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JUNE 2019 LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. Familiarity with differences in treatment effectiveness when comparing lingual with labial fixed appliances.
2. An appreciation for how parents and adult patients make decisions about whether to seek orthodontic care.
3. Knowledge about the use of mini tooth positioners to improve orthodontic treatment results.
4. An awareness of the particulate production during debonding of fixed appliances, especially with the use of flash-free ceramic brackets.

Article 1: Effectiveness of lingual versus labial fixed appliances in adults according to the Peer Assessment Rating index, by Fadi Ata-Ali et al

1. The purposes of this study were to compare the effectiveness of, and patient adaptation to, lingual treatment versus labial fixed appliances in the treatment of adult orthodontic patients.
 1. True
 2. False
2. The orthodontic patients in the study's sample were selected according to the following criteria: no previous orthodontic treatment, availability of initial and final treatment casts, availability of radiographic records, panoramic x-rays, and lateral cranial telerradiography before and after treatment, and observance of defects or alterations of the casts capable of complicating the study measurements.
 1. True
 2. False
3. The authors reported no significant differences between the mean treatment times of the labial and lingual treatment groups.
 1. True
 2. False
4. The authors concluded that they observed no differences in the posttreatment PAR scores between the lingual and labial treatment groups.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 2: How people make decisions about whether or not to seek orthodontic care: Upstream in the treatment chain, by David W. Chambers et al

5. The aim of this study was to survey general dental patients to better understand the factors influencing an individual's decision process in seeking orthodontic care for themselves or for their children.
 1. True
 2. False
6. The study comprised 100 useable surveys from dental patients waiting in the reception area of dental offices.
 1. True
 2. False
7. The authors reported that the survey provided little support for direct marketing to patients targeting appeal to image.
 1. True
 2. False
8. The authors concluded that orthodontists should focus on educating potential patients about the functional health features of treatment for malocclusions, especially for children.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 3: Efficacy of the mini tooth positioner in improving orthodontic finishes, by Peyton Cometti et al

9. The primary objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of the mini tooth positioner in improving the quality of orthodontic treatment outcomes as measured by the American Board of Orthodontics cast-radiographic evaluation (CRE).
 1. True
 2. False
10. This study's experimental sample comprised a group of 30 retrospectively selected patients who were treated with a minipositioner finishing appliance after removal of braces.
 1. True
 2. False
11. The authors used polyvinylsiloxane impressions with laboratory set-ups for construction of the minipositioners.
 1. True
 2. False

12. The authors concluded that use of the minipositioners for 4-6 weeks after orthodontic treatment improved mean CRE scores by 7 points whereas the maxillary vacuum-formed retainer and mandibular fixed canine-to-canine retainer patients demonstrated an improvement of mean CRE scores of only 1 point.

1. True
2. False

Article 4: Particulate production during debonding of fixed appliances: Laboratory investigation and randomized clinical trial to assess the effect of using flash-free ceramic brackets, by Paragh Vig et al

13. The aim of this laboratory and randomized clinical trial was to investigate particulate production at debonding and enamel clean-up after the use of flash-free ceramic brackets and to compare them with non-flash-free metal and ceramic brackets.

1. True
2. False

14. The clinical portion of this study included 18 patients who were randomly assigned to either a flash-free ceramic bracket group, a non-flash-free ceramic bracket group, or a metal bracket group.

1. True
2. False

15. The authors reported that the use of self-etching primer leads to a greater concentration of particulates at appliance removal than the use of conventional acid etching.

1. True
2. False

16. The authors concluded that particulates in the inhalable, thoracic, and respirable fractions were produced at enamel clean-up with all bracket types.

1. True
2. False