

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

CA BOARD OF BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY

WZ9823JQ

CA Electrology Korean Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA BOARD OF BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY WZ9823JQ , 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, WZ9823JQ
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which layer of the skin contains the hair follicle's germinal matrix, the active site where hair is produced?

- ☐ A Stratum corneum
- ☐ B Epidermis
- ☒ C Dermis
- ☐ D Subcutaneous tissue

ANSWER C

WHY The germinal matrix (matrix) is located in the hair bulb, which sits at the base of the follicle within the dermis (and can extend into the subcutaneous tissue in larger follicles, but the hair-producing epithelial cells are housed within the dermal structure). The stratum corneum and epidermis do not contain the hair bulb. The matrix cells in this region are the target of electrolysis treatment.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

An electrologist knows that permanent hair destruction is most effective when the probe is inserted into a follicle during which phase of hair growth?

- ☐ A Catagen
- ☐ B Telogen
- ☒ C Anagen
- ☐ D Exogen

ANSWER C

WHY Anagen is the active growth phase during which the hair is firmly attached to the matrix and the cells are actively dividing. The dermal papilla and matrix cells are in closest contact during anagen, making it the optimal time for thermolysis/electrolysis to destroy the regenerative cells. Catagen is a brief transitional phase and telogen is the resting phase; exogen is the shedding of the telogen hair.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is an endocrine-related cause of excessive hair growth that the electrologist should recognize as requiring medical referral?

- ☐ A Idiopathic hirsutism of gradual facial hair in postmenopausal women
- ☐ B Normal vellus hair on the forearms of an adult woman
- ☒ C Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
- ☐ D Lanugo hair on a newborn

ANSWER C

WHY Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is an endocrine disorder that can cause androgen-excess hirsutism. A licensed electrologist must recognize abnormal patterns of hair growth that may signal an underlying medical condition and refer the client appropriately. Idiopathic hirsutism, normal vellus hair, and lanugo on a newborn are not endocrine-pathological causes requiring referral.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which electrolysis modality uses a high-frequency alternating current to generate heat at the tip of the probe, causing coagulation of the tissue around the probe?

- ☐ A Galvanic electrolysis
- ☒ B Thermolysis (shortwave diathermy)
- ☐ C Blend method
- ☐ D Direct current electrolysis

ANSWER B

WHY Thermolysis (also called shortwave diathermy or high-frequency electrolysis) uses high-frequency alternating current that produces heat at the probe tip, coagulating the follicular tissue. Galvanic electrolysis uses direct current to produce sodium hydroxide (a chemical caustic) in the follicle. The blend method combines galvanic and thermolysis currents.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In galvanic electrolysis, the destruction of the hair follicle is primarily caused by:

- ☐ A Heat produced by high-frequency current at the probe tip
- ☒ B The chemical action of sodium hydroxide (lye) generated by the current interacting with tissue salts
- ☐ C Mechanical cutting of the follicular tissue by the probe
- ☐ D Ultrasonic vibration of the probe

ANSWER B

WHY In galvanic electrolysis, a direct current passes through the tissue and reacts with the saline content of the follicle to produce sodium hydroxide (NaOH), a chemical caustic that destroys the dermal papilla and matrix cells. Heat (thermolysis) is the mechanism of high-frequency current, not galvanic current.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is a strict contraindication to electrolysis treatment over a specific body area?

- ☐ A Mild seasonal allergies
- ☒ B Client wearing a pacemaker with treatment over the chest
- ☐ C History of mild eczema on the hands
- ☐ D Recent intake of a multivitamin

ANSWER B

WHY Electrolysis current can interfere with cardiac pacemakers, so treatment over the chest (or anywhere on a client with a pacemaker) requires physician clearance or is contraindicated depending on the device. This is a well-documented contraindication. Mild seasonal allergies, mild remote eczema, and multivitamin intake are not contraindications to electrolysis.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

According to California Board of Barbering and Cosmetology standards, the probe (filament/needle) used in electrolysis must be:

- ☐ A Reused after wiping with alcohol between clients
- ☐ B Sterilized in an autoclave and reused on the same client only
- ☒ C A single-use, disposable, pre-sterilized item that is discarded immediately after each client
- ☐ D Soaked in disinfectant overnight between uses

ANSWER C

WHY California requires electrolysis probes/filaments to be single-use and disposable. Each client receives a new, pre-sterilized probe that is discarded immediately after treatment into a sharps container. Reuse—even on the same client—violates California's infection control standards for electrology.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Proper probe insertion technique during electrolysis requires the electrologist to:

- ☐ A Insert the probe until it contacts bone to ensure full-depth treatment
- ☒ B Insert the probe smoothly along the natural angle of the hair shaft to a depth that places the tip near the dermal papilla without forcing past resistance
- ☐ C Insert the probe at a 90-degree angle to the skin surface regardless of hair direction
- ☐ D Twist the probe while inserting to create a path through the tissue

ANSWER B

WHY Correct technique involves inserting the probe along the same angle as the hair grows, advancing gently to the depth of the dermal papilla. Forcing past resistance or twisting damages tissue and reduces efficacy. The probe should never be forced to bone. Inserting perpendicular to a non-perpendicular hair growth direction risks improper depth and tissue trauma.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which post-treatment skin reaction is considered normal and expected after electrolysis, and typically resolves within hours to a few days?

- ☐ A Punctate scabbing lasting several weeks
- ☒ B Transient erythema and slight edema at the treated follicle opening
- ☐ C Permanent hypopigmentation
- ☐ D Keloid formation in every client

ANSWER B

WHY Mild, localized erythema (redness) and slight edema (swelling) around each treated follicle are normal post-treatment reactions and typically resolve within hours to 1–2 days. Persistent scabbing, permanent hypopigmentation, and keloids are abnormal complications that indicate improper technique, overtreatment, or individual predisposition.