DENTAL HYGIENE EXAMINATION

ON THE DENTAL PRACTICE ACT

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS
CHAPTER 4715. OF THE OHIO REVISED AND ADMINISTRATIVE CODES

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in your name, (Last Name, First Name) in the spaces provided on the answer sheet.

2. Select the most correct answer and fill in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.
(1) Which of the following statement(s) describes the role of the Ohio State Dental Board?
(a) The board is permitted to grant, refuse, suspend or revoke a dental hygiene license holder in accordance with the Revised Code 4715. and rules adopted thereunder.
(b) The Board establishes standards for the safe practice of dentistry and dental hygiene.
(c) The Board shall investigate evidence that appears to show that any person has violated any provision of the Revised Code 4715. and rules adopted thereunder.
(d) The Board shall adopt rules that define and establish requirements for universal blood and body fluid precautions.
(e) All of the above

(2) Each person who is licensed to practice dental hygiene in Ohio shall register with the Ohio State Dental Board
(a) On or before the last day of December in any even-number year.
(b) Upon receiving a letter from the Treasurer.
(c) On or before the last day of December of the odd-number years regardless of initial issuance of the license.
(d) To pay continuing education fees for required coursework.

(3) A dental hygiene license is renewable by completing a minimum of 24 (twenty-four) hours of continuing dental hygiene education. These educational programs may be offered by which of the following agencies?
(a) The Ohio State Dental Board
(b) National, state, district or local dental hygienists’ association
(c) Only private dental offices where they are employed
(d) None of the above

(4) A basic life-support training course is required to practice as a dental hygienist and is required for renewal of licensure. An acceptable provider would include the
(a) American Red Cross
(b) American Heart Association
(c) American Safety and Health Institute
(d) All of the above
The definition of a ‘licensed dental hygienist’ as outlined in the Ohio Administrative Code is/are:

(a) All persons not licensed to practice dentistry in Ohio.
(b) Dental health care workers who assist in a dental practice.
(c) A graduate of an accredited dental hygiene school or program who has successfully passed all examinations and completed all application requirements for licensure in Ohio.
(d) A person who has completed training in advanced remediable intra-oral dental tasks, having been trained directly via a dentist-employer.

Parenteral injections for administration of drugs, including local anesthetic agents are:

(a) Basic remediable intra-oral and extra-oral dental tasks and/or procedures.
(b) Irremediable tasks and/or procedures.
(c) Advanced remediable intra-oral tasks and/or procedures.
(d) Required to be under the personal supervision of a dentist.

The removal of calcareous deposits or accretions from the crowns and root of teeth may be delegated:

(a) To an expanded function dental auxiliary under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist.
(b) To a certified dental assistant who holds a current coronal polishing certificate issued by the Board.
(c) To a licensed dental hygienist under the supervision of a licensed dentist.
(d) To a foreign trained dentist not licensed in Ohio.

A licensed dental hygienist may provide, for not more than ____ consecutive business days, dental hygiene services to a patient when the supervising dentist is not physically present at the location at which the services are provided:

(a) Twenty-five
(b) Fifteen
(c) Thirty
(d) Twenty
(9) An example of a ‘non-invasive support service or procedure’ performed by a dental hygienist when gathering an accurate medical and dental history of the patient would include:
   (a) Measuring blood pressure and recording patient treatment.
   (b) Repair, construction and finishing of metallic prosthetic devices.
   (c) Compilation of radiographic data to make a diagnosis.
   (d) Preparation of impression materials.

(10) A dental hygienist may, initiate, adjust, monitor and terminate nitrous oxide-oxygen (N₂O-O₂) minimal sedation:
   (a) Following successful completion of a written examination provided by a Board approved permanent sponsor.
   (b) After completing a six-hour education course in the administration of N₂O-O₂ through a Board approved sponsor.
   (c) When the clinical competency of the patient status and post-operative care has been completed as part of an approved course.
   (d) All of the above.

(11) A dental hygienist may provide dental hygiene services to a patient when the supervising dentist is not physically present at the location where services are being provided if the following requirements are met:
   (a) The dental hygienist has at least one thousand hours of clinical experience.
   (b) The dental hygienist has completed a Board approved course in the identification and prevention of potential medical emergencies.
   (c) The patient of the dental hygienist has been examined by the supervising dentist not more than two years prior to the appointment.
   (d) The supervising dentist has been out of the office for a month.

(12) Regardless of date of issuance, dental hygiene licenses are renewable by December 31st of every odd year. Which of the following statements must be met at the time of renewal:
   (a) 24 hours of continuing dental hygiene education from Board-approved or Board-accepted providers.
   (b) Dental hygiene course in potential medical emergencies.
   (c) Current basic life support through American Heart Association, American Red Cross, or American Safety and Health Institute.
   (d) a and c only.
   (e) All of the above.
(13) The dental hygienist may not perform the following procedure(s) when the dentist is not physically present:
(a) Definitive root planing and subgingival curettage.
(b) Caries susceptibility testing.
(c) Application of fluoride varnish.
(d) Preliminary charting of missing and filled teeth.

(14) In all instances wherein the licensed dental hygienist is practicing without the licensed dentist being present, the dental hygienist must:
(a) Complete a course in basic life-support and maintain current certification.
(b) Comply with written protocols and standing orders for treatment and for emergencies that have been established by the supervising dentist.
(c) Ensure that a complete medical and dental history of the patient has been completed not more than one year prior to the date of the dental hygiene services.
(d) a and b only.
(e) All of the above.

(15) Documentation showing evidence of immunity to or immunization against the hepatitis B virus for all dentist, dental hygienists and dental health care workers must be obtained:
(a) When licensure is granted by the Board.
(b) If full-time employment is in an approved dental clinic setting.
(c) Prior to patient contact.
(d) Only if requested by an authorized agent of the Ohio State Dental Board.

(16) Barrier techniques used for patient and personnel protection states:
(a) Disposable gloves must be worn when personnel place their fingers into the mouth of a patient.
(b) Chin length face shields are the only acceptable coverage when spattering of blood or other body fluids is likely.
(c) Disposable gloves should be worn when leaving the dental operatory.
(d) Any type of eyewear can be worn as face protection.

(17) Acceptable forms of sterilization accomplished by an FDA-approved device would include:
(a) An autoclave.
(b) Dry heat sterilization.
(c) Unsaturated chemical vapor.
(d) All of the above.
The following instruments must be heat sterilized between patients:
(a) Prophy angles and nosecones.
(b) Ultrasonic periodontal scalers and tips.
(c) Metal impression trays.
(d) All of the above.

Surfaces that are difficult to disinfect, but may be contaminated by blood or saliva, should:
(a) Be discarded after a single use or subjected to biological-monitoring documentation.
(b) Undergo chemical sterilization, especially dental laboratory items.
(c) Be covered with impervious backed paper, aluminum foil or plastic wrap and then replaced between patients.
(d) Be subjected to in-office spore test strips.

The following items are for ‘single use’ and must be discarded and not reused:
(a) Saliva ejectors, metal impression trays and prophy angles.
(b) Local anesthetic carpules, needles, and all endodontic instruments.
(c) Prophy cups, prophy brushes and hand scaling instruments.
(d) Air/water disposable syringe tips, disposable syringes and needles.

Continuing education requirements for Ohio licensees must be provided by Board-approved or Board-accepted sponsors and may be completed through:
(a) A directly interactive presentation format.
(b) Papers, publications and scientific presentations.
(c) Table clinic presentations or documented viewing of a table clinic.
(d) Teaching and research appointments at an accredited institution.
(e) All of the above.

The following procedures may be performed when the supervising dentist is not physically present:
(a) Definitive subgingival curettage.
(b) Bleaching of teeth.
(c) Coronal polishing.
(d) a and c only.
(e) All of the above.
(23) Upon successfully completing all of the educational and examination requirements to administer local anesthesia, a dental hygienist may administer intraoral block and infiltration local anesthesia to a patient if the dental hygienist has

(a) Completed a basic life-support training course and remains current at all times.
(b) Completed a Board-approved course in the identification and prevention of potential medical emergencies.
(c) Maintains documentation of all required coursework and examinations on a form prescribed by the Board to be maintained in the dental office wherein the hygienist is practicing local anesthesia.
(d) a and c only.
(e) All of the above.

(24) The Ohio provision for ‘Oral Health Access Supervision Program’ defines a facility where prophylactic and preventive dental hygiene services may be performed. This include(s):

(a) A shelter for victims of domestic violence.
(b) A comprehensive child development program funded as Head Start and licensed as a child-care center.
(c) A state correctional institution.
(d) All of the above.

(25) Which of the following are grounds for disciplinary action?

(a) Inability to practice under accepted standards of the profession because of physical or mental disability, dependence on alcohol or other drugs, or excessive use of alcohol or other drugs.
(b) Failure to use universal blood and body fluid precautions.
(c) Cooperating in fraud or material deception in applying for or obtaining a license or certificate.
(d) Conviction of a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice or of any felony.
(e) All of the above.