

Bird & Robinson: Modern Dental Assisting, 10th Edition

Chapter 03: The Dental Healthcare Team

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following are members of the dental healthcare team?
 - a. Dental assistant
 - b. Dentist
 - c. Dental supply representative
 - d. Both a and b

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Both the dental assistant and the dentist are members of the dental healthcare team.
B	Both the dental assistant and the dentist are members of the dental healthcare team.
C	The dental supply person provides an important support service but is not a member of the dental healthcare team.
D	The dental assistant and dentist are both members of the dental healthcare team.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 21 TOP: Introduction

2. The degree awarded when a dentist graduates from a dental university is:
 - a. Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS).
 - b. Doctor of Medical Dentistry (DMD).
 - c. Doctor of Oral Surgery (DOS).
 - d. either a or b.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	A dentist graduating from a dental university can receive either a DDS or DMD.
B	A dentist graduating from a dental university can receive either a DDS or DMD.
C	Doctor of Oral Surgery is an incorrect degree title.
D	A dentist graduating from a dental university may receive either a DDS or a DMD degree, depending upon the school attended.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 22 TOP: Dentist

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

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Five is not the correct number of recognized dental specialties.

B	Seven is not the correct number of recognized dental specialties.
C	The American Dental Association currently recognizes nine dental specialties, including the newest recognized specialty, oral and maxillofacial radiology.
D	Eleven is not the correct number of recognized dental specialties.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 22 TOP: Dental Specialists

4. The dental team member who assesses the patient's oral health needs and who is legally responsible for the care of the patient is:
- the dentist.
 - the dental hygienist.
 - the dental assistant.
 - all of the above.

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	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.
B	The dental hygienist removes deposits on the teeth, exposes radiographs, places topical fluoride and sealants, and provides patients with home care instructions.
C	The dental assistant assumes many of the dental office duties that do not require the professional skill and judgment of the dentist.
D	Only choice a is correct.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 21
TOP: Roles and Responsibilities of Dental Healthcare Team Members

5. Duties of the clinical dental assistant include:
- handling dental insurance claims.
 - coordinating financial arrangements with patients.
 - providing oral evacuation during dental procedures.
 - performing oral prophylaxis.

ANS: C

Feedback	
A	Handling dental insurance claims is one of the duties of the business assistant.
B	Coordinating financial arrangements with patients is one of the duties of the business assistant.
C	Duties of the clinical dental assistant include mixing dental materials, exchanging instruments, and providing oral evacuation during dental procedures.
D	Oral prophylaxis is one of the duties of the dental hygienist.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 21
TOP: Roles and Responsibilities of Dental Healthcare Team Members

6. Which member of the dental team manages patient records, payroll, insurance billing, and financial arrangements?
- Clinical dental assistant
 - Dental hygienist
 - Dental assistant
 - Business assistant

- b. Business assistant
- d. Dentist

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The clinical dental assistant is primarily responsible for assisting the dentist at chairside.
B	The dental team member who works with financial records and makes financial arrangements in the dental office is the business assistant. The business assistant also manages patient records, payroll, and insurance billing for the dental practice.
C	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.
D	The dentist is responsible for providing patient care.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 21
 TOP: Roles and Responsibilities of Dental Healthcare Team Members

7. Requirements for a registered dental hygienist (RDH) include:
- a. four academic years of college study.
 - b. an associate degree in an ADHA (American Dental Hygienists Association) accredited dental hygiene program.
 - c. passing the written national or regional board examinations and the clinical state board examination.
 - d. certification to administer local anesthesia.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	The minimal education requirement for a dental hygienist is two academic years of college study.
B	An associate degree in an ADA (American Dental Association), rather than ADHA (American Dental Hygienists Association), accredited dental hygiene program is required.
C	Requirements for a registered dental hygienist (RDH) include passing the written national or regional board examinations and the clinical state board examination.
D	In many states, dental hygienists with certification are allowed to administer local anesthesia; however, it is not a requirement for licensure.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 23 TOP: Registered Dental Hygienist

8. Which type of technique do the dentist and chairside assistant use when they work together?
- a. Shared team responsibility
 - b. Single-handed dentistry
 - c. Two-handed dentistry
 - d. Four-handed dentistry

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	This is an incorrect term to describe the technique of the dentist and chairside assistant working together.
B	The technique of single-handed dentistry does not involve both dentist and chairside assistant.
C	The technique of two-handed dentistry does not involve both dentist and chairside assistant working together. It implies that the dentist is working alone.
D	The technique of four-handed dentistry is used when the dentist and the chairside assistant work together to perform patient care.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 23 TOP: Chairside Assistant

9. What is the minimum length of an ADA-accredited dental assisting program?
- a. Six months
 - b. One academic year
 - c. Three months
 - d. Two academic years

ANS: B

Feedback	
A	This is not the minimum length of an ADA-approved program for dental assisting.
B	Dental assistant programs that are accredited through the American Dental Association must be at least one academic year in length.
C	This is not the minimum length of an ADA-approved program for dental assisting.
D	This is not the minimum length of an ADA-approved program for dental assisting.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 23 TOP: Dental Assistant

10. The sterilization assistant is responsible for:
- a. processing all instruments and managing biohazard waste.
 - b. completing the written prescription for dental laboratory work.
 - c. placing topical fluoride and dental sealants.
 - d. vacuuming the carpets.

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	The sterilization assistant is responsible for processing all instruments and managing biohazard waste.
B	Any of the assistants may complete the laboratory prescription form; however, it must be signed by the dentist.
C	The dental hygienist is usually responsible for placing topical fluoride and dental sealants; however, these are expanded dental assisting functions in many states.

D	The sterilization assistant is not responsible for vacuuming the carpets under this job title. Anyone in the office may vacuum carpets.
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PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 24 TOP: Sterilization Assistant

11. A dental assistant who has received additional training and is legally allowed to provide certain intraoral patient care procedures is a(n):
- a. certified dental assistant (CDA).
 - b. registered dental assistant (RDA).
 - c. expanded-functions dental assistant (EFDA).
 - d. licensed dental assistant (LDA).

ANS: C

Feedback	
A	More than CDA credentials are required for a dental assistant to legally perform state-approved expanded functions.
B	More than RDA credentials are required for a dental assistant to legally perform state-approved expanded functions.
C	Many states allow an expanded-functions dental assistant (EFDA) to provide certain intraoral patient care procedures under the individual state's dental practice act.
D	An LDA is not a recognized dental assisting credential.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 24
 TOP: Expanded-Functions Dental Assistant

12. What is required before a dental laboratory technician can perform a task?
- a. A prescription from a dentist
 - b. A model of the case
 - c. Radiographs and models
 - d. A phone call or fax from the dental office

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	A dental laboratory technician must have a written prescription from a dentist before beginning any type of dental laboratory task.
B	A model may be required to complete a case, but it cannot be used until the prescription is received.
C	Radiographs are not usually part of a dental laboratory case.
D	A dentist may place a phone call to discuss a case, but it cannot substitute for a written prescription.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 25
 TOP: Dental Laboratory Technician

13. The dental specialty that involves the diagnosis and surgical treatment of diseases, injuries, and defects in the oral and maxillofacial regions is:

- a. oral pathology.
- b. oral and maxillofacial radiology.
- c. orthodontics.
- d. oral and maxillofacial surgery.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Oral pathologists work closely with the oral surgeon to help provide a diagnosis, usually from a biopsy.
B	Oral and maxillofacial radiologists use a variety of imaging techniques to aid in diagnosis.
C	The specialty of orthodontics deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusions of the teeth.
D	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.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 22
 TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

14. The dental specialty that involves the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusion is:
- a. orthodontics.
 - b. periodontics.
 - c. endodontics.
 - d. prosthodontics.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	Orthodontics involves the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusion.
B	Periodontics is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of oral tissues supporting and surrounding the teeth.
C	Endodontics is concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases and injuries of the pulp.
D	Prosthodontics is concerned with the restoration and replacement of natural teeth and tissues.

PTS: 1 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 pathology
 - b. Dental public health
 - c. Oral and maxillofacial radiology
 - d. Pediatric dentistry

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Oral pathology was an established dental specialty before 1999.
B	Dental public health was an established dental specialty before 1999.
C	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.
D	Pediatric dentistry was an established dental specialty before 1999.

PTS: 1 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. four years of dental education.
 - c. an apprenticeship.
 - d. both a and b.

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	The training required for a dentist in the United States is an undergraduate degree and four years of dental training.
B	The training required for a dentist in the United States is an undergraduate degree and four years of dental training.
C	Apprenticeships have been replaced by formal education in the United States.
D	The training required for a dentist in the United States is an undergraduate degree and four years of dental training.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 21-22 TOP: Dentist

17. Practice options available to a dentist include:
- a. private practice.
 - b. partnerships.
 - c. teaching.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	A dentist graduating from a dental university may work in private practice or group practice or may seek other options such as the military; community or public health clinics or teaching and research are also options.
B	A dentist graduating from a dental university may work in private practice or group practice or may seek other options such as the military; community or public health clinics or teaching and research are also options.
C	A dentist graduating from a dental university may work in private practice or group practice or may seek other options such as the military; community or public health clinics or teaching and research are also options.
D	A dentist graduating from a dental university may work in private practice or group practice or may seek other options such as the military; community or public health clinics or teaching and research are also options.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 22 TOP: Dentist

18. A general dentist may legally perform all dental and specialty functions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	General dentists may 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.
B	General dentists may 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.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 22 TOP: Dentist

19. The dental specialty that is concerned with the restoration and replacement of natural teeth and tissues is:
- a. orthodontics.
 - b. periodontics.
 - c. endodontics.
 - d. prosthodontics.

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	Orthodontics involves the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of malocclusion.
B	Periodontics is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of oral tissues supporting and surrounding the teeth.
C	Endodontics is concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases and injuries of the pulp.
D	Prosthodontics is concerned with the restoration and replacement of natural teeth and tissues.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 22
TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

20. The dental specialty that uses new and sophisticated imaging techniques to locate and diagnose diseases of the jaw, head, and neck is:
- a. oral pathology.
 - b. oral and maxillofacial surgery.
 - c. oral and maxillofacial radiology.
 - d. pediatric dentistry.

ANS: C

Feedback	
A	Oral pathology is the specialty of dentistry that treats diseases of the oral structures.
B	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.
C	Oral and maxillofacial radiology is the dental specialty that uses imaging techniques to locate and diagnose diseases of the jaw, head, and neck.
D	Pediatric dentistry is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with neonatal

	through adolescent patients.
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PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 22
 TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

21. Pediatric dentistry does not treat:
- a. patients with special needs.
 - b. children.
 - c. seniors.
 - d. adolescents.

ANS: C

Feedback	
A	Pediatric dentistry is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with neonatal through adolescent patients.
B	Pediatric dentistry is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with neonatal through adolescent patients.
C	Pediatric dentistry is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with neonatal through adolescent patients.
D	Pediatric dentistry is the specialty of dentistry that is concerned with neonatal through adolescent patients.

PTS: 1 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 may be referred to a(n):
- a. orthodontist.
 - b. endodontist.
 - c. prosthodontist.
 - d. oral pathologist.

ANS: B

Feedback	
A	An orthodontist is the specialist who treats malocclusion.
B	An endodontist is the specialist that deals with diseases of the dental pulp.
C	A periodontist is the specialist who provides replacement of natural teeth.
D	An oral pathologist is the specialist who treats disease of oral structures.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 22
 TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

23. The technique that utilizes a circulating assistant is _____-handed dentistry.
- a. six
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	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.

B	The technique of two-handed dentistry does not involve both dentist and chairside assistant working together. It implies that the dentist is working alone.
C	Three-handed dentistry is not a technique.
D	The technique of four-handed dentistry is used when the dentist and the chairside assistant work together to perform patient care.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 23 TOP: Circulating Assistant

24. Regulation of the functions an EFDA can legally perform is decided by the:
- a. dentist.
 - b. ADA.
 - c. ADAA.
 - d. State Board of Dentistry.

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	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.
B	The ADA is not a regulating agency; the State Board of Dentistry regulates the functions that can be delegated to the EFDA.
C	The ADAA is not a regulating agency; the State Board of Dentistry regulates the functions that can be delegated to the EFDA.
D	The State Board of Dentistry regulates the functions that can be delegated to the EFDA.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 24
TOP: Expanded-Functions Dental Assistant

25. The _____ normally does not work in the dental office with the other members of the dental health team.
- a. dental laboratory technician
 - b. business assistant
 - c. dental hygienist
 - d. dentist

ANS: A

Feedback	
A	The dental laboratory technician usually is employed in a separate laboratory from the dental office.
B	The business assistant usually manages the patient records, insurance billing, and financial matters for the patients of the dental healthcare team.
C	The dental hygienist typically performs specific patient care functions such as dental prophylaxis.
D	The dentist is responsible for providing patient care.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 25
TOP: Dental Laboratory Technician

26. A _____ may be helpful if the assistant is having difficulty with dental materials.

- a. dental supply person
- b. dental equipment technician
- c. detail person
- d. both a and c

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	The dental supply person is a rep who can arrange for the detail person to be contacted, and the detail person will have specific product information concerning a company's product.
B	The dental equipment technician should be contacted regarding equipment needs.
C	The dental supply person is a rep who can arrange for the detail person to be contacted, and the detail person will have specific product information concerning a company's product.
D	The dental supply person is a rep who can arrange for the detail person to be contacted, and the detail person will have specific product information concerning a company's product.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 25-26 TOP: Supporting Services

27. Specialty training is usually _____ beyond dental school.
- a. six months
 - b. one year
 - c. two to three years
 - d. two to six years

ANS: D

Feedback	
A	Specialty programs are two to six years beyond dental school.
B	Specialty programs are two to six years beyond dental school.
C	Specialty programs are two to six years beyond dental school.
D	Specialty programs are two to six years beyond dental school.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 22 TOP: Dentist

28. A dentist is not trained and therefore cannot legally perform specialty procedures.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANS: B

Feedback	
A	A dentist is trained and therefore can legally perform specialty procedures; however, the dentist may prefer to refer difficult cases to a specialist.
B	A dentist is trained and therefore can legally perform specialty procedures; however, the dentist may prefer to refer difficult cases to a specialist.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 22 TOP: Dentist

29. What is the minimum length of an ADA-accredited dental hygiene program?
- a. Six months
 - c. Two academic years

- b. One academic year
- d. Four academic years

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	ADA requires accredited dental hygiene programs to be at least two academic years in length and must grant an associate’s degree.
B	ADA requires accredited dental hygiene programs to be at least two academic years in length and must grant an associate’s degree.
C	ADA requires accredited dental hygiene programs to be at least two academic years in length and must grant an associate’s degree.
D	Although many programs are four years in length, ADA requires accredited dental hygiene programs to be at least two academic years in length and must grant an associate’s degree.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 23 TOP: Registered Dental Hygienist

30. A duty that may not be delegated to a dental hygienist in most states is:
- a. removing deposits on teeth.
 - b. placing sealants.
 - c. providing restorative treatment.
 - d. administering local anesthesia.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Removing deposits on teeth, placing sealants, and administering local anesthesia are legal in many states.
B	Removing deposits on teeth, placing sealants, and administering local anesthesia are legal in many states.
C	Providing restorative treatment is not a delegable duty to hygienists in most states.
D	Removing deposits on teeth, placing sealants, and administering local anesthesia are legal in many states.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: pp. 22-23 TOP: Registered Dental Hygienist

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

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	Caring for treatment rooms, completing the written prescriptions, and seating and dismissing patients are all duties.
B	Caring for treatment rooms, completing the written prescriptions, and seating

	and dismissing patients are all duties.
C	The dental hygienist or EFDA is responsible for placing topical fluoride and dental sealants.
D	Caring for treatment rooms, completing the written prescriptions, and seating and dismissing patients are all duties.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 23 TOP: Circulating Assistant

32. Appointment control and office communications are generally the role of the:
- a. dentist.
 - b. circulating assistant.
 - c. business assistant.
 - d. EFDA.

ANS: C

	Feedback
A	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.
B	The business assistant is responsible for the smooth and efficient operation of the business office; the circulating assistant may assist in those duties.
C	The business assistant is responsible for the smooth and efficient operation of the business office.
D	The business assistant is responsible for the smooth and efficient operation of the business office.

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 24 TOP: Business Assistant

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

ANS: B

	Feedback
A	The focus of dental public health is the community, not associations.
B	Dental public health dentists treat the community rather than the individual.
C	The focus of dental public health is the community; families are treated as part of communities.
D	The focus of dental public health is the community, not other dental professionals.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 22
 TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

34. Dental public health dentists are active in:
- a. dental screening within a community.
 - b. fluoridation programs.
 - c. Head Start programs.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: D

	Feedback
A	Dental screening and oral health education within a community, fluoridation programs, and Head Start programs are all activities of dental public health.
B	Dental screening and oral health education within a community, fluoridation programs, and Head Start programs are all activities of dental public health.
C	Dental screening and oral health education within a community, fluoridation programs, and Head Start programs are all activities of dental public health.
D	Dental screening and oral health education within a community, fluoridation programs, and Head Start programs are all activities of dental public health.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 22
TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association

35. The specialty of dentistry that works very closely with oral surgeons is:
- oral pathology.
 - orthodontics.
 - endodontics.
 - prosthodontics.

ANS: A

	Feedback
A	A major function of oral pathology is biopsies, and they work very closely with oral surgeons.
B	Although all specialists work together, a major function of oral pathology is biopsies, and they work very closely with oral surgeons.
C	Although all specialists work together, a major function of oral pathology is biopsies, and they work very closely with oral surgeons.
D	Although all specialists work together, a major function of oral pathology is biopsies, and they work very closely with oral surgeons.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 22
TOP: Dental Specialties Recognized by the American Dental Association