

Chapter 03: The Dental Healthcare Team Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is a member of the dental healthcare team?
 - a. Dental manufacturer
 - b. Dental assistant
 - c. Dental supply representative
 - d. Dental journal publisher

ANS: B

The dental assistant, dentist, dental hygienist, and dental laboratory technician all are members of the dental healthcare team.

The dental manufacturer is not considered a part of the dental healthcare team.

Dental supply representatives provide an important support service, but they are members of the dental healthcare team.

The dental journal publisher is not considered a member of the dental healthcare team.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 21 TOP: Introduction

2. The degree awarded when a dentist graduates from a dental university in the United States is:
 - a. Doctor of Dental Surgery (D.D.S.).
 - b. Medical Doctor (M.D.).
 - c. Doctor of Oral Surgery (D.O.S.).
 - d. Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

ANS: A

A dentist graduating from a dental university can receive either a doctor of dental surgery (D.D.S.) or Doctor of Medical Dentistry (D.M.D.) degree.

A dentist graduating from a dental university in the United States does not receive an M.D. degree. He or she can receive either a D.D.S. or D.M.D. degree.

Doctor of Oral Surgery does not exist as a degree title.

A dentist graduating from a dental university can receive either a D.D.S. or a D.M.D. degree, depending upon the school attended.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 21 TOP: Dentist

3. The ADA recognizes how many dental specialties?
 - a. Seven
 - b. Nine
 - c. Eleven
 - d. Thirteen

ANS: B

The American Dental Association currently recognizes nine dental specialties: dental public health, endodontics, oral and maxillofacial radiology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, oral pathology, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, and prosthodontics.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialist

4. Which member of the dental healthcare team is primarily responsible for removing deposits on teeth, exposing radiographs, placing topical fluoride and sealants, and providing patients with home care instructions?
- The dentist
 - The dental hygienist
 - The dental assistant
 - The business assistant

ANS: B

The dental hygienist removes deposits on the teeth, exposes radiographs, places topical fluoride and sealants, and provides patients with home care instructions.

The dentist is the licensed dental professional who assesses the patient's oral health needs and who is legally responsible for the patient's care.

The dental assistant assumes many of the dental office duties that do not require the professional skill and judgment of the dentist.

The business assistant schedules appointments, communicates on the phone, coordinates financial arrangements with patients, and handles dental insurance claims.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 22

TOP: Registered Dental Hygienist

5. Duties of the clinical dental assistant include:
- greeting patients and answering the telephone.
 - performing scaling and root-planing procedures.
 - assessing the patient's oral health needs as related to physical and emotional well-being.
 - seating and preparing the patient.

ANS: D

The clinical dental assistant seats and prepares the patient for the procedure.

The business assistant greets patients and answers the telephone.

The dental hygienist performs scaling and root-planing procedures.

The dentist assesses the patient's oral health needs as related to physical and emotional well-being.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 21

TOP: Roles and Responsibilities of Dental Healthcare Team Members

6. Which member of the dental team ensures that patient privacy measures are in place and followed?
- Clinical dental assistant
 - Expanded-functions dental assistant
 - Business assistant
 - Dental hygienist

ANS: C

The business assistant ensures that patient privacy measures outlined by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) are in place and followed.

The clinical dental assistant is primarily responsible for assisting the dentist at chairside. In addition to the clinical dental assistant functions, the expanded-functions dental assistant (EFDA) performs additional intraoral procedures that are legal in the state in which the EFDA practices.

The dental hygienist assesses the periodontal status of the patient, performs scaling, root-planing, and dental prophylaxis procedures, and can perform additional procedures, such as administration of local anesthetic and administration of nitrous oxide if allowed by the state.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 21

TOP: Roles and Responsibilities of Dental Healthcare Team Members

7. Requirements for a registered dental hygienist (RDH) include:
- certification to administer local anesthesia.
 - passing the written national or regional board examinations and the clinical state board examination.
 - a bachelor's degree in dental hygiene.
 - an associate's degree in a dental hygiene program accredited by the ADHA (American Dental Hygienists Association).

ANS: B

Requirements for a registered dental hygienist (RDH) include passing the written national or regional board examinations and the clinical state board examination.

In many states, dental hygienists with certification are allowed to administer local anesthesia; however, it is not a requirement for licensure.

The minimal education requirement for a dental hygienist is two academic years of college study. Dental hygiene is also offered in bachelor's and master's degree programs.

An associate's degree from a dental hygiene program accredited by the ADA (American Dental Association), rather than the ADHA (American Dental Hygienists Association), is required.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 22

TOP: Registered Dental Hygienist

8. _____ describes the seated dentist and chairside assistant working as an efficient team.
- Single-handed dentistry
 - Two-handed dentistry
 - Four-handed dentistry
 - Shared responsibility

ANS: C

The technique of four-handed dentistry is used when the dentist and the chairside assistant work together to perform patient care. The chairside assistant mixes dental materials, exchanges instruments, and provides oral evacuation during dental procedures. The dentist typically holds a mouth mirror in one hand and a dental instrument in the other.

Occasionally, an additional assistant may be needed. In this case, the relationship between practitioner and patient is termed *six-handed dentistry*.

Single-handed dentistry means that one hand is used to deliver care, which is not performed with two people working as a team.

The technique of two-handed dentistry implies that the dentist is working alone, which prevailed until the era of four-handed dentistry using a dental assistant.

Shared responsibility is not the correct term used to describe when the dentist and chairside assistant work together

DIF: Medium REF: p. 23 TOP: Chairside Assistant

9. What is the minimum length of an ADA-accredited dental assisting program?
- Ten weeks
 - Three months
 - Six months
 - One academic year

ANS: D

Dental assistant programs that are accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) of the American Dental Association (ADA) must be approximately one academic year in length.

Some short-term dental assisting training programs are 10 weeks long; however, this is not the minimum length of an ADA-accredited program for dental assisting.

Some chairside dental assisting programs are 3 months long, but an ADA-accredited program must be longer.

Six months is not the minimum length of time for an ADA-accredited program for dental assisting.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 23 TOP: Dental Assistant

10. The sterilization assistant is responsible for:
- preparing and delivering dental materials.
 - completing the written prescription for dental laboratory work.
 - placing topical fluoride and dental sealants.
 - maintaining sterilization monitoring reports.

ANS: D

The sterilization assistant is responsible for processing all instruments and managing biohazard waste. Other responsibilities include weekly monitoring of sterilizers and maintenance of sterilization monitoring reports.

The clinical dental assistant prepares and delivers dental materials.

Any of the assistants can complete the laboratory prescription form; however, it must be signed by the dentist.

The dental hygienist is usually responsible for placing topical fluoride and dental sealants; however, these are expanded dental assisting functions in many states.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 24 TOP: Sterilization Assistant

11. A(n) _____ dental assistant who has received additional training is legally allowed to provide certain intraoral patient care procedures.
- chairside dental assistant
 - clinical dental assistant
 - certified dental assistant (CDA)
 - expanded-functions dental assistant (EFDA)

ANS: D

Many states allow an expanded-functions dental assistant (EFDA) to provide certain intraoral patient care procedures under the individual state's dental practice act. A chairside dental assistant (clinical dental assistant, circulating assistant) has not received any additional training to perform certain intraoral patient care procedures. A clinical dental assistant (chairside assistant, circulating assistant) has not received any additional training to perform certain intraoral patient care procedures. More than a CDA credential is required for a dental assistant to perform state-approved expanded functions.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 24 TOP: Expanded-Functions Dental Assistant

12. What is required before a dental laboratory technician can fabricate a crown?
- A telephone call or fax from the dental office
 - A predetermination from the insurance company
 - Radiographic images of the tooth to be restored
 - A prescription from a dentist

ANS: D

A dental laboratory technician must have a written prescription from a dentist before beginning any type of dental laboratory task.

A dentist can place a telephone call to discuss a case, but it cannot substitute for a written prescription.

A predetermination lets the patient and dental practice know what dental benefits to expect before performing a procedure, but it does not authorize the procedure.

Radiographs are not usually part of a dental laboratory case.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 25 TOP: Dental Laboratory Technician

13. Which of the following dental specialties involves the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusions of the teeth?
- Oral pathology
 - Oral and maxillofacial radiology
 - Orthodontics
 - Oral and maxillofacial surgery

ANS: C

The specialty of orthodontics deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusions of the teeth.

Oral pathologists work closely with the oral surgeon to help provide a diagnosis, usually from a biopsy.

Oral and maxillofacial radiologists use a variety of imaging techniques to aid in diagnosis.

Oral and maxillofacial surgery is the dental specialty that deals with the diagnosis and surgical treatment of diseases, injuries, and defects in the oral and maxillofacial regions.

DIF: Difficult REF: p. 22
TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

14. The dental specialty that involves the cause, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and injuries to the pulp and associated structures is:
- orthodontics.

- b. periodontics.
- c. endodontics.
- d. prosthodontics.

ANS: C

Endodontics is concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases and injuries of the pulp.

Orthodontics involves the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusion.

Periodontics is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of oral tissues supporting and surrounding the teeth.

Prosthodontics is concerned with the restoration and replacement of natural teeth and tissues.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

15. Which dental specialty became the first new dental specialty in 36 years when it was granted recognition by the ADA in 1999?
- a. Oral and maxillofacial radiology
 - b. Dental public health
 - c. Oral pathology
 - d. Periodontics

ANS: A

The American Dental Association recognized the specialty of oral and maxillofacial radiology in 1999. The dental radiologist uses new and sophisticated imaging techniques to locate and diagnose diseases of the jaw, head, and neck.

Dental public health was a dental specialty in the United States in 1950.

Oral pathology was an established dental specialty before 1999.

Periodontics was recognized as a dental specialty in the United States in 1947.

DIF: Difficult REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

16. The training required for a dental degree in the United States includes:
- a. an undergraduate degree.
 - b. completion of a dental education.
 - c. an apprenticeship.
 - d. a residency.

ANS: B

Completion of a dental education in an ADA-accredited dental school is required to be a dentist in the United States.

An undergraduate degree is not required for a dental degree in the United States, although the majority of dental students have received one.

Apprenticeships have been replaced by formal education in the United States.

Dental residencies are available in the United States, but they are not required for licensure as a dentist.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 21

TOP: Dentist

17. Which team member is legally responsible for the care of the patient?
- Dentist
 - Dental hygienist
 - Dental assistant
 - Expanded-functions dental assistant

ANS: A

The dentist or dental specialist is legally responsible for the care of the patient.

The hygienist is commonly responsible for removing deposits on the teeth, exposing radiographs, placing topical fluoride and dental sealants, and providing patients with home care instructions. Duties delegated to the hygienist vary from state to state.

The dental assistant provides supportive procedure to the dentist and to patients.

The expanded-functions dental assistant has received additional training and is legally permitted to provide certain intraoral patient care procedures beyond the duties traditionally performed by a dental assistant.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 21

TOP: Dentist

18. A general dentist can legally perform all dental specialty functions, such as surgical extractions, full-banded orthodontics, or endodontia for molar teeth.
- True
 - False

ANS: A

General dentists can legally perform all dental and specialty functions. They may prefer, however, to refer cases that are more difficult or require specialized training to a specialist.

DIF: Easy

REF: pp. 21 - 22

TOP: Dentist

19. Which of the following is the dental specialty that is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of oral tissues that support and surround the teeth?
- Orthodontics
 - Periodontics
 - Endodontics
 - Prosthodontics

ANS: B

Periodontics is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of oral tissues supporting and surrounding the teeth.

Orthodontics involves the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusion.

Endodontics is concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases and injuries of the pulp.

Prosthodontics is concerned with the restoration and replacement of natural teeth and tissues.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

20. The dental specialty of _____ uses new and sophisticated imaging techniques to locate and diagnose diseases of the jaw, head, and neck.
- oral and maxillofacial radiology
 - oral and maxillofacial surgery
 - oral pathology
 - pediatric dentistry

ANS: A

Oral and maxillofacial radiology is the dental specialty that uses imaging techniques to locate and diagnose diseases of the jaw, head, and neck.

Oral and maxillofacial surgery is the dental specialty that deals with the diagnosis and surgical treatment of diseases, injuries, and defects in the oral and maxillofacial regions.

Oral pathology is the specialty of dentistry that treats diseases of the oral structures.

Pediatric dentistry is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with neonatal through adolescent patients.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

21. Pediatric dentistry treats children from birth up to:
- elementary school age.
 - when they become teenagers.
 - adolescence.
 - when they are able to bear children.

ANS: C

Pediatric dentistry involves the oral healthcare of children from birth to adolescence.

Usually patients are referred to a general dentist when they are 18 years old.

Pediatric dentists will treat children beyond elementary school age.

Pediatric dentists will treat children who are older than thirteen years.

Pediatric dentistry is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with the oral healthcare of children from birth to adolescence.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

22. If a patient does not respond to the root canal treatment in your dental office, he or she most likely will be referred to a(n):
- periodontist.
 - endodontist.
 - prosthodontist.
 - orthodontist.

ANS: B

An endodontist is the specialist who deals with diseases of the dental pulp. The common term for much of the treatment is *root canal*. The endodontist can, in turn, refer the patient to an oral and maxillofacial surgeon if the tooth requires removal.

A periodontist is the specialist who treats diseases of the oral tissues surrounding the teeth.

A prosthodontist is the specialist who provides replacement of natural teeth.

An orthodontist is the specialist who treats malocclusion.

An oral pathologist is the specialist who treats disease of oral structures.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

23. The technique that uses a circulating assistant is _____-handed dentistry.
- two
 - three
 - four
 - six

ANS: D

The technique of six-handed dentistry is used when the dentist and the chairside assistant work with a circulating assistant together to perform patient care. This can be useful, for example, when placing sealants. One assistant can pass the sealant material to the dentist while the other assistant maintains moisture control of the area to receive the sealant.

The technique of two-handed dentistry does not involve both dentist and chairside assistant working together. It implies that the dentist is working alone.

Three-handed dentistry is not a technique.

The technique of four-handed dentistry is used when the dentist and the chairside assistant work together to perform patient care.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 23

TOP: Circulating Assistant

24. Regulation of the functions that an extended-functions dental assistant (EFDA) can legally perform is decided by the:
- state dental association.
 - American Dental Association (ADA).
 - state board of dentistry.
 - American Dental Assistants Association (ADAA).

ANS: C

The state board of dentistry regulates the functions that can be delegated to the EFDA. The dentist can use his or her judgment in delegating the functions as regulated by the state board of dentistry.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 21 | p. 24

TOP: Roles and Responsibilities of Dental Healthcare Team Members | Expanded-Functions Dental Assistant

25. Which of the following normally does not work in the dental office with the other members of the dental health team?
- Dentist
 - Business assistant
 - Dental hygienist
 - Dental laboratory technician

ANS: D

The dental laboratory technician usually is employed in a laboratory that is separate from the dental office, although a few dentists employ their own laboratory technician.

The dentist is responsible for providing patient care in conjunction with the other members of the dental team.

The business assistant usually manages the patient records, insurance billing, and financial matters for the patients of the dental healthcare team.

The dental hygienist typically performs specific patient care functions such as dental prophylaxis for the patients of the dental healthcare team.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 25 TOP: Dental Laboratory Technician

26. Which of the following is most likely to be helpful if the assistant is having difficulty with a particular dental material, such as a cement or bonding agent?
- Dental supply person
 - Dental equipment technician
 - Detail person
 - Dental laboratory technician

ANS: C

The detail person is a representative of a specific company, often a drug or dental product manufacturer, who visits the dental office to provide the dentist with information concerning a specific product.

The dental supply person is a representative who can arrange for the detail person to be contacted, and the detail person will have specific product information concerning a company's product.

The dental equipment technician should be contacted regarding equipment needs.

The dental laboratory technician makes crowns, bridges, and dentures from impressions taken by the dentist and sent to the dental laboratory.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 26 TOP: Supporting Services

27. Training as a dental specialist usually involves 2 to ___ years beyond dental school.
- 3
 - 4
 - 6
 - 8

ANS: C

Dental specialist programs are 2 to 6 years beyond dental school. Oral and maxillofacial surgery is one of the longest specialty training programs.

DIF: Easy REF: p. 22 TOP: Dental Specialist

28. An endodontist is involved with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting tissues of teeth.
- True
 - False

ANS: B

An endodontist diagnoses and treats diseases of the pulp. A periodontist is involved with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting tissues of teeth.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

29. The minimal education requirement for a registered dental hygienist is _____ academic years of college study and an associate's degree in an ADA-accredited dental hygiene program.
- one
 - two
 - three
 - four

ANS: B

The minimal education is two academic years of college study and an associate's degree in an ADA-accredited dental hygiene program.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 22

TOP: Registered Dental Hygienist

30. Which of the following duties cannot be delegated to a dental hygienist?
- Removing deposits on teeth
 - Providing endodontic treatment
 - Placing sealants
 - Administering local anesthesia

ANS: B

Providing endodontic treatment is not a delegable function for dental hygienists.

Removing deposits (accretions) from teeth and performing root planing are delegable functions for dental hygienists.

Placing sealants is a delegable function for dental hygienists.

Administering local anesthesia is a delegable function for dental hygienists in many states.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 22

TOP: Registered Dental Hygienist

31. The circulating assistant is usually not responsible for:
- caring for treatment rooms.
 - completing the written prescription for dental laboratory work.
 - placing topical fluoride and dental sealants.
 - seating and dismissing patients.

ANS: C

The dental hygienist or extended-functions dental assistant (EFDA) are responsible for placing topical fluoride and dental sealants.

Caring for treatment rooms can be a responsibility of the circulating dental assistant.

Completing the written prescriptions can be the responsibility of the circulating dental assistant.

Seating and dismissing patients can be the responsibility of the circulating dental assistant.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 24

TOP: Circulating Assistant

32. Managing financial arrangements is generally the role of the:
- business assistant.

- b. circulating assistant.
- c. dentist.
- d. EFDA.

ANS: A

Making financial arrangement is one of the functions of the business assistant.

The business assistant is responsible for the smooth and efficient operation of the business office; the circulating assistant can assist in those duties.

The dentist is responsible for the care of the patients; the business assistant is responsible for the smooth and efficient operation of the business office.

The extended-functions dental assistant (EFDA) performs all the tasks of the clinical dental assistant plus intraoral procedures that are legal in the state in which the EFDA practices.

DIF: Easy

REF: p. 21 | p. 25

TOP: Roles and Responsibilities of Dental Healthcare Team Members | Business Assistant

33. Dental public health dentists treat the _____ rather than the individual.
- a. community
 - b. association
 - c. family
 - d. general dentist

ANS: A

Dental public health dentists treat the community rather than the individual.

The focus is not associations.

Families are treated as part of communities.

The focus of dental public health is not other dental professionals.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

34. Dental public health dentists are involved with:
- a. treating diseases and injuries of the tooth pulp.
 - b. dental screening within a community.
 - c. using sophisticated imaging techniques to locate tumors.
 - d. performing biopsies.

ANS: B

Dental public health dentists are involved with screening and oral health education within a community, fluoridation programs, and Head Start programs.

Endodontics involves the cause, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of diseases and injuries to the pulp and associated structures.

The dental radiologist used new and sophisticated imaging techniques to locate tumors and infectious diseases of the jaws, head, and neck.

The oral pathologist performs biopsies.

DIF: Medium

REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

35. Which specialty of dentistry performs biopsies and works closely with oral surgeons to provide a diagnosis?
- a. Oral pathologist
 - b. Orthodontist
 - c. Endodontist
 - d. Prosthodontist

ANS: A

A major function of oral pathologists is performing biopsies, and they work closely with oral surgeons.

DIF: Medium REF: p. 22

TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association