

# Infection Control and The Dental Radiographer Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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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

- 1. Why must a digital sensor be protected from liquids?**
  - A. Because it can be sterilized**
  - B. Because they are inexpensive**
  - C. To avoid damage to the expensive equipment**
  - D. Because they are heavy**
- 2. What role do protective eyewear play during dental procedures?**
  - A. They help to see better**
  - B. They prevent cross-contamination**
  - C. They protect against bodily fluid exposure**
  - D. They enhance comfort for patients**
- 3. How is the proper use of sterilization cycles verified?**
  - A. By routine washing of dental instruments**
  - B. By periodic use of a Biologic Indicator (Spore Test)**
  - C. By visual inspection of instruments**
  - D. By using an electronic monitoring system**
- 4. What does PPE stand for?**
  - A. Personal Protective Equipment**
  - B. Professional Protective Equipment**
  - C. Personal Protection Equipment**
  - D. Public Protective Equipment**
- 5. What are the primary types of infection control procedures in dental radiography?**
  - A. Sterilization, disinfection, and antiseptic techniques**
  - B. Cleaning and sanitization**
  - C. Filtration and scrubbing**
  - D. Wiping and soaking**

- 6. During preparation, which item should NOT be placed on the dental chair?**
- A. Cotton rolls**
  - B. Image receptors**
  - C. Film holders**
  - D. Food items**
- 7. Which item is essential to have in operatory tray 2, according to infection control preparation?**
- A. Film holding devices**
  - B. Lead apron**
  - C. Cotton pliers and contaminated materials**
  - D. X-ray control panel**
- 8. Which of the following is an example of a critical instrument?**
- A. Dental x-ray tubehead**
  - B. Bone chisels**
  - C. Lead apron**
  - D. Exposure button**
- 9. How should contaminated instruments be handled during a radiology session?**
- A. They should be discarded immediately**
  - B. Placed on the countertop for easy access**
  - C. Placed in the proper designated area in the room**
  - D. Laid flat on the patient's chair**
- 10. When are sterile gloves recommended in dental practice?**
- A. For non-invasive procedures**
  - B. Only for patient education**
  - C. For all surgical procedures**
  - D. For routine examinations**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Why must a digital sensor be protected from liquids?**

- A. Because it can be sterilized
- B. Because they are inexpensive
- C. To avoid damage to the expensive equipment**
- D. Because they are heavy

A digital sensor must be protected from liquids primarily to avoid damage to the expensive equipment. Digital sensors contain sensitive electronic components that can be severely affected by moisture or any liquid intrusion. Exposure to liquids can lead to short circuits, corrosion, and eventual malfunction of the device, resulting in costly repairs or the need for replacement. Protecting these sensors is crucial for maintaining functionality and ensuring the quality of dental imaging, as well as for safeguarding the investment in this critical technology. The question emphasizes the importance of proper handling and care of digital sensors in dental practice to ensure their longevity and reliability. Other factors, such as the sensor's weight or the ability to sterilize it, do not address the primary concern of preserving its operational integrity.

**2. What role do protective eyewear play during dental procedures?**

- A. They help to see better
- B. They prevent cross-contamination
- C. They protect against bodily fluid exposure**
- D. They enhance comfort for patients

Protective eyewear is primarily designed to safeguard against exposure to bodily fluids and other potential hazards encountered during dental procedures. Dental professionals frequently work in environments where they may be exposed to saliva, blood, or other fluids, which can pose significant health risks. These protective glasses create a barrier, helping to prevent splashes from reaching the eyes and thereby reducing the risk of eye infections or injuries. While the other aspects, such as improving visibility, preventing cross-contamination, and enhancing patient comfort, are important considerations in a dental setting, they do not address the primary function of protective eyewear. Protective eyewear specifically aims to protect the wearer's eyes from harmful exposures rather than enhancing vision or comfort directly.

### 3. How is the proper use of sterilization cycles verified?

- A. By routine washing of dental instruments
- B. By periodic use of a Biologic Indicator (Spore Test)**
- C. By visual inspection of instruments
- D. By using an electronic monitoring system

The proper use of sterilization cycles is verified through periodic use of a Biological Indicator, commonly known as a spore test. This method involves using a test organism that is highly resistant to sterilization processes, such as *Bacillus stearothermophilus* for steam sterilization. The spore test is placed in the sterilization load and subsequently incubated after the cycle is completed. If the spores are killed, it confirms that the sterilization parameters were met and effective; if they survive, it indicates a failure in the process, signaling the need for further investigation into the sterilization procedures or equipment. While washing instruments is an important part of the overall infection control process, it does not verify the effectiveness of sterilization. Visual inspections and electronic monitoring systems may assist in ensuring proper protocols are followed but do not provide the definitive validation that the Biological Indicator offers. The spore test provides conclusive evidence about the sterilization process, making it the most reliable method for verifying proper use.

### 4. What does PPE stand for?

- A. Personal Protective Equipment**
- B. Professional Protective Equipment
- C. Personal Protection Equipment
- D. Public Protective Equipment

PPE stands for Personal Protective Equipment. This term encompasses a variety of equipment designed to protect the wearer from potential health hazards, particularly in environments where exposure to infectious agents or harmful substances is possible. In the context of dental radiography and infection control, PPE is crucial. It typically includes items such as gloves, masks, face shields, and protective eyewear that safeguard the dental radiographer and patients alike from cross-contamination and infection. Understanding the correct definition of PPE is fundamental for ensuring safety protocols are met in healthcare settings, especially in dentistry, where close contact with patients and the use of radiographic equipment are common.

**5. What are the primary types of infection control procedures in dental radiography?**

- A. Sterilization, disinfection, and antiseptic techniques**
- B. Cleaning and sanitization**
- C. Filtration and scrubbing**
- D. Wiping and soaking**

The primary types of infection control procedures in dental radiography include sterilization, disinfection, and antiseptic techniques. These methods are essential for preventing the transmission of pathogens during the dental imaging process. Sterilization involves the complete elimination of all microbial life, including bacteria, viruses, and spores. This is crucial for instruments that are used in and around the mouth, where there is a high risk of contamination. Disinfection, on the other hand, refers to the process of eliminating most pathogens except large numbers of bacterial spores. It is commonly applied to surfaces and non-critical items that may come into contact with saliva or blood but do not penetrate the mucous membranes. Antiseptic techniques involve the application of antimicrobial substances to living tissue, which helps reduce the risk of infection when radiography is performed, particularly with procedures that might compromise the skin barrier. The other options do not encompass the full scope of infection control required in the dental setting. Cleaning and sanitization, while important, do not specifically address the complete range of measures like sterilization and disinfection that are necessary for effective infection control. Filtration and scrubbing are not standard practices in infection control for radiographic procedures, and wiping and soaking, while relevant in some cleaning contexts, do

**6. During preparation, which item should NOT be placed on the dental chair?**

- A. Cotton rolls**
- B. Image receptors**
- C. Film holders**
- D. Food items**

The reasoning behind avoiding placing food items on the dental chair stems from the principles of infection control and patient safety. Food items can introduce contaminants and increase the risk of cross-contamination in a dental setting. Dental offices are environments that require strict cleanliness, and the presence of food can lead to the spread of bacteria, viruses, or other harmful pathogens. By keeping the dental chair free of food items, the risk of exposing patients and staff to potential allergens or foodborne illnesses is minimized. In contrast, items such as cotton rolls, image receptors, and film holders are integral to the dental procedure and are designed for single-use or disinfected handling, making them acceptable for placement on the dental chair in preparation for treatment. Ensuring that the chair remains hygienic is an essential aspect of maintaining a safe and effective dental practice.

**7. Which item is essential to have in operatory tray 2, according to infection control preparation?**

- A. Film holding devices**
- B. Lead apron**
- C. Cotton pliers and contaminated materials**
- D. X-ray control panel**

In the context of infection control preparation, having film holding devices in the operatory tray is vital for several reasons. These devices facilitate the positioning and stabilization of X-ray films or sensors, minimizing the need for direct handling by both the dental professional and the patient. By using these devices, cross-contamination risks are significantly reduced, ensuring a safer environment for both patients and staff. Additionally, film holding devices are designed to be easily cleaned and disinfected after use, aligning with infection control protocols that require all items in the operatory to be either sterile or properly disinfected before each patient's use. This contributes to maintaining a barrier against the spread of infectious agents, making their presence in the operatory tray essential for adherence to infection control standards. While the other items mentioned have their importance in the dental operatory, they do not directly link to the essential need for infection control in the same way that film holding devices do. For instance, a lead apron is primarily used for patient protection against radiation, while cotton pliers are used for handling materials that may become contaminated, and the X-ray control panel is part of the equipment necessary for taking radiographs but does not relate to the direct preparation for infection control in the operatory tray itself.

**8. Which of the following is an example of a critical instrument?**

- A. Dental x-ray tubehead**
- B. Bone chisels**
- C. Lead apron**
- D. Exposure button**

Critical instruments are those that penetrate soft tissue or bone and carry a high risk of infection if not properly sterilized. An example of a critical instrument is bone chisels, as they are used in dental procedures that involve cutting into bone or soft tissue. Because these instruments come into contact with blood and other fluids, they must be sterilized between each use to prevent the transmission of pathogens. In contrast, the dental x-ray tubehead and the lead apron are considered non-critical items. Non-critical instruments may come into contact with intact skin but do not penetrate tissue, thus presenting a lower risk of infection. The exposure button is also a non-critical item, as it typically only requires routine cleaning and disinfection rather than sterilization. Understanding the classification of instruments based on their level of risk is crucial for effective infection control practices in the dental environment.

**9. How should contaminated instruments be handled during a radiology session?**

- A. They should be discarded immediately**
- B. Placed on the countertop for easy access**
- C. Placed in the proper designated area in the room**
- D. Laid flat on the patient's chair**

Handling contaminated instruments during a radiology session is crucial for maintaining a safe and sterile environment. The correct approach is to place contaminated instruments in the proper designated area in the room. This method ensures that all potentially infectious materials are contained and do not pose a risk to staff, patients, or the environment. A designated area for contaminated instruments typically allows for systematic cleaning and sterilization procedures to take place. It ensures that the instruments are not further contaminated and helps in keeping the workflow organized. This practice minimizes the likelihood of cross-contamination, which is essential in infection control within a dental setting. In contrast, simply discarding instruments immediately without proper procedure could lead to improper disposal methods that might be hazardous. Leaving them on the countertop may create an unsanitary situation, risking unintentional exposure. Laying instruments flat on the patient's chair is also inappropriate as it can compromise the cleanliness of the treatment area and create a risk for patient safety. Thus, utilizing a designated area reflects proper infection control practices by effectively managing contaminated instruments.

**10. When are sterile gloves recommended in dental practice?**

- A. For non-invasive procedures**
- B. Only for patient education**
- C. For all surgical procedures**
- D. For routine examinations**

Sterile gloves are specifically recommended for all surgical procedures due to the necessity of maintaining a sterile field and preventing infection. In the context of dental practice, surgical procedures often involve invasive techniques where there is a higher risk of exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials. By wearing sterile gloves, dental professionals reduce the risk of transferring pathogens to the patient, which is critical for ensuring patient safety and compliance with infection control protocols. In contrast, non-invasive procedures, routine examinations, or patient education typically do not carry the same level of risk for cross-contamination, making the use of sterile gloves unnecessary in those situations. Instead, more standard infection control practices, such as wearing clean examination gloves, are sufficient for those activities. Thus, sterile gloves are crucial in surgical settings to uphold the highest infection control standards.



## 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://infectioncontdentalradiogr.examzify.com>**

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