CRDTS LOCAL ANESTHESIA PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. How much epinephrine is in two carpules?

A. 0.018 ml in two carpules

B. 0.036 ml in two carpules

C. 0.072 ml in two carpules

D. 0.144 ml in two carpules

2. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between needle gauge and lumen size?

A. The smaller the gauge number, the larger the lumen diameter; for example, 25-gauge has a larger lumen than 30-gauge.

B. The larger the gauge number, the larger the lumen diameter.

C. Lumen size is the same for all gauge numbers.

D. A 27-gauge needle has the largest lumen among common sizes.

3. Where does the nasopalatine nerve pass through in the skull?

A. Incisive Foramen

B. Infraorbital Foramen

C. Round Window

D. Jugular Foramen

4. Which method is least preferable for recapping a needle?

A. Scoop technique

B. Two-handed method

C. One-handed method with the plunger

D. Do not recap the needle

5. For a patient with an allergy to red wine, which local anesthetic would be preferred?

A. Mepivacaine 3% or Prilocaine 4% (no Epinephrine)

B. Articaine with Epinephrine

C. Lidocaine with Epinephrine

D. Bupivacaine with Epinephrine

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6. What is the brand name for Articaine?

A. Septocaine

B. Xylocaine

C. Carbocaine

D. Citanest Forte

7. The inferior alveolar nerve travels through which foramen?

A. Foramen ovale

B. Foramen spinosum

C. Mandibular foramen

D. Incisive foramen

8. The depth of 2/3 to 3/4 the length of the long needle corresponds to approximately which millimeters for bone contact in infiltration?

A. 20-25 mm

B. 5-10 mm

C. 30-40 mm

D. 15-18 mm

9. Ongoing numbness of the anterior 2/3 of tongue is caused by which nerve being anesthetized?

A. Lingual nerve

B. Glossopharyngeal nerve

C. Facial nerve

D. Hypoglossal nerve

10. What is the maximum dose for Oraqix?

A. 3 Cartridges

B. 5 Cartridges

C. 7 Cartridges

D. 10 Cartridges

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Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. How much epinephrine is in two carpules?

A. 0.018 ml in two carpules

B. 0.036 ml in two carpules

C. 0.072 ml in two carpules

D. 0.144 ml in two carpules

The main idea is multiplying concentration by volume to get the total amount of drug delivered. A standard carpule contains 1.8 mL of solution, and epinephrine at a common dental concentration of 1:100,000 equals 0.01 mg per mL. So per carpule: 0.01 mg/mL × 1.8 mL = 0.018 mg of epinephrine. For two carpules, double that: 0.018 mg × 2 = 0.036 mg. Thus, the amount of epinephrine in two carpules is 0.036 mg. (If the options are presented in milliliters, note that this is a mass, not a volume, since the dose is expressed as milligrams.)

2. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between needle gauge and lumen size?

A. The smaller the gauge number, the larger the lumen diameter; for example, 25-gauge has a larger lumen than 30-gauge.

B. The larger the gauge number, the larger the lumen diameter.

C. Lumen size is the same for all gauge numbers.

D. A 27-gauge needle has the largest lumen among common sizes.

The size of the needle lumen is inversely related to the gauge number. In this system, a smaller gauge number means a larger outside diameter, which corresponds to a larger inner bore. So a 25-gauge needle has a larger lumen than a 30-gauge needle. This matters because a larger lumen allows easier flow with less resistance, meaning the anesthetic can be delivered more quickly, whereas a higher gauge (smaller lumen) provides more control but slower flow. Among common sizes, the 25-gauge needle has a larger lumen than the 27- or 30-gauge needles.

3. Where does the nasopalatine nerve pass through in the skull?

A. Incisive Foramen

B. Infraorbital Foramen

C. Round Window

D. Jugular Foramen

The nasopalatine nerve exits the skull through the incisive foramen. After arising from the maxillary nerve and passing via the sphenopalatine route into the nasal cavity, it travels along the nasal septum, enters the incisive canal, and emerges at the incisive foramen in the hard palate between the two front teeth. The other openings listed are for different nerves or structures (infraorbital foramen for the infraorbital nerve, round window and jugular foramen for other cranial structures), so they are not traversed by this nerve.

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4. Which method is least preferable for recapping a needle?

A. Scoop technique

B. Two-handed method

C. One-handed method with the plunger

D. Do not recap the needle

The safety of needle handling hinges on keeping your hands away from the needle tip during disposal. Using both hands to recap—the two-handed method—puts your fingers closer to the needle as you try to fit the cap over it, increasing the chance of a needle-stick if you slip or the needle moves unexpectedly. A safer approach is the one-handed scoop technique, which allows you to cap the needle with a single hand while keeping the other hand away from the needle, reducing exposure. Some settings also adopt the policy of not recapping the needle at all, which eliminates the risk of a recapping injury entirely. If recapping must occur, the one-handed method is the recommended option over the two-handed method.

5. For a patient with an allergy to red wine, which local anesthetic would be preferred?

A. Mepivacaine 3% or Prilocaine 4% (no Epinephrine)

B. Articaine with Epinephrine

C. Lidocaine with Epinephrine

D. Bupivacaine with Epinephrine

Red wine allergy often signals sensitivity to sulfites, which are used as preservatives in many epinephrine-containing local anesthetic solutions. If a patient has a sulfite sensitivity, exposing them to these preservatives can trigger a reaction. Choosing a local anesthetic without epinephrine avoids this sulfite exposure, making it the safer option for someone with red wine allergy. Among the available choices, using mepivacaine 3% or prilocaine 4% without epinephrine provides effective anesthesia without the sulfite-containing preservative found in epinephrine formulations. The epinephrine-containing options carry the risk of a sulfite reaction, so they are not preferred in this context.

6. What is the brand name for Articaine?

A. Septocaine

B. Xylocaine

C. Carbocaine

D. Citanest Forte

Articaine is a commonly used amide local anesthetic in dentistry, and drugs are sold under brand names that identify the manufacturer. The brand name associated with articaine is Septocaine, marketed by Septodont. The other names listed correspond to different anesthetics—Xylocaine for lidocaine, Carbocaine for mepivacaine, and Citanest Forte for prilocaine. So Septocaine is the brand you'd see for articaine. Articaine is typically provided as a 4% solution with epinephrine, chosen for its good tissue diffusion and effectiveness.

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7. The inferior alveolar nerve travels through which foramen?

A. Foramen ovale

B. Foramen spinosum

C. Mandibular foramen

D. Incisive foramen

The path of the inferior alveolar nerve is through the mandibular foramen. This nerve, a branch of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve, enters the mandible on the internal surface of the ramus via the mandibular foramen and then travels inside the mandibular canal to supply the lower teeth (and exits as the mental nerve at the chin area). The foramen ovale is where the mandibular division exits the skull, not where the nerve travels within the mandible. The foramen spinosum transmits the middle meningeal vessels (and a small branch of V3), not the inferior alveolar nerve. The incisive foramen is in the maxilla and transmits nerves to the anterior maxillary region, not the inferior alveolar nerve.

8. The depth of 2/3 to 3/4 the length of the long needle corresponds to approximately which millimeters for bone contact in infiltration?

A. 20-25 mm

B. 5-10 mm

C. 30-40 mm

D. 15-18 mm

The key idea is estimating how deep you need to advance a long dental needle to reach bone during infiltration. For a standard long needle, reaching bone typically requires about two-thirds to three-quarters of the needle's length. If the needle is around 32 mm long, that depth works out to roughly 21 to 24 mm. That places the bone contact depth in the 20–25 mm range, which is why that option is the best match. Injections that are too shallow (5–10 mm or 15–18 mm) wouldn't reach bone with a long needle, and going as deep as 30–40 mm would exceed the needle's length for most standard setups.

9. Ongoing numbness of the anterior 2/3 of tongue is caused by which nerve being anesthetized?

A. Lingual nerve

B. Glossopharyngeal nerve

C. Facial nerve

D. Hypoglossal nerve

The front two-thirds of the tongue receive general sensory information from the lingual nerve, a branch of the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve. If this nerve is anesthetized, the patient experiences numbness in that region because the fibers that detect touch, temperature, and pain are blocked. The glossopharyngeal nerve supplies the posterior one-third of the tongue, so it wouldn't account for numbness in the anterior portion. The hypoglossal nerve controls tongue movement, not sensation, so blocking it would cause weakness rather than numbness. The facial nerve mainly provides motor innervation to facial muscles and carries taste fibers to the anterior two-thirds via the chorda tympani; it is not the primary carrier of the general sensory sensation for that area, so its anesthesia wouldn't produce the same numbness pattern.

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10. What is the maximum dose for Oraqix?

A. 3 Cartridges

B. 5 Cartridges

C. 7 Cartridges

D. 10 Cartridges

Oraqix is a periodontal gel that provides local anesthesia with lidocaine and prilocaine delivered subgingivally. The amount used is limited to protect the patient from systemic toxicity, especially from prilocaine, which can cause methemoglobinemia at higher doses. The recommended maximum per appointment is five cartridges. Each cartridge contains 1.7 g of gel with 2.5% lidocaine and 2.5% prilocaine, about 42.5 mg of each drug per cartridge. Five cartridges deliver roughly 212.5 mg of lidocaine and 212.5 mg of prilocaine, which stays within typical safe limits for healthy adults. Therefore, the maximum dose is five cartridges.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://crdtslocalanesthesia.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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