

ONS/ONCC CHEMOTHERAPY IMMUNOTHERAPY CAQ RENEWAL 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. Which type of cancer follow-up typically requires physical exams?**
 - A. Only blood-related cancers
 - B. All types of cancers
 - C. Only skin cancers
 - D. Only solid tumors
- 2. What role does coenzyme Q10 play regarding cardiotoxicity in chemotherapy?**
 - A. It prevents cardiotoxicity
 - B. It increases the risk of cardiotoxicity
 - C. It has no effect on cardiotoxicity
 - D. It enhances effectiveness of chemotherapy
- 3. What does extravasation refer to in chemotherapy administration?**
 - A. The successful delivery of medication into the bloodstream
 - B. The accidental leakage of medication into surrounding tissue
 - C. The required pause in treatment for patient assessment
 - D. The injection of medication into muscle instead of a vein
- 4. Why is patient education crucial during chemotherapy treatment?**
 - A. Patients can skip doses without consequences
 - B. It helps patients understand their treatment and manage side effects
 - C. Patients should only rely on healthcare providers for all decisions
 - D. Education is unnecessary if patients are hospitalized
- 5. At what age does the chance of developing colorectal cancer markedly increase?**
 - A. 40
 - B. 50
 - C. 60
 - D. 70

- 6. What advantage do hormonal therapies provide in breast cancer treatment?**
- A. They eradicate all cancer cells
 - B. They target hormone receptors to inhibit tumor growth
 - C. They prevent metastasis to the brain
 - D. They are used as the sole treatment option
- 7. What is a relevant nursing assessment for patients undergoing immunotherapy?**
- A. Promoting physical activity to enhance recovery
 - B. Monitoring for signs of immune-related adverse effects
 - C. Assessing nutritional needs exclusively
 - D. Regularly scheduling imaging studies
- 8. How should Mr. Patterson handle situations where chemotherapy is spilled?**
- A. Use paper towels to clean it
 - B. Seal off the area and wait for help
 - C. Use the spill kit provided
 - D. Flush it with water
- 9. When administering sodium thiosulfate for extravasation, what is the correct route?**
- A. Intravenously
 - B. Subcutaneously
 - C. Intramuscularly
 - D. Orally
- 10. What is the significance of tumor lysis syndrome in chemotherapy?**
- A. A condition that enhances drug effectiveness
 - B. A potentially life-threatening condition due to rapid cell death
 - C. An indicator of successful chemotherapy
 - D. A side effect of immunotherapy

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 type of cancer follow-up typically requires physical exams?

- A. Only blood-related cancers
- B. All types of cancers**
- C. Only skin cancers
- D. Only solid tumors

Physical examinations are a critical component of follow-up for all types of cancers. These exams are essential for assessing a patient's overall health, monitoring for any signs of recurrence, and evaluating the effectiveness of ongoing treatment. A healthcare provider can detect potential issues through a physical exam, such as new lumps, changes in existing masses, or other physical signs indicative of cancer progression or treatment side effects. Blood-related cancers, skin cancers, and solid tumors all benefit from this attentive and thorough approach. Each type of cancer presents unique follow-up challenges and considerations, but the principle of conducting regular physical exams remains consistent across the board. This multifaceted approach to follow-up care ensures that all aspects of the patient's health are managed effectively.

2. What role does coenzyme Q10 play regarding cardiotoxicity in chemotherapy?

- A. It prevents cardiotoxicity**
- B. It increases the risk of cardiotoxicity
- C. It has no effect on cardiotoxicity
- D. It enhances effectiveness of chemotherapy

Coenzyme Q10, also known as ubiquinone, serves as a crucial antioxidant in the body and plays a significant role in cellular energy production. In the context of chemotherapy, particularly with certain agents known to induce cardiotoxicity (like doxorubicin), coenzyme Q10 has been studied for its potential protective effects on cardiac tissue. Research indicates that coenzyme Q10 can help mitigate oxidative stress in the heart, which is one of the primary mechanisms through which some chemotherapeutic agents cause damage. By reducing oxidative stress, coenzyme Q10 may help protect cardiac cells from injury, thereby preventing or reducing the incidence of cardiotoxicity associated with certain chemotherapy drugs. The other options don't reflect the current understanding of coenzyme Q10's role in cardiotoxicity. It does not increase the risk of cardiotoxicity, nor is it considered to have no effect on this side effect. Moreover, while coenzyme Q10's antioxidant properties suggest it may help improve the overall health of patients undergoing chemotherapy, its primary action is not directly linked to enhancing the effectiveness of chemotherapy drugs themselves. Instead, the focus is on its potential to safeguard against cardiac damage.

3. What does extravasation refer to in chemotherapy administration?

- A. The successful delivery of medication into the bloodstream
- B. The accidental leakage of medication into surrounding tissue**
- C. The required pause in treatment for patient assessment
- D. The injection of medication into muscle instead of a vein

Extravasation in the context of chemotherapy administration specifically refers to the accidental leakage of medication from a blood vessel into the surrounding tissue. This situation can occur when a catheter or intravenous line is mispositioned, damaged, or when it fails to remain in the vein while administering drugs. This leakage can lead to serious complications, including pain, swelling, and tissue damage, depending on the type and volume of the drug involved. Recognizing and responding to extravasation quickly is essential to minimize potential harm to the patient. The other choices do not accurately describe extravasation. The successful delivery of medication into the bloodstream is indicative of proper IV administration, while a required pause in treatment for patient assessment does not relate to the physical handling of Chemotherapy drugs. Lastly, injecting medication into muscle instead of a vein pertains to a different type of administration error and not to extravasation.

4. Why is patient education crucial during chemotherapy treatment?

- A. Patients can skip doses without consequences
- B. It helps patients understand their treatment and manage side effects**
- C. Patients should only rely on healthcare providers for all decisions
- D. Education is unnecessary if patients are hospitalized

Patient education is crucial during chemotherapy treatment primarily because it empowers patients to understand their treatment regimen and effectively manage potential side effects. When patients are informed about their chemotherapy drugs, how they work, what side effects to expect, and strategies to mitigate those effects, they can play an active role in their care. This understanding can alleviate anxiety, enhance adherence to the treatment plan, and improve overall outcomes. Knowing what to expect allows patients to recognize side effects early and communicate these to their healthcare team, enabling timely interventions when necessary. Additionally, educated patients are more likely to engage in discussions about their treatment options and make informed decisions regarding their care. While the other options imply limitations on patient engagement or suggest that education is not necessary, they do not reflect the reality of patient-centered care. Education fosters a collaborative environment where patients work alongside their providers rather than solely relying on them, and it is beneficial regardless of the patient's setting, including those who are hospitalized.

5. At what age does the chance of developing colorectal cancer markedly increase?

- A. 40
- B. 50**
- C. 60
- D. 70

The chance of developing colorectal cancer significantly increases at age 50. This marks the age at which routine screening tests like colonoscopies are typically recommended for average-risk individuals. Data indicates that the incidence of colorectal cancer rises sharply in the population starting around this age, reflecting a combination of genetic, lifestyle, and environmental factors that contribute to cancer risk. Screening at this age allows for early detection, which is crucial because colorectal cancer can be asymptomatic in its early stages. By identifying and removing precancerous polyps during screenings, the progression to cancer can be prevented. Understanding this age threshold is important in the context of public health guidelines and the emphasis on preventive care strategies targeted toward adults as they reach 50 and beyond. This approach helps to reduce overall mortality associated with colorectal cancer through early intervention.

6. What advantage do hormonal therapies provide in breast cancer treatment?

- A. They eradicate all cancer cells
- B. They target hormone receptors to inhibit tumor growth**
- C. They prevent metastasis to the brain
- D. They are used as the sole treatment option

Hormonal therapies in breast cancer treatment primarily work by targeting hormone receptors present on some breast cancer cells, such as estrogen and progesterone receptors. By inhibiting these hormone receptors, hormonal therapies can effectively slow down or even stop the growth of tumors that rely on these hormones for their proliferation. This targeted approach not only reduces tumor size but can also lead to a lower risk of recurrence. The other options do not accurately reflect the role of hormonal therapies in breast cancer. These therapies do not eradicate all cancer cells; rather, they focus on disrupting the hormonal signals that encourage cancer growth. They also do not primarily function to prevent metastasis, particularly to specific organs such as the brain. Additionally, while hormonal therapies can be part of a treatment plan, they are typically not used as sole therapy but rather in conjunction with other treatments like surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation, depending on the individual case and cancer characteristics.

7. What is a relevant nursing assessment for patients undergoing immunotherapy?

- A. Promoting physical activity to enhance recovery
- B. Monitoring for signs of immune-related adverse effects**
- C. Assessing nutritional needs exclusively
- D. Regularly scheduling imaging studies

Monitoring for signs of immune-related adverse effects is critical for patients undergoing immunotherapy. This type of treatment harnesses the body's immune system to fight cancer, which can result in unintended activation of immune responses. These responses can manifest as immune-related adverse effects (IRAEs) that may affect various organ systems, such as the skin, gastrointestinal tract, liver, endocrine glands, and lungs. By routinely assessing for symptoms such as rash, diarrhea, liver function abnormalities, endocrine dysfunction (such as hyperthyroidism or adrenal insufficiency), and respiratory issues, nurses can identify potential complications early. This proactive approach is essential for managing side effects and ensuring that any required interventions or adjustments to treatment are made in a timely manner. While promoting physical activity, assessing nutritional needs, and scheduling imaging studies are all important aspects of patient care, they do not directly address the unique challenges and complications associated with immunotherapy. Therefore, the emphasis on monitoring immune-related adverse effects highlights the need for vigilance in recognizing and managing these potentially serious side effects.

8. How should Mr. Patterson handle situations where chemotherapy is spilled?

- A. Use paper towels to clean it
- B. Seal off the area and wait for help
- C. Use the spill kit provided**
- D. Flush it with water

When dealing with chemotherapy spills, it is critical to follow proper protocols to ensure safety and minimize exposure to hazardous materials. Using the spill kit provided is the best course of action because these kits are specifically designed to contain and safely clean up hazardous substances. They typically include absorbent materials, personal protective equipment (PPE), and instructions for the safe handling of the spilled chemotherapy agent. Utilizing a spill kit helps prevent environmental contamination and reduces the risk of exposure to staff, patients, and the surrounding area. The materials in the spill kit are tailored to effectively contain the specific type of chemotherapy involved, ensuring that it is managed safely and efficiently. In contrast, using paper towels without the appropriate protective equipment may expose the person cleaning up to toxic substances, while flushing the area with water could dilute the spill but might not effectively contain it or address the hazards. Sealing off the area and waiting for help may delay necessary actions, allowing the hazardous material to remain a risk for a longer duration. Therefore, following established spill response protocols and utilizing the spill kit is the best practice in this scenario.

9. When administering sodium thiosulfate for extravasation, what is the correct route?

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

Sodium thiosulfate is administered subcutaneously for the treatment of extravasation, which occurs when a chemotherapy agent leaks into the surrounding tissue. Using the subcutaneous route allows for targeted delivery to the affected area where the extravasation has occurred. This route is effective in neutralizing the harmful effects of certain chemotherapy agents that cause tissue damage when they extravasate, helping to reduce the risk of serious complications. While other routes are considered for various medications, in the case of sodium thiosulfate, subcutaneous administration is specifically chosen to optimize its therapeutic effect at the site of tissue injury. This is crucial in managing extravasation to prevent further damage and promote better healing outcomes.

10. What is the significance of tumor lysis syndrome in chemotherapy?

- A. A condition that enhances drug effectiveness
- B. A potentially life-threatening condition due to rapid cell death**
- C. An indicator of successful chemotherapy
- D. A side effect of immunotherapy

The significance of tumor lysis syndrome in chemotherapy is primarily associated with its status as a potentially life-threatening condition resulting from the rapid destruction of cancer cells. When chemotherapy is administered, especially in cases of highly proliferative tumors, a large number of cancer cells can die quickly, releasing their intracellular components into the bloodstream. This sudden release can lead to metabolic abnormalities, such as hyperuricemia, hyperphosphatemia, hyperkalemia, and hypocalcemia, which can cause severe complications, including acute kidney injury, cardiac arrhythmias, and even death if not managed promptly. Understanding tumor lysis syndrome is crucial for healthcare providers, as it underscores the importance of monitoring at-risk patients closely and implementing preventive measures, such as hydration and the use of drugs like allopurinol or rasburicase to mitigate the risk of these dangerous outcomes. Thus, recognizing tumor lysis syndrome as an urgent clinical issue is essential in the context of chemotherapy treatment.

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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