

DANB General Chairside Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What are the recommended guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)?**
 - A. A, B, C, D**
 - B. Breathing, airway, and circulation**
 - C. Breathing, circulation, and defibrillation**
 - D. Compressions, airway, and breathing**
- 2. What is the primary purpose of a dental assistant during patient care?**
 - A. To manage the dental office operations**
 - B. To support the dentist and ensure patient comfort and safety**
 - C. To perform dental surgeries**
 - D. To conduct patient admissions**
- 3. What term refers to an allergic response that could potentially threaten a patient's life?**
 - A. Anaphylaxis**
 - B. Hypersensitivity**
 - C. Asthma**
 - D. Allergic rhinitis**
- 4. If a left-handed operator is preparing tooth #14 for a crown, where should the dental assistant position the bevel of the HVE?**
 - A. Parallel to the facial surface**
 - B. Perpendicular to the tooth**
 - C. Parallel to the lingual surface**
 - D. At an angle to the tooth**
- 5. What action should be taken if a dental assistant feels unqualified to carry out a specific task?**
 - A. Attempt the task anyway for practice**
 - B. Seek confirmation from a patient**
 - C. Notify their supervisor about their qualifications**
 - D. Do not mention it and proceed with the work**

- 6. What type of decay is especially prominent in older adults who have experienced gingival recession?**
- A. Cervical decay**
 - B. Root decay**
 - C. Incisal decay**
 - D. Coronal decay**
- 7. What is the preferred method used to hold and transfer a bulky instrument such as surgical forceps?**
- A. Thumb and index grasp**
 - B. Pencil grasp**
 - C. Palm grasp**
 - D. Ring grasp**
- 8. What is the primary material used for dental fillings?**
- A. Ceramic**
 - B. Composite resin or amalgam**
 - C. Gold**
 - D. Plastic**
- 9. Which dental procedure involves removing the pulp of a tooth?**
- A. Dental cleaning**
 - B. Root canal therapy**
 - C. Dental crown placement**
 - D. Tooth extraction**
- 10. Which type of dental specialist is specifically licensed in restoration and replacement of natural teeth and supporting structures?**
- A. Endodontist**
 - B. Orthodontist**
 - C. Prosthodontist**
 - D. Periodontist**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the recommended guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)?

- A. A, B, C, D
- B. Breathing, airway, and circulation
- C. Breathing, circulation, and defibrillation
- D. Compressions, airway, and breathing**

The recommended guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) emphasize the critical sequence of actions necessary to restore effective circulation and breathing in a person experiencing cardiac arrest. The correct answer outlines the sequence as compressions, airway, and breathing. Compressions are the first and foremost aspect of CPR because they help maintain blood flow to vital organs when the heart has stopped beating. High-quality chest compressions pump oxygenated blood to the brain and other organs, which can significantly increase the chances of survival if performed promptly. Following compressions, ensuring an open airway is essential to enable effective rescue breathing. This step allows for oxygen to reach the lungs and bloodstream, which is crucial since the patient is not breathing or may be breathing inadequately. Lastly, administering breaths reintroduces oxygen into the system, assisting in reviving the patient after circulation has been established through compressions. This sequence prioritizes restoring circulation first, hence the order of actions: compressions before airway and breathing. The other options do not accurately reflect the established guidelines. For instance, focusing solely on breathing first can delay critical compressions, which are vital in life-threatening emergencies. Similarly, mentioning defibrillation without the context of ongoing CPR misses the importance of first establishing circulation.

2. What is the primary purpose of a dental assistant during patient care?

- A. To manage the dental office operations
- B. To support the dentist and ensure patient comfort and safety**
- C. To perform dental surgeries
- D. To conduct patient admissions

The primary purpose of a dental assistant during patient care is to support the dentist and ensure patient comfort and safety. This involves a wide range of responsibilities, including assisting with procedures, managing instruments, and maintaining a safe and sterile environment. By helping to prepare the operatory for treatment and providing care that alleviates patient anxiety, the dental assistant plays a crucial role in the overall patient experience. Ensuring patient comfort may involve simple tasks like explaining procedures, providing reassurance, or helping patients achieve a relaxed state. Safety is also a key aspect, highlighting the assistant's role in adhering to infection control protocols and monitoring the patient's condition during treatment. This foundational support allows the dentist to focus on the clinical aspects of care, ultimately enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of dental procedures.

3. What term refers to an allergic response that could potentially threaten a patient's life?

- A. Anaphylaxis**
- B. Hypersensitivity**
- C. Asthma**
- D. Allergic rhinitis**

Anaphylaxis is identified as a severe, potentially life-threatening allergic reaction that can occur rapidly after exposure to an allergen. This condition is characterized by symptoms such as difficulty breathing, swelling of the throat and tongue, a rapid drop in blood pressure, and hives. The onset can happen within minutes, making it crucial for medical responders to recognize and treat it immediately, often with an epinephrine injection. While hypersensitivity is a more general term that describes an exaggerated immune response to an allergen, it does not specify the severity or immediate danger that can come with anaphylactic reactions. Other conditions, such as asthma and allergic rhinitis, are also allergic responses but tend to be less acute and not necessarily life-threatening, with asthma primarily affecting the airways and allergic rhinitis affecting the nasal passages. Understanding the distinction between these terms is crucial for recognizing when a situation may escalate to anaphylaxis, facilitating timely and appropriate interventions.

4. If a left-handed operator is preparing tooth #14 for a crown, where should the dental assistant position the bevel of the HVE?

- A. Parallel to the facial surface**
- B. Perpendicular to the tooth**
- C. Parallel to the lingual surface**
- D. At an angle to the tooth**

When a left-handed operator is preparing tooth #14 for a crown, positioning the bevel of the High Volume Evacuator (HVE) parallel to the lingual surface is the most effective choice. This alignment allows for optimal suction and fluid management in the operative area. By positioning the HVE in such a way, it effectively captures and removes debris, saliva, and other materials that may accumulate during the procedure on the lingual side of the tooth. Additionally, this placement facilitates visibility and access for the operator, as the assistant can maintain suction without obstructing the operator's field of view. It also ensures that the suction device does not interfere with the operator's hands or instruments while working, which is particularly important in a left-handed setup where space and angles of approach differ from right-handed operators. Positioning the HVE in this manner promotes efficiency and safety during the dental procedure, helping to maintain a clear working environment.

5. What action should be taken if a dental assistant feels unqualified to carry out a specific task?

- A. Attempt the task anyway for practice**
- B. Seek confirmation from a patient**
- C. Notify their supervisor about their qualifications**
- D. Do not mention it and proceed with the work**

When a dental assistant feels unqualified to carry out a specific task, it is essential to notify their supervisor about their qualifications. This action is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, it helps ensure patient safety; a patient's health and well-being depend on the competency of the staff performing procedures. Additionally, notifying a supervisor allows for appropriate support or training to be provided, ensuring that the assistant can perform tasks effectively and safely in the future. This process fosters a collaborative and communicative environment in the dental practice, where any gaps in skills can be addressed before attempting potentially complex or sensitive tasks. The other options do not prioritize patient safety or professional duty. Attempting the task without proper qualifications can lead to mistakes that could endanger patients. Seeking confirmation from a patient places the onus of expertise on someone who is not trained to assess the suitability of the procedure being performed. Finally, choosing to ignore the feelings of unqualification and proceeding with the work undermines the professional standards expected in healthcare settings.

6. What type of decay is especially prominent in older adults who have experienced gingival recession?

- A. Cervical decay**
- B. Root decay**
- C. Incisal decay**
- D. Coronal decay**

Root decay is particularly common in older adults who have experienced gingival recession. As the gums recede, the root surfaces of the teeth become exposed. These root surfaces do not have the same protective enamel that crowns possess, making them more susceptible to decay. Additionally, the structure of root surfaces is different; they contain cementum, which is softer than enamel and more vulnerable to the effects of bacteria and acids. Cervical decay, also known as root caries, indicates decay that occurs specifically at the cervical margin, where the tooth and gum meet. This area is particularly affected when gingival recession occurs, as the exposed root surface becomes more prone to decay. Incisal decay typically affects the biting edges of anterior teeth, while coronal decay refers to decay occurring on the crowns of teeth, typically above the gum line and not directly associated with gingival recession. Therefore, root decay is the most relevant type of decay in this context due to the specific conditions associated with gingival recession in older adults.

7. What is the preferred method used to hold and transfer a bulky instrument such as surgical forceps?

- A. Thumb and index grasp**
- B. Pencil grasp**
- C. Palm grasp**
- D. Ring grasp**

The palm grasp is the preferred method for holding and transferring bulky instruments like surgical forceps because it provides stability and control. This grasp allows the hand to encompass the instrument securely, distributing the weight evenly and minimizing the risk of dropping it during transfer. It is particularly beneficial for larger tools, as the broader surface area of the palm can effectively manage the size and heft of such instruments, ensuring precise handling while maintaining safety and efficiency in the surgical environment. In contrast, the thumb and index grasp is typically employed for smaller instruments where more dexterity is required, whereas the pencil grasp is ideal for fine movements and lighter instruments. The ring grasp is less commonly used and may not provide the level of support necessary for larger, bulkier devices. Therefore, the palm grasp is specifically designed to meet the demands of handling sizeable surgical tools safely and effectively.

8. What is the primary material used for dental fillings?

- A. Ceramic**
- B. Composite resin or amalgam**
- C. Gold**
- D. Plastic**

Composite resin and amalgam are two primary materials used for dental fillings due to their distinct properties and advantages in clinical practice. Amalgam, a mixture of metals including silver, tin, copper, and mercury, has been a traditional choice for posterior fillings due to its durability and resistance to wear, making it particularly effective for molars where chewing forces are greatest. Composite resin, on the other hand, is favored for its aesthetic qualities, allowing dental professionals to match the color of the filling to the natural teeth, which makes it ideal for anterior teeth and visible areas. It also bonds well to the tooth structure, providing additional strength and reducing the risk of leakage. Both materials effectively address caries and restore function to teeth, which is why they are considered primary choices in contemporary dentistry for filling cavities. While other materials like gold and ceramics are also used in specific situations, composite resin and amalgam are the most widely utilized.

9. Which dental procedure involves removing the pulp of a tooth?

- A. Dental cleaning**
- B. Root canal therapy**
- C. Dental crown placement**
- D. Tooth extraction**

Root canal therapy involves the removal of the pulp of a tooth. This procedure is necessary when the pulp, which contains nerves and blood vessels, becomes infected or inflamed, often due to deep decay or trauma to the tooth. During root canal therapy, the dentist drills into the tooth to access the pulp chamber and root canals, removes the infected or necrotic pulp tissue, cleans and disinfects the interior of the tooth, and finally seals it to prevent future infection. Dental cleaning typically refers to the process of professionally cleaning the surfaces of the teeth to remove plaque and tartar but does not involve any surgical or invasive procedures. Dental crown placement is a restorative procedure where a crown is placed over a tooth that has been extensively damaged but does not involve the removal of pulp. Tooth extraction, on the other hand, refers to the complete removal of a tooth from its socket in the bone, which may sometimes be performed in conjunction with root canal therapy if the tooth is beyond saving. However, tooth extraction does not specifically involve the removal of the pulp since the tooth is completely removed instead.

10. Which type of dental specialist is specifically licensed in restoration and replacement of natural teeth and supporting structures?

- A. Endodontist**
- B. Orthodontist**
- C. Prosthodontist**
- D. Periodontist**

The correct choice, focusing on the specialist involved in the restoration and replacement of natural teeth and supporting structures, is the prosthodontist. This dental specialty is dedicated to designing, creating, and fitting dental prostheses such as crowns, bridges, dentures, and implants. Prosthodontists have advanced training in restoring and replacing teeth that may have been lost due to injury, decay, or congenital defects. They not only focus on the aesthetics of the teeth but also on the functional aspects, ensuring that the restorations align with the patient's bite and oral function. Prosthodontists also take into consideration the health of the surrounding tissues and how the restorations will integrate with the patient's overall dental structure. Their expertise allows them to address issues related to jaw relationships and the complexities of the oral cavity, ensuring that each restoration fits precisely and functions effectively. The other specialists, while they serve important roles within the dental field, focus on different aspects: endodontists concentrate on root canal treatment and managing dental pulp issues, orthodontists are concerned with the alignment of teeth and jaws, often using braces or retainers, and periodontists specialize in the treatment of gum disease and support structures surrounding the teeth.

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://danb-generalchairside.examzify.com>

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