After completing this course, the participant will have:
1. An appreciation of the bone support for a maxillary canine that is moved into a previously grafted unilateral alveolar cleft and replaces the missing lateral incisor.
2. An understanding of the transverse changes in maxillary first molar position between 9 and 14 years of age for both Class I and Class II occlusions.
3. An awareness of the resultant osseous support for second molars adjacent to missing mandibular first molar spaces that were either uprighted or closed mesially.
4. Familiarity with how the malformed root of a labial inversely impacted maxillary central incisor may react after its movement into arch position.

**Article 1: Mesial and distal alveolar bone morphology in maxillary canines moved into the grafted alveolar cleft: Computed tomography evaluation, by Daniela Garib et al**

1. The aims of this study were to qualitatively assess the mesial and distal alveolar bone of maxillary canines mesially moved to replace absent lateral incisors in patients with unilateral cleft lip and palate after a secondary alveolar bone graft and to assess the reproducibility of the proposed cone-beam computed tomography method.

   **True**
   **False**

2. The sample comprised cone-beam computed tomography examinations of 30 female patients with a previously grafted unilateral alveolar cleft and substitution of a canine for a missing lateral incisor.

   **True**
   **False**

3. The authors concluded that the new cone-beam computed tomography scale did not demonstrate good reproducibility.

   **True**
   **False**

4. The authors reported that canines moved into the grafted area showed boccolingual constriction of the alveolar bridges with mesial bone defects especially in the cervical root half.

   **True**
   **False**

**Article 2: Buccolingual angulation and intermolar width changes in the maxillary first molars of untreated growing children, by Lillelenny Santana et al**

5. The aim of this study was to test the hypothesis that changes in palatal inclination of the maxillary molars and intermolar widths throughout growth vary between subjects Class I and Class II molar occlusions.

   **True**
   **False**

6. The sample comprised 236 untreated subjects; half were Class I, and the other half had Class II molar occlusions.

   **True**
   **False**

7. The authors reported that patients with Class II occlusions had greater intermolar widths as well as more width increases over time compared with subjects with Class I occlusions.

   **True**
   **False**
8. The authors suggested that clinicians should be aware of the natural palatal inclination of the maxillary molars over time and carefully consider any treatment plan that would cause tipping of the maxillary molars buccally.
True
False

**Article 3: Movement of mandibular molar into edentulous alveolar ridge: A cone-beam computed tomography study, by Patricia Bittencourt Dutra dos Santos et al**

9. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the periodontal pocket depth of mandibular teeth moved into edentulous areas with a remodeled alveolar ridge.
True
False
10. The sample comprised 2 groups with first molar edentulous areas: a space opening group of 12 hemiarches and a space closure group of 15 hemiarches.
True
False
11. The authors reported that no bone dehiscences were observed for the space closure group’s mandibular second molars.
True
False
12. The authors recommended that both space closure and reopening of missing mandibular permanent molar spaces are viable treatment options.
True
False

**Article 4: Survival of labial inversely impacted maxillary central incisor: A retrospective cone-beam computed tomography 2-year follow-up, by Han Hu et al**

13. The aim of this study was to analyze the development and stability of roots and alveolar bone in orthodontically treated labial inversely impacted maxillary central incisors in a long-term follow-up by cone-beam computed tomography.
True
False
14. The participants in this study were patients with unilateral inversely impacted maxillary central incisors treated with the early closed-eruption technique and orthodontic traction using the Guide Rod appliance.
True
False
15. The authors reported that the roots of the treated impacted central incisors had increases in length and changes in direction of the apex.
True
False
16. The authors reported that the mature contralateral central incisor had healthier bone and more favorable root growth than the treated labial inversely impacted maxillary central incisor.
True
False