

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. Knowledge concerning various timing and treatment approaches used with failed or delayed eruption of first and second molars.
2. A familiarity with the canine impaction characteristics and factors that may influence the duration of canine traction.
3. An awareness of how certain patient and practitioner characteristics are associated with types of treatment for anterior open bites.
4. An understanding of how early vs late treatment of patients with severe Class II high-angle malocclusion may impact the ultimate treatment outcome.

Article 1: First and second permanent molars with failed or delayed eruption: Clinical and statistical analyses, by Gerardo la Monaca et al

1. The aim of this study was to analyze the data of patients with failed or delayed eruption of first and second permanent molars, to assess the effectiveness of the treatment methods used.

True

False

2. The study's subjects were categorized into the following 8 groups according to the choice of treatment: orthodontic uprighting, surgical-orthodontic uprighting, surgical uprighting, surgical repositioning, surgical exposure, first or second molar extraction, third molar extraction, or removal of pathologic conditions.

True

False

3. The authors recommended that treatment for delayed or failed eruption of first and second molars should always be individualized based on an accurate preliminary study of the many factors involved.

True

False

4. The authors concluded that early diagnosis results in a better outcome regardless of the treatment approach used.

True

False

Article 2: Influence of maxillary canine impaction characteristics and factors associated with orthodontic treatment on the duration of active orthodontic traction, by Luis Ernesto Arriola-Guillen et al

5. The objective of this study was to evaluate the influence of maxillary impacted canine (MIC) characteristics and factors associated with orthodontic treatment duration of active orthodontic traction.

True

False

6. The sample comprised 30 patients with 40 MICs orthodontically tractioned to the occlusal plane with the use of a standardized protocol.

True

False

7. The authors reported that in female patients, the MIC traction time was 2 months shorter than in male patients.

True

False

8. The authors concluded that the following factors may increase the traction time by a few months: sex of the patient, the condition of bilateral impaction, canine impacted bicortically, and sectors close to the midline.

True

False

Article 3: The National Dental Practice-Based Research Network Adult Anterior Open Bite Study: Treatment recommendations and their association with patient and practitioner characteristics, by Greg Haung et al

9. The aim of this study was to describe and identify the practitioner and patient characteristics that are associated with treatment recommendations for adult patients with anterior open bite across the United States.

True
False

10. The study population comprised 91 practitioners and their 347 adult patients with anterior open bite.

True
False

11. The authors reported that increased aligner recommendations were associated with white and Asian patients, the presence of tongue habits, and female practitioners, whereas temporary anchorage devices were recommended more often when patients were seen in an academic setting.

True
False

12. The authors reported that orthognathic surgical recommendations were associated with demographic factors and dentofacial characteristics; in addition, recommendations for extractions were largely associated with severe crowding and to a lesser degree with proclined incisors.

True
False

Article 4: Outcomes of early versus late treatment of severe Class II high-angle patients, by Peter M. Sinclair et al

13. The purpose of the study was to compare the skeletal and dental outcomes of 1-phase vs 2-phase treatments for patients with severe high-angle Class II malocclusions.

True
False

14. The sample population was divided into an early treatment group with a mean age of 11.6 years for girls and 12.3 years for boys, and a late treatment group with a mean age of 12.5 years for girls and 13.6 years for boys.

True
False

15. The authors reported a clinical tendency for patients in the late treatment group to have a higher posttreatment mandibular plane angle and more vertical extrusion of maxillary incisors and mandibular molars.

True
False

16. The authors concluded that patients with severe Class II high-angle malocclusion demonstrate very similar anteroposterior, vertical skeletal, as well as dental outcomes, whether treated early with 2-phase therapy or later in 1-phase therapy.

True
False