

Oregon Esthetician State Board Practice Exam (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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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 indicates the presence of acne or bacteria under a Wood's lamp?**
 - A. White spots**
 - B. Yellow or orange**
 - C. Blue white**
 - D. Brown**
- 2. What is the medical term for loss of pigmentation with light, abnormal patches of depigmented skin?**
 - A. Pruitis**
 - B. Leucoderma**
 - C. Vitiligo**
 - D. Stain**
- 3. What is the primary benefit of using silicone-based ingredients in skincare?**
 - A. They provide a strong scent**
 - B. They create a barrier that allows skin to breathe**
 - C. They are natural preservatives**
 - D. They cause skin irritation**
- 4. Which type of comedo is open at the surface and exposed to air?**
 - A. Blackhead**
 - B. Whitehead**
 - C. Steatoma**
 - D. Milia**
- 5. Which primary skin function involves the skin's ability to feel sensations such as touch and temperature?**
 - A. Heat regulation**
 - B. Excretion**
 - C. Sensation**
 - D. Protection**

- 6. Which color indicates the presence of dead skin cells under a Wood's lamp?**
- A. Blue white**
 - B. White spots**
 - C. Yellow or orange**
 - D. Light violet or purple**
- 7. What is the primary role of annatto in cosmetics?**
- A. Fragrance**
 - B. Coloring agent**
 - C. Moisturizer**
 - D. Preservative**
- 8. Which type of lash comb is generally considered the best?**
- A. Plastic**
 - B. Wooden**
 - C. Metal**
 - D. Silicone**
- 9. What is the primary use of honey in skin treatments?**
- A. Cooling and refreshing**
 - B. Hydrating and tightening**
 - C. Strengthening capillary walls**
 - D. Soothing irritation**
- 10. What is the primary function of detergents in cosmetics?**
- A. To add moisture**
 - B. To cleanse the skin**
 - C. To provide color**
 - D. To preserve the product**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What indicates the presence of acne or bacteria under a Wood's lamp?

A. White spots

B. Yellow or orange

C. Blue white

D. Brown

The presence of acne or bacteria under a Wood's lamp is indicated by a yellow or orange color. This specific coloration occurs due to the properties of the bacteria that can be present in acne lesions. When exposed to the UV light of the Wood's lamp, certain bacteria emit a yellow or orange fluorescence, which helps estheticians and dermatologists identify active acne infections or bacterial overgrowth. Understanding the significance of this coloration is crucial for estheticians when assessing the skin condition of clients. It allows for more informed decisions regarding treatments and therapies that can address underlying bacterial issues contributing to acne. In contrast, other colors produced by the Wood's lamp correspond to different skin conditions or types of pigmentation, but yellow or orange specifically signals the presence of acne or bacteria.

2. What is the medical term for loss of pigmentation with light, abnormal patches of depigmented skin?

A. Pruitis

B. Leucoderma

C. Vitiligo

D. Stain

The medical term for loss of pigmentation characterized by light, abnormal patches of depigmented skin is vitiligo. Vitiligo specifically refers to a long-term skin condition that causes patches of skin to lose their pigment. This condition arises when melanocytes, the cells that produce pigment (melanin), are destroyed. While leucoderma is often used interchangeably with vitiligo in common language, it is less precise. Leucoderma can refer to any loss of skin pigment and does not specifically denote the autoimmune condition that vitiligo represents, which can affect people of all skin types. Therefore, vitiligo is the more accurate term describing this specific condition. Pruitis refers to intense itching and does not pertain to the pigmentation of the skin. A stain generally refers to a mark or discoloration on the skin but does not indicate the underlying process of loss of pigment.

3. What is the primary benefit of using silicone-based ingredients in skincare?

- A. They provide a strong scent
- B. They create a barrier that allows skin to breathe**
- C. They are natural preservatives
- D. They cause skin irritation

Silicone-based ingredients serve the primary benefit of creating a barrier on the skin's surface, which can help in various ways. This barrier can lock in moisture, thereby improving hydration levels and giving the skin a soft, smooth texture. While it's important to note that silicone can sometimes create a breathable layer, it does not inherently mean the skin is "breathing" in the traditional sense as the skin does not require exposure to air like other organs. Silicones are also non-comedogenic, meaning they do not clog pores, making them suitable for many skin types. They can also provide a smooth application for makeup and other skincare products, enhancing their spreadability and feel on the skin. This silky texture makes them appealing in formulations aimed at achieving a luxurious feel. The other statements do not accurately reflect the benefits of silicone-based ingredients. For instance, they are not primarily known for providing a strong scent or serving as natural preservatives, nor do they typically cause skin irritation, which is more associated with certain other ingredients.

4. Which type of comedo is open at the surface and exposed to air?

- A. Blackhead**
- B. Whitehead
- C. Steatoma
- D. Milia

The type of comedo that is open at the surface and exposed to air is characterized as a blackhead. Blackheads occur when a hair follicle becomes clogged with oil, dead skin cells, and other debris. Because the clogged material is exposed to the air, it undergoes oxidation, resulting in the dark color associated with blackheads. This contrasts with other types of comedones, such as whiteheads, which remain closed beneath the skin's surface; they appear white due to the trapped sebum and debris that are not oxidized. Understanding the differences between these types of comedones is crucial in esthetics, as it informs appropriate treatment and skincare options.

5. Which primary skin function involves the skin's ability to feel sensations such as touch and temperature?

A. Heat regulation

B. Excretion

C. Sensation

D. Protection

The primary skin function that encompasses the ability to feel sensations such as touch and temperature is indeed sensation. The skin has numerous sensory receptors that are responsible for detecting various stimuli from the environment. These receptors allow the body to perceive and respond to changes in temperature, pressure, pain, and texture, making sensation a critical function for survival and interaction with the surrounding world. Sensation is vital for protecting the body from harm, as it enables individuals to react to extreme temperatures or injuries effectively. By sensing these changes, the skin plays an important role in alerting the nervous system to potential dangers, prompting appropriate responses such as withdrawal or avoidance. While heat regulation, excretion, and protection are also important functions of the skin, they do not specifically relate to the ability to perceive tactile sensations. Heat regulation involves the body's ability to maintain a stable internal temperature, excretion pertains to the removal of waste products from the body through sweat, and protection refers to the skin's barrier function against pathogens and harmful substances. Each of these functions contributes to overall skin health, but sensation is solely focused on the perception of various environmental stimuli.

6. Which color indicates the presence of dead skin cells under a Wood's lamp?

A. Blue white

B. White spots

C. Yellow or orange

D. Light violet or purple

The presence of dead skin cells under a Wood's lamp is indicated by white spots. In the context of esthetics, a Wood's lamp is utilized for skin analysis, particularly to identify various skin conditions, including the buildup of dead skin cells. When the lamp is used, areas with accumulated dead skin appear as white spots due to the reflective quality of the keratinized tissue, which is a protein found in skin cells. Understanding the specific color changes observed under a Wood's lamp can assist estheticians in diagnosing and determining the appropriate treatments for their clients. The white spots signal an area where exfoliation may be necessary, leading to smoother and healthier skin. Other colors observed under a Wood's lamp can indicate different skin conditions or concerns, thus it is essential for practitioners to accurately interpret these colors during skin assessments.

7. What is the primary role of annatto in cosmetics?

- A. Fragrance**
- B. Coloring agent**
- C. Moisturizer**
- D. Preservative**

Annatto serves primarily as a coloring agent in cosmetics. It is derived from the seeds of the achiote tree and is often used to impart a natural yellow to orange hue in various cosmetic formulations. Its role is significant because it enhances the visual appeal of products, making them more attractive to consumers without compromising safety, as it is a natural substance with low toxicity levels. Using annatto for coloring helps manufacturers avoid synthetic dyes, aligning with a growing trend towards natural and clean beauty products. While fragrance, moisturizers, and preservatives are important components in cosmetic formulations, they serve different purposes and do not contribute to the primary role of adding color in the same way that annatto does.

8. Which type of lash comb is generally considered the best?

- A. Plastic**
- B. Wooden**
- C. Metal**
- D. Silicone**

The choice of a metal lash comb is considered the best primarily because of its durability and effectiveness in separating lashes. Metal combs tend to have fine, evenly spaced teeth that can effectively glide through both natural and false lashes without causing damage. This allows for precise separation, helping to eliminate clumps and achieving a polished look. Additionally, metal doesn't create static like plastic can, which might cause lashes to cling together. The weight and sturdiness of metal also allow for better control during the styling process. In comparison, while wooden and silicone combs have their advantages, such as being gentler on the lashes or easier to clean, they usually do not provide the same level of effectiveness in styling and separating that metal can offer. This makes metal the preferred choice among many professionals in the field of esthetics.

9. What is the primary use of honey in skin treatments?

- A. Cooling and refreshing
- B. Hydrating and tightening**
- C. Strengthening capillary walls
- D. Soothing irritation

Honey is widely recognized for its hydrating and skin-tightening properties. It acts as a natural humectant, which means it attracts moisture from the environment and helps retain it in the skin. This characteristic makes honey an excellent ingredient in various skincare formulations, particularly for treatments aimed at improving skin hydration and overall texture. By maintaining moisture levels, honey can also contribute to a tightening effect on the skin, enhancing its firmness and elasticity over time. This is particularly beneficial in treatments designed for aging skin or for improving the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles. While honey does have soothing properties that can help alleviate irritation, and it may offer some minor benefits related to cooling and refreshing the skin, its primary role in skincare treatments is focused on delivering hydration and contributing to skin tightening. This makes it a versatile and effective ingredient in esthetician practices.

10. What is the primary function of detergents in cosmetics?

- A. To add moisture
- B. To cleanse the skin**
- C. To provide color
- D. To preserve the product

The primary function of detergents in cosmetics is to cleanse the skin. Detergents, often formulated as surfactants, play a pivotal role in breaking down and removing dirt, oil, sweat, and other impurities from the surface of the skin. When used in skincare products such as cleansers or shampoos, detergents lower the surface tension of water, allowing the products to spread more easily and penetrate more effectively into the skin or hair. This cleansing action helps maintain skin health by preventing clogged pores and maintaining a balanced oil level, which is essential for preventing breakouts and irritation. While moisturizers help keep the skin hydrated and preservatives extend the shelf life of products, the primary role of detergents is indeed focused on providing effective cleaning. Color additives enhance the visual appeal of products but do not contribute to their cleansing properties.

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://oregon-esthetician.examzify.com>

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