

North Carolina State Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Board (NCHADFB) General Statute 93-D Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is one of the primary goals of the NCHADFB?**
 - A. To promote new hearing technologies**
 - B. To oversee the advertising practices of dealers**
 - C. To protect consumers and ensure quality service in hearing aid fitting**
 - D. To license additional audiologists in the state**
- 2. What is the focus of supervision and in-service training in the context of hearing aid dispensing?**
 - A. Mentoring and training new hearing aid dispensers**
 - B. Conducting patient evaluations**
 - C. Providing technical updates**
 - D. Developing marketing strategies**
- 3. What type of permit is available for individuals training to become licensed fitters?**
 - A. Apprentice Permit**
 - B. Training Permit**
 - C. Trainee Permit**
 - D. Provisional Permit**
- 4. What is the statute for competitor pricing regulations in North Carolina's hearing aid industry?**
 - A. Dealers can price as they wish**
 - B. Dealers must not engage in deceptive pricing practices**
 - C. Dealers may match competitor pricing only**
 - D. Dealers must provide price quotes in writing**
- 5. Which role is essential for mentoring new hearing aid dispensers?**
 - A. Senior audiologist**
 - B. Supervisory role**
 - C. Technical specialist**
 - D. Training facilitator**

- 6. What is the F6 Form used for in the context of apprenticeship?**
- A. Affidavit for License Registration**
 - B. Waiver of Apprenticeship Requirement**
 - C. Application for Military-Spouse Registration**
 - D. Verification of License**
- 7. What is the term used for the official listing of fees for various services?**
- A. Fee Schedule**
 - B. Cost Index**
 - C. Service Charges**
 - D. Rate Card**
- 8. What is required for the Board to authorize payments for its operations?**
- A. Annual budget approval from the state**
 - B. Disbursements**
 - C. Approval from a federal agency**
 - D. Public votes on funding**
- 9. Which of the following is not a responsibility of licensed hearing aid dealers?**
- A. Providing accurate information about products**
 - B. Ensuring customer satisfaction at all times**
 - C. Fitting hearing aids based on professional guidelines**
 - D. Staying updated on hearing aid technology advancements**
- 10. How long is a trainee permit valid in North Carolina?**
- A. Six months**
 - B. One year, with a possibility of renewal**
 - C. Two years, no renewal option**
 - D. Lifetime, renewable every five years**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is one of the primary goals of the NCHADFB?

- A. To promote new hearing technologies**
- B. To oversee the advertising practices of dealers**
- C. To protect consumers and ensure quality service in hearing aid fitting**
- D. To license additional audiologists in the state**

The primary goal of the North Carolina State Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Board (NCHADFB) is to protect consumers and ensure quality service in hearing aid fitting. This focus is essential because hearing aids are medical devices that significantly impact the quality of life for those with hearing impairments. The board's responsibilities include setting and enforcing standards for practice, which helps ensure that consumers receive safe, adequate, and effective care when obtaining hearing aids. By prioritizing consumer protection and service quality, the NCHADFB fosters trust in the profession and promotes safe practices among hearing aid dealers and fitters. While promoting new technologies and overseeing advertising practices can be relevant aspects of the industry, ensuring consumer protection and high service standards remains the core mission, as clients rely on the expertise and integrity of professionals in this field. Similarly, while licensing additional audiologists is important, it does not encompass the broader goal of consumer protection and quality service delivery, which is central to the NCHADFB's mandate.

2. What is the focus of supervision and in-service training in the context of hearing aid dispensing?

- A. Mentoring and training new hearing aid dispensers**
- B. Conducting patient evaluations**
- C. Providing technical updates**
- D. Developing marketing strategies**

The focus of supervision and in-service training in the context of hearing aid dispensing is centered around mentoring and training new hearing aid dispensers. This approach is crucial for ensuring that new professionals in the field are adequately equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively. Through effective mentorship, experienced dispensers can share insights, best practices, and the nuances of patient interaction that are vital for success in the profession. Training programs often include hands-on experiences and discussions about ethical practices, compliance with regulations, and the importance of patient care and communication. As these new dispensers learn from their more seasoned colleagues, they receive guidance that helps them develop a solid foundation in their capabilities, building their confidence and competence to serve clients better. While conducting patient evaluations, providing technical updates, and developing marketing strategies are all important aspects of the profession, they do not represent the primary focus of supervision and in-service training. The principal goal in training settings is primarily about developing the skills and expertise of new professionals to ensure consistent, high-quality service in hearing aid dispensing.

3. What type of permit is available for individuals training to become licensed fitters?

- A. Apprentice Permit**
- B. Training Permit**
- C. Trainee Permit**
- D. Provisional Permit**

The correct answer is the Trainee Permit. This permit is specifically designated for individuals who are in the process of training to become licensed hearing aid fitters. It allows these individuals to gain practical experience under supervision while they complete their educational and training requirements. The Trainee Permit is essential as it not only identifies the individual as someone who is in training but also ensures that they operate within the legal framework necessary for aspiring fitters. This status typically requires the holder to work under the guidance of a licensed professional, ensuring that they learn the proper techniques and adhere to state regulations while they are in a learning phase. This regulatory structure supports both the trainees' development and the protection of the public, as it ensures that only qualified individuals are providing services. Other options do not accurately reflect the terminology or the structure set by the North Carolina State Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Board for individuals specifically in training.

4. What is the statute for competitor pricing regulations in North Carolina's hearing aid industry?

- A. Dealers can price as they wish**
- B. Dealers must not engage in deceptive pricing practices**
- C. Dealers may match competitor pricing only**
- D. Dealers must provide price quotes in writing**

In the context of North Carolina's hearing aid industry, the regulation that focuses on competitor pricing is centered around the prohibition of deceptive pricing practices. This means that dealers must ensure that their pricing is transparent and not misleading to customers. Engaging in deceptive pricing can lead to legal repercussions and undermine consumer trust. The emphasis on not engaging in deceptive practices supports a fair marketplace where consumers are adequately informed about what they are paying for and helps to maintain ethical standards within the industry. This regulation is crucial for protecting consumers from false advertising and misleading claims, which can occur if dealers were allowed to engage in deceptive pricing strategies. While there are other options presented, they either imply a degree of freedom in pricing that could lead to deceitful practices or do not encompass the larger scope of ethical responsibilities that hearing aid dealers have in their pricing strategies. The focus on maintaining honesty in pricing is vital to ensuring a good business reputation and consumer protection in North Carolina's hearing aid market.

5. Which role is essential for mentoring new hearing aid dispensers?

- A. Senior audiologist**
- B. Supervisory role**
- C. Technical specialist**
- D. Training facilitator**

The essential role for mentoring new hearing aid dispensers is a supervisory role. This position is critical as it involves overseeing the practical training and professional development of new dispensers. Supervisors play a vital part in ensuring that newcomers receive guidance, support, and constructive feedback as they learn the nuances of fitting and dispensing hearing aids. They have the experience and authority necessary to directly impact the training process, making them instrumental in helping new dispensers understand industry standards, ethical practices, and effective patient interactions. While other roles may contribute to the education of new dispensers, such as a training facilitator who may focus specifically on facilitating sessions or workshops, the supervisory role encompasses a broader scope of mentoring. This includes not only teaching technical skills but also providing insights from personal experiences and ensuring compliance with regulations set forth by governing bodies, like NCHADFB. This holistic approach to mentoring is what makes the supervisory role particularly essential.

6. What is the F6 Form used for in the context of apprenticeship?

- A. Affidavit for License Registration**
- B. Waiver of Apprenticeship Requirement**
- C. Application for Military-Spouse Registration**
- D. Verification of License**

The F6 Form serves a specific purpose in the context of apprenticeship within the framework of the North Carolina State Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Board regulations. It is utilized to grant a Waiver of Apprenticeship Requirement, which allows certain individuals to forgo the standard apprenticeship prerequisites when obtaining licensure. This form can enable applicants who meet specific criteria to streamline their path to licensure, promoting greater accessibility in the field. The need for such a waiver can arise in various contexts, particularly for individuals with relevant experience or qualifications which sufficiently demonstrate their competency without having to undergo the traditional apprenticeship program. Understanding this form is crucial for applicants seeking licensure and ensures they are aware of the pathways available to them under the law.

7. What is the term used for the official listing of fees for various services?

- A. Fee Schedule**
- B. Cost Index**
- C. Service Charges**
- D. Rate Card**

The term "Fee Schedule" is commonly used in the context of healthcare and service industries to refer to the official listing of fees for various services. It provides a comprehensive outline of the charges associated with specific services, therapies, or treatments offered by providers. This schedule ensures transparency for clients and helps them understand what they will be charged for services rendered. Utilizing a fee schedule is critical for both service providers and consumers. It allows providers to maintain consistency in their billing practices and helps consumers make informed decisions regarding their service options. The other terms, while they may imply cost-related listings, do not specifically refer to the formalized and structured nature of a fee schedule used in these contexts. Thus, "Fee Schedule" accurately captures the essence of what is being asked.

8. What is required for the Board to authorize payments for its operations?

- A. Annual budget approval from the state**
- B. Disbursements**
- C. Approval from a federal agency**
- D. Public votes on funding**

The correct response highlights the role of disbursements in authorizing payments for the operations of the Board. Disbursements refer to the actual payment of funds, which can only occur when there are sufficient appropriations made to the Board's budget. This means that the Board has the authority to manage its funds without needing to seek approval from external entities, such as state officials or federal agencies, allowing for efficient operation and management of resources. Understanding this process is crucial as it emphasizes the Board's autonomy in handling its finances and ensuring that it can fulfill its responsibilities related to hearing aid dealers and fitters without unnecessary delays or bureaucratic hurdles. The emphasis on disbursements as the mechanism for authorizing payments reflects the Board's operational framework, illustrating its capacity to function independently within the guidelines established for its financial management.

9. Which of the following is not a responsibility of licensed hearing aid dealers?

- A. Providing accurate information about products**
- B. Ensuring customer satisfaction at all times**
- C. Fitting hearing aids based on professional guidelines**
- D. Staying updated on hearing aid technology advancements**

The aspect of ensuring customer satisfaction at all times is not a defined legal responsibility of licensed hearing aid dealers according to General Statute 93-D. While customer satisfaction is certainly a goal for any business and can be important for client retention and reputation, it does not fall under the regulatory responsibilities or duties outlined for hearing aid dealers. In contrast, providing accurate information about products, fitting hearing aids based on professional guidelines, and staying updated on advancements in hearing aid technology are explicitly emphasized as essential duties. These responsibilities are critical to ensure that clients are well-informed about their options, receive proper fitting of their devices, and that dealers maintain a level of professionalism and competence in a rapidly evolving field. Prioritizing customer satisfaction, while important in a service-oriented industry, does not align with the regulatory requirements that govern the practice of hearing aid dealers.

10. How long is a trainee permit valid in North Carolina?

- A. Six months**
- B. One year, with a possibility of renewal**
- C. Two years, no renewal option**
- D. Lifetime, renewable every five years**

A trainee permit in North Carolina is valid for one year, and it can be renewed. This allows individuals who are in training to gain the necessary experience and knowledge in fitting and dealing with hearing aids while under supervision. This feature of renewal is important because it acknowledges that trainees may need additional time to fully develop their skills before they can qualify for full licensure. The option for renewal helps to ensure that they have adequate training and are competent to meet professional standards before they proceed independently.