravenous (IV) chemotherapy**
- C. Topical chemotherapy
- D. Subcutaneous chemotherapy

Intravenous (IV) chemotherapy is administered directly into the bloodstream, allowing for rapid distribution of the drug throughout the body. This method is particularly effective for systemic treatment, as it ensures that the chemotherapy agents reach cancer cells that may be dispersed in various tissues. IV administration also allows for the delivery of higher drug concentrations, which can be especially beneficial in treating aggressive forms of cancer. Oral chemotherapy, while effective for some patients, is taken by mouth and must be absorbed through the digestive system before entering the bloodstream, resulting in a slower onset of action. Topical chemotherapy is applied directly to the skin and is used primarily for localized skin cancers or lesions rather than systemic effects. Subcutaneous chemotherapy is injected into the fatty tissue just beneath the skin, which may be suitable for certain medications, but it does not have the direct and immediate effect on the bloodstream that IV chemotherapy provides. Given these distinctions, IV chemotherapy stands out as the preferred method for achieving immediate and systemic therapeutic effects in the treatment of cancer.

9. Which cancer types are treated with Irinotecan?

- A. Ovarian and breast
- B. Colorectal and esophageal**
- C. Breast and lung
- D. Brain and lymphoma

Irinotecan is primarily used in the treatment of colorectal cancer, making it a key component of the chemotherapy regimens aimed at managing this disease. It functions as a topoisomerase I inhibitor, disrupting DNA replication and leading to cancer cell death. This is particularly effective for colorectal cancer, where it is often used in combination with other agents to enhance its therapeutic effects. Esophageal cancer is another type where irinotecan has shown efficacy, particularly in cases where the disease has progressed or is recurrent. The drug's ability to target rapidly dividing cells makes it suitable for managing cancers such as esophageal carcinoma. Other options, like ovarian and breast cancers or brain and lymphoma cases, typically utilize different chemotherapeutic agents that are better suited for those specific tumors. Each cancer type has distinct biological behaviors and treatment protocols, which helps guide the choice of chemotherapy. In summary, irinotecan's established role in the treatment of colorectal and esophageal cancer underlines its selection as the correct option.

10. What is cytokine release syndrome (CRS)?

- A. A mild side effect of chemotherapy
- B. A systemic inflammatory reaction that can be life-threatening**
- C. An allergic reaction to medication
- D. A localized infection at the injection site

Cytokine release syndrome (CRS) is characterized as a systemic inflammatory reaction that can be life-threatening. It occurs when the immune system is activated, typically in response to certain therapies, such as some forms of immunotherapy or CAR T-cell therapy. During this process, immune cells release cytokines, which are signaling proteins that help mediate and regulate immunity, inflammation, and the production of blood cells. In CRS, the overproduction of these cytokines can lead to a cascade of inflammatory responses throughout the body, causing symptoms that range from fever and fatigue to more severe complications, such as hypotension, organ dysfunction, or even multi-organ failure. This condition highlights the importance of monitoring patients receiving treatments that can trigger CRS, as timely recognition and management are critical in preventing serious outcomes. Other options reflect different concepts, such as mild side effects of chemotherapy, allergic reactions, and localized infections, but they do not accurately capture the systemic and potentially severe nature of CRS.

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:

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

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