

# DANB General Chairside Practice Test (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. The surgical procedure for removing diseased gingival tissue is termed?**
  - A. Gingivectomy**
  - B. Gingival grafting**
  - C. Alveolectomy**
  - D. Periodontal flap surgery**
  
- 2. Which substance is added to a local anesthetic agent to extend its effectiveness?**
  - A. Epinephrine**
  - B. Hydrochloric acid**
  - C. Adrenaline**
  - D. Nitrous oxide**
  
- 3. What is the primary purpose of a dental matrix band?**
  - A. To create a mold for resin restorations**
  - B. To provide support and contour for restorative materials**
  - C. To extract carious tooth structure**
  - D. To apply fluoride treatments**
  
- 4. What is the correct method to assess mobility in an adult dentition?**
  - A. A) Applying pressure with fingers**
  - B. B) Using two metal dental instruments, one on the lingual and one on the buccal surface**
  - C. C) Observing movement with a dental mirror**
  - D. D) Performing percussion on the tooth**
  
- 5. What does the acronym HIPAA stand for?**
  - A. Health Insurance Privacy and Accountability Act**
  - B. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act**
  - C. Health Information Privacy Act**
  - D. Health Information Protection and Accountability Act**

- 6. What is the procedure called for removing the coronal portion of an exposed vital pulp?**
- A. Pulp capping**
  - B. Pulpotomy**
  - C. Endodontic therapy**
  - D. Gingivectomy**
- 7. In an emergency scenario, where should a staff member check for the pulse of a conscious patient?**
- A. Cervical artery**
  - B. Radial artery**
  - C. Carotid artery**
  - D. Femoral artery**
- 8. What action should be taken if a conscious patient is unresponsive and shows signs of cardiac arrest?**
- A. Perform rescue breathing only**
  - B. Contact emergency services immediately**
  - C. Start chest compressions immediately**
  - D. Begin checking their pulse for one full minute**
- 9. What is the role of the dental assistant in infection control?**
- A. To only clean the dental tools**
  - B. To assist in maintaining a sterile environment and follow safety protocols**
  - C. To monitor patient health**
  - D. To handle patient billing**
- 10. Why is a hyperventilating patient instructed to breathe into cupped hands?**
- A. To reduce anxiety during the episode**
  - B. To remind them to calm down**
  - C. To increase the carbon dioxide levels**
  - D. To enhance oxygen intake**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. The surgical procedure for removing diseased gingival tissue is termed?**

- A. Gingivectomy**
- B. Gingival grafting**
- C. Alveolectomy**
- D. Periodontal flap surgery**

The term for the surgical procedure that involves the removal of diseased gingival tissue is called a gingivectomy. This procedure is specifically performed to excise parts of the gum that are inflamed or infected, with the goal of reducing the size of the gingival tissue and allowing for better oral hygiene. By removing the diseased tissue, it facilitates a healthier environment for the remaining gums and aids in the treatment of periodontal disease. In contrast, gingival grafting refers to a procedure aimed at augmenting or repairing receded gum tissue, rather than removing it. Alveolectomy involves the surgical removal of a portion of the alveolar bone or ridge, usually to prepare for dental prosthetics; this does not directly relate to gingival tissue. Periodontal flap surgery involves lifting the gums to clean the roots of teeth and reshape the bone but does not specifically denote the removal of diseased tissue as a gingivectomy does. Thus, the correct terminology for the removal of diseased gingival tissue is indeed gingivectomy.

**2. Which substance is added to a local anesthetic agent to extend its effectiveness?**

- A. Epinephrine**
- B. Hydrochloric acid**
- C. Adrenaline**
- D. Nitrous oxide**

Epinephrine is commonly added to local anesthetic agents to prolong their effectiveness. By causing vasoconstriction, epinephrine reduces blood flow to the area where the anesthetic has been administered. This slower absorption into the systemic circulation allows the anesthetic to remain effective at the injection site for a longer period of time, providing prolonged pain relief during dental procedures. Additionally, the vasoconstrictive properties of epinephrine help decrease the potential for bleeding in the area, enhancing the field of operation for dental professionals. While adrenaline is actually another term for epinephrine and could be seen in some contexts as correct, it is important to recognize that hydrochloric acid and nitrous oxide do not serve to extend the effectiveness of local anesthetics. Hydrochloric acid is typically used to stabilize the pH of the anesthetic solution, while nitrous oxide is a completely different analgesic used to manage anxiety and pain but does not have a role in prolonging the effect of local anesthetics.

### 3. What is the primary purpose of a dental matrix band?

- A. To create a mold for resin restorations
- B. To provide support and contour for restorative materials**
- C. To extract carious tooth structure
- D. To apply fluoride treatments

The primary purpose of a dental matrix band is to provide support and contour for restorative materials. When a dentist performs restorative procedures, especially with composite resins or amalgam materials, the matrix band plays a crucial role in shaping the restoration to fit the natural contours of the tooth. The band is typically placed around the tooth to create a temporary wall that helps contain the restorative material as it is packed into the cavity preparation. This ensures that the restoration has the appropriate form and function, restoring the tooth's anatomy correctly. Using a matrix band also prevents excess material from spilling out of the preparation into adjacent areas, which can be particularly important for proximal surfaces. The ability to achieve proper margins and fit with the surrounding tooth structure is vital for the longevity of the restoration and the overall health of the tooth and gums.

### 4. What is the correct method to assess mobility in an adult dentition?

- A. A) Applying pressure with fingers
- B. B) Using two metal dental instruments, one on the lingual and one on the buccal surface**
- C. C) Observing movement with a dental mirror
- D. D) Performing percussion on the tooth

Assessing mobility in an adult dentition is an important process for determining the health of the periodontal tissues and the overall stability of the teeth. The method using two metal dental instruments, one on the lingual and one on the buccal surface, is considered the most accurate approach for this assessment. By applying pressure with instruments to both surfaces, the clinician can effectively gauge the degree of movement of the tooth in its socket. This technique allows for a clear determination of any pathologic mobility, which can indicate issues such as periodontal disease or other dental concerns. This dual-instrument method provides a more precise measurement compared to other assessment methods. Other methods, such as applying pressure with fingers, might not provide a consistent assessment as the amount of force can vary significantly, leading to inaccurate results. Observing movement with a dental mirror is also not an adequate method, as it lacks the tactile feedback necessary to accurately assess the degree of mobility. Meanwhile, performing percussion on the tooth can provide information about the vitality and health of the tooth, but does not specifically assess mobility in the periodontal sense. In summary, using two metal instruments is a standardized, reliable method that delivers clear results in assessing tooth mobility.

**5. What does the acronym HIPAA stand for?**

- A. Health Insurance Privacy and Accountability Act**
- B. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act**
- C. Health Information Privacy Act**
- D. Health Information Protection and Accountability Act**

The acronym HIPAA stands for the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. This legislation was enacted in 1996 to help protect the privacy and security of certain health information. It establishes rules for the protection of individual health data and ensures that personal health information is kept confidential while also enabling the secure transfer of health insurance coverage between jobs. This act plays a crucial role in safeguarding patients' rights and maintaining the confidentiality of their medical information, which is vital in maintaining trust in healthcare systems. Understanding HIPAA is essential for anyone involved in healthcare to ensure compliance and protect patient privacy.

**6. What is the procedure called for removing the coronal portion of an exposed vital pulp?**

- A. Pulp capping**
- B. Pulpotomy**
- C. Endodontic therapy**
- D. Gingivectomy**

The procedure for removing the coronal portion of an exposed vital pulp is known as pulpotomy. This intervention is typically performed when the pulp tissue inside the tooth is exposed and inflamed but still has a chance of healing. During a pulpotomy, the dentist removes the affected coronal tissue while preserving the healthy pulp tissue located in the root of the tooth. This allows for the maintenance of vitality in the remaining pulp and can help alleviate pain, control infection, and promote healing. Pulp capping involves placing a protective dressing over the exposed pulp to encourage healing, rather than removing any material. Endodontic therapy refers to the complete procedure of root canal treatment, which includes the cleaning, shaping, and filling of the entire root canal system, not just the coronal portion. A gingivectomy is a surgical procedure involving the removal of gum tissue, which is unrelated to pulp treatment.

**7. In an emergency scenario, where should a staff member check for the pulse of a conscious patient?**

- A. Cervical artery
- B. Radial artery**
- C. Carotid artery
- D. Femoral artery

The most appropriate location to check for the pulse of a conscious patient is the radial artery. The radial artery is located on the wrist, on the thumb side, making it accessible and easy to palpate. Checking the pulse at this site allows for a quick assessment of the patient's heart rate and circulation without requiring the patient to be in a specific position. The radial pulse is particularly useful in conscious patients because it can be easily monitored while the patient is seated or lying in a comfortable position. Additionally, it provides a reliable indication of peripheral circulation, which is important in emergency scenarios. Other options, such as the carotid artery, while also a valid site for pulse assessment, are generally preferred in unconscious or critically ill patients where immediate intervention may be necessary. The femoral artery is located in the groin area and not as practical for conscious patients. The cervical artery is less commonly used and is not standard practice for routine pulse checks.

**8. What action should be taken if a conscious patient is unresponsive and shows signs of cardiac arrest?**

- A. Perform rescue breathing only
- B. Contact emergency services immediately
- C. Start chest compressions immediately**
- D. Begin checking their pulse for one full minute

In a situation where a conscious patient becomes unresponsive and exhibits signs of cardiac arrest, initiating chest compressions immediately is crucial. This is because the primary goal in such emergencies is to maintain blood circulation and provide oxygen to vital organs, especially the brain. Chest compressions are vital for pumping blood when the heart is not effectively beating, which is often the case during cardiac arrest. When chest compressions are started without delay, the chances of a positive outcome significantly increase. It is essential for bystanders or caregivers to act quickly, as every second counts in these critical situations. While contacting emergency services is undoubtedly important and should be done as soon as possible, the priority in this scenario is to begin chest compressions to provide life-sustaining blood flow until professional help arrives. Checking for a pulse for one full minute would waste precious time during a cardiac emergency. The effectiveness of rescue breathing alone is also limited in the absence of continuous chest compressions, as it does not address the need for circulation. Therefore, immediately starting chest compressions reflects the best practice in responding to a cardiac arrest.

**9. What is the role of the dental assistant in infection control?**

- A. To only clean the dental tools**
- B. To assist in maintaining a sterile environment and follow safety protocols**
- C. To monitor patient health**
- D. To handle patient billing**

The role of the dental assistant in infection control is crucial for ensuring the safety and well-being of both patients and staff in a dental setting. By assisting in maintaining a sterile environment and following established safety protocols, dental assistants help prevent the transmission of infectious diseases. This includes tasks such as sterilizing instruments, cleaning surfaces, and ensuring proper disposal of contaminated materials. Maintaining a sterile environment involves understanding and implementing infection control guidelines, including the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, masks, and gowns. Dental assistants play a key role in monitoring these practices to ensure compliance with protocols designed to protect everyone in the facility. The other roles mentioned, such as cleaning dental tools, monitoring patient health, and handling patient billing, while important in their own right, do not specifically address the comprehensive scope of infection control that a dental assistant is responsible for. Proper infection control is integral to the overall functioning of a dental practice, making it a primary focus for dental assistants.

**10. Why is a hyperventilating patient instructed to breathe into cupped hands?**

- A. To reduce anxiety during the episode**
- B. To remind them to calm down**
- C. To increase the carbon dioxide levels**
- D. To enhance oxygen intake**

Instructing a hyperventilating patient to breathe into cupped hands primarily aims to increase the levels of carbon dioxide in their bloodstream. When a person hyperventilates, they expel a significant amount of carbon dioxide, leading to a state of respiratory alkalosis, which can cause symptoms such as lightheadedness, tingling in the extremities, and anxiety. By breathing into cupped hands, the patient re-breathes some of the exhaled carbon dioxide, helping to restore balance to the carbon dioxide levels in their blood. This technique serves as a simple and effective method to alleviate the physiological effects of hyperventilation by counteracting the loss of carbon dioxide.

## 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](mailto: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!**

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