EVOLVE CANCER TREATMENT AND CARE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://evolvecancertreatmentcare.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What might persistent elevation of CEA indicate in a colorectal cancer patient?

A. Infection

B. Remission

C. Incomplete surgery

D. Successful treatment

2. When considering the goal of curing testicular cancer, treatment is based on which principle?

A. Surgery is the only necessary treatment.

B. Therapy will include a combination of treatment modalities.

C. Only radiation therapy will be used.

D. Chemotherapy alone is sufficient for treatment.

3. How are side effects from radiation therapy typically managed?

A. Symptom management with medications, skin care, and dietary changes

B. Increased physical activity and rest

C. Completely stopping all medications

D. Intensive surgical interventions

4. What is the primary role of oncologists in cancer care?

A. To perform surgical procedures only

B. To diagnose cancer, manage treatment plans, and provide follow-up care

C. To offer radiotherapy exclusively

D. To focus on palliative care without curative options

5. What action should a nurse take to protect themselves from radiation hazards while caring for a patient undergoing brachytherapy?

A. Use shielding when providing any care to the patient.

B. Provide care without any safety measures.

C. Keep the patient in a separate room at all times.

D. Limit patient contact to 30 minutes per day.

SAMPLE

6. What should the nurse prioritize when a patient exhibits signs of decreased consciousness and muted heart sounds?

A. Call for immediate medical assistance.

B. Administer pain relief medications.

C. Encourage the family to discuss further care.

D. Immediately implement all intervention protocols.

7. Which type of immunotherapy uses the patient's own immune cells?

A. Monoclonal antibody therapy

B. Chemotherapy

C. CART-cell therapy

D. Checkpoint inhibitors

8. How does immunotherapy differ from traditional chemotherapy?

A. Immunotherapy uses radiation; chemotherapy does not

B. Immunotherapy directly kills cells; chemotherapy stimulates the immune system

C. Immunotherapy stimulates the body's immune system to attack cancer; chemotherapy directly kills cells

D. Immunotherapy is only for early-stage cancers

9. Why is follow-up care important after cancer treatment?

A. To resume normal daily activities

B. To monitor for recurrence and manage ongoing health

C. To improve nutrition

D. To support lifestyle changes

10. A patient with cancer has a total serum protein level of 6.4 mg/dL. What does this indicate about the patient's nutritional status?

A. The protein level is low and indicates malnutrition.

B. The protein level is normal, indicating no malnutrition.

C. The protein level is high, indicating possible dehydration.

D. The protein level needs further investigation for accuracy.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What might persistent elevation of CEA indicate in a colorectal cancer patient?

A. Infection

B. Remission

C. Incomplete surgery

D. Successful treatment

Persistent elevation of Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) levels in a colorectal cancer patient is most commonly associated with the possibility of incomplete surgery. CEA is a tumor marker that is often used to monitor treatment response and disease progression in patients with colorectal cancer. When surgery is performed to remove a tumor, a successful outcome would typically result in a decrease in CEA levels, reflecting the removal of cancerous tissue. If CEA levels remain elevated following surgical treatment, it may suggest that not all of the cancerous tissue was successfully removed, indicating the presence of residual disease. In some cases, high CEA can also imply the potential for recurrence, necessitating further investigation or intervention. In contrast, while elevated CEA levels can occur due to several reasons such as infection or other non-cancerous conditions, these do not specifically align with the context of monitoring colorectal cancer. Remission signifies a lack of disease activity, which would typically correlate with lowered CEA levels, and successful treatment would also be associated with reduced CEA values. Hence, the correct context for persistent elevated CEA specifically points towards incomplete surgery in a colorectal cancer scenario.

2. When considering the goal of curing testicular cancer, treatment is based on which principle?

A. Surgery is the only necessary treatment.

B. Therapy will include a combination of treatment modalities.

C. Only radiation therapy will be used.

D. Chemotherapy alone is sufficient for treatment.

The goal of curing testicular cancer is best achieved through a combination of different treatment modalities. This approach is necessary because testicular cancer can vary in type and stage, and a multi-faceted treatment strategy enhances the likelihood of eradicating the cancer effectively. Using a combination of surgery, chemotherapy, and potentially radiation therapy allows for a tailored treatment plan that can address the specific characteristics of the cancer and the patient's overall health. Surgery is often the initial step to remove the tumor, followed by chemotherapy to target microscopic disease that may have spread, and, in some cases, radiation therapy may be included to eliminate remaining cancer cells. This integrative approach maximizes the chance of a successful outcome and minimizes the risk of recurrence. Other options that focus solely on one treatment method overlook the complexities of cancer treatment and the importance of a comprehensive plan that considers various clinical factors.

SAMPLE

3. How are side effects from radiation therapy typically managed?

A. Symptom management with medications, skin care, and dietary changes

B. Increased physical activity and rest

C. Completely stopping all medications

D. Intensive surgical interventions

Side effects from radiation therapy are often managed through a comprehensive approach focusing on symptom management. This can include the use of medications to alleviate discomfort, such as pain relievers or anti-nausea drugs. Skin care is crucial, especially since radiation can lead to skin irritation or burns in the treatment area. Patients may be advised on appropriate skin care regimens to promote healing and minimize irritation. Additionally, dietary changes may be recommended to ensure adequate nutrition and to counteract any gastrointestinal symptoms associated with treatment, such as nausea or changes in appetite. By utilizing this multi-faceted method, healthcare providers aim to enhance the quality of life for patients undergoing radiation therapy, addressing both physical symptoms and overall well-being. This holistic approach is essential as it can significantly improve a patient's comfort and ability to tolerate ongoing treatment.

4. What is the primary role of oncologists in cancer care?

A. To perform surgical procedures only

B. To diagnose cancer, manage treatment plans, and provide follow-up care

C. To offer radiotherapy exclusively

D. To focus on palliative care without curative options

The primary role of oncologists in cancer care encompasses diagnosing cancer, managing treatment plans, and providing follow-up care. Oncologists are medical doctors who specialize in the treatment of cancer, which includes determining the presence of cancer through various diagnostic tools, such as imaging studies and biopsies. Once a diagnosis is established, they develop comprehensive treatment plans that may involve surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, immunotherapy, or a combination of these modalities, tailored to the specific needs of each patient and type of cancer. Moreover, oncologists play a critical role in monitoring the patient's progress throughout treatment and after its completion, addressing any side effects, managing ongoing health issues, and adjusting treatment when necessary. This holistic approach ensures that patients receive continuous care, which is essential in the management of cancer and improving long-term outcomes. In contrast, options that suggest a restricted focus, such as performing surgical procedures only, offering radiotherapy exclusively, or focusing solely on palliative care without considering curative approaches, do not reflect the comprehensive responsibilities and expertise that oncologists hold in the multidisciplinary management of cancer.

SAMPLE

5. What action should a nurse take to protect themselves from radiation hazards while caring for a patient undergoing brachytherapy?

A. Use shielding when providing any care to the patient.

B. Provide care without any safety measures.

C. Keep the patient in a separate room at all times.

D. Limit patient contact to 30 minutes per day.

Using shielding when providing care to a patient undergoing brachytherapy is essential for protecting healthcare workers from radiation exposure. Brachytherapy involves placing radioactive material inside or near a tumor, which can emit radiation that could be harmful to those in close proximity. By utilizing appropriate shielding—such as lead aprons, shields, or barriers—nurses can significantly reduce their exposure to radiation while still providing necessary care to the patient. In addition to shielding, other safety practices must also be adhered to, including maintaining appropriate distances and minimizing the time spent near the patient. However, the primary means of mitigating radiation risk through physical barriers, like shielding, is crucial to ensure safety without compromising patient care. This approach aligns with the principles of radiation safety, emphasizing the importance of limiting exposure while providing necessary healthcare services.

6. What should the nurse prioritize when a patient exhibits signs of decreased consciousness and muted heart sounds?

A. Call for immediate medical assistance.

B. Administer pain relief medications.

C. Encourage the family to discuss further care.

D. Immediately implement all intervention protocols.

When a patient displays signs of decreased consciousness and muted heart sounds, prioritizing immediate medical assistance is crucial. Decreased consciousness can indicate a serious underlying condition such as reduced cerebral perfusion or neurological impairment, while muted heart sounds may suggest cardiogenic issues such as cardiac tamponade or severe hypovolemia. Both signs indicate a potentially life-threatening situation requiring swift and specialized medical evaluation and intervention. Calling for immediate medical assistance ensures that the patient receives timely assessment and treatment from a healthcare team trained to handle critical situations. This action can be life-saving, as early detection and intervention are key to improving patient outcomes in emergencies. In contrast, other options, while potentially important in different contexts, do not take precedence when faced with such alarming symptoms. Administering pain relief medications may not address the root cause of the patient's altered state and could even complicate the clinical picture. Encouraging family discussions about care can be important in addressing ongoing support and decision-making but should follow urgent medical evaluations. Implementing all intervention protocols immediately could lead to chaotic care without focusing on the most urgent need: ensuring the patient receives specialized help as quickly as possible.

SAMPLE

7. Which type of immunotherapy uses the patient's own immune cells?

A. Monoclonal antibody therapy

B. Chemotherapy

C. CART-cell therapy

D. Checkpoint inhibitors

The type of immunotherapy that employs the patient's own immune cells is CART-cell therapy, also known as CAR T-cell therapy. This innovative treatment involves modifying a patient's T cells to better recognize and attack cancer cells. In CART-cell therapy, T cells are collected from the patient, genetically altered in the lab to express a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) that targets specific markers on the cancer cells, and then infused back into the patient. This process allows the patient's own immune system to be harnessed and enhanced for a more effective anti-tumor response. The ability to use the patient's immune cells is significant, as it tailors the treatment to the individual's unique cancer profile, potentially improving efficacy and reducing the risk of rejection that may occur with other treatments that use donor immune cells. Monoclonal antibody therapy, while a form of immunotherapy, employs antibodies that are specifically designed to bind to cancer cells, but these are not derived from the patient's own immune cells. Chemotherapy, on the other hand, uses drugs to kill rapidly dividing cells, which include cancer cells but does not modify or utilize the immune system. Lastly, checkpoint inhibitors work by blocking proteins that suppress the immune response, thereby enhancing the body's existing immune response against cancer, but

8. How does immunotherapy differ from traditional chemotherapy?

A. Immunotherapy uses radiation; chemotherapy does not

B. Immunotherapy directly kills cells; chemotherapy stimulates the immune system

C. Immunotherapy stimulates the body's immune system to attack cancer; chemotherapy directly kills cells

D. Immunotherapy is only for early-stage cancers

Immunotherapy stands out from traditional chemotherapy primarily due to its mechanism of action in cancer treatment. In the context of option C, immunotherapy is designed to enhance or stimulate the body's immune system to recognize and attack cancer cells. This approach harnesses the natural defenses of the immune system, facilitating a targeted attack against cancer cells and potentially leading to long-lasting immunity against cancer recurrence. In contrast, traditional chemotherapy works primarily by directly targeting and killing rapidly dividing cells, which include not only cancer cells but also healthy cells that divide quickly, such as those in the bone marrow, digestive tract, and hair follicles. This can lead to a variety of unwanted side effects, as the treatment does not discriminate between cancerous and healthy cells. The correct answer highlights the fundamental difference in approach between these two modalities: while immunotherapy is about mobilizing the immune system, chemotherapy is focused on cellular damage and destruction. This understanding is crucial for appreciating how these treatments can be strategically employed in cancer care, often complementing each other in treatment regimens.

SAMPLE

9. Why is follow-up care important after cancer treatment?

A. To resume normal daily activities

B. To monitor for recurrence and manage ongoing health

C. To improve nutrition

D. To support lifestyle changes

Follow-up care after cancer treatment plays a crucial role primarily in monitoring for recurrence and managing ongoing health. Regular follow-up appointments allow healthcare providers to closely observe patients for any signs of cancer returning or new health issues resulting from previous treatments. This vigilant monitoring is essential because some cancers can recur even years after successful initial treatment, and early detection of recurrence often leads to more successful interventions. Moreover, follow-up care is not solely about watching for recurrence; it also involves managing any long-term side effects or complications arising from cancer treatment. Patients may experience ongoing physical and psychological health challenges, and follow-up care allows for appropriate management of these issues. Through this approach, healthcare providers can tailor support and treatment to the individual needs of the patient, ensuring comprehensive care that adapts as time goes on. While resuming normal daily activities, improving nutrition, and supporting lifestyle changes are all important aspects of holistic health care, they do not encapsulate the primary focus of follow-up care in the context of cancer treatment. The main goal of these follow-up visits is to safeguard the patient's ongoing health and proactively address any significant changes that may arise post-treatment.

10. A patient with cancer has a total serum protein level of 6.4 mg/dL. What does this indicate about the patient's nutritional status?

A. The protein level is low and indicates malnutrition.

B. The protein level is normal, indicating no malnutrition.

C. The protein level is high, indicating possible dehydration.

D. The protein level needs further investigation for accuracy.

In the context of serum protein levels, a total serum protein level of 6.4 mg/dL generally falls within the normal range. Normal serum protein levels for adults typically range from approximately 6.0 to 8.5 g/dL, though this can vary somewhat depending on the laboratory and specific reference ranges applied. A total serum protein level of 6.4 g/dL suggests that the patient is likely maintaining an adequate protein balance in their body, which is crucial for various physiological functions, including immune response and tissue repair. A normal serum protein level can indicate that the patient is not currently experiencing malnutrition, which is especially significant in cancer patients who are at risk for nutritional deficiencies due to factors like increased metabolic demands or difficulties in eating. Considering the other options, while a low protein level would suggest malnutrition, 6.4 g/dL does not support this assertion. A high protein level could indicate dehydration, but this value does not appear elevated. The need for further investigation might be warranted for more critical cases; however, with this serum protein reading being within the expected range, further tests specifically for accuracy in this case aren't inherently necessary unless there are other clinical signs requiring reassessment. Thus, identifying 6.

SAMPLE

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://evolvecancertreatmentcare.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE