Review Calculations related to medications and IV drips, Basic Safety and Infection Control, Core Measures, National Patient Safety Goals, Pain Management, and Blood Administration.

Review assessment, interventions, monitoring, and care for conditions commonly encountered in oncology nursing, including:

- Anaphylaxis, signs and symptoms
- Blood transfusion reaction, discontinue transfusion, maintain patent IV
- Breast cancer, bone metastasis
- Colon cancer, Stage III
- Dehydration, indicated by increase in BUN
- Documenting pressure ulcer, non-blanchable
- Fatigue, managing at end-of-life, schedule activities when the patient has most energy
- Hypercalcemia, recognizing signs and symptoms
- Lung cancer, small cell; non-small cell
- Mucositis, grade 2, frequent oral care
- Muscle weakness, paresthesia, fall precautions
- Non-Hodgkins lymphoma
- Neutropenia, handwashing to prevent infection
- Pain management, end-of-life; chronic, scheduled long-acting oral dosing: identify need to increase morphine dose
- Pancreatic cancer, end-stage
- Thrombocytopenia, prophylactic stool softeners
- Tumor lysis syndrome, hyperuricemia

Review action, preparation, monitoring, and precautions related to medications commonly used in oncology, such as:

- Allopurinol (Zyloprim®) w/ CMF therapy
- Benzodiazepines, fall risk
- Capecitabine (Xeloda®), BSA calculation given height in cm and weight in kg, dose calculation, swallow whole
- CMF therapy, which consists of cyclophosphamide (Cytoxan®), methotrexate (Folex®), and fluorouracil (5-FU®), 2-3 liters daily fluid intake
- Cyclophosphamide, with mesna to prevent bladder toxicity
- Cytarabine (Ara-C®), dosage calculation for IV infusion, given mg/m²/day.
- Doxorubicin (Adriamycin®), blood return; chest X-ray when no blood return
- Etoposide (VP-16®), anaphylaxis
- Gemcitabine (Gemzil®), frequent oral hygiene for grade 2 mucositis
- Ifosfamide, with mesna to prevent bladder toxicity
- Insulin sliding scale
• Mesna (Mesnex®), to reduce risk of bladder toxicity with cyclophosphamide or ifosfamide
• Mitomycin via bladder installation, use goggles or face shield
• Morphine, IV drip; extended-release, toxicity; identify need to increase dose
• Naloxone (Narcan®), prevent painful crisis by judicious administration
• Ondansetron (Zofran®) for relief of nausea
• Oxycodone controlled-release (Oxycontin® controlled-release), tablet calculation
• Paclitaxel (Taxol®) + carboplatin (Paraplatin®), falls precautions
• Rituximab (Rituxan®), cardiac adverse effects: hypotension, arrhythmia
• Vesicants, precautions. With infiltration, stop infusion, disconnect tubing, aspirate IV cannula
• Vincristine (Oncovin®), blood return

Review Laboratory Results commonly encountered in oncology, such as

• BUN, indicator of dehydration
• Hemoglobin and hematocrit
• Hyperuricemia, indicator of tumor lysis syndrome
• Platelet count
• Serum glucose
• Serum electrolytes: sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus
• WBC count

Review principles and practices related to safety and infection prevention, including

• Prevent aspiration with vomiting, upright or side lying position
• CAUTI-prevention bundle, reassess continued need for catheter
• Chemotherapy spill, limit access and follow spill protocol
• Fall risk, elderly/benzodiazepines
• Handwashing w/ C. Diff
• Neutropenia, importance of handwashing
• Patient identifiers
• Scrub the injection port with an alcohol wipe before administering medication

Review principles and practices of communication with patients and family, including

• Patient satisfaction, importance of communication
• Radiation therapy precautions, photosensitivity
• Temperature elevation after 2nd cycle chemotherapy
• Immunizations with multiple myeloma, inactivated flu vaccine only
• Delayed wound healing as a result of disease process
• Doxorubicin (Adriamycin®), urine red-colored
• Treatment plan, difference of opinion among patient, family, nurse: encourage communication, suggest professional mediator or counsellor

Review measures to prevent CMS Hospital Acquired Conditions, including

• Blood transfusion reaction: recognize symptoms, correct action
• CAUTI prevention, reassess continued need for catheter
• Skin assessment
• Risk for falling

Review calculations, including

• BSA
• Medication protocols
• Sliding scale
• IV drip rate, calculating drops per minute