OHIO EXPANDED FUNCTION DENTAL ASSISTANT (EFDA) BOARD PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://ohioefdaboard.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **What is required for a dental assistant to become certified as an EFDA in Ohio?**

   A. Completion of a high school diploma only

   B. Completion of an EFDA training program accredited by the Ohio State Dental Board

   C. Passing a national dental assisting exam only

   D. Training under a dentist for one year

2. **In the context of patient charting, what kind of observations should be documented?**

   A. Patient's personal opinions

   B. Any treatment techniques learned

   C. Clinical findings and treatment response

   D. Attendance of the patient's relatives

3. **What is a primary focus of continuing education for EFDAs?**

   A. Learning to manage finances

   B. Staying updated on advancements in dental materials and techniques

   C. Enhancing marketing strategies

   D. Improving scheduling efficiency

4. **Which metals are commonly found in dental alloy?**

   A. Silver, copper, tin, zinc

   B. Gold, palladium, platinum, nickel

   C. Aluminum, mercury, titanium, cobalt

   D. Copper, lead, iron, magnesium

5. **What are the guidelines for maintaining confidentiality of patient information?**

   A. Publishing details in a newsletter

   B. Sharing information with all staff

   C. Following HIPAA regulations

   D. Not using passwords for patient records

SAMPLE

6. What is a key benefit of sealants in preventive dentistry?

A. They enhance the cosmetic appearance of teeth

B. They help prevent caries in occlusal surfaces of teeth

C. They fix cavities

D. They strengthen the tooth enamel

7. Why is it important for EFDAs to understand the anatomy of the head and neck?

A. To accurately perform dental procedures and understand the implications for treatment

B. To create more effective marketing strategies

C. To enhance aesthetic dentistry techniques

D. To expedite the patient intake process

8. Which part of the tooth is primarily responsible for sensation and blood supply?

A. Cementum

B. Dentin

C. Pulp

D. Enamel

9. What substance is included in composites to facilitate the polymerization process?

A. Silicate

B. Camphor quinone

C. Resin modified glass ionomer

D. Tetracycline

10. How many cusps does a mandibular 1st molar have?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 3

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is required for a dental assistant to become certified as an EFDA in Ohio?

A. Completion of a high school diploma only

B. Completion of an EFDA training program accredited by the Ohio State Dental Board

C. Passing a national dental assisting exam only

D. Training under a dentist for one year

To become certified as an Expanded Function Dental Assistant (EFDA) in Ohio, it is essential to complete an EFDA training program that has been accredited by the Ohio State Dental Board. This requirement ensures that the training adheres to specific educational standards set by the regulatory body. The program provides comprehensive instruction in advanced dental procedures, allowing assistants to develop the necessary skills and competencies required for expanded functions. This option underscores the importance of formal training that includes both theoretical knowledge and practical experience. By completing an accredited program, dental assistants are equipped with the expertise needed to perform expanded functions safely and effectively, enhancing their role within the dental team. Other options do not fulfill the specific requirements for EFDA certification. For instance, simply having a high school diploma or passing a national dental assisting exam does not provide the specialized training mandated by the Ohio State Dental Board. Additionally, while on-the-job training under a dentist may enhance practical skills, it does not substitute for the structured educational experience provided by an accredited EFDA program.

2. In the context of patient charting, what kind of observations should be documented?

A. Patient's personal opinions

B. Any treatment techniques learned

C. Clinical findings and treatment response

D. Attendance of the patient's relatives

In patient charting, it is crucial to document clinical findings and treatment responses because this information provides a factual record of the patient's health status and the effectiveness of the treatment provided. Clinical findings encompass observations made during examinations, including any signs of disease or conditions, whereas treatment responses detail how the patient reacted to the therapies implemented. These entries are vital for continuity of care, allowing other healthcare providers to understand the patient's history and current condition. This ensures informed decision-making in future treatments and helps maintain the standard of care. Other elements, such as a patient's personal opinions or attendance of relatives, may not be relevant to medical documentation that focuses on clinical data. Treatment techniques learned might reference educational experiences rather than the direct care you've provided to the patient, which diminishes the focus on patient-centric information necessary for their ongoing treatment.

SAMPLE

3. What is a primary focus of continuing education for EFDAs?

A. Learning to manage finances

B. Staying updated on advancements in dental materials and techniques

C. Enhancing marketing strategies

D. Improving scheduling efficiency

The primary focus of continuing education for Expanded Function Dental Assistants (EFDAs) revolves around staying updated on advancements in dental materials and techniques. This ongoing education is essential because the field of dentistry is continually evolving with new technologies, materials, and practices that directly affect patient care. EFDAs are often involved in various procedures that utilize these advancements; therefore, being knowledgeable about the latest techniques and materials not only enhances their skill set but also ensures that they provide the highest standard of care. Staying current on developments in dental materials is crucial, as these can influence factors such as the effectiveness of treatment, the longevity of dental restorations, and patient outcomes. Additionally, understanding new techniques can lead to improved procedural efficiency and safety, thereby positively impacting both the practice and the patient experience. Continuing education therefore plays a vital role in professional development and the ability to meet the evolving needs of patients in a dental practice.

4. Which metals are commonly found in dental alloy?

A. Silver, copper, tin, zinc

B. Gold, palladium, platinum, nickel

C. Aluminum, mercury, titanium, cobalt

D. Copper, lead, iron, magnesium

The selection of silver, copper, tin, and zinc as commonly found metals in dental alloys makes sense because these metals are specifically chosen for their desirable properties in restorative dentistry. Silver is often used for its strength and aesthetic qualities, while copper contributes to the hardness and corrosion resistance of the alloy. Tin aids in achieving better flow properties when the alloy is mixed, thus improving adaptation to tooth structures during restorations. Zinc is included for its ability to prevent oxidation and improve the overall longevity of dental materials. In contrast, the other options include metals that are either less common in dental alloys or are not used due to their properties. For instance, while gold, palladium, and platinum are precious metals used in dental applications (primarily for high-quality restorations), the specific combination listed in the first option is more frequently encountered in contemporary dental practices. Aluminum and mercury, although used in some specific contexts, do not represent the standard for dental alloys. Likewise, lead and iron are not suitable due to their toxicity and potential for corrosion in the mouth.

SAMPLE

5. What are the guidelines for maintaining confidentiality of patient information?

A. Publishing details in a newsletter

B. Sharing information with all staff

C. Following HIPAA regulations

D. Not using passwords for patient records

Following HIPAA regulations is fundamental for maintaining confidentiality of patient information. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) sets the standard for protecting sensitive patient data. It mandates that healthcare providers, including dental professionals, implement security measures to safeguard health information from unauthorized access or disclosure. This includes encoded electronic records, secure databases, and ensuring that patient information is only shared with individuals directly involved in the patient's care, unless explicitly authorized by the patient. Adhering to HIPAA ensures that patient privacy is respected, which is crucial for building trust and ensuring compliance within healthcare practices. This promotes a safe environment for patients to discuss their health concerns without fear of their information being disclosed inappropriately. The other options do not align with confidentiality requirements; they either promote unauthorized sharing or neglect the necessary security measures that HIPAA enforces.

6. What is a key benefit of sealants in preventive dentistry?

A. They enhance the cosmetic appearance of teeth

B. They help prevent caries in occlusal surfaces of teeth

C. They fix cavities

D. They strengthen the tooth enamel

Sealants are a vital component in preventive dentistry primarily because they help prevent caries, specifically on the occlusal surfaces of teeth, which are the chewing surfaces of molars and premolars. These surfaces are prone to decay due to their complex anatomy, which includes pits and fissures where food particles and plaque can accumulate. By applying a sealant, a thin protective coating is created that seals these vulnerable areas, reducing the risk of bacteria and plaque build-up. This significantly lowers the likelihood of the development of cavities in these areas. While enhancing the cosmetic appearance of teeth can be a benefit in some contexts, it is not the primary function of sealants. They do not fix cavities, as that would typically require restorative procedures like fillings, and they do not strengthen tooth enamel, which involves different preventive measures or treatment options. The primary function of sealants is specifically to provide a barrier against decay, making option B the most accurate choice regarding their key benefit in preventive dentistry.

SAMPLE

7. Why is it important for EFDAs to understand the anatomy of the head and neck?

A. To accurately perform dental procedures and understand the implications for treatment

B. To create more effective marketing strategies

C. To enhance aesthetic dentistry techniques

D. To expedite the patient intake process

Understanding the anatomy of the head and neck is crucial for Expanded Function Dental Assistants (EFDAs) as it directly impacts their ability to perform dental procedures accurately and safely. A comprehensive knowledge of anatomical structures, such as nerves, blood vessels, muscles, and bones, allows EFDAs to anticipate complications and understand how different treatments may affect a patient's overall health and well-being. This foundational knowledge is essential when assisting with procedures that involve local anesthesia, patient positioning, and understanding the potential for pain or discomfort. Additionally, familiarity with the anatomy helps EFDAs communicate effectively with dental professionals and enhances their ability to provide patient education. Understanding how to address anatomical variations in different patients can also improve treatment outcomes, ensuring that procedures are tailored to the individual needs of each patient. This option emphasizes practical, hands-on application of knowledge in a dental setting, reinforcing the role of EFDAs in ensuring high standards of patient care. Other options, such as marketing strategies or patient intake processes, while relevant in a broader healthcare context, do not directly relate to the essential skills and responsibilities of EFDAs in clinical practice.

8. Which part of the tooth is primarily responsible for sensation and blood supply?

A. Cementum

B. Dentin

C. Pulp

D. Enamel

The pulp is the part of the tooth that is primarily responsible for sensation and blood supply. This soft tissue, located in the center of the tooth, contains nerves and blood vessels that play a critical role in tooth health. The nerves within the pulp are sensitive to various stimuli, such as temperature and pressure, which contribute to the sensation of pain or discomfort. The blood vessels provide essential nutrients and oxygen to the tooth, helping to maintain its vitality. Other parts of the tooth serve different functions. For instance, cementum covers the roots of the teeth and helps anchor them within the jawbone but does not play a significant role in sensation or blood supply. Dentin is the layer beneath the enamel and is involved in some sensory function but does not contain blood vessels. Enamel is the outermost protective layer and does not have nerve endings or blood supply, making it primarily protective rather than sensory in nature. Thus, the pulp is uniquely tasked with providing the tooth's necessary sensory and vascular functions.

SAMPLE

9. What substance is included in composites to facilitate the polymerization process?

A. Silicate

B. Camphor quinone

C. Resin modified glass ionomer

D. Tetracycline

Camphor quinone is a photosensitizer that plays a crucial role in the polymerization process of composite materials. When used in dental composites, it absorbs light energy, typically from a curing light, and initiates the polymerization reaction. This process transforms the composite material from a pliable state into a hardened one, allowing for superior bond strength and durability. The other options are not involved directly in the polymerization process. Silicate, while used in some dental materials, does not facilitate polymerization. Resin modified glass ionomer is a type of material that has its own set of properties and uses but is not specifically a substance that aids in the polymerization of composites. Tetracycline is an antibiotic and has no functional role in the composite curing process. Thus, camphor quinone's specific function in initiating the polymerization makes it the appropriate choice.

10. How many cusps does a mandibular 1st molar have?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 3

The mandibular first molar typically has five cusps, which is a distinguishing characteristic of this tooth. Specifically, it generally features two larger buccal cusps—mesiobuccal and distobuccal—and three smaller lingual cusps—mesiolingual, distolingual, and sometimes a smaller fifth cusp referred to as the "cusp of Carabelli" which can be present on the lingual aspect. This arrangement allows for efficient grinding and crushing forces necessary for chewing. The presence of five cusps is significant in identifying the mandibular first molar in dental anatomy, as the additional cusp provides more surface area for occlusal contact and enhances the functional capabilities of the tooth in processing food. Understanding this typical structure plays an essential role in EFDA training, aiding in procedures such as restorations and extractions, and assessing overall dental health.

SAMPLE

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://ohioefdaboard.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE