

01	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
06	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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27	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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29	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
39	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Electrology Association (AEA)

AEAL

IBEC Licensure Exam

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Electrology Association (AEA) AEAL , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, AEAL
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following effects occur during a blend electrolysis treatment? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Direct current creates sodium hydroxide (lye) in the follicle
- ☐ **B** Alternating current produces localized heat in the follicle
- ☐ **C** Only high-frequency current is delivered to the tissue
- ☒ **D** Lye and heat act synergistically to destroy the germinal cells
- ☐ **E** The modality relies exclusively on the galvanic chemical reaction

ANSWER A - D

WHY The blend modality combines galvanic (direct current producing sodium hydroxide, or lye) and thermolysis (alternating current producing heat). Lye and heat act together to coagulate and destroy the germinal cells of the hair follicle, making the blend more effective for some hair types than either modality alone.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which structures must be destroyed to achieve permanent hair removal in electrolysis? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The dermal papilla
- ☒ **B** The matrix (bulb) and the stem cells of the bulge
- ☐ **C** The stratum corneum
- ☐ **D** The sebaceous gland only
- ☐ **E** The arrector pili muscle

ANSWER B - A

WHY Permanent hair removal requires destruction of the regenerative cells of the follicle, which are located in the matrix (bulb) region including the dermal papilla and the stem cells residing in the bulge area of the outer root sheath. The stratum corneum, sebaceous gland alone, and the arrector pili muscle are not the primary targets for permanent epilation.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which instrument sterilization method is required by current AEA infection control standards for reusable electrology probes (needles)?

- ☐ A Dry heat sterilization at 160 °C for one hour
- ☒ B Autoclaving (steam under pressure) using an FDA-cleared device
- ☐ C Cold soaking in glutaraldehyde for five minutes
- ☐ D Wiping with 70% isopropyl alcohol between clients

ANSWER B

WHY Reusable probes (needles) are classified as critical items that penetrate skin and therefore must be sterilized, not just disinfected. The AEA Standards for Infection Control require steam sterilization in an autoclave cleared by the FDA for this purpose. Dry heat and alcohol wipes do not reliably achieve sterilization, and a five-minute glutaraldehyde soak does not meet the required sterilization time for reprocessing these instruments.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

During the initial consultation, which finding is an absolute contraindication for electrolysis treatment in the area to be treated?

- ☐ A A client history of mild seasonal allergies
- ☐ B A previously treated, fully healed tattoo in the treatment area
- ☒ C An active skin infection such as impetigo at the treatment site
- ☐ D Use of over-the-counter moisturizer the morning of treatment

ANSWER C

WHY An active skin infection at the treatment site (such as impetigo, herpes simplex outbreak, or cellulitis) is an absolute contraindication because treatment would spread the infection and worsen tissue damage. Mild seasonal allergies, recent moisturizer use, and a fully healed tattoo are not absolute contraindications, although special considerations may still apply.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In thermolysis (high-frequency) electrolysis, what is the principal mechanism by which follicular tissue is destroyed?

- ☐ A Chemical cauterization by sodium hydroxide formed from tissue electrolytes
- ☒ B Localized heat generated by oscillating current in the moist follicular tissue
- ☐ C Mechanical disruption by the physical insertion of the probe
- ☐ D Freezing of tissue through cryogenic cooling of the probe tip

ANSWER B

WHY Thermolysis destroys follicular tissue through localized heat (coagulation) generated when high-frequency alternating current causes molecules in the moist tissue to oscillate, producing friction. Sodium hydroxide formation is the mechanism of galvanic electrolysis, not thermolysis. Probe insertion is a delivery method, not a destructive mechanism, and cryogenic cooling is not used in thermolysis.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which action by a licensed electrologist represents a violation of the AEA Code of Ethics?

- ☐ A Maintaining client records in a locked, confidential file
- ☐ B Continuing education in new electrolysis techniques
- ☒ C Advertising guaranteed permanent hair removal in a specific number of sessions
- ☐ D Referring a client to a dermatologist when a lesion appears suspicious

ANSWER C

WHY Guaranteeing outcomes or specific numbers of sessions required for permanent removal is misleading advertising and violates the AEA Code of Ethics because individual responses to treatment vary widely and such guarantees cannot be substantiated. Confidential recordkeeping, continuing education, and appropriate referrals to other health professionals are all ethical and required practices.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

At what depth should the electrologist ideally place the probe tip to deliver effective treatment?

- ☐ A Just below the stratum corneum, in the epidermis
- ☐ B At the level of the sebaceous gland duct only
- ☒ C At the base of the follicle, adjacent to the dermal papilla
- ☐ D In the subcutaneous adipose tissue below the follicle

ANSWER C

WHY Effective and permanent destruction requires delivering the current at the base of the follicle, adjacent to the dermal papilla and germinal matrix, where the regenerative cells reside. Placement in the epidermis, at the sebaceous duct, or below the follicle in subcutaneous fat will not adequately destroy the source of hair growth and may cause unnecessary tissue damage.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which post-treatment finding following electrolysis warrants immediate referral to a physician?

- ☐ A Mild erythema and pinpoint edema that resolve within 24 hours
- ☐ B Transient tenderness at the treatment site
- ☐ C Small, fine crusting of treated follicles that heals in a few days
- ☒ D Signs of a secondary bacterial infection such as spreading redness, warmth, and purulent drainage

ANSWER D

WHY Mild erythema, pinpoint edema, tenderness, and fine crusting are expected, transient post-treatment responses. Spreading erythema, increased warmth, and purulent drainage indicate a secondary bacterial infection that requires prompt medical evaluation and possible antibiotic therapy, and therefore warrants immediate physician referral.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of the client-return (indifferent) electrode in galvanic and blend electrolysis?

- ☐ A To heat the tissue at the insertion site
- ☒ B To complete the electrical circuit and disperse current over a broad area away from the treatment site
- ☐ C To measure the client's skin resistance during treatment
- ☐ D To sterilize the probe tip during the procedure

ANSWER B

WHY The indifferent (return) electrode completes the electrical circuit by allowing current to leave the body. Because its surface area is much larger than the probe tip, current density at the return site is low and dispersed, preventing burns or tissue damage at that location. It does not heat the treatment site, measure resistance, or sterilize the probe.