

August 2019

CE Editor: Dr Allen H. Moffitt

Instructions: To submit your answers to this test and earn 3 hours of CE credit, go to www.aaoinfo.org and log in as a member. Select the Education tab, then AJO-DO Tests. Purchase the current test, or the test for any issue published in the preceding 12 months. The fee for each test is \$20. You will take the test online but can download and print a PDF version of the test. Results are tabulated immediately. To earn 3

hours of CE credit, you must answer 75% of the questions correctly. If you do not receive a passing score the first time, you can take the test again, free of charge, until you pass. Upon successful completion of the test, your CE credits will be added to the AAO's online CE Credit Manager, and you can use the CE Credit Manager to print a certificate.

AUGUST 2019 LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. An appreciation for factors that may influence incisor overbite.
2. An awareness of the influence on information retention by patients and parents by the use of mind maps plus audiovisual presentations.
3. Familiarity with the responses of mandibular third molars after their mesially positioned second molars are protracted.
4. An understanding of how dental development is associated with specific dental and skeletal characteristics in school-age children.

Article 1: Dentoskeletal morphology in adults with Class I, Class II Division 1, or Class II Division 2 malocclusion with increased overbite, by Fatma Deniz Uzuner et al

1. The aim of this study was to assess the relation between incisor overbite and the maxillary and mandibular dentoskeletal morphology in skeletal Class II adult patients and to compare it with skeletal Class I adults with normal overbite.
 1. True
 2. False
2. The sample comprised 306 Caucasian patients ranging from 14 to 45 years.
 1. True
 2. False
3. The authors reported that the differences between the Class II/1 and Class II/2 groups were related to the vertical position and inclination of the incisor teeth as opposed to the molar teeth.
 1. True
 2. False
4. The authors concluded that dental morphology seems to be the main factor of increased overbite.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 2: Information retention of orthodontic patients and parents: A randomized controlled trial, by John Hyunbaek Ahn et al

5. The purpose of this study was to compare the efficacy of 3 methods of delivering information on short- and long-term recall information in orthodontic patients and parents.
 1. True
 2. False

6. All study participants received the same audiovisual presentations on orthodontic information.
 1. True
 2. False
7. The authors reported no difference in the retention of information with the use of the mind maps compared with the use of the leaflets.
 1. True
 2. False
8. The authors concluded that provision of a prepared mind map as supplementary written information is recommended because it is less labor intensive and potentially cheaper and more consistent in information delivered.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 3: Factors associated with spontaneous angular changes of impacted mandibular third molars as a result of second molar protraction, by Un-Bong Baik et al

9. This study aimed to identify effective methods for angular uprighting of impacted third molars after second molar protraction.
 1. True
 2. False
10. This was a prospective clinical study of patients who were planned for second molar protraction with temporary skeletal anchorage devices and had third molars present.
 1. True
 2. False
11. The authors reported that increased rate of second molar protractions may result in mesial tipping of the third molars.
 1. True
 2. False
12. The authors concluded that the more upright third molars are before second molar protraction the greater the chance of spontaneous third molar uprighting during eruption.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 4: Dental development and craniofacial morphology in school-age children, by Strahinja Vucic et al

13. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between dental development and craniofacial morphology in school-age children.
 1. True
 2. False
14. The final sample for the study comprised 3896 children (1950 boys and 1946 girls) aged 9.0 ± 0.3 years.
 1. True
 2. False
15. The authors reported an increased sagittal and vertical growth of dentofacial structures in children with advanced dental development.
 1. True
 2. False
16. The authors reported that above-average dental development showed a tendency toward Class II occlusion and increased incisor and lip protrusion.
 1. True
 2. False