

# Kansas Dental Hygiene Jurisprudence 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 Americans with Disabilities Act requires nondiscrimination for which group(s)?**
  - A. Disabled patients should not be discriminated against, and disabled dental hygienists should be protected from discrimination in the workplace.**
  - B. Discrimination is allowed against disabled patients under certain circumstances.**
  - C. ADA applies only to public buildings, not clinics.**
  - D. ADA requires separate facilities for disabled patients.**
  
- 2. Which scenario constitutes breach of contract?**
  - A. The hygienist fails to perform the agreed hygiene services.**
  - B. The patient misses an appointment.**
  - C. The hygienist provides extra service beyond agreement without consent.**
  - D. The patient asks for a discount after service.**
  
- 3. Which is NOT part of the ten areas of potential liability for dental hygienists?**
  - A. Fraud**
  - B. Not protecting patient privacy/divulging confidential patient information**
  - C. Failure to update medical history**
  - D. Providing premedication without consent**
  
- 4. Which term describes on-the-job training under supervision?**
  - A. Preceptorship**
  - B. Lobbying**
  - C. Scope of Practice**
  - D. Forensic Dentistry**
  
- 5. Which option is NOT listed as a duty of a health care provider?**
  - A. To obtain informed consent**
  - B. To keep accurate records**
  - C. To treat within the scope of practice**
  - D. To provide free care to all patients**

- 6. Which term describes actions to prevent financial loss or possible legal actions (e.g., record keeping and informed consent)?**
- A. Risk Management**
  - B. Libel**
  - C. Jurisprudence**
  - D. Insurance Fraud**
- 7. Which term describes a written law passed by a legislative body?**
- A. Statutes**
  - B. Rules**
  - C. Regulations**
  - D. PANDA**
- 8. Torts are best defined as which of the following?**
- A. Contracts**
  - B. Torts**
  - C. Civil Law**
  - D. Felonies**
- 9. Which term describes the act of threatening to harm someone, creating fear of harmful contact?**
- A. Battery**
  - B. Case Law (common)**
  - C. Credentials**
  - D. Assault**
- 10. Which duty requires the provider to refer a patient to another professional when appropriate?**
- A. To refer when necessary**
  - B. To charge a reasonable fee**
  - C. To treat within the scope of practice**
  - D. To inform patient of unexpected occurrences**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. The Americans with Disabilities Act requires nondiscrimination for which group(s)?**

**A. Disabled patients should not be discriminated against, and disabled dental hygienists should be protected from discrimination in the workplace.**

**B. Discrimination is allowed against disabled patients under certain circumstances.**

**C. ADA applies only to public buildings, not clinics.**

**D. ADA requires separate facilities for disabled patients.**

The ADA protects individuals with disabilities in employment and in accessing services, so it covers both patients and workers in a dental setting. In practice, that means patients with disabilities must be treated without discrimination and must have reasonable accommodations to receive care. It also means employees with disabilities, such as a dental hygienist, are protected from workplace discrimination and may be entitled to reasonable accommodations so they can perform their job. So describing nondiscrimination toward disabled patients and protection for disabled dental hygienists in the workplace reflects the law's protections in both patient services and employment. The other ideas misstate the law by suggesting discrimination is allowed, limiting the scope to public buildings, or requiring separate facilities.

**2. Which scenario constitutes breach of contract?**

**A. The hygienist fails to perform the agreed hygiene services.**

**B. The patient misses an appointment.**

**C. The hygienist provides extra service beyond agreement without consent.**

**D. The patient asks for a discount after service.**

When a contract is in place, each party is expected to perform the duties they agreed to. In a dental hygiene arrangement, the obligation is to provide the hygiene services that were authorized or scheduled. If the hygienist fails to perform those agreed-upon services, that is a failure to meet a contractual duty and constitutes a breach. The other scenarios involve actions by the other party or situations that don't reflect the hygienist's failure to perform the contracted duties: a patient missing an appointment is simply the patient not showing up, which isn't the hygienist's breach; providing extras without consent relates to consent and scope and can raise liability or ethics concerns, not a straightforward breach of the agreed service; and a patient asking for a discount after service concerns pricing, not the failure to perform the contracted service.

**3. Which is NOT part of the ten areas of potential liability for dental hygienists?**

- A. Fraud**
- B. Not protecting patient privacy/divulging confidential patient information**
- C. Failure to update medical history**
- D. Providing premedication without consent**

Understanding liability categories helps you see what kinds of misconduct are formally recognized as risks for dental hygienists. Among the common liability areas, actions like fraud, breaches of patient privacy or confidentiality, and failure to keep medical histories up to date are clearly listed because they directly affect trust, accuracy of records, and patient safety. Providing premedication without consent, while it would be a serious breach of ethics and the patient's rights, isn't one of those specific enumerated liability categories. It centers on informed consent and proper authorization for medications, which is governed by consent rules and medication administration standards rather than the ten defined liability areas. So, while dangerous and unacceptable, giving premedication without consent isn't considered one of the ten liability categories in this context.

**4. Which term describes on-the-job training under supervision?**

- A. Preceptorship**
- B. Lobbying**
- C. Scope of Practice**
- D. Forensic Dentistry**

The concept being tested is the term for supervised, hands-on training in the workplace. That is preceptorship. In dental hygiene, a preceptorship involves an experienced licensed clinician supervising a student or new graduate as they provide patient care, guiding clinical decisions, and gradually increasing independence while ensuring care meets professional standards. This setup bridges classroom learning with real-world practice and is often required before practicing independently. The other terms don't describe this training relationship: lobbying is political advocacy; scope of practice is the set of procedures a clinician is legally allowed to perform; forensic dentistry applies dental science to legal investigations.

**5. Which option is NOT listed as a duty of a health care provider?**

- A. To obtain informed consent**
- B. To keep accurate records**
- C. To treat within the scope of practice**
- D. To provide free care to all patients**

Understanding duties of a health care provider centers on protecting patient autonomy, ensuring accurate communication, and staying within professional boundaries. Obtaining informed consent is essential because patients have the right to understand what will be done, with associated risks and alternatives, before any treatment proceeds. Keeping accurate records is fundamental for continuity of care, legal protection, and accountability, ensuring that future providers have a clear history of what was done and why. Treating within the scope of practice safeguards patient safety and maintains professional standards and licensure by ensuring that what you do aligns with your training and authorized duties. Providing free care to all patients is not a universal obligation; while some clinicians may offer charity care, there is no requirement that every patient must receive complimentary services.

**6. Which term describes actions to prevent financial loss or possible legal actions (e.g., record keeping and informed consent)?**

- A. Risk Management**
- B. Libel**
- C. Jurisprudence**
- D. Insurance Fraud**

Risk management means taking proactive steps to prevent financial loss or legal trouble in a dental practice by reducing exposure to claims and penalties. It involves thorough record keeping, obtaining and documenting informed consent, following established procedures, and staying compliant with laws and board rules. By keeping accurate charts, documenting treatment plans and communications, and maintaining proper safety and privacy practices, a hygienist helps protect both the patient and the practice from misunderstandings and liability. The other terms don't describe a comprehensive approach to preventing liability: libel is false written statements harming someone's reputation, jurisprudence is the study of law, and insurance fraud is illegal misrepresentation to obtain insurance benefits.

**7. Which term describes a written law passed by a legislative body?**

- A. Statutes**
- B. Rules**
- C. Regulations**
- D. PANDA**

A written law passed by a legislative body is called a statute. Legislatures enact statutes to set broad rules, rights, and duties that govern society. Once a statute is in place, administrative agencies implement it by issuing rules and regulations that fill in the details on how the statute works in practice. So the best term for a law created by the legislature is statute. Rules and regulations come from agencies to execute or enforce statutes, not from the legislature themselves, and PANDA is not a legal term.

**8. Torts are best defined as which of the following?**

- A. Contracts**
- B. Torts**
- C. Civil Law**
- D. Felonies**

Torts are civil wrongs that cause harm to another person or their property, and the law provides a remedy in civil court, usually monetary damages or an injunction. This concept centers on private harms and remedies, not on promises created by agreement, which are contracts. It also distinguishes from felonies, which are crimes pursued by the state with criminal penalties. While torts sit within the broader realm of civil law, civil law covers more than just torts (including contracts, property, and other disputes). So the best fit is the term itself: torts are civil wrongs with civil remedies.

**9. Which term describes the act of threatening to harm someone, creating fear of harmful contact?**

- A. Battery**
- B. Case Law (common)**
- C. Credentials**
- D. Assault**

Threatening to harm someone or attempting to cause harm and thereby causing the person to fear imminent harmful contact is described as assault. The focus here is on the threat or attempt that creates fear of what could happen next, not on any actual physical contact. Battery, by contrast, is the actual unlawful touching of someone. The other options aren't terms for a harmful act: case law (common) isn't a clinical term for a behavior, and credentials relate to qualifications, not offenses. So the best term for creating fear through a threat of harm is assault.

**10. Which duty requires the provider to refer a patient to another professional when appropriate?**

- A. To refer when necessary**
- B. To charge a reasonable fee**
- C. To treat within the scope of practice**
- D. To inform patient of unexpected occurrences**

The main idea is that a clinician must connect a patient with the right level of care when the situation requires it. Referring to another professional when necessary is a duty that protects patient safety and ensures the patient receives expertise beyond what the current provider can offer. Recognizing limits in diagnosis or treatment and coordinating with colleagues who have the appropriate skills is part of responsible practice and the standard of care. This prevents delays or inappropriate management and shows a commitment to the patient's best outcome. Charging a reasonable fee, while important for fair billing, does not address whether the patient needs care from a different professional. Treating within the scope of practice is about not stepping outside what you're authorized to do, but it doesn't by itself mandate a referral when a condition requires expertise you don't possess. Informing the patient of unexpected occurrences relates to disclosure and communication, not the obligation to refer.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://ksdentalhygienejurisprudence.examzify.com>**

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

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