
Dental Assisting Mock Exam

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DENTAL ASSISTING MOCK BOARD EXAM

1. **Who is the dental professional that 'promotes oral health through organized community efforts'?**
 - a) Dental spa personnel
 - b) Dental supply personnel
 - c) Dental lab technician
 - d) Dental public health personnel

2. **What is a dental specialty concerned with neonatal through adolescent patients as well as patients with special needs in these age groups?**
 - a) Pediatric dentistry
 - b) Orthodontics
 - c) Oral Pathology
 - d) Prosthodontics

3. **What does veracity refer to?**
 - a) Causing no harm
 - b) Being truthful
 - c) Fair treatment
 - d) Standards of conduct

4. **What is direct supervision?**
 - a) Level of supervision in which the dentist is physically present when the dental auxiliary performs delegated functions.
 - b) Level of supervision in which the dental auxiliary performs delegated functions according to the instructions of the dentist, who is not necessarily physically present.
 - c) Specific intraoral functions delegated to an auxiliary that require increased skill and training.
 - d) A and B

5. **Implied consent is a type of consent in which the patient's action indicates consent for treatment.**
True or false?
 - a) True
 - b) False

6. **What position is when the patient is in a reclined position with the head lower than the feet?**
 - a) Subsupine
 - b) Supine
 - c) Reclined
 - d) Static

- 7. For right handed dentists the 7-12 position is the ____.**
- a) Transfer zone
 - b) Assistants zone
 - c) Static zone
 - d) Operators zone
- 8. The assistant is usually positioned ____ than the operator?**
- a) Higher
 - b) Lower
 - c) Same level
 - d) A or C
- 9. What is the term referring to the lubricating fluid or the joints?**
- a) Pericardial
 - b) Synovial
 - c) Peritoneal
 - d) Occipital
- 10. The oral vacuum system that removes fluids rapidly is called ____?**
- a) Saliva ejector
 - b) HVE
 - c) High speed hand piece
 - d) Cavitron
- 11. What is the most common vasoconstrictor used in dentistry?**
- a) Glutaraldehyde
 - b) Epinephrine
 - c) Local anesthetic
 - d) Topical anesthetic
- 12. What is the injection that places anesthetic directly into cancellous bone (spongy bone)?**
- a) Infiltrations Anesthesia
 - b) Field Block Anesthesia
 - c) Intramuscular Sedation
 - d) Intraosseous Anesthesia
- 13. Some clients are anxious before their dental treatment, what can they do the night before to prepare themselves for the morning appointment and be less anxious?**

- a) Breathing exercises
- b) Oral sedation
- c) Not eating the night before
- d) Nitrous oxide

14. What would be recommended for remineralisation?

- a) Xylitol
- b) Chlorhexidine 0.12%
- c) Amalgam restorations
- d) A and B

15. What allows for easy cleaning of the toothbrush head?

- a) Smaller tufts
- b) Larger tufts
- c) Widely spaced
- d) Narrow spaced

16. Why are natural toothbrushes no longer used?

- a) Too hard
- b) Hard to find
- c) Expensive
- d) Unsanitary

17. Which is caused by ventricular contraction?

- a) Systolic pressure
- b) Diastolic pressure
- c) Pulse pressure
- d) A and C

18. What is the Sphygmomanometer?

- a) Consists of an inflatable cuff and two tubes
- b) Consists of an inflatable cuff and three tubes
- c) Consists of a pressure gauge and two tubes
- d) Consists of a pressure gauge and three tubes

19. What is the Molybdenum cup used for?

- a) Angles the electrical beam
- b) Covered with a seal of glass
- c) A filter
- d) Focus the electrons toward the anode

20. What does the step-down transformer do?

- a) Corrects minor variations in line voltage
- b) Decreases voltage to approximately 3 volts to heat the filament and form the electron cloud
- c) Increases the current from 110 volts to 60-90 kVp to produce x-ray photons
- d) A and B

21. What is the first step in x-ray production?

- a) The anode is heated positive and the cathode negative, going into the tungsten filament
- b) Tungsten filament is heated, electron cloud is produced
- c) Electrons are geared towards the focal spot
- d) The anode changes to negative

22. What is one use for occlusal radiographs?

- a) Impacted teeth
- b) Salivary duct calculi
- c) Cancer
- d) A and B

23. What radiograph would be best to take for clients with trismus?

- a) Bitewing
- b) Periapical
- c) Occlusal
- d) Panoramic

24. What are the 5 A's in order for the smoking cessation program?

- a) Arrange, assist, assess, advise, and ask
- b) Assist, advise, arrange, assess, and ask
- c) Ask, arrange, assess, assist, and advise
- d) Ask, advise, assess, assist, and arrange

25. What is involved with "Assist" in the smoking cessation program?

- a) Discussing with the client about tobacco use
- b) Discussing oral cancer and why smokers could be at a higher risk
- c) Setting a quit date
- d) Following up by telephone

26. Which component of penetrates the rubber diaphragm of the dental cartridge?

- a) Hub
- b) Injection end
- c) Cartridge end
- d) None of the above

27. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Aspiration should be done periodically throughout the injection
- b) Negative aspiration is needed for all clients with disabilities

- c) Sharps disposal system is not needed if the needle is disposable
- d) A cartridge can be stored in a disinfectant solution for 24 hours

28. What is the Gow-Gates technique?

- a) Anesthetizes molars, premolars and canines
- b) Mandible teeth to midline; body of mandible; inferior portion of ramus
- c) First and second premolars, mesiobuccal root of first molar, and associated supporting structures
- d) Incisors and canines of the mandible

29. What does the ASA – Anterior Superior Alveolar injection anesthetize?

- a) The palatal tissue from the teeth to midline from distal of third molar to canine
- b) Facial tissue overlying individual teeth
- c) Overlying facial tissues and lip
- d) Overlying facial tissues only

30. How should dose be recorded for anesthetic?

- a) Cartridges or milliliters
- b) Milligrams
- c) Centimeters or cartridges
- d) A and B

31. Identify which of the following is used to make a collimator:

- A. Aluminum
- B. Copper
- C. Lead
- D. Tungsten

32. What is the following image showing:



- a) Elongation
- b) Foreshortening
- c) Tilted occlusal plane
- d) Overexposure

33. What is wrong with the following image:



- a) Overlap
- b) Too many amalgams
- c) Curve of spee
- d) Sinus not shown

34. What is wrong with this image:



- a) Fixer spots are splashed on the film
- b) Developer spots are splashed on the film
- c) Static on the film
- d) Light exposed in areas where the spots are

35. What is the image showing?



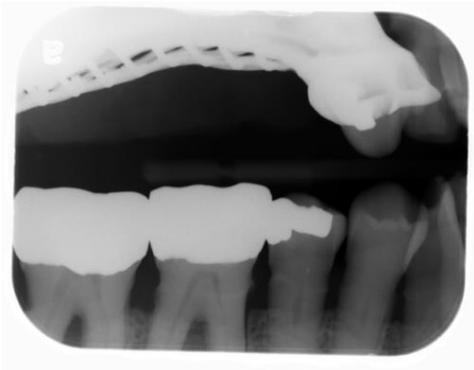
- a) Periapical sensors
- b) Radiographs
- c) Sensors
- d) Tungsten target

36. What is wrong with the following?



- a) 46 not present
- b) Ghost image
- c) Earrings not removed
- d) B and C

37. What is wrong with the following?



- a) Implants on the maxillary
- b) Complete upper denture not removed
- c) Cannot see the apices
- d) Partial upper denture not removed

38. What is wrong with the following?



- a) Foreshortening
- b) Stud earring shown
- c) Frame of glasses shown
- d) Maxillary tuberosity

39. What does CMRS mean?

- a) Complete Mouth Radiation Series
- b) Complete Mouth Radiographic Series
- c) Complete Mouth Rad Series
- d) Complete Mouth Radiology Series

40. Which of the following describes the use of a filter in a dental x-ray tube head?

- a) filter reduces the size and shape of the beam
- b) A filter removes low-energy x-rays
- c) A filter removes the dose or radiation to the thyroid gland
- d) A filter decreases the mean energy of the beam

41. Identify the maximum permissible dose (MPD) of an occupationally exposed person:

- A) 0.01 Sv/year
- B) 0.02 Sv/year
- C) 0.03 Sv/year
- D) 0.05 Sv/year

42. What are the differences between a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell?

- a) Prokaryotic has no nucleus
- b) Prokaryotic means true nucleus
- c) Prokaryotic has a membrane bound nucleus
- d) A and C

43. What is facultative bacteria?

- a) Can live with oxygen or without
- b) Can only live with oxygen
- c) Can only live without oxygen
- d) Does not like oxygen

44. When ingested, 90-95% of fluoride is absorbed through the...?

- a) Liver and large intestine
- b) Stomach and large intestine
- c) Stomach and small intestine
- d) Heart and both intestines

45. At age 11, an individual who has lived in a non-fluoridated community since birth moves to an area in which the water contains 10 ppm of fluoride. At age 35, he is likely to exhibit..?

- a) Very large permanent teeth
- b) Thyroid issues
- c) Skeletal fluorosis
- d) Possible congenitally missing teeth

46. Name the two most common causes of death in acute fluoride poisoning.

- a) Liver failure and death
- b) Respiratory paralysis and liver disease
- c) Cardiac failure and respiratory paralysis
- d) Choking on vomit and liver failure

47. Which of the following is found in the body of a prescription?

- a) Name of drug
- b) Address of prescriber
- c) Telephone # of prescriber
- d) Date

48. The abbreviations of ac means?

- a) With meals
- b) After meals
- c) Before meals
- d) With water and a meal

49. What does the following image show?



- a) Amalgam tattoos
- b) Plica fimbriata
- c) Fordyce granules
- d) Melanin pigmentation

50. What does the following image show?



- A) Attrition
- B) Supragingival calculus
- C) Labial nodule
- D) Labial melanotic macule

51. What is personal supervision?

- a) The dentist has diagnosed and authorized the condition to be treated, remains on the premises while the procedure is performed, and approves the work performed before dismissal of the patient.
- b) The dentist has authorized the procedure for a patient of record but need not be present when the authorized procedure is carried out by a licensed dental hygienist. The procedure is carried out in accordance with the dentist's diagnosis and treatment plan.
- c) While the dentist is personally treating a patient, the dental hygienist is authorized to aid in the treatment by concurrently performing a supportive procedure.
- d) All roles of the dental hygienist are considered to be interrelated within the context of improving the public's health by promoting oral health.

52. What method is to replace lost tissues and to rehab the oral cavity to a level where function is as near normal as possible after secondary prevention has not been successful?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) None of the above

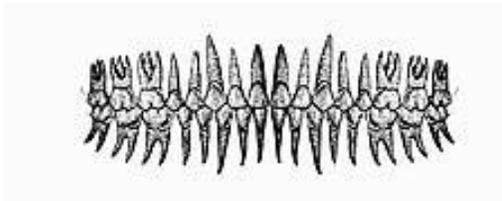
53. What does Subjective mean?

- a) Observation
- b) Client's compliant
- c) The dental hygienists observation
- d) The dental hygienists compliant and recommendation

54. What is an example of the following: Individual autonomy and respect for human being Confidentiality, Societal trust, Beneficence, Nonmaleficence, Justice and fairness and Veracity?

- a) Core values
- b) Ethic principles
- c) Professionalism principles
- d) Professional conduct

55. What age does the following image represent?



- a) 7 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 15 years
- d) 21 years

56. What age does the following image represent?



- a) 10 years
- b) 11 years
- c) 12 years
- d) 15 years

57. What age does the following image represent?



- a) 7 years
- b) 8 years
- c) 9 years
- d) 10 years

58. What is postural hypotension?

- a) The modified supine position when the head is lower than the heart
- b) Flat position with head and feet on the same level
- c) A fall in blood pressure associated with dizziness, syncope, and blurred vision that occurs upon standing or when standing motionless in a fixed position
- d) Naturally occurring concave forward curve present in the cervical and lumbar regions of the spine when viewed from the side.

59. How are charts documented and corrected?

- a) Written in ink, using white-out to fully block out the entry
- b) Written in ink, corrected with a single line through the error, writing the correct information immediately after and signing the entry
- c) Written in black ink, corrected with two lines through the error and writing correct information
- d) None of the above

60. What is an abnormal elevation of the body temperature above 37°C (98.6°F)?

- a) Pulse pressure
- b) Bradycardia
- c) Tachycardia
- d) Pyrexia

61. What is Anoxia?

- a) Temporary cessation of breathing; absence of spontaneous respirations
- b) Oxygen deficiency
- c) The heart relaxes between contractions

d) Higher than normal body temperature

62. Which of the following factors increase blood pressure?

- a) Exercise
- b) Oral contraceptives
- c) Eating
- d) All of the above

63. What is the foot pedal on a dental handpiece that controls the handpiece speed?

- a) Rheostat
- b) Saliva ejector
- c) Radiodent
- d) Hose

64. What is this?



- a) PFI
- b) Syringe
- c) Amalgam dispenser
- d) Hemostat

65. What is this?

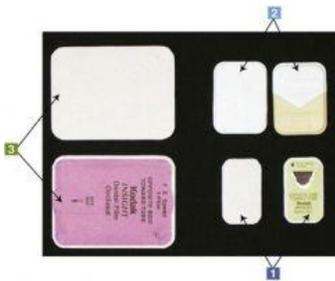


- a) Topical syringe
- b) Oraquix
- c) Benzocaine
- d) Anesthetic syringe

66. List what the following shows:



67. List what the following shows:



68. What is this?



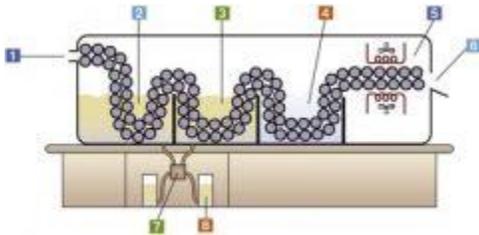
69. What is this?



70. What is this?



71. What is this?



72. What is a burnisher used for?

- a) Used to smooth rough margins of the restoration & to shape metal matrix bands.
- b) Carry amalgam into the preparation
- c) Smoothing composite before curing
- d) A and C

73. What is this object? What is it used for?



74. What is this object? What is it used for?



75. What is this object and what is it used for?



76. What is this?



77. What is this?



78. What are these?



79. What is this?



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80. What is this for?



81. What is this referring to when we are talking about the patient's ability to independently and continuously maintain an airway and respond appropriately to physical stimulation and/or verbal command?

- a) Analgesia
- b) Direct supervision
- c) Personal supervision
- d) Nitrous oxide

82. What is the nasopharynx?

- a) Begins at the posterior opening of the nose, and extends to the superior portion of the soft palate. It is the area of adenoid lymphatic tissue.
- b) Nose, mouth, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles.
- c) The purpose of routine inhalation conscious sedation procedures. the mouth is an accessory respiratory passage.
- d) None of the above

83. What is the trachea?

- a) A sedated state and in a semi-reclined position, the swallowing reflex may be depressed
- b) It is when you are in a deeply sedated or excitable state, the laryngeal muscles controlling vocal cord movement may spasm.
- c) Is a cartilage ring and membranous tube structure beginning at the inferior and the larynx, descending in the chest anterior to the esophagus
- d) It acts as a valve over the conductive airway by closing during swallowing. It prevents food, liquid or foreign objects from entering the airway.

The following are short answer questions –:

84. Can antibiotics be given in the case of a dry socket?

85. Your client is 21 years of age and reported to you that her only medication is birth control pills. What types of things should you make her aware of?

86. Discuss the steps in what happens when there is an allergic reaction?

87. If your patient has a latex allergy, what is the best time to see them?

- 88.** What is orthostatic hypotension?
- 89.** Discuss the differences between the pace makers made 20 years ago and the ones they currently make today? What is important to make patients aware?
- 90.** If a client is diagnosed with hypertension what are the steps towards treatment?
- 91.** In the event of an emergency, how is nitroglycerin used if the patient is having an angina attack?
- 92.** Where is pericoronitis found?
- 93.** What is the best way to treat sensitivity due to recession?
- 94.** If the patient is 17 and has their wisdom teeth, would you take a radiograph(s)?
- 95.** Is it possible to have 5 or more wisdom teeth?
- 96.** When is the best time to tell the patient to have their wisdom teeth removed?
- 97.** What is the type and percentage of fluoride used in the in-office tray technique?
- 98.** What is important to update at every patient appointment?
- 99.** If the patient has 4mm pocketing, what is important to discuss with them
What toothbrushing method should be recommended to a patient who has braces?