After completing this course, the participant will have:
1. An awareness of the esthetic perceptions of canine position by orthodontic residents and the relationship with a posttreatment evaluation of maxillary canine position compared with skeletal landmarks.
2. Knowledge about the effects of corticotomy-facilitated orthodontics and piezocision on the speed of canine retraction.
3. A familiarity with the evidence in the current literature for evaluating the periodontal posttreatment status of previously labially impacted canines uncovered by different surgical techniques.
4. An understanding of the differences between subjects and within subjects in pain perception over time.

**Article 1: Posttreatment evaluation of maxillary canine positions in 15-year-old subjects, by John Katsis III et al**

1. The purposes of this study were to evaluate the normal maxillary canine position in relation to skeletal landmarks and to determine posttreatment 3-dimensional maxillary canine position with cone-beam computed tomography images.
   - True
   - False

2. The experimental sample comprised 48 boys and 48 girls who had posttreatment cone-beam computed tomography scans.
   - True
   - False

3. The authors reported that the posttreatment positions of the maxillary canines had a statistically significant difference between the left and right anteroposterior positions of the apices.
   - True
   - False

4. The authors concluded that the maxillary canine position in relation to skeletal landmarks does not appear to significantly impact the esthetic perceptions by orthodontic residents.
   - True
   - False

**Article 2: Evaluation of corticotomy-facilitated orthodontics and piezocision in rapid canine retraction, by Noha Hussein Abbas et al**

5. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of corticotomy-facilitated orthodontics and piezocision in rapid canine retraction.
   - True
   - False

6. The sample had a corticotomy randomly assigned to 1 side of the maxillary arch and a piezocision performed on the other side.
   - True
   - False

7. The authors reported that corticotomy-facilitated orthodontics is 1.5 to 2 times faster, whereas piezocision is 1.5 times faster than conventional orthodontics.
   - True
   - False

8. The authors concluded that corticotomy-facilitated orthodontics and piezocision are not clinically more efficient than conventional orthodontics in retracting maxillary canines.
   - True
   - False
Article 3: Periodontal status after surgical-orthodontic treatment of labially impacted canines with different surgical techniques: A systematic review, by Serena Incerti-Parenti et al

9. The purpose of this systemic review was to evaluate the periodontal effects of different surgical techniques for uncovering labially impacted canines.
   True
   False

10. Two reviewers independently screened articles, obtained from searches of electronic databases through January 2015, that evaluated the periodontal status of previously uncovered labially impacted canines.
    True
    False

11. The authors reported that available studies for labially impacted canines implied the following: less-favorable gingival outcomes from excisional uncovering, apically positioned flap technique with outcomes comparable with untreated teeth, and no studies for the closed eruption technique.
    True
    False

12. The authors concluded that there is no clear evidence in the literature that favors any particular surgical technique for uncovering labially impacted canines in terms of periodontal outcomes.
    True
    False

Article 4: Orthodontic pain trajectories in adolescents: Between-subject and within-subject in pain perception, by Satpal S. Sandhu

13. The objective of this study was to assess the effects of age, sex, and the age-sex interaction on mean pain trajectories and individual variations in the pain experienced by adolescents after orthodontic separator placement.
    True
    False

14. The sample comprised 56 boys and 59 girls with a mean age of 14.99 years.
    True
    False

15. The authors reported that age, sex, and age-sex interaction effects did significantly influence initial pain experiences.
    True
    False

16. The authors concluded that girls experience greater orthodontic pain than do boys, and this difference increases with age.
    True
    False