

# Oregon Written Tattoo Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. 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**
- 2. What is one of the necessary practices to prevent infection during tattooing?**
  - A. Frequent breaks during procedures**
  - B. Keeping the workspace cluttered**
  - C. Wearing gloves at all times**
  - D. Using the same needle multiple times**
- 3. What can be substituted for hand towels?**
  - A. A clean, common towel**
  - B. Hand blower**
  - C. Your shirt, if it's clean**
  - D. Medical gauze**
- 4. Fissures, scars, erosions, and cysts are examples of:**
  - A. Primary lesions**
  - B. Secondary lesions**
  - C. Ulcers**
  - D. Sclerotic lesions**
- 5. Is antiseptic hand cleaner in conjunction with clean paper towels or antiseptic wipes acceptable if hand-washing is not feasible?**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
- 6. How many hours of continued education are required after failing the third test?**
  - A. 50 hours**
  - B. 100 hours**
  - C. 150 hours**
  - D. 200 hours**

- 7. What is the second most common form of skin cancer?**
- A. Basal Cell Carcinoma**
  - B. Melanoma**
  - C. Squamous Cell Carcinoma**
  - D. Adenocarcinoma**
- 8. What is the maximum total number of temporary tattoo licenses you can have in one year?**
- A. 1 license**
  - B. 2 licenses**
  - C. 3 licenses**
  - D. 4 licenses**
- 9. What is the continuing education requirement for licensed practitioners?**
- A. 10 hours every year**
  - B. 10 hours every 3 years**
  - C. 15 hours every 3 years**
  - D. 20 hours every year**
- 10. What is a specific skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or OPIM that may result from the performance of an employee's duties called?**
- A. Exposure Control Plan**
  - B. Exposure Incident**
  - C. Industry Standard**
  - D. Standard Microbiological Practice**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## **1. 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.

## **2. What is one of the necessary practices to prevent infection during tattooing?**

- A. Frequent breaks during procedures**
- B. Keeping the workspace cluttered**
- C. Wearing gloves at all times**
- D. Using the same needle multiple times**

Wearing gloves at all times is a critical practice to prevent infection during tattooing. Gloves serve as a barrier between the artist's skin and the client's skin, reducing the risk of transferring pathogens, such as bacteria or viruses, that could potentially lead to infections. The use of single-use gloves, preferably nitrile or latex, is essential to maintain a sterile environment and ensure the safety of both the artist and the client. In a tattooing procedure, maintaining hygiene is paramount, and wearing gloves is a fundamental aspect of that practice. The act of tattooing can create small wounds, which are entry points for infection, making glove usage even more vital. In contrast, taking frequent breaks can disrupt the continuity of a procedure and may not contribute to infection control. A cluttered workspace can increase the risk of contamination, and using the same needle multiple times is not safe or hygienic, as it can lead to cross-contamination and the transmission of bloodborne pathogens.

### 3. What can be substituted for hand towels?

- A. A clean, common towel
- B. Hand blower**
- C. Your shirt, if it's clean
- D. Medical gauze

A hand blower is an appropriate substitute for hand towels because it effectively dries hands without the use of a fabric product that can harbor bacteria or require laundering. Hand blowers provide a hygienic alternative, minimizing contact with surfaces and reducing contamination risks in a tattooing environment. This aligns with best practices in sanitation and infection control within the body art industry, where cleanliness is crucial. In contrast, using a clean, common towel or a shirt may not provide the same level of hygiene since they can still retain moisture and bacteria. Medical gauze is not designed for drying hands and would be inappropriate for that purpose in a tattooing context.

### 4. Fissures, scars, erosions, and cysts are examples of:

- A. Primary lesions
- B. Secondary lesions**
- C. Ulcers
- D. Sclerotic lesions

Fissures, scars, erosions, and cysts are classified as secondary lesions in dermatological terms. Secondary lesions are changes that occur in the skin as a result of primary lesions or as the result of external influences, such as infections, scratching, or healing. These lesions can indicate a progression of a disease process or a response to treatment. For instance, when a primary lesion, such as a pustule or blister, breaks down, it can lead to erosions or fissures. Scars develop as a natural part of the healing process when tissue damage occurs, reflecting the body's response to injury. Cysts represent a localized encapsulation of tissue, typically filled with fluid or semisolid material, which can develop as a response to various skin conditions. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for effectively diagnosing and treating skin conditions in a tattoo artist's practice, where skin integrity is especially important.

### 5. Is antiseptic hand cleaner in conjunction with clean paper towels or antiseptic wipes acceptable if hand-washing is not feasible?

- A. True**
- B. False

Using antiseptic hand cleaner along with clean paper towels or antiseptic wipes is indeed acceptable when traditional handwashing is not possible. This practice is grounded in the importance of maintaining hygiene and preventing the spread of pathogens in a tattooing environment. Antiseptic hand cleaner, typically containing alcohol or other effective antimicrobial agents, helps reduce or eliminate infectious agents on the hands. When handwashing with soap and water is not feasible—perhaps due to lack of access to running water—this method provides a practical alternative for ensuring that the artist's hands are sanitized before performing any procedure. Moreover, the use of clean paper towels or antiseptic wipes enhances this process by providing a barrier against contaminants, further supporting hygiene protocols essential in tattooing. This approach aligns with industry standards that prioritize safety and cleanliness to protect both the client and the tattoo artist.

**6. How many hours of continued education are required after failing the third test?**

- A. 50 hours**
- B. 100 hours**
- C. 150 hours**
- D. 200 hours**

The requirement for continued education after failing the third test is set at 100 hours. This is designed to ensure that tattoo artists who have not successfully passed the tests have an opportunity to further their education and develop their skills. The focus on continuing education emphasizes the importance of keeping up with industry standards, techniques, and safety practices, which are crucial in the tattooing profession to provide safe and high-quality services to clients. This requirement also ensures that artists are thoroughly prepared before they can practice again, potentially reducing the risk of poor outcomes associated with insufficient training and knowledge. While the other options propose varying lengths of continued education, only the 100-hour requirement aligns with the established regulations that support professional development in the tattooing field.

**7. What is the second most common form of skin cancer?**

- A. Basal Cell Carcinoma**
- B. Melanoma**
- C. Squamous Cell Carcinoma**
- D. Adenocarcinoma**

Squamous Cell Carcinoma is recognized as the second most common form of skin cancer, following Basal Cell Carcinoma. It arises from the squamous cells, which are flat cells found in the outer layer of the skin. This type of cancer is often linked to prolonged exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun or tanning beds, making awareness and understanding of it especially relevant for tattoo artists who frequently work with skin. While Melanoma is the most aggressive type of skin cancer and can be life-threatening, it is less prevalent than Squamous Cell Carcinoma in the general population. Basal Cell Carcinoma, on the other hand, occurs more frequently than both Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Melanoma combined. Adenocarcinoma is a type of cancer that arises from glandular tissue and is not classified as a skin cancer, further distinguishing the correct answer from the other options presented. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for maintaining good practices in skin care and health, particularly in fields closely related to skin, such as tattooing.

**8. What is the maximum total number of temporary tattoo licenses you can have in one year?**

- A. 1 license**
- B. 2 licenses**
- C. 3 licenses**
- D. 4 licenses**

The maximum total number of temporary tattoo licenses one can hold in a year is two. This regulation is designed to ensure that artists can legally operate within defined periods without overwhelming the market or compromising the quality and safety standards for which tattoo artists are known. Allowing two temporary licenses provides flexibility for artists to engage in multiple events or occasions while still adhering to the local regulations. By limiting the number of licenses, authorities aim to maintain a level of control and oversight over tattooing practices within the community.

**9. What is the continuing education requirement for licensed practitioners?**

- A. 10 hours every year**
- B. 10 hours every 3 years**
- C. 15 hours every 3 years**
- D. 20 hours every year**

The correct answer reflects the requirement for licensed practitioners to engage in continuing education to maintain their licensure. In many states, including Oregon, ongoing education is crucial for keeping up-to-date with industry standards, techniques, and health regulations. This ensures that tattoo artists not only enhance their skills but also remain informed about best practices concerning hygiene, safety, and client care. In the context of tattooing, where practices and regulations can evolve rapidly, maintaining knowledge through this continuing education helps practitioners provide higher quality services and protect public health. Each year, accumulating a specific number of hours dedicated to relevant training keeps artists well-prepared for changes in the industry and reinforces their commitment to professional development. While the other options presented may reflect potential requirements in different contexts or professions, the chosen answer aligns with the specifics set forth by regulatory bodies for tattoo practitioners in Oregon, serving as a guideline to ensure they maintain a high standard of practice through regular educational pursuits.

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

**A. Exposure Control Plan**

**B. Exposure Incident**

**C. Industry Standard**

**D. Standard Microbiological Practice**

The term defined in the question refers to a specific instance where an employee comes into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) while performing their job duties. This situation is known as an exposure incident. It emphasizes the importance of recognizing these incidents as they can pose significant health risks, necessitating proper reporting and management practices. An exposure incident highlights the direct and immediate nature of the contact that could lead to the transmission of bloodborne pathogens, which is a critical aspect of workplace safety in environments like tattooing. Understanding this concept is essential for implementing effective safety protocols, ensuring that employees are trained and prepared to handle such situations appropriately, and maintaining a safe working environment.