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MAY 2022 LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. Awareness of the effects of intrusion of the maxillary posterior teeth with palatal miniscrews in the treatment of open bite.
2. An appreciation for posttreatment displacements of mandibular anterior teeth when comparing rigid with flexible lingual retainers.
3. Knowledge concerning the dentoalveolar and skeletal effects of the Carriere Motion 3D (Henry Schein Orthodontics, Carlsbad, Calif) appliance for treating Class II malocclusion.
4. Familiarity with the dental and skeletal effects of treatment when using a microimplant assisted appliance design for maxillary expansion therapy.

Article 1: Cephalometric evaluation of intrusion of maxillary posterior teeth by miniscrews in the treatment of open bite, by Leyla Cime Akbaydogan et al

1. This study aimed to evaluate the use of zygomatic plates for anchorage to intrude the maxillary posterior dentoalveolar segments to correct skeletal open bite in patients.
   1. True
   2. False

2. Patients with maxillary transverse deficiency and Class III malocclusion were excluded from the study's sample.
   1. True
   2. False

3. The authors reported statistically significant differences for 15 angular and 8 linear skeletal measurements between T1 and T2.
   1. True
   2. False

4. The authors concluded that Class II correction and open bite correction were obtained successfully because of intrusion of the maxillary posterior segments.
   1. True
   2. False

Article 2: Three-dimensional analysis of the posttreatment displacements of mandibular anterior teeth with rigid and flexible lingual retainers, by Hajir Rahimi et al

5. The purpose of this study was to analyze any posttreatment changes in the positions of mandibular anterior teeth retained by either rigid or flexible retainer wires.
   1. True
   2. False

6. A total of 30 subjects were included in the rigid retainer group and 30 subjects in the flexible retainer group.
   1. True
   2. False

7. The authors reported that central incisor contacts were more likely to shift with rigid retainers, especially in the sagittal and transverse dimensions.
   1. True
   2. False

8. The authors concluded that both retention methods held the treatment corrections well and did not promote any clinically significant changes in the posttreatment period.
   1. True
   2. False

Article 3: Cephalometric analysis of dental and skeletal effects of Carriere Motion 3D appliance for Class II correction, by Lombardo Luca et al

9. This study aimed to investigate the dental and skeletal changes achieved using the Carriere Motion 3D appliance via lateral cephalograms and cephalometric analysis.
   1. True
   2. False

10. The inclusion criteria for the sample were (1) Class II malocclusion classified from edge-to-edge to full, (2) aged between 10 and 14 years, (3) hypodivergent or normodivergent skeletal pattern, and (4) the availability of full pretreatment and posttreatment records.
    1. True
    2. False

11. The authors reported that 6 oz elastics provide as rapid Class II correction as 8 oz elastics while reducing unwanted effects.
    1. True
    2. False

12. The authors concluded that the main effects of the Carriere Motion 3D appliance are dentoalveolar as well as skeletal.
    1. True
    2. False

Article 4: Three-dimensional evaluation of skeletal and dental effects of treatment with maxillary skeletal expansion, by Craig McMullen et al

13. The purpose of this study was to determine the skeletal and dental changes with microimplant assisted rapid palatal expansion appliances in growing and nongrowing patients using extracted lateral cephalograms from cone-beam computed tomography images.
    1. True
    2. False

14. The appliance used for expansion in this study was a maxillary skeletal expander with both bone and tooth anchorage.
    1. True
    2. False

15. The authors reported that transverse dental changes were larger in the growing group; however, the changes were not significantly different between the growing and nongrowing groups.
    1. True
    2. False

16. The authors concluded that the microimplant assisted rapid palatal expansion appliance is an effective way of treating patients with transverse maxillary discrepancy regardless of their sex or maturation stage.
    1. True
    2. False