After completing this course, the participant will have:
1. An awareness of the effect of mesiodistal angulations of the maxillary central incisors on the perceptions by orthodontists and laypersons of smile esthetics.
2. An appreciation of how mandibular position and incisor inclination may influence esthetic evaluations in smiling profiles.
3. A knowledge of the effect of low-frequency mechanical vibration on tooth movement.
4. An understanding of the effects on induced tooth movement from the administration of the drug fluoxetine.

**Article 1: Effect of mesiodistal angulation of the maxillary central incisors on esthetic perceptions of the smile in the frontal view,** by Shuying Yang et al

1. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of mesiodistal angulation of the maxillary central incisors on the smiling esthetics in adolescent patients.
   True
   False

2. The central incisors of the photographed subjects were altered to obtain 7 different views: 2 mesially inclined, 4 distally inclined, and 1 unchanged image.
   True
   False

3. The authors reported that the most attractive image for all judges was the undeviated control at 0˚.
   True
   False

4. The authors concluded that the judges’ professions did affect their appreciation of smile attractiveness.
   True
   False

**Article 2: Esthetic evaluation of incisor inclination in smiling profiles with respect to mandibular position,** by Hooman Zarif Najafi et al

5. The aim of this study was to determine the preferred maxillary incisor inclination in the smile profile with regard to mandibular positions.
   True
   False

6. A rating panel composed of 24 orthodontists, 25 prosthodontists, 72 senior dental students, and 92 laypersons was used to judge the images of the experimental subjects.
   True
   False

7. The authors reported that all groups of judges believed that a normal incisor inclination is the best choice in both retruded and protruded mandibular positions.
   True
   False

8. The authors concluded that, in the case of mandibular protrusion and retrusion, the ratings of the different incisor inclinations were similar among all professional groups, except for the laypeople for the retruded mandible and the prosthodontists for the protruded mandible.
   True
   False
Article 3: Effect of low-frequency mechanical vibration on orthodontic tooth movement, by Sumit Yadav et al

9. The objective of the study was to investigate the effect of low-frequency mechanical vibration on the rates of tooth movement, bone volume fraction, and tissue density.
True
False

10. The sample was composed of 64 male rabbits, 12 weeks old, that were used for the orthodontic tooth movement.
True
False

11. The authors reported that low-frequency mechanical vibration helped in maintaining the thickness and integrity of the periodontal ligament after the application of the orthodontic load.
True
False

12. The authors concluded that no significant increase in tooth movement occurred by applying low-frequency mechanical vibrations.
True
False

Article 4: Effect of fluoxetine on induced tooth movement in rats, by Giovana Carla Franzon Frigotto et al

13. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of fluoxetine on induced tooth movement.
True
False

14. The sample of 72 male Wistar rats was divided into four groups: saline solution with tooth movement, fluoxetine with tooth movement, tooth movement only, and fluoxetine only.
True
False

15. The authors reported that the fluoxetine caused major changes in the microarchitecture of trabecular bone.
True
False

16. The authors concluded that administration of fluoxetine at 10mg per kilogram in association with induced tooth movement in rats did not change the tooth movement rate.
True
False