

Advanced Chairside Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What are common indications for a crown preparation?**
 - A. Restoring a severely damaged tooth, protecting a weak tooth, after root canal therapy, or improving esthetics.**
 - B. Whitening a tooth.**
 - C. Removing calculus.**
 - D. Placing an implant.**

- 2. Which anesthetic technique is most appropriate to achieve pulpal anesthesia for the maxillary canine region?**
 - A. PSA nerve block**
 - B. Mental nerve block**
 - C. Infraorbital nerve block**
 - D. Inferior alveolar nerve block**

- 3. How should a latex-allergic patient environment be prepared?**
 - A. Use non-latex gloves only and ignore latex-free labeling.**
 - B. Use non-latex gloves and materials, clearly identify latex-free status, and ensure all supplies are latex-free.**
 - C. Continuously use latex-containing supplies with a note.**
 - D. Only label the room as latex-free without changing supplies.**

- 4. In periodontal therapy, what is the primary purpose of scaling and root planing?**
 - A. Remove plaque and calculus to reduce inflammation and pocket depth and promote healing.**
 - B. To whiten teeth.**
 - C. To place implants.**
 - D. To remove calculus.**

- 5. A painful condition after dental extraction due to loss or disruption of the blood clot is known as what?**
 - A. Abscess**
 - B. Dry socket**
 - C. Osteomyelitis**
 - D. Granuloma**

- 6. Which procedure is performed to reshape gingival tissue rather than remove it?**
- A. Gingivoplasty**
 - B. Gingivectomy**
 - C. Ostectomy**
 - D. Osseous Bone Surgery**
- 7. Self-ligating brackets are designed to eliminate the need for which item?**
- A. Elastic separators**
 - B. Ligature ties**
 - C. Archwire**
 - D. Molar bands**
- 8. Size, fit and cement orthodontic bands are performed under what supervision?**
- A. Indirect supervision**
 - B. OAP direct supervision**
 - C. General supervision**
 - D. Immediate supervision**
- 9. Which statement best describes the effect of a poorly fitting denture?**
- A. Poorly fitting prosthesis**
 - B. Overly long denture borders**
 - C. Excess saliva**
 - D. Improper occlusal contacts**
- 10. A denture that relies primarily on the mucosa for support and retention is called what?**
- A. Complete denture**
 - B. Removable partial denture**
 - C. Overdenture**
 - D. Fixed bridge**

Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. What are common indications for a crown preparation?

- A. Restoring a severely damaged tooth, protecting a weak tooth, after root canal therapy, or improving esthetics.**
- B. Whitening a tooth.**
- C. Removing calculus.**
- D. Placing an implant.**

Crown preparation is indicated when a tooth needs full coverage to restore function and protect what remains of the tooth. This includes teeth that are severely damaged by decay or fracture, where enough structure exists to support a crown and restore strength; teeth that are structurally weak from large fillings or previous damage, where a crown provides fracture resistance and prevents further breakage; and teeth that have undergone root canal therapy, which become more brittle and benefit from a crown to reinforce and retain the restoration. Crowns can also improve esthetics when the tooth's shape or color cannot be adequately corrected with simpler restorations. Whitening, calculus removal, and placing an implant address different goals (color change, periodontal cleaning, and replacement of a missing tooth, respectively) and do not require crown preparation.

2. Which anesthetic technique is most appropriate to achieve pulpal anesthesia for the maxillary canine region?

- A. PSA nerve block**
- B. Mental nerve block**
- C. Infraorbital nerve block**
- D. Inferior alveolar nerve block**

To numb the maxillary canine region, you need to block the nerve supply to the maxillary anterior teeth. The infraorbital nerve carries the anterior superior alveolar fibers that innervate the maxillary incisors and canines. By depositing anesthetic near the infraorbital foramen, you block the infraorbital nerve before it branches into the anterior superior alveolar portion, giving pulpal anesthesia to the canine and the adjacent front teeth, along with the corresponding facial tissues. The other options either target areas outside the maxillary anterior region (such as the posterior teeth or the mandibular nerve branches) or do not reliably anesthetize the canine pulp. So, this technique is the most appropriate for the canine.

3. How should a latex-allergic patient environment be prepared?

- A. Use non-latex gloves only and ignore latex-free labeling.
- B. Use non-latex gloves and materials, clearly identify latex-free status, and ensure all supplies are latex-free.**
- C. Continuously use latex-containing supplies with a note.
- D. Only label the room as latex-free without changing supplies.

Eliminate latex exposure by using latex-free products and clearly labeling them, and make sure every supply in the treatment area is latex-free. This approach reduces the risk of latex proteins contacting the patient, which can trigger dermatitis or more severe reactions. Simply labeling the room or relying on non-latex gloves alone leaves other items—gloves, materials, equipment, and accessories—that may still contain latex. A fully latex-free inventory with visible labeling ensures all staff recognize and maintain a latex-free environment, keeping the patient safe throughout the care setting.

4. In periodontal therapy, what is the primary purpose of scaling and root planing?

- A. Remove plaque and calculus to reduce inflammation and pocket depth and promote healing.**
- B. To whiten teeth.
- C. To place implants.
- D. To remove calculus.

Scaling and root planing target the bacterial biofilm that sustains periodontal disease. By removing plaque and calculus from tooth and root surfaces, the bacterial load drops, gingival inflammation decreases, and pocket depths can shrink, giving the tissues a chance to heal and reattach. Scaling cleans above and below the gum line, while root planing smooths the root surface to discourage new plaque adherence and endotoxin activity, supporting how the tissues respond after debridement. This approach focuses on controlling the disease process itself rather than cosmetic whitening or implant placement. Thus, the primary purpose is to remove plaque and calculus to reduce inflammation and pocket depth and promote healing.

5. A painful condition after dental extraction due to loss or disruption of the blood clot is known as what?

- A. Abscess**
- B. Dry socket**
- C. Osteomyelitis**
- D. Granuloma**

Pain after an extraction that results from the loss or disruption of the protective blood clot is dry socket (alveolar osteitis). When the clot disappears or is dislodged, the socket is left exposed, allowing the bone and nerve endings to irritate, which causes intense, throbbing pain that often starts a day or two after the procedure. You might also notice an empty-looking socket, exposed bone, and sometimes a bad taste or foul odor. This differs from an abscess, which involves infection with pus and swelling; from osteomyelitis, a true bone infection with potential systemic signs; and from a granuloma, which is a chronic inflammatory mass rather than the acute, clot-related pain described here. Treatment aims to relieve pain and protect healing by gently irrigating and cleaning the socket, placing a medicated dressing or dressing soaked with soothing solutions, and providing analgesics, plus recommendations to avoid smoking and maintain gentle oral hygiene to prevent recurrence.

6. Which procedure is performed to reshape gingival tissue rather than remove it?

- A. Gingivoplasty**
- B. Gingivectomy**
- C. Ostectomy**
- D. Osseous Bone Surgery**

Shaping gingival tissue without removing it is accomplished by gingivoplasty. This procedure trims and contours the gum tissue to create a smooth, even gingival margin and improved overall contour around the teeth, while preserving the amount of gingiva and the supporting structures. It's used to correct irregular gingival architecture and improve aesthetics or cleaning access without removing tissue. By contrast, gingivectomy removes gingival tissue to reduce pocket depth or eliminate diseased tissue, which reduces the amount of tissue rather than reshaping it. Procedures that involve bone work, like ostectomy or osseous bone surgery, target bone rather than the gingiva. So, gingivoplasty is the method you'd use to reshape the gingival tissue.

7. Self-ligating brackets are designed to eliminate the need for which item?

- A. Elastic separators**
- B. Ligature ties**
- C. Archwire**
- D. Molar bands**

Self-ligating brackets incorporate a built-in clip or door that grips the archwire, eliminating the need for ligature ties to secure the wire to the bracket. The archwire remains essential for producing tooth-moving forces, but you don't have to wrap ligatures around each bracket as with conventional systems. Separators are used to create space for bands in banded appliances, which is a separate step, and molar bands are an optional component in some setups, not what the self-ligating design removes.

8. Size, fit and cement orthodontic bands are performed under what supervision?

- A. Indirect supervision**
- B. OAP direct supervision**
- C. General supervision**
- D. Immediate supervision**

The main idea is that sizing, fitting, and cementing orthodontic bands require the supervising clinician to be directly present to guide and approve the procedure. This hands-on oversight ensures the correct band size is chosen, the band seats properly, and the cementation is performed correctly, with immediate intervention available if anything is off. In this context, it is performed under OAP direct supervision, meaning a licensed supervisor is directly overseeing the procedure in real time, available to assist or take over if needed. This direct presence is essential because improper seating or cementation can lead to poor bonding, occlusal issues, or tissue trauma, issues that need the supervisor's immediate judgment. Indirect supervision or general supervision wouldn't provide the in-the-room oversight required for cementation, and the specific regulatory framework here designates direct supervision as the appropriate level for this step. Immediate supervision can vary by jurisdiction, but the exam targets direct supervision under the applicable OAP framework.

9. Which statement best describes the effect of a poorly fitting denture?

- A. Poorly fitting prosthesis**
- B. Overly long denture borders**
- C. Excess saliva**
- D. Improper occlusal contacts**

A poorly fitting denture primarily shows up as instability and poor seating. When the prosthesis doesn't fit well, it moves or rocks during function and can't establish a stable seal against the tissues. That instability underlies the main consequences: tissue irritation or soreness from pressure points, reduced retention and stability, and compromised chewing and comfort. Describing it as a poorly fitting prosthesis effectively captures this overall issue—the denture itself is not fitting correctly, which explains the movement and the tissue response. Other options reflect possible related problems, but they are not the overarching description of the effect. For example, borders that are too long can irritate tissues and affect fit but are more specific; excess saliva can occur with irritation, yet it isn't the defining outcome; improper occlusal contacts may result from poor fit, but that is a consequence rather than the broad effect itself.

10. A denture that relies primarily on the mucosa for support and retention is called what?

- A. Complete denture**
- B. Removable partial denture**
- C. Overdenture**
- D. Fixed bridge**

A denture that relies primarily on the mucosa for support and retention is a complete denture. In an edentulous arch, the denture base sits on the mucosa over the residual ridges, and support comes from the tissues while retention is aided by suction, the peripheral seal, and saliva. This is different from a removable partial denture, which gains most of its support from the remaining teeth; an overdenture, while contacting mucosa, relies mainly on retained roots or implants for retention and stability; and a fixed bridge is cemented to adjacent teeth and not designed to be removable. So the mucosa-supported full-arch denture fits the description.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://advancedchairside.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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