

Oregon Written Tattoo Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What type of lesion is characterized by scratch marks produced by mechanical force?**
 - A. Primary Lesions**
 - B. Secondary Lesions**
 - C. Inflammatory Lesions**
 - D. Vascular Lesions**
- 2. What fine corresponds to someone performing a tattoo unlicensed for their first time?**
 - A. \$500**
 - B. \$1000**
 - C. \$1500**
 - D. \$2000**
- 3. Is it permissible for pregnant women to receive tattoos?**
 - A. No, under any circumstances**
 - B. Yes, but only in the first trimester**
 - C. Yes**
 - D. No, only with a doctor's permission**
- 4. How are infectious micro-organisms transmitted?**
 - A. Unclean hands and unclean instruments**
 - B. Sores and pus, mouth and nose discharge**
 - C. Shared items such as cups and towels**
 - D. All of the above**
- 5. What is reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or OPIM that may result from the performance of an employee's duties called?**
 - A. Work Practice Controls**
 - B. Occupational Exposure**
 - C. Universal Precautions**
 - D. Exposure Incident**

- 6. How long should biological test results be retained?**
- A. One year**
 - B. Two years**
 - C. Three years**
 - D. Seven years**
- 7. Which layer of skin is primarily responsible for protection against UV rays?**
- A. Dermis**
 - B. Epidermis**
 - C. Subcutaneous Layer**
 - D. Sebaceous Layer**
- 8. What is the total training hour requirement for safety and infection control?**
- A. 20 hours**
 - B. 30 hours**
 - C. 40 hours**
 - D. 50 hours**
- 9. What is the maximum penalty for a first offense of a Never Licensed facility?**
- A. \$1500**
 - B. \$2000**
 - C. \$2500**
 - D. \$3000**
- 10. Can you tattoo a client with two-year-old light and smooth scars?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What type of lesion is characterized by scratch marks produced by mechanical force?

A. Primary Lesions

B. Secondary Lesions

C. Inflammatory Lesions

D. Vascular Lesions

The correct answer is secondary lesions, which are defined as changes in the skin that result from the progression of a primary lesion or from the manipulation of the skin, such as scratching. Scratch marks, also known as excoriations, are a direct result of an external mechanical force acting upon the skin, which can alter the appearance and texture of the affected area. Secondary lesions typically develop following primary lesions, like vesicles or papules, and represent the skin's response to injury, irritation, or trauma. Primary lesions are the initial response to a disease process and are characterized by their own distinct features without any preceding skin alteration. Inflammatory lesions refer specifically to changes in the skin that are linked to inflammation, such as redness, swelling, or heat, rather than mechanical damage. Vascular lesions are related to blood vessels and include conditions such as hemangiomas or telangiectasias, which do not derive from mechanical scratching or injury.

2. What fine corresponds to someone performing a tattoo unlicensed for their first time?

A. \$500

B. \$1000

C. \$1500

D. \$2000

The appropriate fine for someone performing a tattoo unlicensed for their first time is set at \$1,000. This amount reflects the regulations established to ensure that individuals engaging in tattooing practices are adequately trained and certified, promoting safety and hygiene standards within the tattooing industry. The consequence serves both as a deterrent against unregulated tattooing and a recognition of the importance of adhering to licensing laws designed to protect public health. Understanding these fines is crucial for aspiring tattoo artists to ensure they follow legal practices and avoid penalties.

3. Is it permissible for pregnant women to receive tattoos?

- A. No, under any circumstances**
- B. Yes, but only in the first trimester**
- C. Yes**
- D. No, only with a doctor's permission**

Receiving tattoos during pregnancy is generally considered permissible, although there are several important considerations to keep in mind. The choice indicating that it is acceptable allows for the understanding that a woman may choose to get tattooed if she desires, as long as standard safety protocols are followed. Reasons for this acceptance include the tattooing process itself, which, when performed in a sterile environment by a licensed professional, minimizes risks. Provided that proper hygiene practices are observed and materials used are safe, the risk to the pregnant individual and the fetus can be low. It's also essential to acknowledge that some women might choose to avoid tattoos due to personal preference or concerns about potential complications, such as skin sensitivities or reactions during pregnancy. However, the option indicating that tattooing is permissible reflects an understanding of empowerment and choice for the individual. Concerns about receiving tattoos during pregnancy might stem from misunderstandings about the impacts on hormonal changes, healing processes, and the potential for infections if proper precautions are not taken. Therefore, while the choice to receive a tattoo is ultimately personal, there are guidelines and considerations to ensure safety for both the mother and the unborn child.

4. How are infectious micro-organisms transmitted?

- A. Unclean hands and unclean instruments**
- B. Sores and pus, mouth and nose discharge**
- C. Shared items such as cups and towels**
- D. All of the above**

Infectious micro-organisms can be transmitted through various channels, making the comprehensive answer appropriate. Each method of transmission mentioned plays a significant role in the spread of infections. Unclean hands and unclean instruments are critical pathways for transmitting pathogens. When tattoo artists or any healthcare professionals do not maintain hygiene standards, they can introduce harmful micro-organisms into open wounds or broken skin, leading to infections. Sores and pus, as well as discharge from the mouth and nose, also serve as vectors for infectious agents. When an individual has an open sore or expresses respiratory fluids through coughing or sneezing, these discharges can contain pathogens that may infect others upon contact. Additionally, shared items such as cups and towels can harbor infectious micro-organisms if they come into contact with bodily fluids, skin, or mucus. This form of transmission is particularly relevant in situations where personal items are used without adequate sanitation. By highlighting that all these methods can lead to the spread of infections, it becomes clear why the inclusion of all the mentioned options accurately represents a complete understanding of how infectious micro-organisms are transmitted.

5. What is reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or OPIM that may result from the performance of an employee's duties called?

A. Work Practice Controls

B. Occupational Exposure

C. Universal Precautions

D. Exposure Incident

The term that describes reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) arising from an employee's duties is known as Occupational Exposure. This concept is critical in occupational health and safety, especially in fields like tattoo artistry where there is frequent interaction with bodily fluids. Occupational Exposure signifies that the contact is not just a rare or incidental occurrence, but rather a foreseeable situation linked to the responsibilities of the job. It allows professionals to understand the potential risks associated with their work environment and enables them to take the necessary precautions to minimize these risks. This definition serves as a basis for implementing safety protocols and training, ensuring that employees are aware of how to handle their tools and materials in ways that protect them from harmful exposures. It provides a framework for developing policies that safeguard both the health of the workers and the clients they serve. In contrast, the other options refer to different aspects of workplace safety. Work Practice Controls focus on specific methods of managing tasks to minimize exposure risks, Universal Precautions emphasize treating all blood and OPIM as if they are infectious regardless of the source, and Exposure Incident refers to specific events where an exposure has actually occurred, rather than simply the anticipation of

6. How long should biological test results be retained?

A. One year

B. Two years

C. Three years

D. Seven years

The retention of biological test results is an important aspect of maintaining proper records in tattooing and body art practices. The correct duration for retaining these results is two years. This two-year timeframe is typically established to ensure that there is enough data available for reference in case of any health-related inquiries or issues arising from the procedures performed. This duration balances the need for accountability and safety, allowing practitioners and regulatory bodies to have access to historical data during this period. Retaining biological test results for this length of time supports public health initiatives and helps tattoo artists to demonstrate compliance with health standards and regulations, providing crucial information if any concerns about infections or contamination arise post-procedure. Choosing a longer or shorter retention period may not align with established guidelines, as shorter terms might inadequately address potential health inquiries, while excessively long retention could lead to unnecessary administrative burdens without clear health benefits.

7. Which layer of skin is primarily responsible for protection against UV rays?

A. Dermis

B. Epidermis

C. Subcutaneous Layer

D. Sebaceous Layer

The epidermis is the outermost layer of the skin and plays a crucial role in protecting the body from harmful environmental factors, including UV rays from the sun. It contains specialized cells called keratinocytes, which produce keratin, a protein that helps to create a barrier against external threats. Additionally, the epidermis contains melanocytes, which produce melanin—a pigment that provides some level of protection against UV radiation by absorbing and dissipating the rays. Increased exposure to UV rays can lead to skin damage, so the protective functions of the epidermis are vital for maintaining skin health and preventing conditions such as sunburn and skin cancer. While the dermis and subcutaneous layers contribute to overall skin health and structure, they do not specifically serve the primary protective role against UV rays like the epidermis does. Similarly, the sebaceous layer is associated with oil production for skin lubrication, and it does not play a significant part in UV protection. Thus, the epidermis stands out as the key layer responsible for shielding the skin from UV radiation.

8. What is the total training hour requirement for safety and infection control?

A. 20 hours

B. 30 hours

C. 40 hours

D. 50 hours

The total training hour requirement for safety and infection control in the context of tattoo certification is 40 hours. This requirement is established to ensure that all tattoo professionals are thoroughly trained in the practices necessary to maintain a safe and sanitary environment, protecting both the client's health and the tattoo artist's well-being. This comprehensive training typically covers various topics including bloodborne pathogens, sterilization techniques, aftercare, and overall hygiene practices crucial in a tattooing setting. Maintaining a high standard in these areas is essential for preventing infections and ensuring compliance with state regulations, thereby fostering a safer experience for everyone involved in the tattoo process.

9. What is the maximum penalty for a first offense of a Never Licensed facility?

- A. \$1500**
- B. \$2000**
- C. \$2500**
- D. \$3000**

The maximum penalty for operating a Never Licensed facility is set at \$2500 for a first offense. This figure reflects the seriousness with which regulatory authorities treat the violation of licensing laws. Licensing serves as a means of protecting public health and ensuring that facilities comply with safety standards. When a facility operates without a license, it undermines these safeguards, which can lead to increased risks for clients. The financial penalty is designed not only to punish the offending facility but also to deter future violations within the industry. Other amounts listed as potential penalties may not accurately represent the established consequences for this specific infraction, underscoring the importance of understanding regulatory frameworks and compliance requirements in the tattoo industry.

10. Can you tattoo a client with two-year-old light and smooth scars?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**

Tattooing over scars, even those that are two years old and light, requires careful consideration. Generally, the best practice in the tattooing industry is to avoid tattooing over any scars that have not fully healed or that show any signs of irregular texture or color, which can indicate ongoing changes in the skin. Light and smooth scars might appear healed; however, the skin's integrity can still be compromised, and tattooing can lead to unpredictable results. Scars can have altered healing processes compared to normal skin, which may affect how ink is absorbed and retained. Additionally, the tattooing process may cause discomfort or irritation, potentially leading to complications such as infection or allergic reactions. Moreover, ethical considerations in tattooing underscore the importance of ensuring the client's skin is in optimal condition for the tattooing process. This includes evaluating factors like skin sensitivity and the potential for dissatisfaction with the appearance of a tattoo on a scarred area. Practitioners should always prioritize the client's health and safety, which in this case leads to the conclusion that tattooing over two-year-old scars should be avoided.