

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. A familiarity with adult patients' satisfaction and quality of life changes when treatment with Invisalign appliances is compared with conventional fixed appliances.
2. An understanding of the propensity for gingival cleft formation after the closure of premolar extraction spaces.
3. An appreciation for the differences in bracket bonding times and 1-year survival rates between flash-free and conventional adhesive bonding materials.
4. Knowledge concerning the eruption pattern of maxillary permanent canines in patients with unilateral alveolar clefts who have experienced alveolar bone grafting.

Article 1: Patient satisfaction and quality of life changes with 2 treatment modalities: Invisalign and conventional fixed appliances, by Carlos Flores-Mir et al

1. The study's objectives were to assess adult patients' satisfaction and quality of life via 2 validated comprehensive questionnaires and to compare patient satisfaction and changes in oral health-related quality of life immediately after orthodontic treatment in patients with Invisalign and those who received standard bracket-based treatment.

TRUE

FALSE

2. The subjects of the study completed 2 surveys: Dental Impacts on Daily Living Index and Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire.

TRUE

FALSE

3. The authors concluded both the bracket-based and Invisalign treatment patients surveyed in this study had statistically similar satisfaction outcomes across all dimensions analyzed, except for eating and chewing: the Invisalign group reported less dissatisfaction.

TRUE

FALSE

4. The authors reported that patient satisfaction increased for the patients treated with brackets in the 6-month follow-up reliability analysis.

TRUE

FALSE

Article 2: Gingival clefts revisited: Evaluation of the characteristics that make one more susceptible to gingival clefts, by Dina Stappert et al

5. The purpose of this study was to examine clinical parameters that may predispose extraction and nonextraction patients to gingival clefts.

TRUE

FALSE

6. The clinical measurements for this study included the following: width of keratinized buccal gingiva, thickness of buccal gingiva, thickness of buccal bone, time of space closure, and occurrence (presence or absence) and severity (volume) of cleft formation.

TRUE

FALSE

7. The authors reported that the rate of space closure was significantly and inversely correlated with cleft formation in adults, reflecting a greater likelihood of cleft formation with slower space closure.

TRUE

FALSE

8. The authors concluded that the formation of gingival clefts is common after premolar extraction and space closure.

TRUE

FALSE

Article 3: Comparative assessment of bonding time and 1-year bracket survival using flash-free and conventional adhesives for orthodontic bracket bonding: A split-mouth randomized controlled clinical trial, by Thorsten Grünheid et al

9. The aim of this study was to compare bonding time and bracket failure rate over a 1-year period between the flash-free adhesive and a conventional adhesive for orthodontic bracket bonding.

TRUE

FALSE

10. The sample comprised 45 patients who voluntarily agreed to participate based on consecutive appearance in the orthodontic clinic.

TRUE

FALSE

11. The authors reported that the flash-free adhesive brackets had a significantly better survival after 1 year than did the conventional adhesive brackets.

TRUE

FALSE

12. The authors concluded that the use of the flash-free adhesive may result in bonding time savings of approximately one third compared with the conventional adhesive.

TRUE

FALSE

Article 4: Permanent canine eruption into the alveolar cleft region after secondary alveolar bone grafting: Are there prediction factors for impaction? by Isabella Simões Holz et al

13. The purposes of this study were to investigate the eruption pattern of maxillary permanent canines in the alveolar cleft area after alveolar bone grafting and to assess the risk indicators for canine impaction.

TRUE

FALSE

14. The sample comprised 75 patients with bilateral cleft lip and palate who underwent secondary alveolar bone grafting with the rhBMP-2 with a mean age of 9.8 years at 1 center.

TRUE

FALSE

15. The authors reported that the risks for canine impaction on the cleft side in patients with unilateral cleft lip and palate are associated with increased mesiodistal inclination ($\leq 68^\circ$).

TRUE

FALSE

16. The authors concluded that agenesis of maxillary lateral incisors on the cleft side in patients with unilateral cleft lip and palate is an early risk indicator for canine impaction.

TRUE

FALSE