

Nursing Care of the Oncology Patient Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Which of the following is an example of a genetic type of cancer?**
 - A. Breast Cancer**
 - B. Pneumonia**
 - C. Diabetes**
 - D. Chronic Kidney Disease**

- 2. How many types of malignant neoplasms are commonly recognized?**
 - A. Two**
 - B. Three**
 - C. Four**
 - D. Five**

- 3. What collaborative strategies can be used in pain management for oncology patients?**
 - A. Interpersonal communication only**
 - B. Interprofessional rounds and personalized pain management plans**
 - C. Individual nurse assessments**
 - D. Standardized pain protocols without variation**

- 4. Which of the following elements is part of a comprehensive oncology care plan?**
 - A. Strict dietary restrictions only**
 - B. A multi-faceted approach including treatment options, supportive care, and psychosocial support**
 - C. Focus exclusively on pain management**
 - D. Only pharmacological interventions**

- 5. What role does patient education play in oncology nursing?**
 - A. It is secondary to medical procedures**
 - B. It is essential for empowering patients to make informed decisions**
 - C. It delays the treatment process**
 - D. It only involves information about medications**

- 6. What is the term used for the use of drugs to treat diseases such as cancer?**
- A. Chemotherapy**
 - B. Radiotherapy**
 - C. Immunotherapy**
 - D. Biotherapy**
- 7. What is a primary way oncology nurses can help manage chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV)?**
- A. By performing surgery**
 - B. By administering antiemetics and educating patients about dietary modifications**
 - C. By recommending alternative medicine therapies**
 - D. By suggesting increased physical activity**
- 8. How does an oncology care plan support the patient's treatment journey?**
- A. By focusing solely on chemotherapy options**
 - B. By integrating multiple care strategies tailored to the patient's needs**
 - C. By prioritizing hospital policies over patient preferences**
 - D. By excluding psychosocial components**
- 9. What vital information should nurses document about patient pain?**
- A. Location, intensity, duration, and factors that alleviate or exacerbate it**
 - B. Type of pain medication administered and its effects**
 - C. The patient's favorite activities and social interactions**
 - D. The patient's sleep patterns and meal preferences**
- 10. How do benign tumors primarily behave in comparison to malignant tumors?**
- A. They invade surrounding tissues**
 - B. They grow rapidly**
 - C. They do not metastasize**
 - D. They spread to distal locations**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is an example of a genetic type of cancer?

- A. Breast Cancer**
- B. Pneumonia**
- C. Diabetes**
- D. Chronic Kidney Disease**

Breast cancer is indeed an example of a genetic type of cancer. Certain types of breast cancer, particularly those associated with mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, demonstrate a hereditary pattern. These genetic mutations significantly increase the risk of developing breast cancer, as well as other cancers, such as ovarian cancer. The identification of these genetic risks allows for enhanced screening and preventive strategies for individuals with a family history of such malignancies. In contrast, pneumonia, diabetes, and chronic kidney disease are not classified as cancers. Pneumonia is an infectious disease of the lungs, diabetes is a metabolic disorder related to insulin and blood sugar levels, and chronic kidney disease involves progressive loss of kidney function. While there may be genetic factors that influence susceptibility or progression to these diseases, they do not belong to the category of cancers and therefore do not fit the context of genetic cancers like breast cancer does.

2. How many types of malignant neoplasms are commonly recognized?

- A. Two**
- B. Three**
- C. Four**
- D. Five**

There are commonly four recognized types of malignant neoplasms, which include carcinomas, sarcomas, leukemias, and lymphomas. Carcinomas originate from epithelial cells and are the most prevalent type of cancer, while sarcomas arise from connective tissues such as bone, fat, and muscle. Leukemias are cancers of the blood-forming tissues, primarily affecting the bone marrow and leading to the production of abnormal blood cells, and lymphomas start in the lymphatic system, which is part of the immune system. Recognizing these four categories is essential for understanding cancer diagnosis, treatment approaches, and patient management in oncology nursing. This categorization helps healthcare professionals tailor care and treatment based on the specific nature of the malignant neoplasm a patient has.

3. What collaborative strategies can be used in pain management for oncology patients?

A. Interpersonal communication only

B. Interprofessional rounds and personalized pain management plans

C. Individual nurse assessments

D. Standardized pain protocols without variation

Utilizing interprofessional rounds and personalized pain management plans is crucial in effectively managing pain for oncology patients. This approach fosters collaboration among different healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, social workers, and pain specialists. By engaging in interprofessional rounds, the team can discuss patient cases comprehensively, share insights from varied disciplines, and develop an integrated treatment plan that addresses the multifaceted nature of pain experienced by oncology patients. Personalized pain management plans are also significant because pain is subjective and may vary greatly among individuals. Tailoring plans to the specific circumstances, preferences, and needs of each patient leads to more effective pain relief and improves overall patient satisfaction. Factors such as the type of cancer, stage of the disease, treatment effects, and individual pain tolerance must be considered to create an optimal pain management strategy. In contrast, relying solely on interpersonal communication limits the collaborative aspect necessary for comprehensive care. Individual assessments by nurses, while valuable, may not capture the broader context of the patient's pain experience without input from other healthcare professionals. Lastly, standardized pain protocols may not address the complexities of individual patient scenarios, potentially overlooking variations in response to pain management interventions.

4. Which of the following elements is part of a comprehensive oncology care plan?

A. Strict dietary restrictions only

B. A multi-faceted approach including treatment options, supportive care, and psychosocial support

C. Focus exclusively on pain management

D. Only pharmacological interventions

A comprehensive oncology care plan is designed to address the diverse needs of patients diagnosed with cancer. It goes beyond simply treating the disease to encompass a holistic approach that considers various aspects of a patient's well-being. Option B embodies this multi-faceted approach, highlighting the importance of integrating treatment options such as chemotherapy, radiation, or surgery with supportive care measures. Supportive care may include symptom management, nutritional support, and managing side effects, while psychosocial support addresses the emotional and social challenges that patients and their families may face during the cancer journey. This overall strategy helps improve quality of life, enhance coping mechanisms, and support patients in navigating their treatment. In contrast, focusing solely on strict dietary restrictions, pain management, or only pharmacological interventions does not address the comprehensive needs of the oncology patient. For instance, relying only on diet does not incorporate necessary medical treatments or psychosocial support. Narrowing down the care to just pain management or pharmacological options also overlooks critical components such as emotional support, rehabilitation, and lifestyle adjustments which can significantly impact a patient's recovery and overall quality of life.

5. What role does patient education play in oncology nursing?

- A. It is secondary to medical procedures
- B. It is essential for empowering patients to make informed decisions**
- C. It delays the treatment process
- D. It only involves information about medications

Patient education is vital in oncology nursing because it empowers patients to make informed decisions about their treatment options and overall care. By providing comprehensive information about their diagnosis, treatment plans, potential side effects, and the importance of lifestyle modifications, healthcare providers help patients understand their condition and actively participate in their care. This involvement can lead to improved treatment adherence, reduced anxiety, and an enhanced ability to cope with the challenges of cancer. Furthermore, effective patient education can facilitate better communication between patients and their healthcare teams, enabling a supportive environment where patients feel comfortable asking questions and expressing concerns. This ultimately contributes to better health outcomes and a higher quality of life for patients navigating cancer treatment. The other options do not accurately represent the significance of patient education. It is not secondary to medical procedures; rather, it complements them. Patient education does not delay the treatment process; instead, it often enhances the efficiency of care by ensuring that patients understand what to expect. Additionally, it encompasses much more than just medication information; it includes aspects like dietary recommendations, symptom management, emotional support, and follow-up care.

6. What is the term used for the use of drugs to treat diseases such as cancer?

- A. Chemotherapy**
- B. Radiotherapy
- C. Immunotherapy
- D. Biotherapy

The term used for the use of drugs to treat diseases such as cancer is chemotherapy. Chemotherapy involves the administration of cytotoxic drugs that target rapidly dividing cancer cells, aiming to destroy them or inhibit their growth. This approach is essential in oncology as it can shrink tumors, eliminate cancer cells, and assist in controlling the disease. While other modalities such as radiotherapy, immunotherapy, and biotherapy are also critical in cancer treatment, they employ different mechanisms. Radiotherapy uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells, immunotherapy leverages the body's immune system to fight cancer, and biotherapy refers to the use of biological agents to stimulate the body's natural defenses against the disease. Each of these treatment types has specific applications and can be part of a comprehensive cancer treatment plan, but chemotherapy is distinctly recognized for its drug-based approach to directly attacking cancer cells.

7. What is a primary way oncology nurses can help manage chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV)?

- A. By performing surgery**
- B. By administering antiemetics and educating patients about dietary modifications**
- C. By recommending alternative medicine therapies**
- D. By suggesting increased physical activity**

Administering antiemetics and educating patients about dietary modifications is a primary way oncology nurses can help manage chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV). Chemotherapy often leads to nausea and vomiting due to its effect on the gastrointestinal system and the brain's emetic pathways. Antiemetics are medications specifically designed to prevent or reduce these symptoms. By administering these drugs timely and effectively, nurses can significantly decrease a patient's discomfort and improve their overall quality of life during treatment. Additionally, educating patients about dietary modifications is crucial. Certain foods may exacerbate nausea, while others can be easier to tolerate. For example, encouraging small, frequent meals, bland foods, and hydration can help manage symptoms. Providing patients with knowledge about what dietary choices may ease their nausea empowers them to take an active role in their care. In contrast, performing surgery does not play a role in the management of CINV since CINV is a side effect of chemotherapy, not a primary condition requiring surgical intervention. While alternative medicine therapies may offer some relief for certain individuals, they are not considered a primary or standard treatment for CINV in an oncology setting. Lastly, suggesting increased physical activity may not be beneficial immediately after chemotherapy, as patients often experience fatigue, and physical activity can vary widely.

8. How does an oncology care plan support the patient's treatment journey?

- A. By focusing solely on chemotherapy options**
- B. By integrating multiple care strategies tailored to the patient's needs**
- C. By prioritizing hospital policies over patient preferences**
- D. By excluding psychosocial components**

An oncology care plan plays a critical role in supporting a patient's treatment journey by integrating multiple care strategies tailored to the individual needs of the patient. This comprehensive approach ensures that all aspects of a patient's health and well-being are considered, which is essential in oncology care where treatments can be multifaceted. By including various modalities, such as chemotherapy, radiation, supportive care, and psychosocial support, the oncology care plan provides a holistic framework that addresses not only the disease itself but also the physical, emotional, and social challenges patients face during treatment. This individualized approach enhances patient outcomes by fostering engagement in their care, improving adherence to treatment regimens, and ultimately leading to better satisfaction with the overall care experience. Recognizing that cancer diagnosis and treatment can significantly impact a patient's quality of life, effective care plans focus on collaboration between the healthcare team and the patient, incorporating their personal preferences and lifestyle considerations. This ensures a more patient-centered approach that optimally aligns with the patient's goals and circumstances throughout their treatment journey.

9. What vital information should nurses document about patient pain?

- A. Location, intensity, duration, and factors that alleviate or exacerbate it**
- B. Type of pain medication administered and its effects**
- C. The patient's favorite activities and social interactions**
- D. The patient's sleep patterns and meal preferences**

Documenting vital information about a patient's pain is essential for effective pain management and patient care. Recording details such as the location, intensity, duration of the pain, and any factors that alleviate or exacerbate it allows healthcare providers to assess and tailor treatment strategies more effectively. Understanding the location of the pain helps identify potential underlying causes and guides the focus of interventions. Intensity provides a measure of the patient's experience and can be evaluated over time to determine the effectiveness of pain management strategies. Documenting the duration gives insight into whether the pain is acute, chronic, or fluctuating, which is crucial for diagnosis and treatment planning. Moreover, recognizing what factors may alleviate or exacerbate the pain is important for teaching patients self-management techniques and adjusting medications or therapies accordingly. While information about medications and their effects, the patient's favorite activities, and personal habits such as sleep patterns are important aspects of overall patient care, they do not provide the core details necessary for effective pain assessment and management as the specifics related to pain itself.

10. How do benign tumors primarily behave in comparison to malignant tumors?

- A. They invade surrounding tissues**
- B. They grow rapidly**
- C. They do not metastasize**
- D. They spread to distal locations**

Benign tumors are characterized by their non-invasive nature and lack of metastasis, which is why the correct response highlights that they do not metastasize. Unlike malignant tumors, which can invade surrounding tissues and spread to other parts of the body through the bloodstream or lymphatic system, benign tumors typically remain localized to their site of origin. This characteristic of benign tumors is crucial because it generally results in a better prognosis for patients, as these tumors tend to grow slowly and can often be removed surgically without leading to systemic spread. Understanding this distinction is essential in oncology nursing, as it informs treatment approaches and patient education surrounding tumor management and potential outcomes.

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://nursingcareoncologypatients.examzify.com>

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

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