After completing this course, the participant will have:
1. An understanding of how Class II elastics may impact root resorption in nonextraction treatment of Class II malocclusions.
2. A familiarity with the craniofacial characteristics of children with mild hypodontia.
3. An appreciation for the difference in crown and soft tissue morphology outcomes in patients with severe hypodontia treated with orthodontic space closure, dental implants, or tooth-supported fixed dental prostheses.
4. Knowledge about the effect of augmented corticotomy on the mandibular incisor positions and surrounding tissues after decompensation in preparation for Class III orthognathic surgery.

**Article 1: Root resorption in Class II malocclusion treatment with Class II elastics, by Guilherme Janson et al**

1. The objective of this investigation was to compare the amount of apical root resorption in nonextraction treatment of Class II malocclusions with and without Class II elastics.
   - True
   - False

2. The sample comprised 27 patients who used Class II elastics and 27 patients who used only extraoral headgear.
   - True
   - False

3. The authors reported that the observed root resorption was predominantly mild and similar in both study groups and clinically insignificant.
   - True
   - False

4. The authors concluded that nonextraction treatment of Class II malocclusions with Class II elastics produces more root resorption than does Class II treatment without elastics.
   - True
   - False

**Article 2: Craniofacial characteristics of children with mild hypodontia, by Strahinja Vucic et al**

5. The aim of the study was to evaluate the craniofacial characteristics of children with mild hypodontia using conventional and principal component analyses.
   - True
   - False

6. The criterion for inclusion in the sample was children with up to 8 missing teeth.
   - True
   - False

7. The authors reported that anterior hypodontia was significantly associated with the high-angle (hyperdivergent) craniofacial pattern.
   - True
   - False

8. The authors concluded that principal component analysis showed a common dental characteristic for all types of hypodontia: a significant increase of the intercisel angle and decreases of the maxillary and mandibular incisor angles.
   - True
   - False
Article 3: Tooth replacements in young adults with severe hypodontia: Orthodontic space closure, dental implants, and tooth-supported fixed dental prostheses. A follow-up study, by Christina L. Hvaring et al

9. The aims of this study were to describe types and locations of substitutes for missing teeth in patients with severe hypodontia and to compare the periodontal health and smile esthetics observed with orthodontic space closure, dental implants, and tooth-supported fixed dental prostheses for replacing teeth in the anterior region.
True
False

10. The sample comprised 50 subjects.
True
False

11. The authors reported that orthodontic space closure resulted in problematic papilla esthetics but optimal crown morphology in the anterior mandible.
True
False

12. The authors concluded that dental implants in the anterior region proved to be an inadequate treatment modality in patients with severe hypodontia.
True
False

Article 4: Morphologic evaluation of dentoalveolar structures of mandibular anterior teeth during augmented corticotomy-assisted decompensation, by Hyo-Won Ahn et al

13. The aim of the study was to evaluate the effect of augmented corticotomy on the decompensation pattern of mandibular anterior teeth, alveolar bone, and surrounding periodontal tissues during presurgical orthodontic treatment.
True
False

14. The measurement tools for this study were lateral cephalograms and cone-beam computed tomograms taken before orthodontic treatment and before orthognathic surgery.
True
False

15. The authors reported no difference between the decompensation of the incisors in the control group with no augmentation and the experimental group with augmented corticotomy.
True
False

16. The authors concluded that for presurgical preparation of Class III surgical patients, augmented corticotomy provided a favorable decompensation pattern of the mandibular incisors, preserving the periodontal structures surrounding the mandibular anterior teeth.
True
False