

Registered Dental Hygienist in Alternative Practice (RDHAP) Law and Ethics Practice Exam (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

SAMPLE

- 1. When can the dental hygiene board decline to issue a license?**
 - A. When the application is incomplete**
 - B. When an applicant is underage**
 - C. When the applicant has a conviction that has elapsed the appeal period**
 - D. When the applicant has not practiced in the last five years**
- 2. What is the time frame for a licensee to notify the board about a legal name change?**
 - A. 30 days**
 - B. 10 days**
 - C. 60 days**
 - D. 90 days**
- 3. What is the time frame for a mandated reporter to submit a written follow-up report after an initial telephone report?**
 - A. 24 hours**
 - B. 36 hours**
 - C. 48 hours**
 - D. 72 hours**
- 4. Who is protected from defamation actions when reporting to a diversion evaluation committee?**
 - A. The licensee under review**
 - B. Any person making reports to the committee**
 - C. The dental hygiene board members**
 - D. The treatment program facilitators**
- 5. What does Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) include?**
 - A. General work attire like uniforms**
 - B. Specialized clothing for protection**
 - C. Basic clothing worn during work**
 - D. Disposable items meant for cleaning**

- 6. Who is considered a mandated reporter?**
- A. A police officer only**
 - B. A teacher's aide employed by a public school**
 - C. A parent or guardian**
 - D. An unlicensed daycare worker**
- 7. Under which condition is an act deemed to constitute "financial abuse"?**
- A. When the taking of property is done with consent**
 - B. When the person knows it could harm the elder or dependent adult**
 - C. When property is taken during an emergency**
 - D. When the individual is incapacitated**
- 8. True or False: A positive toxicology screen at the time of delivery is sufficient grounds for reporting child abuse or neglect.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if there are additional factors present**
 - D. Only for mothers with a history of substance abuse**
- 9. Which of the following best describes the principle of integrity in relation to fairness?**
- A. It focuses solely on profitability**
 - B. It promotes consistency and social justice**
 - C. It encourages competition among practices**
 - D. It emphasizes aesthetics over function**
- 10. What happens to a permit if it is not renewed according to the specified article?**
- A. It remains valid**
 - B. It becomes invalid**
 - C. It can be extended for another year**
 - D. It automatically converts to a license**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. When can the dental hygiene board decline to issue a license?

A. When the application is incomplete

B. When an applicant is underage

C. When the applicant has a conviction that has elapsed the appeal period

D. When the applicant has not practiced in the last five years

The dental hygiene board can decline to issue a license if the applicant has a conviction that has elapsed the appeal period. This is because an applicant's criminal history is an essential factor in assessing their suitability for licensure. Even if the conviction has surpassed the time for appeal, it indicates a potential risk to public safety or the integrity of the profession. Licensing boards are tasked with ensuring that all licensed professionals meet specific ethical and legal standards, which include a thorough review of any past criminal behavior related to their professional duties. In contrast, the other options, while relevant issues, do not directly reflect the board's ability to decline a license based on a past conviction. An incomplete application can be remedied by submitting the required materials, and being underage typically pertains to meeting the minimum age requirement, which could also be addressed if the applicant reaches the appropriate age. Failing to practice for five years may suggest a lack of recent experience, but it does not equate to a legal barrier preventing the issuance of a license. Thus, the existence of a relevant conviction stands as a more serious and justifiable reason for denial.

2. What is the time frame for a licensee to notify the board about a legal name change?

A. 30 days

B. 10 days

C. 60 days

D. 90 days

A licensee is required to notify the board about a legal name change within 10 days. This prompt notification is important as it ensures that the board's records are accurate and up to date, which is crucial for the proper identification and ongoing regulation of the licensee's professional practice. Failing to notify the board within this specified timeframe may lead to complications, including potential penalties or issues with the licensee's standing. Keeping the board informed supports transparency and accountability in the licensing process, which are key components of public trust in professional services.

3. What is the time frame for a mandated reporter to submit a written follow-up report after an initial telephone report?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 36 hours**
- C. 48 hours
- D. 72 hours

The correct answer is that a mandated reporter must submit a written follow-up report within 36 hours after making an initial telephone report. This requirement is in place to ensure that there is a timely and documented follow-up to reports of suspected abuse or neglect. The 36-hour time frame allows the appropriate authorities to gather further information and take necessary actions while ensuring that concerns about the safety and well-being of the individual involved are addressed promptly. Each state may have specific reporting laws and timelines for mandated reporters, but the emphasis is consistently on the importance of a swift response to allegations of abuse. Understanding this requirement is crucial for mandated reporters to fulfill their legal and ethical obligations effectively.

4. Who is protected from defamation actions when reporting to a diversion evaluation committee?

- A. The licensee under review
- B. Any person making reports to the committee**
- C. The dental hygiene board members
- D. The treatment program facilitators

The correct response relates to the principle of legal immunity offered to individuals who provide information to certain official bodies, such as a diversion evaluation committee. When any person makes a report regarding a licensee's behavior or fitness to practice to the committee, they are afforded protection from defamation actions as long as the reports are made in good faith and pertain to relevant information in the context of the evaluation. This protection encourages individuals to report potentially harmful or unethical practices without fear of legal repercussions, thereby promoting transparency and accountability within the profession. It also emphasizes the importance of fostering an environment where concerns can be raised constructively, which ultimately benefits the profession and the public. The other options focus on specific roles but do not capture the broad protection extended to all individuals making reports. Licensees under review may not be protected from defamation actions related to their own conduct. Similarly, while board members and treatment program facilitators may have their own legal protections in the course of their duties, the question specifically highlights the protections granted to those reporting to the committee, making the broader category of any person making such reports the correct choice.

5. What does Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) include?

- A. General work attire like uniforms
- B. Specialized clothing for protection**
- C. Basic clothing worn during work
- D. Disposable items meant for cleaning

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) encompasses specialized clothing and equipment designed to protect individuals from hazards that can cause injury or illness in the workplace. This includes items such as gloves, masks, gowns, goggles, and face shields, which are specifically designed and used for safety in environments where exposure to physical, chemical, or biological hazards is a risk. The focus of PPE is on providing a barrier from risks associated with specific tasks or environments rather than general work attire or basic clothing. General work attire, like uniforms or basic clothing, typically do not offer the intended level of protection for hazardous conditions. Similarly, while disposable items can play a role in maintaining hygiene, they do not encapsulate the full scope of what constitutes PPE. Thus, specialized clothing that offers significant protective features is the correct understanding of what Personal Protective Equipment entails.

6. Who is considered a mandated reporter?

- A. A police officer only
- B. A teacher's aide employed by a public school**
- C. A parent or guardian
- D. An unlicensed daycare worker

A mandated reporter is an individual who is legally obligated to report suspected cases of abuse or neglect to the appropriate authorities. The role of a mandated reporter is crucial in ensuring the safety and protection of vulnerable individuals, especially children, from potential harm. The correct choice, a teacher's aide employed by a public school, fits this definition as educators and those working in educational settings are typically included in the categories of professionals required to report suspicions of abuse or neglect. This obligation is part of their role, as they often have close interactions with children and may notice signs of distress or abuse that others may not see. In contrast, while police officers, parents or guardians, and unlicensed daycare workers may also have roles in observing or reporting abuse, not all of them are classified under mandated reporters in the same way. For instance, police officers have a distinct law enforcement role; parents or guardians may report but are not legally mandated unless they are in a professional capacity. Unlicensed daycare workers might also not hold the same obligation depending on specific state laws. Thus, the position of a teacher's aide in a public school encompasses the responsibilities and authority of a mandated reporter.

7. Under which condition is an act deemed to constitute "financial abuse"?

A. When the taking of property is done with consent

B. When the person knows it could harm the elder or dependent adult

C. When property is taken during an emergency

D. When the individual is incapacitated

An act is deemed to constitute "financial abuse" when the person knows it could harm the elder or dependent adult. This understanding emphasizes the importance of intent and awareness regarding the potential consequences of one's actions. In situations involving financial abuse, the perpetrator may exploit a vulnerable individual's financial resources, fully aware that their actions could lead to significant harm—financially, emotionally, or physically. Recognizing the intent of the individual is crucial in legal definitions of financial abuse. It identifies not only the action taken but also the mindset of the perpetrator, which serves as a key component in establishing culpability and protecting vulnerable populations.

8. True or False: A positive toxicology screen at the time of delivery is sufficient grounds for reporting child abuse or neglect.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if there are additional factors present

D. Only for mothers with a history of substance abuse

A positive toxicology screen at the time of delivery is not, by itself, sufficient grounds for reporting child abuse or neglect. It is important to understand that reporting requirements related to child abuse or neglect must be substantiated with evidence of harm or risk to the child. A positive toxicology screen may indicate that the mother used substances during pregnancy, which can have implications for the child's health. However, it does not automatically imply that the child has been abused or neglected in a manner that warrants intervention. Child protective services typically require additional evidence or factors to determine if there is a credible risk to the child, such as parental behavior, the home environment, the presence of other concerning factors, or the mother's ability to care for the newborn adequately. Therefore, the assertion that a positive drug screen alone suffices as grounds for reporting neglect or abuse does not reflect the nuanced assessment needed in these situations. Understanding the broader context of the circumstances surrounding the positive toxicology result is essential for making any appropriate decisions regarding child safety and welfare.

9. Which of the following best describes the principle of integrity in relation to fairness?

- A. It focuses solely on profitability**
- B. It promotes consistency and social justice**
- C. It encourages competition among practices**
- D. It emphasizes aesthetics over function**

The principle of integrity in relation to fairness is best described by its promotion of consistency and social justice. Integrity involves adhering to ethical principles and values, which include being honest, trustworthy, and fair in interactions with others. This principle ensures that individuals are treated equitably and that their rights and needs are respected. In a professional context, integrity fosters an environment where practices uphold ethical standards that benefit not only individuals but also the community as a whole. This is crucial in fields like healthcare, where fairness directly impacts patient care and outcomes. By focusing on social justice, practitioners reinforce their commitment to equitable treatment, ensuring that all individuals have access to necessary services without discrimination or bias. The other options do not align with the core of integrity regarding fairness. Profitability does not address fairness or social justice; competition may undermine collaboration and fairness; and emphasizing aesthetics over function disregards the critical aspects of ethical practice and patient welfare.

10. What happens to a permit if it is not renewed according to the specified article?

- A. It remains valid**
- B. It becomes invalid**
- C. It can be extended for another year**
- D. It automatically converts to a license**

When a permit is not renewed as specified in the governing regulations or laws, it becomes invalid. This means that the permit holder loses the legal authority or permission to perform the activities that the permit initially allowed. In many regulatory frameworks, there is often a grace period or a provision for renewal, but failure to complete the renewal process within the designated timeframe results in the permit's invalidation. In this context, the other options do not accurately indicate what happens when a permit is not renewed. For instance, the idea of it remaining valid contradicts the basic principle of licenses and permits, which typically require renewal to maintain their legal status. Similarly, while extensions might seem like a valid option under certain circumstances, they are generally not automatically granted without the necessary procedures being followed. Lastly, the concept of a permit converting into a license is not typically part of the regulatory structure; permits and licenses are often distinct entities with different requirements and implications.