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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

DHEV2

HP Dental Hygiene Exit Exam V2

Uploaded by coastalroofer60

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

6

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

6 practice questions for Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams **DHEV2**, 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, **DHEV2**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient receiving a local anesthetic injection suddenly complains of itching, develops generalized hives, and reports a feeling of throat tightness. The dental hygienist's first action should be to:

- ☐ A Administer oral diphenhydramine and continue monitoring
- ☐ B Position the patient upright and administer oxygen via nasal cannula
- ☒ C Stop treatment, recognize a possible anaphylactic reaction, activate emergency medical services (call 911), and prepare to assist with epinephrine administration
- ☐ D Reassure the patient that the symptoms are anxiety-related and proceed with treatment

ANSWER C

WHY The combination of skin signs (urticaria, itching) with airway symptoms (throat tightness) following a local anesthetic injection is highly suggestive of anaphylaxis. The immediate priorities are to stop treatment, position the patient supine, activate EMS, and prepare epinephrine (0.3-0.5 mg IM in the adult), which is the definitive first-line treatment for anaphylaxis. Delaying epinephrine while attempting oral antihistamines or continuing treatment can be fatal.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

According to CDC infection control guidelines for dentistry, which personal protective equipment (PPE) item must be removed and replaced between every patient encounter?

- ☐ A Eye protection (goggles or face shield)
- ☒ B Patient examination gloves
- ☐ C Reusable cloth lab coat
- ☐ D Surgical mask

ANSWER B

WHY Patient examination gloves must be removed, hand hygiene performed, and new gloves donned for each patient. Eye protection, masks, and reusable gowns or lab coats may be worn for an entire series of procedures on the same patient as long as they are not visibly soiled or breached; they are changed only between patients if contaminated or damaged.

QUESTION 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to the 2017 World Workshop classification of periodontal and peri-implant diseases, which of the following are required to assign a stage of periodontitis? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Severity of attachment loss and radiographic bone loss
- ☐ **B** Frequency of daily toothbrushing
- ☒ **C** Complexity factors such as probing depth, furcation involvement, and tooth loss
- ☐ **D** Patient's age at diagnosis
- ☐ **E** Distribution (localized vs. generalized) of the lesions

ANSWER A • C

WHY Staging in the 2017 World Workshop framework is based on two dimensions: (1) severity, measured by interproximal clinical attachment loss (CAL) or radiographic bone loss at two non-adjacent teeth, and (2) complexity of management, assessed by probing depths, furcation involvement, mucogingival problems, ridge defects, and tooth loss due to periodontitis. Distribution (localized vs. generalized, or molar-incisor patterns) and toothbrushing frequency contribute to extent descriptors and risk-factor profiling but do not determine stage. Patient age is a modifying factor considered in grading, not staging.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with persistent dry mouth, enlarged parotid glands, rampant cervical caries, and a history of dry eyes. Which systemic condition is most strongly associated with these findings?

- ☐ A Paget's disease of bone
- ☒ B Sjögren's syndrome
- ☐ C Type 1 diabetes mellitus
- ☐ D Hypothyroidism

ANSWER B

WHY Sjögren's syndrome is an autoimmune exocrinopathy characterized by lymphocytic infiltration of exocrine glands, leading to xerostomia (dry mouth), keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eyes), parotid enlargement, and a markedly increased risk of rampant caries. Paget's disease affects bone remodeling, type 1 diabetes is associated with periodontal disease and candidiasis, and hypothyroidism causes macroglossia and delayed eruption but not the sicca complex described.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A dental hygienist in a state with direct-access/unsupervised practice settings treats a patient who presents with a soft-tissue lesion suspected to be malignant. Which statement best describes the hygienist's ethical and legal obligation?

- ☐ A Treat the lesion with topical medication and reassess at the next visit
- ☐ B Ignore the lesion because the patient is scheduled to see a dentist next year
- ☒ C Refer the patient to an appropriate medical or dental specialist for definitive evaluation
- ☐ D Document only after confirming the lesion is malignant by clinical appearance

ANSWER C

WHY Dental hygienists - even where unsupervised practice is permitted - are obligated to recognize suspicious lesions and refer patients for definitive diagnosis. Treating empirically, delaying action, or documenting only after a definitive (biopsy-based) diagnosis is made fails the standard of care and the ethical duty of non-abandonment.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the principles of autonomy in dental hygiene practice, what is the clinician's primary obligation?

- ☐ A To provide treatment regardless of the patient's preference
- ☒ B To respect the patient's right to make informed decisions about their care
- ☐ C To ensure the lowest cost of care
- ☐ D To follow the dentist's instructions without question

ANSWER B

WHY Autonomy requires the clinician to respect a patient's right to self-determination through informed consent and shared decision-making. The other choices describe beneficence misapplied (treating without consent), justice/conflict of interest (lowest cost), or non-maleficence confused with blind obedience (failing professional judgment).