

NURSING CARE OF THE ONCOLOGY PATIENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://nursingcareoncologypatients.examzify.com>



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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 types of cancer can elevate calcitonin levels?**
 - A. Liver cancer
 - B. Thyroid cancer
 - C. Prostate cancer
 - D. Colon cancer
- 2. 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
- 3. How can oncology nurses assist in managing the psychosocial impacts of cancer?**
 - A. By referring patients to unrelated services without discussion
 - B. By facilitating access to counseling and support services
 - C. By telling patients to cope on their own
 - D. By avoiding discussions about emotional wellbeing
- 4. Which procedure allows for the direct visual examination of the inner surface of the entire colon?**
 - A. Esophagoscopy
 - B. Colonoscopy
 - C. Barium studies
 - D. Palliative surgery
- 5. What is one of the major implications of a malignant tumor's uncontrolled cell growth?**
 - A. Reduced demand for nutrients
 - B. Functional loss of normal tissues
 - C. Consistent growth pattern
 - D. Normal immune response

- 6. 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
- 7. 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
- 8. Which cancer is commonly associated with the Human Papillomavirus (HPV)?**
- A. Colon Cancer
 - B. Skin Cancer
 - C. Cervical Cancer
 - D. Liver Cancer
- 9. What is the purpose of internal radiation therapy?**
- A. To externally bombard the cancerous tissue
 - B. To deliver radiation directly to the tumor
 - C. To enhance blood flow to the tumor site
 - D. To reduce symptoms of anxiety in patients
- 10. Which type of radiative exposure is directly linked to an increased risk of skin cancer?**
- A. Infrared radiation
 - B. Ultraviolet radiation
 - C. X-ray radiation
 - D. Microwave radiation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which types of cancer can elevate calcitonin levels?

- A. Liver cancer
- B. Thyroid cancer**
- C. Prostate cancer
- D. Colon cancer

Calcitonin is a hormone produced by the parafollicular cells (C cells) of the thyroid gland, and it plays a role in regulating calcium levels in the blood. Elevated calcitonin levels are particularly associated with medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC), a specific type of thyroid cancer that originates from the parafollicular C cells. When considering the other types of cancers listed, while they may produce various biomarkers or cause changes in other hormone levels, they do not specifically relate to elevated calcitonin levels. Liver cancer, prostate cancer, and colon cancer are not typically associated with abnormal calcitonin production. Therefore, the increase in calcitonin is a significant indicator pointing towards thyroid cancer, especially medullary thyroid carcinoma, making this option the most appropriate answer in this context. Understanding the specific cancers associated with certain biomarkers is crucial in oncology nursing, particularly for early detection and treatment planning.

2. 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.

3. How can oncology nurses assist in managing the psychosocial impacts of cancer?

- A. By referring patients to unrelated services without discussion
- B. By facilitating access to counseling and support services**
- C. By telling patients to cope on their own
- D. By avoiding discussions about emotional wellbeing

Oncology nurses play a crucial role in managing the psychosocial impacts of cancer, and facilitating access to counseling and support services is a fundamental aspect of this care. By doing so, nurses help patients address the emotional and psychological challenges that often accompany a cancer diagnosis and treatment. Accessing counseling and support services allows patients to engage with trained professionals who can guide them through their feelings of anxiety, fear, or depression. These services may include individual therapy, support groups, and resources that help patients connect with others facing similar challenges. This supportive approach fosters a sense of community and understanding among patients, which can lead to improved coping mechanisms and overall well-being. Furthermore, oncology nurses can provide education about available resources, offer emotional support, and create an environment that encourages open discussions about feelings and concerns. By actively involving themselves in the management of psychosocial aspects, nurses contribute significantly to the holistic care of oncology patients, thereby improving their quality of life and treatment outcomes.

4. Which procedure allows for the direct visual examination of the inner surface of the entire colon?

- A. Esophagoscopy
- B. Colonoscopy**
- C. Barium studies
- D. Palliative surgery

The procedure that enables direct visual examination of the inner surface of the entire colon is a colonoscopy. This minimally invasive procedure involves the use of a flexible tube equipped with a camera, known as a colonoscope, which is inserted into the rectum and advanced through the entire colon. It allows healthcare providers to directly visualize the lining of the colon, identify abnormalities such as polyps, tumors, or inflammation, and even perform diagnostic procedures like biopsies or polypectomies during the same session. In contrast, esophagoscopy is specific to examining the esophagus, often used for diagnosing conditions related to swallowing, while barium studies utilize X-rays and a barium contrast solution to highlight the gastrointestinal tract but do not allow for direct visualization. Palliative surgery is generally aimed at relieving symptoms rather than diagnostic examination of the colon. Therefore, for the purpose of visual examination of the colon itself, colonoscopy is the definitive procedure.

5. What is one of the major implications of a malignant tumor's uncontrolled cell growth?

- A. Reduced demand for nutrients
- B. Functional loss of normal tissues**
- C. Consistent growth pattern
- D. Normal immune response

A malignant tumor's uncontrolled cell growth leads to a functional loss of normal tissues. As these cancerous cells proliferate, they can invade and overwhelm surrounding healthy tissues, disrupting their normal functions. This invasive growth can compromise the organ's ability to perform its physiological roles, leading to various symptoms depending on the organ affected. For example, a tumor in the lung may obstruct airways and impair breathing, while a tumor in the liver can affect metabolic processes. This loss of function is a significant concern in oncology nursing, as it directly impacts patient quality of life and can lead to severe complications or even organ failure. The other options do not accurately describe the implications associated with malignant tumors. Nutrient demand is typically increased as cancer cells require more resources to sustain their rapid growth. A consistent growth pattern is not characteristic of malignant tumors, as they often invade different tissues unpredictably. Finally, a normal immune response is often hindered in the presence of malignant tumors, as these tumors can evade immune detection and suppression.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Which cancer is commonly associated with the Human Papillomavirus (HPV)?

- A. Colon Cancer
- B. Skin Cancer
- C. Cervical Cancer**
- D. Liver Cancer

Cervical cancer is most commonly associated with Human Papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is a group of more than 200 related viruses, of which about 14 are known to be cancer-causing (oncogenic). Among these, HPV types 16 and 18 are responsible for the majority of cervical cancer cases. The virus is primarily transmitted through sexual contact and can lead to the development of precancerous lesions in the cervix, which, if left untreated, may progress to cancer. The link between HPV and cervical cancer is well-established, making HPV vaccination an important preventive measure in reducing the incidence of this cancer in both women and men, as it also plays a role in other cancers, including some head and neck cancers.

9. What is the purpose of internal radiation therapy?

- A. To externally bombard the cancerous tissue
- B. To deliver radiation directly to the tumor**
- C. To enhance blood flow to the tumor site
- D. To reduce symptoms of anxiety in patients

The purpose of internal radiation therapy, also known as brachytherapy, is to deliver radiation directly to the tumor. This technique involves placing a radioactive source inside or very close to the tumor itself, allowing for a concentrated dose of radiation to target cancerous cells while minimizing exposure to surrounding healthy tissues. By using this method, healthcare providers can maximize the treatment's effectiveness against the tumor and reduce the side effects that might occur if radiation were delivered externally. This approach is particularly beneficial for certain types of cancers, where direct application of radiation can be more effective than external methods. It allows for a more localized treatment, which can support better outcomes and potentially lower the risk of damage to adjacent organs. The design of internal radiation therapy also often facilitates shorter treatment times, as higher doses can be administered over a shorter period compared to external radiation therapies.

10. Which type of radiative exposure is directly linked to an increased risk of skin cancer?

- A. Infrared radiation
- B. Ultraviolet radiation**
- C. X-ray radiation
- D. Microwave radiation

Ultraviolet radiation is directly linked to an increased risk of skin cancer due to its ability to penetrate the skin and cause damage to DNA within the skin cells. This type of radiation is emitted primarily by the sun and tanning beds, and it can lead to mutations that result in the uncontrolled growth of skin cells, ultimately leading to various types of skin cancer, including melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma. The specific wavelengths of ultraviolet radiation that are most harmful are UVB and UVA rays. UVB rays are responsible for sunburn and play a significant role in developing skin cancer, while UVA rays penetrate the skin more deeply and contribute to aging and skin cancer risk. Reducing exposure to UV radiation through protective measures like wearing sunscreen, protective clothing, and avoiding the sun during peak hours can significantly decrease the risk of skin cancer.

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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