LEVISON'S DENTAL NURSING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What procedure is likely to be performed for an elderly patient who experiences soreness beneath her full lower denture?

A. Functional impression

B. Hard rebase

C. Hard reline

D. Soft reline

2. Which option is not used to assist with the retention of an acrylic denture for an edentulous patient?

A. Accurate fit

B. Natural undercuts

C. Post-dam

D. Stainless steel clasps

3. What is the indication for using a rubber dam during dental procedures?

A. To make dental procedures quicker

B. To isolate the tooth being treated and keep the surgical field dry

C. To enhance patient comfort

D. To provide a better view for the dentist

4. Which of the following is a leading causative factor in caries, gingivitis, and periodontitis?

A. Acidic drinks

B. Dental plaque biofilm

C. Free sugars

D. Smoking

5. Which requirement must dental nurses adhere to for their professional practice?

A. Completing annual service feedback

B. Ensuring ongoing competence

C. Gathering patient testimonials

D. Promoting team development

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6. Which action is effective in maintaining oral health during dietary discussions with patients?

A. Oral hygiene reinforcement

B. Changing patient toothpaste

C. Promoting regular dental visits

D. Extracting non-healthy teeth

7. What type of dental procedure is typically performed using a drill?

A. Oral examination

B. Tooth restoration

C. Gum surgery

D. Teeth whitening

8. The patient developed severe pain three days after a lower right second molar extraction. Which condition is most likely diagnosed?

A. Localized osteitis

B. Oroantral fistula

C. Retained root

D. Reactionary hemorrhage

9. A patient with an overbite of 90% and proclined upper lateral incisors is likely classified as what?

A. Class I

B. Class II division 1

C. Class II division 2

D. Class III

10. What commonly found product in a patient's diet can be a source of free sugars?

A. Fresh pineapple chunks

B. Fruit smoothies

C. Plain yoghurt

D. Sweet potatoes

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What procedure is likely to be performed for an elderly patient who experiences soreness beneath her full lower denture?

A. Functional impression

B. Hard rebase

C. Hard reline

D. Soft reline

For an elderly patient experiencing soreness beneath her full lower denture, a soft reline is the most appropriate procedure. Soft relines involve the application of a softer, more flexible material to the fitting surface of the denture. This helps to provide additional cushioning and comfort, especially for patients who may have sensitive oral tissues or changes in their mouth due to age, bone resorption, or changes in oral anatomy. The soft material allows for better adaptation to the contours of the gums and reduces the pressure on sore spots, promoting healing and improving overall denture fit. This is particularly beneficial for elderly patients, as their oral tissues may be more delicate, requiring a gentler solution rather than a harder and less forgiving option. In contrast, other procedures such as a hard rebase or hard reline would use more rigid materials, which could exacerbate the discomfort rather than alleviate it. Functional impressions may help in capturing functional aspects of the denture, but they are not specifically designed to address immediate soreness in the fitting area like a soft reline would.

2. Which option is not used to assist with the retention of an acrylic denture for an edentulous patient?

A. Accurate fit

B. Natural undercuts

C. Post-dam

D. Stainless steel clasps

The retention of an acrylic denture for an edentulous patient relies on several key factors. Accurate fit ensures that the denture contours match the soft and hard tissues of the patient's mouth, promoting stability and retention through intimate contact. Natural undercuts, which are the areas of the oral cavity that create interferences and help to hold the denture in place, also play a significant role in enhancing retention by providing mechanical retention. The post-dam, located at the posterior border of the denture, helps maintain suction and further enhance stability. In contrast, stainless steel clasps are typically used in the context of partial dentures that involve remaining natural teeth; they are designed to grasp onto these teeth for support and retention. For a completely edentulous patient who does not have any natural teeth, stainless steel clasps would not be applicable or effective for denture retention, making this the correct choice when identifying which option does not assist in retaining acrylic dentures.

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3. What is the indication for using a rubber dam during dental procedures?

A. To make dental procedures quicker

B. To isolate the tooth being treated and keep the surgical field dry

C. To enhance patient comfort

D. To provide a better view for the dentist

The primary indication for using a rubber dam during dental procedures is to isolate the tooth being treated and maintain a dry surgical field. By creating a barrier around the specific area of treatment, the rubber dam prevents saliva and blood from interfering with the procedure. This isolation is crucial for several reasons: it helps improve the effectiveness of adhesive materials used in procedures, minimizes the risk of contamination, and keeps the area free of moisture that could compromise the treatment outcome. This level of control enhances the precision and safety of various procedures, such as fillings or root canals, where a clean and dry environment is essential for optimal results. Additionally, a rubber dam can help create a more focused working environment for the dentist and dental team, which ultimately benefits the overall care delivered to the patient.

4. Which of the following is a leading causative factor in caries, gingivitis, and periodontitis?

A. Acidic drinks

B. Dental plaque biofilm

C. Free sugars

D. Smoking

Dental plaque biofilm is a leading causative factor in caries, gingivitis, and periodontitis due to its nature as a complex community of bacteria that adheres to the surfaces of teeth and gums. When plaque builds up, it creates an environment in which harmful bacteria can thrive. These bacteria metabolize sugars and produce acids that demineralize tooth enamel, leading to caries. Additionally, the inflammatory response to plaque accumulation on the gums contributes to gingivitis, which, if left untreated, can progress to periodontitis, a more severe form of gum disease that affects the supporting structures of the teeth. In contrast, while acidic drinks, free sugars, and smoking can all contribute to dental issues, they do so primarily in conjunction with plaque biofilm. Acidic drinks can erode enamel, free sugars feed the bacteria in plaque, and smoking can impair oral health by affecting blood flow and immune response. However, it is the presence of dental plaque biofilm that is central to the development of these conditions, making it the most significant factor.

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5. Which requirement must dental nurses adhere to for their professional practice?

A. Completing annual service feedback

B. Ensuring ongoing competence

C. Gathering patient testimonials

D. Promoting team development

Dental nurses are required to ensure ongoing competence as a fundamental aspect of their professional practice. This mandates that they continuously update their knowledge and skills through continued professional development, training, and experience. The goal is to maintain a high standard of care for patients, adapt to advancements in dental practices, and comply with regulatory standards set by relevant professional bodies. Ongoing competence involves not just initial education and training but also engaging in lifelong learning to keep abreast of new techniques, materials, and developments in dentistry. This ongoing commitment helps dental nurses provide safe and effective care and supports the healthcare system's overall integrity. In contrast, while obtaining feedback, gathering testimonials, and promoting team development are all important aspects of a dental practice, they do not specifically address the essential requirement of ensuring that dental professionals remain competent in their role.

6. Which action is effective in maintaining oral health during dietary discussions with patients?

A. Oral hygiene reinforcement

B. Changing patient toothpaste

C. Promoting regular dental visits

D. Extracting non-healthy teeth

Maintaining oral health during dietary discussions with patients is best supported by reinforcing good oral hygiene practices. This action directly impacts a patient's ability to maintain oral health by encouraging them to adopt effective brushing and flossing techniques, which help to remove plaque and bacteria that can lead to dental issues like cavities and gum disease. Reinforcement ensures that patients are aware of the importance of maintaining a clean mouth and how dietary choices can affect their oral hygiene. In contrast, while changing a patient's toothpaste might have benefits, it doesn't directly address the overall oral hygiene practices that are crucial for health. Promoting regular dental visits is also beneficial, but it is more focused on preventive care rather than the day-to-day practices that the patient has control over. Extracting non-healthy teeth, while sometimes necessary, is a more invasive approach and does not contribute to maintaining oral health through dietary discussions. Therefore, the most effective action in the context of dietary discussions is to reinforce oral hygiene practices.

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7. What type of dental procedure is typically performed using a drill?

A. Oral examination

B. Tooth restoration

C. Gum surgery

D. Teeth whitening

Tooth restoration is the procedure typically performed using a drill because it involves the removal of decayed or damaged tooth structure. The drill is used to prepare the tooth for receiving a filling, crown, or other restorative material. This preparation is essential to ensure that the restoration bonds properly and provides a functional and aesthetic result. In contrast, oral examinations primarily involve visual inspections and possibly radiographs without the need for invasive tools like drills. Gum surgery focuses on soft tissue manipulation or removal, and teeth whitening is a cosmetic procedure that usually involves bleaching agents rather than mechanical equipment. Thus, using a drill is specifically associated with tooth restoration due to the nature of the work involved.

8. The patient developed severe pain three days after a lower right second molar extraction. Which condition is most likely diagnosed?

A. Localized osteitis

B. Oroantral fistula

C. Retained root

D. Reactionary hemorrhage

Localized osteitis, commonly known as dry socket, is a condition that can occur after the extraction of a tooth, particularly lower molars. This condition is characterized by severe pain, which typically begins a few days after the extraction, often around the third day, as the blood clot that should have formed in the socket dissolves or dislodges prematurely. The underlying bone becomes exposed and sensitive, leading to significant discomfort. In this scenario, the timing of the onset of severe pain is crucial. The fact that the pain developed three days post-extraction aligns with the typical time frame for localized osteitis to manifest, distinguishing it from other potential post-extraction complications that may present differently or within a different time frame. Localized osteitis is also often accompanied by specific clinical signs such as a foul odor and a visible lack of granulation tissue in the socket, further leading to its diagnosis. Understanding the factors leading to this condition, including improper aftercare, smoking, and certain medications, enhances the importance of post-operative instructions in preventing it. In contrast, other conditions, such as oroantral fistula and retained root, would generally have different presentations, timelines, and symptoms. Reactionary hemorrhage usually occurs immediately following the extraction or shortly thereafter

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9. A patient with an overbite of 90% and proclined upper lateral incisors is likely classified as what?

A. Class I

B. Class II division 1

C. Class II division 2

D. Class III

The classification of the patient's dental condition as Class II division 2 primarily stems from the significant overbite observed, which is at 90%. In orthodontics, a Class II malocclusion typically indicates that the first molar of the lower arch is positioned more towards the back of the mouth compared to the upper arch. Within Class II malocclusion, there are two divisions. For Class II division 1, patients usually present with incisors that are protruding or proclined along with a significant overjet. However, in the case of Class II division 2, the upper incisors (lateral incisors, in this case) are often retroclined or in a more upright position, contradicting the proclined condition of the upper lateral incisors noted here. In this situation, with the combination of the deep overbite and the proclined upper lateral incisors, it aligns more accurately with the characteristics of Class II division 2. This division is typified by an increased overbite with retroclination of the incisors, a condition not matching the characteristics typical of Class II division 1 or Class I, where normal occlusion would manifest. Class III often presents with an opposite dental relationship, where the lower teeth are more

10. What commonly found product in a patient's diet can be a source of free sugars?

A. Fresh pineapple chunks

B. Fruit smoothies

C. Plain yoghurt

D. Sweet potatoes

Fruit smoothies can be a significant source of free sugars, particularly when they contain added sugars or are made from fruit juices rather than whole fruits. Free sugars refer to sugars that are added to foods and drinks by manufacturers, cooks, or consumers, as well as sugars naturally present in honey, syrups, and fruit juices. In smoothies, while they may include whole fruits, they frequently have other ingredients such as sweetened yogurts or additional sugars, which can increase the total sugar content. This is crucial for dental health as high consumption of free sugars is linked to an increased risk of dental caries and other health issues. Whole fruits, like those in fresh pineapple chunks, are less likely to be problematic because they also contain fiber which helps mitigate the sugar absorption process. Similarly, plain yogurt and sweet potatoes contain natural sugars but are less concentrated sources of free sugars due to their nutritional composition and lack of added sugars. Therefore, when considering the impact on dental health, fruit smoothies stand out as a noteworthy source of free sugars.

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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:

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

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