

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
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
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)

AEAVT

AEA Licensure- Vermont

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Electrology Association (AEA) **AEAVT**, 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, **AEAVT**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

According to standard electrology infection control protocols, what is the minimum level of decontamination required for a sterile probe (needle) used in galvanic or thermolysis electrolysis before it is inserted into a client's skin?

- ☐ A Wiped with alcohol and reused
- ☐ B Soaked in a glutaraldehyde solution for at least 10 minutes
- ☒ C Sterilized in an FDA-cleared autoclave or used as a single-use disposable
- ☐ D Rinsed with distilled water between clients
- ☐ E Stored in a dry cabinet overnight

ANSWER C

WHY Modern electrology standards and OSHA bloodborne pathogens guidance require that probes that penetrate the skin be either single-use disposable (discarded after each client) or processed in an FDA-cleared sterilizer between uses. Wiping with alcohol is insufficient, glutaraldehyde soak times vary and are less universally accepted than autoclaving, and rinsing does not achieve sterilization.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following client conditions is an absolute contraindication to undergoing electrolysis hair removal?

- ☐ A A history of mild seasonal allergies
- ☒ B Presence of a pacemaker or other implanted electronic medical device
- ☐ C Client age of 16 years old
- ☐ D Recent mild sunburn
- ☐ E Type II diabetes controlled by diet

ANSWER B

WHY An implanted electronic device such as a pacemaker is generally considered an absolute contraindication because electrolysis current could interfere with the device's function. The other conditions are either relative contraindications (recent sunburn) or not contraindications at all. Controlled Type II diabetes and adolescent age are not absolute contraindications, though caution is advised.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

During which stage of the hair growth cycle is electrolysis treatment most effective because the hair is firmly anchored to the papilla?

- ☐ A Catagen (regression)
- ☐ B Telogen (resting)
- ☐ C Exogen (shedding)
- ☒ D Anagen (active growth)

ANSWER D

WHY Electrolysis is most effective during the anagen phase when the hair is actively growing and the bulb is fully attached to the dermal papilla. Treatment during catagen or telogen yields less permanent destruction because the follicle is detaching, requiring repeat treatment when the hair re-enters anagen.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which electrolysis modality uses direct current (DC) to create a chemical reaction within the follicle, producing sodium hydroxide (lye) that destroys the hair germinating cells?

- ☐ A Thermolysis (shortwave/hot method)
- ☐ B Flash thermolysis
- ☒ C Galvanic electrolysis
- ☐ D Blend method

ANSWER C

WHY Galvanic electrolysis uses direct current passed through the body to trigger a chemical reaction with the saline in the follicle, producing sodium hydroxide (lye), which cauterizes the hair growth cells. Thermolysis uses high-frequency alternating current to produce heat. The Blend method combines both.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

In a properly equipped electrolysis treatment room, what type of electrical outlet and ground fault protection is typically required for the electrolysis device?

- ☐ A A standard two-prong ungrounded outlet
- ☒ B A GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter) protected outlet
- ☐ C An extension cord plugged into any available outlet
- ☐ D A battery-operated device only, no outlet required

ANSWER B

WHY Because electrolysis involves passing current through the client's body, treatment rooms require GFCI-protected outlets (or ground fault circuit interrupters installed at the breaker level) to prevent electrical shock hazards in case of equipment malfunction or contact with moisture. Standard ungrounded outlets do not provide this protection.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A client presents the day after treatment with localized erythema, mild edema, and small pinpoint scabs at each treated follicle site. These are expected post-treatment reactions. What post-treatment care advice is consistent with standard electrology practice?

- ☐ A Apply hot compresses for 30 minutes immediately
- ☒ B Keep the area clean, avoid touching, and apply a cool compress; avoid makeup and sun exposure for 24-48 hours
- ☐ C Scrub the area with antibacterial soap and a washcloth
- ☐ D Cover with an occlusive bandage for 72 hours

ANSWER B

WHY Standard post-electrolysis care involves keeping the area clean and dry, applying cool compresses to reduce inflammation, avoiding makeup, deodorants, sun exposure, and friction for 24-48 hours, and not picking scabs to avoid infection and scarring. Hot compresses, scrubbing, and occlusive bandages are inappropriate.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Before initiating electrolysis treatment, the practitioner must obtain what type of documentation from the client?

- ☐ A A signed photograph for marketing
- ☒ B A written, informed consent including disclosure of risks, benefits, and alternative treatments
- ☐ C A verbal agreement only
- ☐ D A referral from a primary care physician

ANSWER B

WHY Informed written consent is a standard requirement for electrology treatment. It documents that the client has been informed of the procedure, expected outcomes, risks (such as temporary redness, swelling, scarring, or pigmentation changes), and alternative options. Verbal-only agreement or marketing photos are not substitutes for proper consent.

QUESTION 8

TRUE/FALSE

Used electrolysis probes (needles) that penetrate the skin should be considered potentially infectious and handled using universal precautions, even if no blood was observed during the treatment.

☒ **A** True☐ **B** False**ANSWER A**

WHY True. Universal precautions assume that all blood and certain body fluids are potentially infectious regardless of whether visible blood is present. Probes that penetrate the skin contact tissue and fluid and must therefore be handled as potentially contaminated, requiring single-use disposal or full sterilization between uses.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following conditions are generally considered contraindications (absolute or relative) to electrolysis hair removal? (Choose two.)

☒ **A** Active herpes simplex outbreak in the treatment area☐ **B** Well-controlled hypertension☒ **C** Pregnancy (treatment near the abdomen/pelvis)☐ **D** Mild seasonal allergies treated with antihistamines☐ **E** Routine use of facial moisturizer**ANSWER A - C**

WHY Active herpes outbreaks in the treatment area are a relative contraindication because the procedure can spread infection and worsen lesions; treatment should be postponed until fully healed. Pregnancy is also a relative contraindication, particularly for treatment near the abdomen/pelvis, due to the lack of safety data and caution about electrical current. The other conditions listed do not contraindicate treatment.