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OCTOBER 2022 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. Awareness of how sinus pneumatization influences total maxillary arch distalization using a modified C-palatal plate in patients with Class III malocclusion.
2. An understanding of skeletal and dental changes observed in growing patients with Class II malocclusion treated with the cervical pull face-bow headgear appliance.
3. Familiarity with the observed treatment outcomes of maxillary protraction when treating growing patients with Class III malocclusion with either palatal plates or conventional tooth-borne anchorage.
4. An appreciation for the effect on bond strength of orthodontic brackets with the use of enamel deproteinization.

Article 1: Treatment effects after maxillary total arch distalization using a modified C-palatal plate in patients with Class II malocclusion with sinus pneumatization, by Suchan Kim et al

1. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the treatment effects of molar distalization with modified C-palatal plates (MCP) according to maxillary sinus pneumatization using lateral cephalograms derived from cone-beam computerized tomography images.
 1. True
 2. False
2. The study's sample comprised 35 treated adolescent and adult patients with Class II malocclusion who had undergone bilateral total arch distalization of the maxillary dentition by MCP.
 1. True
 2. False
3. The authors reported no significant difference in the time it took to achieve distalization between the group of patients that had root apexes projected into the sinus floor and the group that did not.
 1. True
 2. False
4. The authors concluded sinus pneumatization negatively influences molar distalization using the MCP in patients with Class II malocclusion.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 2: Three-dimensional cone-beam computed technology evaluation of skeletal and dental changes in growing patients with Class II malocclusion treated with the cervical pull face-bow headgear appliance, by William Ray Bates et al

5. This study tested the hypothesis that patients with high and cervical pull headgears display small maxillary skeletal and dental 3-dimensional displacements with growth and treatment while marked mandibular vertical ramus growth occurs.
 1. True
 2. False
6. The sample comprised 22 growing patients with Class II malocclusion and their initial and posttreatment cone-beam computed tomographic scans.
 1. True
 2. False
7. The authors reported that Class II skeletal correction was primarily achieved by posterior displacement of the sagittal position of the maxilla.
 1. True
 2. False
8. The authors concluded that Class II corrections using the cervical pull face-bow headgear appliance combined with a full fixed orthodontic appliance are an effective treatment modality for excessive anteroposterior maxillary growth in a patient with normal vertical facial growth pattern.
 1. True
 2. False

Article 3: Treatment effects of maxillary protraction with palatal plates vs conventional tooth-borne anchorage in growing patients with Class III malocclusion, by You-sun Lee et al

9. This study aimed to evaluate the treatment effects of maxillary protraction by comparing the use of palatal plates, conventional tooth-borne anchorage, and zygomatic arch and mandibular plates with elastics protocols in growing patients with Class III malocclusion.
 1. True
 2. False
10. The study used before and after lateral cephalograms derived from cone-beam computerized tomography images.
 1. True
 2. False
11. The authors reported that group 2 (maxillary protraction with tooth-borne appliances) showed a counterclockwise rotation of the mandible, but group 2 (maxillary protraction with palatal plate) had no such rotation.
 1. True
 2. False

12. The authors concluded that maxillary protraction with palatal plate had maxillary advancement of 2.3 \pm 1.0 mm compared with 0.9 \pm 0.6 mm in the tooth-borne appliance group.
1. True
 2. False

Article 4: Evaluation of enamel deproteinization in bond strength of orthodontic accessories: A split-mouth randomized clinical trial, by Renan Morais Peloso et al

13. This split-mouth randomized clinical trial aimed to evaluate the influence of dental enamel deproteinization with sodium hypochlorite on orthodontic accessories breakage using 2 orthodontic adhesives.
1. True
 2. False

14. Patients underwent deproteinization with 5% sodium hypochlorite in an hemiarch of the maxillary dentition, and the other hemiarch served as control.
1. True
 2. False

15. The authors reported no significant difference in breakage of orthodontic accessories was observed between the 2 separate bonding systems used.
1. True
 2. False

16. The authors concluded that using 5% sodium hypochlorite enamel surface preparation enhanced the bonding strength of both types of bonding systems.
1. True
 2. False