

CONTINUING EDUCATION

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Learning Objectives

After completion of this exercise, the participant will be able to:

1. Discuss the methods involved in Applied Behavioral Analysis for child patients with autism.
2. Prescribe a multipurpose nickel titanium expansion wire for use during leveling and alignment.
3. Compare methods of treating a skeletal Class II malocclusion with canine agenesis.
4. Fabricate a molar-distalizing appliance with miniscrew anchorage.

Article 1

Schindel, R.H.; Chahine, A.; Anderson, N.; Banville, M.; Eaton-Bove, J.; and Weidenbaum, N.: *Behavior Modification of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder in an Orthodontic Setting* (pp. 285-291)

1. Manifestations of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) may include:
 - a) difficulty using and understanding language
 - b) difficulty relating to people, objects, and events
 - c) repetitive body movements and behaviors
 - d) all of the above
2. Picture Activity Schedules are a type of:
 - a) "tell-show-do" communication training
 - b) behavior modification
 - c) reward-incentive program
 - d) developmental training
3. In the orthodontic setting, a Picture Activity Schedule consists of:
 - a) the patient's full diagnostic records

- b) a pictorial representation of the patient's appointment schedule
 - c) a step-by-step photographic sequence of a procedure
 - d) an archive of photographs showing ASD patients
4. Children with ASD should be scheduled:
 - a) at quiet times of the day to avoid distraction
 - b) at busier times of the day for socialization
 - c) for shorter appointments than usual
 - d) both a and c

Article 2

Paik, C.H.; Kim, H.H.; Park, Y.G.; and Ahn, H.W.: *Strategic Tooth Movement with a Light Nickel Titanium Expansion Wire* (pp. 295-302)

5. To correct a single-tooth anterior crossbite using the authors' system, the excess wire "bulge" should be positioned:
 - a) near the anterior target tooth
 - b) anywhere posterior to the target tooth
 - c) anywhere anterior of the target tooth
 - d) as far distally as possible
6. For anterior expansion, the "strategic lace-backs" should include:
 - a) the entire arch
 - b) the entire arch except for the target tooth
 - c) the teeth just mesial and distal to the stops
 - d) both b and c
7. To resolve posterior crowding while minimizing anterior flaring, the excess wire bulge is usually positioned:
 - a) between the first and second premolars

- b) between the second premolar and first molar
 - c) between the first and second molars
 - d) either b or c
8. To upright a mesially impacted second molar, the two stops are typically positioned:
- a) distal to both second molars in the arch
 - b) mesial to the impacted second molar and distal to the most anterior tooth of the continuous figure-8 ligation
 - c) between the first and second molars on both sides of the arch
 - d) mesial to the second premolar and distal to the first molar on the side of the impacted molar

Article 3

Amm, E.W.; Chaptini, E.A.; and Boley, J.C.: *Two-Phase Treatment of a Hypodivergent Skeletal Class II Patient with a Missing Maxillary Canine* (pp. 303-311)

9. Congenital absence of the permanent canines has a reported incidence of:
- a) .01-2.1%
 - b) .5-3.1%
 - c) 2-4%
 - d) 2.1-5.2%
10. Canine agenesis is attributable mainly to:
- a) systemic factors
 - b) environmental factors
 - c) genetic factors
 - d) developmental factors
11. In general, the best option for a patient with a unilateral missing canine is:
- a) replacement with a dental implant
 - b) unilateral space closure supported by skeletal anchorage
 - c) asymmetrical conventional mechanics
 - d) Class II camouflage treatment
12. Short-term studies demonstrate that early

orthodontic treatment results in:

- a) better long-term effectiveness
- b) improved quality of life in adulthood
- c) improved perceptions of facial attractiveness
- d) all of the above

Article 4

Batra, P. and Ragini: *The J-Molar Distalizer for Bodily Molar Movement* (pp. 312-315)

13. In the authors' appliance, the vertical arm is:
- a) aligned vertically with the miniscrew head
 - b) soldered perpendicular to the molar tube
 - c) inserted in the miniscrew head
 - d) compressed between the horizontal arm and the miniscrew
14. The miniscrew is generally placed between either the canine and first premolar or:
- a) the first and second molars
 - b) the first and second premolars
 - c) the canine and lateral incisor
 - d) the lateral and central incisors
15. The horizontal arm:
- a) places the point of force application close to the center of resistance of the molar
 - b) is soldered to the vertical arm at the height of the miniscrew slot
 - c) should extend sufficiently anterior to the miniscrew that it will not become disengaged during distalization
 - d) all of the above
16. The nickel titanium coil spring is:
- a) tied in with a ligature wire through the hole in the miniscrew head
 - b) compressed between the horizontal arm and the miniscrew
 - c) bent back to prevent soft-tissue injury
 - d) reactivated every six weeks