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MARCH 2019 LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. Familiarity with how incisor irregularity is associated with coronal caries.
2. An awareness of the association between orthodontic mechanotherapies and external root resorption.
3. An appreciation for the appropriate use of panoramic radiographs or cone-beam computed tomography when evaluating the position of palatally displaced canines.
4. An understanding concerning the influence of Class II Division 1 treatment protocols on the long-term profile attractiveness.

Article 1: Association between incisor irregularity and coronal caries: A population-based study, by Ahmed A. Alsulaiman et al

1. The objective of this study was to investigate the association between dental irregularity and interproximal caries by means of an arch-specific analysis among the U.S. population in the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES III) 1988-1994.
 1. True
 2. False
2. The study's sample comprised 9,404 individuals.
 1. True
 2. False
3. The authors reported that in this large sample population who had no previous orthodontic treatment, there was moderate to severe incisor irregularity in 33.9% of the subjects' maxillary arches and 39.2% in the subjects' mandibular arches.
 1. True
 2. False
4. The authors concluded that in the study's sample population, maxillary and mandibular incisor irregularity is directly associated with anterior dental caries prevalence.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 2: Orthodontic mechanotherapies and their influence on external root resorption: A systematic review, by Scott Derek Currell et al

5. The intention of this systematic review was to assess the literature regarding the association between orthodontic tooth movement and external root resorption.
 1. True
 2. False

6. After review of 654 unique citations, only 50 were finally determined to fulfill the requirements for inclusion in this systematic review.
 1. True
 2. False
7. The authors reported a decrease in the incidence and severity of orthodontically induced external root resorption (OIERR) when orthodontic forces are applied.
 1. True
 2. False
8. The authors concluded that positive correlations exist between OIERR and continuous force, heavy forces, intrusive forces, and treatment duration.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 3: Are panoramic radiographs good enough to render correct angle and sector position in palatally displaced canines? by Margitha Björksved et al

9. The aim of this prospective study was to evaluate the agreement of palatally displaced canine (PDC) sector position and angle to midline between panoramic radiographs and cone-beam computed tomographic (CBCT) scans.
 1. True
 2. False
10. Every participant had panoramic radiographs and CBCT scans taken before surgical exposure of the PDC.
 1. True
 2. False
11. The authors reported that panoramic radiographs showed systematically more severe PDC positions compared with CBCT scans, but clinically the difference may be considered quite small.
 1. True
 2. False
12. The authors recommended that CBCT images should always be preferred over panoramic radiographs.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 4: Long-term profile attractiveness in Class II Division 1 malocclusion patients treated with and without extractions, by Lucas Marzullo Mendes et al

13. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence of Class II treatment protocols in profile attractiveness.
 1. True
 2. False
14. Subjects were divided into 2 groups according to the treatment protocol: nonextraction (n = 20) and premolar extractions (n = 48).
 1. True
 2. False
15. The authors reported that the relative size of the nose, as well as other structures that may cause apparent lip retrusion, influences profile attractiveness.
 1. True
 2. False
16. The authors concluded that at the long-term posttreatment stage, profile attractiveness was significantly greater in the 2-premolar-extractions group.
 1. True
 2. False