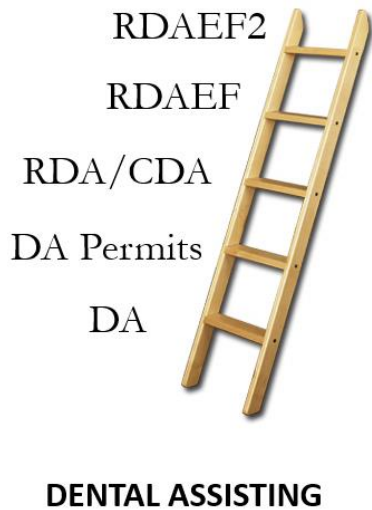


1. Options for different types of offices include:
 - a. _____ funded
 - b. _____ income clinics
 - c. High end – “_____” practices
 - d. Practice _____ (small / medium / large)
 - e. General vs. _____
2. There are _____ specialty practices recognized by the _____ (American Dental Association).
3. Front office personnel often need to know _____ more / less (circle one) than back office personnel.
4. A “sterilization assistant/tech” is an unlicensed dental professional whose job is to _____
_____.
5. The “chairside assistant” or “dental assistant” isn’t really an accurate title. We are now using the term _____ (Allied Dental Health Professional).
6. A “treatment coordinator” is basically a _____ position in which the TC explains the procedures being diagnosed and ensures that finances are discussed and appointments are made.
7. A dental hygienist _____ patients on how to keep their mouths clean, brushing and _____, the best _____ to use for their particular needs, and cleaning their mouths, removing _____ and _____.
8. A lab technician works _____ and like small _____ work.
9. In which position in a dental office do you see yourself in the future? _____
(This certainly can, and probably will, change over time, but what are your thoughts and plans now? It’s always good to plan and move in one direction, then things may change and you take a detour, but you have to start somewhere right???)
10. Other dental employment opportunities include:
 - a. Working in a _____
 - b. Dental _____
 - c. Dental _____
 - d. Dental _____
 - e. Dental _____ (Take **my** job! 😬)

"CAREER LADDER"



11. Dental assisting and dental hygiene are two different career _____.
12. A dental assistant is an _____ person with no special education or training when they are hired.
13. An unlicensed dental assistant can get their _____ license which elevates their position.
14. There are _____ different Permits available for the unlicensed dental assistant:
 - a. _____ stands for "_____ Assistant Permit"
 - b. _____ stands for "Dental _____ Assistant Permit"
15. Licenses and certificates we are talking about in this podcast are all CALIFORNIA SPECIFIC ONLY. True / False
16. The CDA is a _____ certification you can get if you plan to move out of state. It is recognized in most other states and is offered through the Dental Assisting _____ Board (DANB).
17. There are _____ ways to become an RDA:
 - a. Attending a _____ year program that includes various specific certifications
 - b. _____ months on-the-job training and taking the separate specific certifications
18. Once eligible, to become an RDA you must take and pass a _____ exam. There is no practical exam any longer.
19. The "EF" in RDAEF stands for _____. No one can become an EF1 now, if interested in extended functions, you must become an RDAEF2. True / False
20. To become an EF2 you must first be an _____ and then take the 9 month course that is typically on the _____. This allows you to work full or part-time while attending the program.
21. An EF2 can be likened to a dental _____.

22. An RDAEF2 does a greater _____ of duties than an RDH.
23. An RDAEF2 makes approximately about the same wages as an RDH but it takes a lot less time to become one. True / False
24. To become an RDH it requires a minimum of _____ years of education, where it takes approximately _____ years to become an RDAEF2.
25. An RDH's duties include oral health _____ and _____.
26. RDAEF + RDH = _____.
27. An RDAEF2 + RDH = _____.
28. The "AP" in RDHAP stands for _____.
29. The RDHAP can work independent of a dentist but only in certain situations. True / False

Where are you now? _____

What have you learned about career opportunities in dentistry? _____

Where do you see yourself in 5 years / 10 years? (Reminder: this can change! And probably will, but what are your thoughts now?) _____

NEXT UP: ORAL ANATOMY AND TERMINOLOGY