

Dental Hygiene Mock Exam

Answer Key

Dentalelle Tutoring

1. What are the three abscesses of the periodontium under classification of conditions?
 - a) Gingival, bone, and periodontal
 - b) Acute, chronic, and aggressive
 - c) **Pericoronal, periodontal, and gingival**
 - d) Endodontic, gingival and periodontal

Rationale - C is the correct answer, direct from the Darby text under 'Abscesses of the Periodontium'

2. Under health promotion and disease prevention - what is affective domain?
 - a) Concerned with levels of motor skills
 - b) Concerned with knowledge outcomes and intellectual skills
 - c) Concerned with oral health promotion
 - d) **Concerned with attitudes, interests, and appreciations**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Cognitive domain is B and Psychomotor domain is A.

3. What is Pilocarpine?
 - a) Used for clients taking anti-psychotic medications
 - b) Used for clients with gingival overgrowth
 - c) **Used for clients to increase saliva**
 - d) Used for clients with too much saliva

Rationale – C is the correct answer and direct from the Darby. Patients with xerostomia can get relief with this medication.

4. What are VSCs?
 - a) **Volatile sulphur compounds and higher in those with periodontal disease**
 - b) Volatile sulphur compounds and higher in those with gingivitis
 - c) Volatile sulphur compounds and higher in those with halitosis
 - d) Volatile sulphur compounds and higher in those with implants

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Microbial metabolism consists of hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide and dimethyl disulfide.

5. What is true about malodor?
- a) 90% exists systemically and 10% originates in the oral cavity
 - b) 20% exists systemically and 80% originates in the oral cavity
 - c) 90% originates in the oral cavity and 10% systemically
 - d) None are true

Rationale – C is the correct answer. Direct from the Darby.

6. What would be recommended for remineralization?
- a) Xylitol
 - b) Chlorhexidine 0.12%
 - c) Amalgam restorations
 - d) A and B

Rationale – D is the correct answer. C would never be correct, as amalgam restorations DO NOT release fluoride (therefore not promoting remineralization)

7. What allows for easy cleaning of the toothbrush head?
- a) Smaller tufts
 - b) Larger tufts
 - c) Widely spaced
 - d) Narrow spaced

Rationale - C is the correct answer.

8. Why are natural toothbrushes no longer used?
- a) Too hard
 - b) Hard to find
 - c) Expensive
 - d) Unsanitary

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Hollow ends allow microorganisms and debris to collect inside.

9. True or False - Research has shown a direct relation between gingival damage and the absence of end-rounding on a toothbrush?
- a) True
 - b) False

Rationale – True is the correct answer. END-ROUNDED is the most recommended toothbrush, natural toothbrushes for example are not able to be round-ended which is why they are also not recommended and nylon filaments are preferred.

10. Does the mercury thermometer the Dental Hygienist would use have a blue or red tip?
- a) Red
 - b) Blue

Rationale – Oral have the blue tip and rectal thermometers have the red tip. B is the correct answer. Used less often because of the probability for breakage and takes a lot longer to read.

11. Which is caused by ventricular contraction?

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

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Systolic pressure is the peak or highest pressure. Diastolic pressure is the lowest pressure.

12. 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

Rationale – A is the correct answer. One tube is connected to the pressure hand control bulb and the other the pressure gauge.

13. 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**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Also referred to as the focusing cup as part of the cathode.

14. 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

Rationale – B is the correct answer. C is the step-up transformer and the autotransformer is A.

15. 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

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Review the steps in x-ray production to make sure you know ALL the steps. Cloud of electrons produced, anode and cathode differences developed, electrons go back into tungsten filament after charges are laid on the anode and cathode, the cup controls direction of electron going toward the focal spot, electrons lose energy as they strike tungsten target, general radiation when speeding electrons stop, characteristic radiation when electron is displaced from its shell, x-rays leave the tube.

16. What is one use for occlusal radiographs?

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

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Can be used to determine fractures as well. The angulation is at 65+ degrees for maxillary and 55- for mandibular.

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

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

Rationale - D is the correct answer due to movement of the jaw.

18. How is Nicotine Gum used?

- a) “Chew, park, chew”
- b) “Chew, and swallow”
- c) “Chew, but do not swallow”
- d) “Chew on the left, chew on the right”

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Gum should be “chewed” and “parked” for about 30 minutes in the cheek or until the taste dissolves.

19. What Nicotine replacement therapy is released through the skin?

- a) Nicotine gum
- b) Nicotine patch
- c) Nicotine inhaler
- d) Nicotine Lozenge

Rationale - B is the correct answer. Gum is released in the mouth during chewing, inhaler is released in the mouth during inhalation or puffing, the spray is released through the lining of the nose, and lozenge is released in mouth as it dissolves.

20. 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

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Effective tobacco dependence intervention.

21. 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

Rationale – C is the correct answer. Advise is involved with discussing tobacco use and other concerns with the client. Arrange is following up by telephone. Assess is asking if the client is ready to quit and ask is asking if the client is ready to quit.

22. What is the proprietary name for Bupivacaine?
- a) Ultracaine
 - b) Septanest
 - c) Citanest Plain
 - d) **Marcaine**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. A is Articaine, B is Articaine, and C is Prilocaine

23. When is local anesthetic recommended for clients during a cleaning?
- a) **Probing depths of 4mm or greater**
 - b) Probing depths of 5mm or greater
 - c) Probing depths of 6mm or greater
 - d) Probing depths of 7mm or greater

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Also any area that may pose as a challenge or heavy instrumentation needed. Local anesthetic is client specific, some may require it where others may not.

24. Which component of penetrates the rubber diaphragm of the dental cartridge?
- a) Hub
 - b) Injection end
 - c) **Cartridge end**
 - d) None of the above

Rationale – C is the correct answer. Hub attaches the needle to the syringe, and the injection end penetrates the oral tissues.

25. 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

Rationale – A is the correct answer and only answer – the other statements are all false.

26. 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

Rationale – B is the correct answer. Make sure to review all injection sites for local anesthetic in your Darby or Mosby's text.

27. 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

Rationale - C is the correct answer.

28. How should dose be recorded for anesthetic?
- a) Cartridges or milliliters
 - b) Milligrams
 - c) Centimeters or cartridges
 - d) **A and B**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Dose can be recorded in cartridges, milliliters, or milligrams.

29. What is the correct root debridement stroke?
- a) **Light strokes**
 - b) Light to moderate strokes
 - c) Heavy strokes
 - d) The root should never be debrided

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Lighter pressure is applied as a curet disrupts and removes dental biofilm from the root surface of a previously root planed tooth.

30. How are ceramic stones lubricated when sharpening?
- a) With water
 - b) With Oil
 - c) **Dry or water**
 - d) Water or oil

Rationale – C is the correct answer. Oil must NOT be used.

31. What does honing mean?
- a) **Sharpening**
 - b) Scaling
 - c) Lubricating
 - d) Sterilizing

Rationale – A is the correct answer and honing has been applied to the process whereby the bur or wire edge is removed from the side of the cutting edge that was not reduced.

32. What do you need to do before sharpening?
- a) Maintain control and grasp the stone
 - b) Sterilize the stone with oil or water
 - c) Lubricate the stone first
 - d) **Analyze the cutting edge and establish proper angulation**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Maintain the angle with a firm grasp, and short strokes

33. Identify which of the following is used to make a collimator:
- A. Aluminum
 - B. Copper
 - C. Lead
 - D. Tungsten

Rationale – C is the correct answer.

34. What is the following image showing:



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

Rationale – C is the correct answer. An overexposed film would appear too dark and underexposed would be too light. Elongation is where the teeth appear too long and foreshortening is when the teeth appear too short.

35. What is wrong with the following image:



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

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Too many amalgams wouldn't be an issue since we can't determine if the client has too many, curve of spee is normal and wouldn't be a problem. The sinus would only show up in a maxillary PA or Panorex but never a bitewing.

36. 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

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Developer spots would appear DARK.

37. What is the image showing?



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

Rationale – C is the correct answer. These sensors can be flipped to make a bitewing so A is incorrect. Radiographs is an improper term because C is MORE correct.

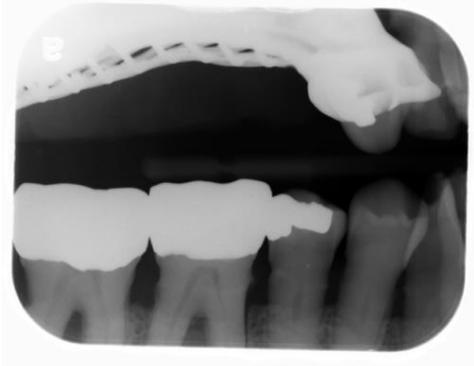
38. What is wrong with the following?



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

Rationale – D is the correct answer. Earrings in the radiograph are also referred to as a ‘ghost image’. 46 is present.

39. 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

Rationale – D is the correct answer and only answer. C is not correct because this is a bitewing, we wouldn't WANT to see the apices.

40. What is wrong with the following?



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

Rationale - C is the correct answer and only answer. This 'could' be showing a hoop earring but NOT a stud earring.

41. What does CMRS mean?

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

Rationale – B is the correct and only answer.

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

- a) 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

Rationale – B is the correct answer and only answer.

43. 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

Rationale – D is the correct answer.

44. Most of the upper cheek is fleshy, mainly formed by a mass of fat and muscle. What is the strong muscle felt in this area when the patient clenches his/her teeth together?
- a) Mentalis
 - b) **Masseter**
 - c) Epicranial
 - d) Styloglossus

Rationale – B is the correct answer.

45. What muscle of mastication is responsible for opening the mouth?
- a) Hypoglossal canal in the occipital bone
 - b) PSA
 - c) Lambdoidal
 - d) **Lateral pterygoid**

Rationale – D is the correct answer. A is not a muscle, B is referring to block anesthesia, C is a suture.

46. 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

Rationale - A is the correct answer - all other answers are referring to the eukaryotic cell.

47. 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

Rationale – A is the correct answer. Anaerobic bacteria lives without oxygen and aerobic bacteria need oxygen to live.

48. 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

Rationale - C is the correct and only answer.

49. 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

Rationale - C is the correct and only answer. 10 PPM is a lot more than the recommended fluoride to add to the community water supply!

50. 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

Rationale - C is the only correct answer.

51. Which of the following terms describes the actions of a tablet on the body after ingestion and absorption?
- a) Pharmacokinetics
 - b) **Pharmacodynamics**
 - c) Pharmacology
 - d) Toxicology

Rationale - B is the correct answer as this term best describes the actions of the tablet into the body.

52. Which of the following route of administration is used in emergency situations?
- a) Oral
 - b) Rectal
 - c) **Intravenous**
 - d) Buccal

Rationale – C is the correct answer. Oral would be used anytime, rectal would NEVER be used by a dental professional, and buccal is not a route of administration for emergency situations.

53. 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

Rationale – A is the best and only answer. Please review prescription writing in your pharmacology text!

54. The abbreviations of ac means?
- a) **With meals**
 - b) After meals
 - c) Before meals
 - d) With water and a meal

Rationale - A is the correct and only answer. Please review all abbreviations in your pharmacology text!

55. All of the following are types of drug-drug interactions except one. Which one is the exception?

- a) Metabolism
- b) Distribution
- c) Absorption
- d) Liberation

Rationale – D is the only correct answer.

56. Which of the following antibiotics is combined with amoxicillin in the treatment of localized aggressive periodontitis?

- a) Metronidazole
- b) Penicillin V
- c) Clarithromycin
- d) Erythromycin

Rationale – A is the correct answer.

57. Which of the following penicillin's is broad spectrum?

- a) Amoxicillin
- b) Penicillin V
- c) Penicillin G
- d) Azithromycin

Rationale – A is the best answer and its broad spectrum.

58. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are primarily used for all of the following purposes except?

- a) Ant-inflammatory
- b) Antibiotic
- c) Anticoagulant
- d) Analgesic

Rationale – B is the correct answer. An antibiotic is under a different category and only used if infection is present.

59. Orally administered drugs must pass thru the liver via hepatic portal vein prior to reaching general circulation and site of action, this is referred to as?

- a) Liver passing
- b) Pharmacology
- c) First pass effect
- d) Prophylaxis

Rationale – C is the best and only answer.

60. What does the following image show?



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

Rationale – D is the only correct answer. This is within normal limits and is never of any concern if seen in a client.

61. What does the following image show?



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

Rationale – D is the most correct because the macule is seen on the lip. You could not tell if the client has attrition from this photo and supra calculus would most likely be at the gingival margin (which is not shown). A nodule is raised so C cannot be the answer.

62. What is a Nevus?

- a) **Mole**
- b) Herpes
- c) AIDS lesion
- d) Vesicle

Rationale – A is the only correct answer.

63. What is Leukoedema?

- a) Congenital (Down's, MENIII, Neurofibro),
Acquired (angioedema, edentulous)
- b) Long filliform papillae on dorsal tongue
- c) Uncommon, buccal, palatal
- d) **Non-wipable, white often macular change, bilateral, buccal mucosa, disappears when stretched**

Rationale – D is the only correct answer. Non-wipable can be seen as a light white/blue color only on buccal mucosa.

64. What is important to know about the Periapical cyst?
- a) Vital tooth
 - b) **Non-vital tooth**
 - c) Must be drained
 - d) Where a tooth has been recently extracted

Rationale – B is the correct answer.

65. What is important to note about Periapical Granuloma?
- a) Granulation tissue at apex of vital tooth
 - b) **Treated with RCT or extraction**
 - c) Radiopaque
 - d) None of the above

Rationale – B is the only correct answer. The rest are false.

66. On the facial view of the Mandibular Canine:
- A) the mesial contact is more incisally located than the distal contact
 - B) the cusp tip is centered over the root mesiodistally
 - C) the CEJ is convex toward the apex
 - D) **all the above are true**

Rationale – D is the correct and only answer.

67. The mandibular central & lateral incisors are very similar in form, which anatomical feature of the mandibular Lateral incisor is least like the Mandibular central incisor?
- A) Attrition
 - B) Cusp of Carabelli
 - C) CEJ
 - D) **Cingulum**

Rationale – D is the only correct answer.

68. From the lingual view of the mandibular 1st premolar:
- A. The facial triangular ridge is quite prominent
 - B. both marginal ridges may be seen
 - C. the lingual cusp is mesial to center of crown
 - D. **all the above**

Rationale - D is the most correct answer.

69. From which view of the mandibular canine would the bifurcation of the root be evident?
- a) **Mesial**
 - b) Distal
 - c) Buccal
 - d) Lingual

Rationale - A is the correct and only answer.

70. Which of the following features are from the transverse ridge of the mandibular 1st premolar:
- A) Facial cusp slopes
 - B) Facial & lingual cusps
 - C) Facial & lingual triangular ridges
 - D) Mesial and distal marginal ridges

Rationale – C is the correct answer.

71. The major purpose of a professional code of ethics is to bind the members of a group together by expressing their goals and aspirations, as well as defined expected standards of behavior. Is this true or false?

a) TRUE

Rationale – This statement is true.

72. Identify an acid that is produced during metabolic process of the bacteria dental biofilm:
- a) Acetic acid
 - b) Lactic acid
 - c) Formic acid
 - d) All of the above

Rationale – D is the correct answer, all of these are acids produced. Propionic acid is another one that is also produced that is not included here.

73. What is the most common age group for braces to be applied?
- a) Preteen and teenage years
 - b) Children
 - c) Adults
 - d) A and C

Rationale – A is the correct answer, this is the most common age group. Braces can be applied as an adult as well but preferred as a preteen or teenage years because movement of the teeth is easier.

74. What is the Dental Hygiene Process of Care?
- a) The science and practice of the prevention of oral diseases: the integrated preventive and treatment services administered for a patient by a dental hygienist
 - b) The services within the framework of the total treatment plan to be carried out by the dental hygienist
 - c) Identification of an existing or potential oral health problem that a dental hygienist is qualified and licensed to treat.
 - d) An organized systematic group of activities that provides the framework for delivering quality dental hygiene care.

Rationale – D is the correct answer. A is dental hygiene care, B is dental hygiene care plan, and C is the dental hygiene diagnosis.

75. A dental health specialist whose primary concern is the maintenance of oral health and the prevention of oral disease. Who is this?

- a) Dental Hygienist
- b) Dentist
- c) Dental Assistant
- d) Patient

Rationale – A is the correct and best answer.

76. 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.

Rationale – C is the correct answer. A is direct supervision, B is general supervision and D is public health.

77. 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

Rationale – C is the correct answer. A involves measures carried out so that disease does not occur and is truly prevented, and B involves the treatment of early disease to prevent further progression of potentially irreversible conditions that, if not arrested, can lead eventually to extensive rehab treatment or loss of teeth.

78. What does Subjective mean?

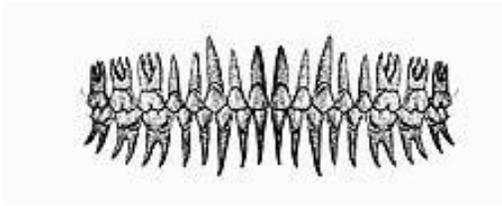
- a) Observation
- b) Client's compliant
- c) The dental hygienists observation
- d) The dental hygienists compliant and recommendation

Rationale – B is the correct and best answer.

79. 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

Rationale - A is the correct answer.

80. What age does the following image represent?



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

Rationale – D is the correct answer.

81. What age does the following image represent?



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

Rationale – B is the correct answer.

82. What age does the following image represent?



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

Rationale - A is the correct answer.

83. What is IFDH?

- a) International Federation Of Dental Hygienists
- b) International Federal of Dental Hygiene
- c) International Federation from Dental Hygiene
- d) International Focus of Dental Hygienists

Rationale - A is the correct answer.

84. Dr. Alfred C. Fones is the “Father” of Dental Hygiene - true or false?

- a) True
- b) False

Rationale - A is the correct answer.

85. 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.

Rationale - C is the correct answer, also called orthostatic hypotension. D is Lordosis, B is supine, and A is Trendelenburg.

86. 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

Rationale - B is the correct and only answer.

87. When the immune response is attenuated by administration of immunosuppressive drugs, by irradiation my, by malnutrition, or by certain disease processes - what does this mean?
- a) Cancer
 - b) Rheumatoid arthritis.
 - c) Immunocompromised
 - d) Bacteremia

Rationale - C is the best answer. A bacteremia by definition is presence of microorganisms in the bloodstream

88. What is an abnormal elevation of the body temperature above 37°C (98.6°F)?
- a) Pulse pressure
 - b) Bradycardia
 - c) Tachycardia
 - d) Pyrexia

Rationale - D is the best answer. A is the difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure; normally 40 mmHg, bradycardia is slow heartbeat and C is fast heartbeat.

89. 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

Rationale - B is the correct answer. A is apnea, C is diastole, and D is hyperthermia

90. Which of the following factors increase blood pressure?
- a) Exercise
 - b) Oral contraceptives
 - c) Eating
 - d) All of the above

Rationale - D is the correct answer because all factors could increase blood pressure.

91. What is a hemorrhagic spot of pinpoint to pinhead size?
- a) Purulent
 - b) Palpation
 - c) Punctate
 - d) Petechia

Rationale - D is the correct answer. A means discharging pus, B is a sense of touch, and C is marking something with points

92. What does growing outward mean?
- a) Exotosis
 - b) Exophytic
 - c) Erythema
 - d) None of the above

Rationale - B is the correct answer. A refers to bony growth, and C refers to redness to an area

93. What is bidigital palpation?
- a) Using the finger and thumb of the same hand
 - b) Using two fingers
 - c) Using a finger of one hand and finger of another
 - d) Using palm of one hand and finger of another

Rationale - A is the correct answer. Digital palpation is using 'one' finger.

94. What is an elevated lesion with a broad base?
- a) Pedunculated
 - b) Sclerosis
 - c) Sessile
 - d) Trismus

Rationale - C is the correct answer. Trismus is motor disturbance of the trigeminal nerve, especially spasm of the masticatory muscles with difficulty in opening the mouth, and sclerosis is induration or hardening

95. What is use of finger or fingers and thumb from each hand applied simultaneously in coordination?
- a) Bimanual palpation
 - b) Bidigital palpation
 - c) Bilateral palpation
 - d) Bipedal palpation

Rationale - A is the correct answer. Bilateral is when the two hands are used at the same time to examine corresponding structures on opposite sides of the body

96. What is a major factor of vitamins?
- a) Energy metabolism
 - b) Tissue synthesis
 - c) Antioxidants
 - d) All of the above

Rationale - D is the correct answer because all are major factors - also RBC synthesis is a major factor that wasn't listed above.

97. Is this true or false - Taste disorders are the result of decreasing taste bud function?
- a) True
 - b) False

Rationale - B is the correct answer. False - it is more often the result of loss of smell.

98. Which of the following does saliva NOT do.
- a) Aid in remineralization
 - b) Provide antibacterial action
 - c) Removes debris from teeth
 - d) It does all of the above

Rationale - D is the correct answer. Saliva does all of the above.

99. Bile is secreted in the _____ and stored in the _____.

- a) Liver, gallbladder
- b) Pancreas, liver
- c) Pancreas, gallbladder
- d) Adrenal gland, liver

Rationale - A is the correct answer and only answer.

100. _____ True or False - The large intestine has little or no digestive function.

- a) True
- b) False

Rationale - A is the correct answer.