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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Elsevier Remotely Proctored Exams

DHEV2

HP Dental Hygiene Exit Exam V2

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EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

8

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

8 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 local anesthetic begins to complain of itching, hives, and a feeling of throat tightness, and the dental hygienist notes wheezing. Which emergency is most likely occurring?

- ☐ A Vasovagal syncope
- ☐ B Insulin (hypoglycemic) reaction
- ☐ C Acute asthmatic attack
- ☒ D Anaphylactic reaction

ANSWER D

WHY The combination of cutaneous signs (pruritus, urticaria), respiratory compromise (throat tightness, wheezing), and rapid onset following exposure to a potential allergen such as a local anesthetic or latex indicates anaphylaxis - a true medical emergency requiring immediate administration of epinephrine and activation of EMS.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

An adult patient suddenly becomes pale, diaphoretic, and complains of feeling faint while seated in the dental chair. Vital signs reveal a slow heart rate and low blood pressure. Which condition is most likely, and what is the most appropriate initial management?

- ☐ A Insulin shock; administer glucose orally
- ☒ B Vasovagal syncope; position the patient supine with legs elevated and monitor vitals
- ☐ C Acute myocardial infarction; administer nitroglycerin sublingually
- ☐ D Adrenal insufficiency; administer hydrocortisone intramuscularly

ANSWER B

WHY Pallor, diaphoresis, faintness, bradycardia, and hypotension in a patient receiving dental care are classic signs of vasovagal syncope, the most common medical emergency in dentistry. Initial management is to place the patient in a supine position with the legs elevated to improve cerebral perfusion, ensure a patent airway, and monitor vital signs. Glucose, nitroglycerin, and hydrocortisone would be inappropriate without confirming a different diagnosis.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient with a documented history of infective endocarditis presents for routine dental hygiene care. According to current AHA guidelines, which prophylactic approach is recommended prior to procedures involving manipulation of gingival tissue or the periapical region of teeth?

- ☐ A No antibiotic prophylaxis is required; the AHA no longer recommends prophylaxis for any dental procedure
- ☒ B A single dose of amoxicillin 2 g orally 30 to 60 minutes before the procedure
- ☐ C A preprocedural rinse with chlorhexidine 0.12% in place of systemic antibiotics
- ☐ D A 7-day course of amoxicillin 500 mg three times daily beginning 24 hours before the procedure

ANSWER B

WHY The American Heart Association guidelines (last updated 2021) recommend antibiotic prophylaxis only for patients with the highest cardiac risk-those with a prosthetic cardiac valve, previous infective endocarditis, certain congenital heart diseases, or cardiac transplant with valve regurgitation-undergoing dental procedures that involve manipulation of gingival tissue or the periapical region of teeth, or perforation of the oral mucosa. A single 2 g oral dose of amoxicillin 30-60 minutes before the procedure is the standard regimen for non-allergic adults. Antiseptic rinses are not an accepted substitute for prophylaxis in high-risk patients, and prolonged antibiotic courses are not indicated.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement best describes the role of a systematic review in evidence-based dental hygiene practice?

- ☐ A A summary of a single expert's clinical experience
- ☒ B A structured, comprehensive synthesis of all available primary studies that meet predefined criteria, with explicit methods to minimize bias
- ☐ C A case report describing an unusual clinical presentation
- ☐ D A guideline issued by a single professional organization without a literature search

ANSWER B

WHY A systematic review uses a structured, predefined protocol to identify, appraise, and synthesize all eligible primary studies addressing a focused clinical question, with explicit methods intended to minimize bias. When combined with statistical pooling, it becomes a meta-analysis. Expert opinion, case reports, and unsystematic organizational guidelines lack the rigor and transparency that place systematic reviews at the top of the evidence hierarchy.

QUESTION 5

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 6

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the 2017 World Workshop classification, a patient with interdental clinical attachment loss of 4 mm, radiographic bone loss extending to the middle third of the root, and a maximum probing depth of 5 mm would be classified as having which stage and grade of periodontitis?

- ☐ A Stage I, Grade A
- ☒ B Stage II, Grade A
- ☐ C Stage III, Grade B
- ☐ D Stage IV, Grade C

ANSWER B

WHY Staging in the 2017 World Workshop is based primarily on severity (attachment loss and bone loss) and complexity of management. CAL of 4 mm with bone loss to the middle third of the root corresponds to Stage II (CAL 3-4 mm, bone loss to coronal/middle third). Grade A is assigned when there is no evidence of bone loss over 5 years and the ratio of radiographic bone loss to age is <0.25 , consistent with slow progression. Options C and D describe more severe attachment/bone loss (Stage III ≥ 5 mm CAL with bone loss to middle/apical third; Stage IV adds complex rehabilitation needs).

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

An adult patient receiving dental hygiene care suddenly becomes pale, diaphoretic, lightheaded, and reports nausea. Vital signs reveal a slow heart rate and a drop in blood pressure. Which position is most appropriate for initial management of this patient?

- ☐ A Upright with feet hanging over the edge of the chair
- ☐ B Trendelenburg (head lower than feet)
- ☒ C Supine with the feet slightly elevated
- ☐ D Left lateral recumbent position

ANSWER C

WHY The clinical picture describes vasodepressor syncope (a simple faint), the most common medical emergency in dentistry. Initial management is to place the patient supine with the feet slightly elevated to promote cerebral blood flow and to loosen restrictive clothing. The upright position worsens cerebral hypoperfusion; Trendelenburg is no longer recommended due to potential respiratory compromise and is not the standard dental office positioning for syncope; left lateral recumbent is used for pregnant patients or those who are vomiting to prevent aspiration.

QUESTION 8

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).