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CE Editor: Dr Allen H. Moffitt

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After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. An understanding of the use of posterior teeth in registration and digital superimposition for assessing the accuracy between simulated tooth movement and the actual outcome.
2. Awareness of the influence of hypodontia on a young person's psychosocial well-being.
3. Knowledge concerning the possible use of evaluating the midpalatal suture density ratio as determined from cone-beam computed tomography scans for timing maxillary expansion.
4. An appreciation for the heritability of nasal characteristics from parents.

**Article 1: Assessment of simulated vs actual orthodontic tooth movement with a customized fixed lingual appliance using untreated, posterior teeth for registration and digital superimposition: A retrospective study, by Irina G. Sharp et al**

1. The purpose of this study was to compare the simulated vs actual treatment outcome with Incognito Lite using a digital registration, superimposition, and measurement technique with untreated posterior teeth used as registration points.
  1. True
  2. False
2. The superimposition of the simulated and actual outcome models was initially aligned using 1 point on each posterior tooth.
  1. True
  2. False
3. The authors reported that Incognito Lite did not accurately achieve the simulated tooth movement in the setup for the tip, torque, and rotational parameters with most discrepancies within 63°.
  1. True
  2. False
4. The authors concluded that Incognito Lite had significant discrepancies between the simulated and actual tooth position for the translational parameter with the difference in position of 0.6-1.0 mm, which could be clinically significant.
  1. True
  2. False

**Article 2: Hypodontia and its impact on a young person's quality of life, esthetics, and self-esteem, by Ama Johal et al**

5. This study aimed to use generic and condition-specific scales to evaluate the impact of hypodontia on a young person's oral health-related quality of life, self-esteem, and esthetics.
  1. True
  2. False
6. The sample comprised 58 subjects with a minimum of 2 absent teeth.
  1. True
  2. False
7. The authors reported that patients with  $\geq 2$  missing teeth demonstrated significant negative impact in relation to overall child perception questionnaire mean score and emotional and social well-being.
  1. True
  2. False
8. The authors concluded that hypodontia in young people has a negative psychosocial impact in terms of both presentation and planned care.
  1. True
  2. False

**Article 3: Evaluation of midpalatal suture density ratio after rapid maxillary expansion by cone-beam computed tomography, by Marjorie Eguren et al**

9. The objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship between the midpalatal suture density ratio and the skeletal response after rapid maxillary expansion.
  1. True
  2. False
10. The authors evaluated a region of the suture that was a 6 mm wide rectangle centered on the midpalatal suture. The region extended from the alveolar crest between the maxillary centrals to the distal of the first molar crown.
  1. True
  2. False

11. The authors reported a weak negative correlation between the midpalatal suture density ratio and the difference of age after rapid maxillary expansion and before rapid maxillary expansion in males and the width of the nasal cavity in females.
  1. True
  2. False
12. The authors concluded that the midpalatal suture density ratio through cone-beam computed tomography scans does not appear to be an adequate parameter to predict the skeletal effect in adolescent patients and young adults.
  2. False
13. This study aimed to assess midface, nasal hard tissue, nasal soft tissue, and hard and soft tissue chin resemblance and heritability pattern between parents and their offspring using different cephalometric parameters.
  1. True
14. Subjects were selected from the Forsyth/Moorrees Twin Study on the basis of the availability of lateral cephalometric radiographs of both parents.
  1. True
  2. False
15. The authors reported that horizontal traits in the nasal dimensions were significantly more heritable between fathers and daughters, whereas no tendency existed for sons.
  1. True
  2. False

**Article 4: Heritability of nasal characteristics assessed using lateral cephalograms, by Ramandeep Samra et al**

13. This study aimed to assess midface, nasal hard tissue, nasal soft tissue, and hard and soft tissue chin resemblance and heritability pattern between parents and their offspring using different cephalometric parameters.
  1. True
16. The authors recommended that clinicians should consider parental nasal form when planning treatment for prepubertal children, particularly if either parent has a nose of an unusual size or shape.
  1. True
  2. False