Learning Objectives

After completion of this exercise, the participant will be able to:
1. Draw conclusions about trends in orthodontic economics over the past two years.
2. Use elastic chain segments and skeletal anchorage to upright a mesially inclined second molar.
3. Fabricate a space maintainer for central incisors using a growing patient’s natural crowns.
4. Describe a simple method for reactivating a Haas expansion screw.
5. Place a segmental overlay wire to control buccal second-molar eruption at the end of treatment.

Article 1
Keim, R.G.; Gottlieb, E.L.; Nelson, A.H.; and Vogels, D.S. III: 2011 JCO Orthodontic Practice Study (pp. 15-23)
1. Male and female respondents reported nearly identical:
   a) years in practice
   b) gross income
   c) net income per case
   d) active cases
2. Male orthodontists were more likely than female orthodontists to use all of the following practice-building methods except:
   a) participate in community activities
   b) open a satellite office
   c) entertainment of GPs
   d) no-charge initial visit
3. Affiliates and non-affiliates of management service organizations showed a statistically significant difference in:
   a) number of satellite offices
   b) adult case starts
   c) adult active cases
   d) both b and c
4. A majority of respondents to the 2011 survey reported that they:
   a) were too busy to treat all persons requesting appointments
   b) provided care to all who requested appointments but felt overworked
   c) provided care to all who requested appointments and did not feel overworked
   d) were not busy enough

Article 2
Greco, M.; Meddis, V.; and Giancotti, A.: The G-Chain and Miniscrew Anchorage: Simple Mechanics for Molar Uprighting (pp. 24-25)
5. In this patient, the G-Chain uprighted a lower second molar using anchorage from:
   a) a single miniscrew in the retromolar region
   b) a miniplate in the edentulous first-molar region
   c) a miniscrew placed buccally in the edentulous first-molar region
   d) miniscrews placed buccally and lingually
6. The G-Chain technique is able to produce second-molar:
   a) distalization
   b) uprighting
   c) intrusion
   d) all of the above
7. To correct minor molar rotation using the G-Chain, the authors recommend:
   a) eliminating the mesial bonded button
   b) varying the lengths of the elastic chain
   c) placing a nickel titanium spring on a sectional wire
   d) none of the above

**Article 3**

Pithon, M.M.; Mendes, É.B.; Souza, R.A.; and Freitas, L.M.A.: *A Space Maintainer for Growing Patients with Avulsed Central Incisors* (pp. 27-30)

8. Reimplantation of avulsed teeth is usually successful when performed as long as:
   a) 30 minutes after avulsion
   b) four hours after avulsion
   c) 24 hours after avulsion
   d) three months after avulsion

9. In the authors’ technique, the palatal wire is secured to:
   a) buttons bonded to the lingual surfaces of the incisor crowns
   b) short tube sections bonded to the lingual surfaces of the incisor crowns
   c) conventional brackets bonded to the lingual surfaces of the incisor crowns
   d) self-ligating brackets bonded to the lingual surfaces of the incisor crowns

10. Advantages of the authors’ space maintainer design include all of the following except:
   a) the appliance is easily removed by the patient for cleaning
   b) the patient is able to swallow and speak with little tongue interference
   c) the use of the patient’s natural crowns improves the esthetics of the appliance
   d) the appliance is an affordable option during the patient’s growth period

**Article 4**

Marchioro, E.M.; Cardon, S.; and Dolci, G.S.: *Simple Reactivation of a Haas Expansion Screw* (pp. 31-32)

11. In this technique, the expansion screw is reactivated when it has reached:
   a) about 50% of its capacity
   b) about 75% of its capacity
   c) about 90% of its capacity
   d) 100% of its capacity, but before the stabilizing bars are disengaged

12. When adding self-curing acrylic resin to the Haas appliance:
   a) the screw should first be deactivated
   b) the stabilizing bars should be completely covered with resin
   c) the resin should be firmly pressed into the screw threads
   d) all of the above

13. The authors’ technique is especially useful in patients:
   a) with high palatal vaults
   b) who have a sensitivity to acrylic
   c) who need significant expansion
   d) both a and c

**Article 5**

Menini, A.; Cozzani, P.; and Cozzani, M.: *Eruption Control of Maxillary Second Molars with a Segmental Overlay Wire* (pp. 45-47)

14. In comparison to other methods of controlling a buccally erupting second molar, the use of a segmental overlay wire can prevent:
   a) bond failure from engagement of a rectangular finishing wire
   b) deformation of a rectangular finishing wire
   c) loss of torque and rotations from placement of a smaller, more elastic wire during finishing
   d) all of the above

15. The segmental wire is tied to the premolar brackets, passed behind the main archwire, and then:
   a) tied to the first-molar tube and passed through the second-molar tube
   b) passed through both the first- and second-molar tubes
   c) passed beneath the first-molar tube and through the second-molar tube
   d) passed above the first-molar tube and through the second-molar tube

16. Forces resulting from the over-under bend of the overlay wire:
   a) cause intrusive second-molar movement
   b) cause extrusive second-molar movement
   c) cause rotational second-molar movement in the sagittal plane
   d) both b and c