

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. Familiarity with how incisor irregularity is associated with coronal caries.
2. An awareness of the association between orthodontic mechanotherapies and external root resorption.
3. An appreciation for the appropriate use of panoramic radiographs or cone-beam computed tomography when evaluating the position of palatally displaced canines.
4. An understanding concerning the influence of Class II Division 1 treatment protocols on the long-term profile attractiveness.

Article 1: Association between incisor irregularity and coronal caries: A population-based study, by Ahmed A. Alsulaiman et al

1. The objective of this study was to investigate the association between dental irregularity and interproximal caries by means of an arch-specific analysis among the U.S. population in the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES III) 1988-1994.

True
False

2. The study's sample comprised 9,404 individuals.

True
False

3. The authors reported that in this large sample population who had no previous orthodontic treatment, there was moderate to severe incisor irregularity in 33.9% of the subjects' maxillary arches and 39.2% in the subjects' mandibular arches.

True
False

4. The authors concluded that in the study's sample population, maxillary and mandibular incisor irregularity is directly associated with anterior dental caries prevalence.

True
False

Article 2: Orthodontic mechanotherapies and their influence on external root resorption: A systematic review, by Scott Derek Currell et al

5. The intention of this systematic review was to assess the literature regarding the association between orthodontic tooth movement and external root resorption.

True
False

6. After review of 654 unique citations, only 50 were finally determined to fulfill the requirements for inclusion in this systematic review.

True
False

7. The authors reported a decrease in the incidence and severity of orthodontically induced external root resorption (OIERR) when orthodontic forces are applied.

True
False

8. The authors concluded that positive correlations exist between OIERR and continuous force, heavy forces, intrusive forces, and treatment duration.

True

False

Article 3: Are panoramic radiographs good enough to render correct angle and sector position in palatally displaced canines? by Margitha Björksved et al

9. The aim of this prospective study was to evaluate the agreement of palatally displaced canine (PDC) sector position and angle to midline between panoramic radiographs and cone-beam computed tomographic (CBCT) scans.

True

False

10. Every participant had panoramic radiographs and CBCT scans taken before surgical exposure of the PDC.

True

False

11. The authors reported that panoramic radiographs showed systematically more severe PDC positions compared with CBCT scans, but clinically the difference may be considered quite small.

True

False

12. The authors recommended that CBCT images should always be preferred over panoramic radiographs.

True

False

Article 4: Long-term profile attractiveness in Class II Division 1 malocclusion patients treated with and without extractions, by Lucas Marzullo Mendes et al

13. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence of Class II treatment protocols in profile attractiveness.

True

False

14. Subjects were divided into 2 groups according to the treatment protocol: nonextraction (n = 20) and premolar extractions (n = 48).

True

False

15. The authors reported that the relative size of the nose, as well as other structures that may cause apparent lip retrusion, influences profile attractiveness.

True

False

16. The authors concluded that at the long-term posttreatment stage, profile attractiveness was significantly greater in the 2-premolar-extractions group.

True

False