

# CONTINUING EDUCATION

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## Learning Objectives

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

1. Discuss the career and treatment philosophy of Dr. David Sarver.
2. Describe a new customized prescription system for passive self-ligating brackets.
3. Plan miniplate anchorage to correct a skeletal anterior open bite in an adult patient.
4. Perform a technique for superimposing a digital occlusal plane over the patient's occlusal plane in natural position.

## Article 1

Sarver, D.M. and Sinclair, P.M.: *Master Clinician: David M. Sarver, DMD, MS* (pp. 147-158)

1. The intrusion utility arch is effective because it:
  - a) bypasses the premolars
  - b) generates less force than a continuous wire
  - c) has a long lever arm
  - d) all of the above
2. Tonal gradation refers to incremental but proportionate changes in any of the following except:
  - a) shade
  - b) size
  - c) color
  - d) saturation
3. The oblique view of the patient's smile can also be referred to as the:
  - a) social view
  - b) side view
  - c) esthetic view
  - d) smile arc
4. Interdisciplinary treatment to improve smile

esthetics may include:

- a) interdental corticotomy
- b) laser gingivectomy
- c) periodontal crown lengthening
- d) any of the above

## Article 2

Tocolini, D.G.; Topolski, F.; Moro, A.; and Correr, G.M.: *The T-Control Philosophy and Prescription for Passive Self-Ligating Brackets* (pp. 159-169)

5. In a passive self-ligating system with .022" slots and an .019" × .025" archwire, the play between bracket and slot ranges from:
  - a) 2.9° to 7.8°
  - b) 2.9° to 8.4°
  - c) 7.8° to 23.9°
  - d) 8.4° to 23.9°
6. The T-Control prescription is an individualized modification of the:
  - a) Roth prescription
  - b) MBT prescription
  - c) Pitts prescription
  - d) Damon prescription
7. In this system, to achieve more physiological transverse remodeling using low-force copper nickel titanium wires from the beginning of treatment:
  - a) the upper archform is used in both arches
  - b) the lower archform is used in both arches
  - c) intermaxillary elastics are used in the early treatment stages
  - d) bite-raising devices are used to unlock the occlusion
8. To avoid being misled by a posterior crossbite resulting from pseudoprognathism:

- a) tomographic images should be superimposed over the facial images
- b) model surgery should be performed with the casts positioned in a Class I molar relationship
- c) compensatory treatment should be planned to correct the anteroposterior discrepancy
- d) all of the above

**Article 3**

Sousa, R.L.D.S.; Ertty, E.; Portes, M.I.P.; Meloti, F.; and Cardoso, M.D.A.: *Miniplate Anchorage for Correction of Skeletal Anterior Open Bite in an Adult* (pp. 175-184)

9. A long-face syndrome is characterized by:
- a) alveolar hyperplasia
  - b) counterclockwise mandibular rotation
  - c) skeletal anterior open bite
  - d) both a and b
10. When the oral cavity remains open due to an altered breathing pattern:
- a) the tongue assumes a lower and more anterior resting position
  - b) the tongue may lose contact with the upper posterior teeth
  - c) an anterior or posterior open bite may result
  - d) all of the above
11. The SYM Protocol is based on:
- a) anteroposterior radiography
  - b) cone-beam computed tomography
  - c) digital intraoral scanning
  - d) model surgery
12. The term “tensegrity” describes the:
- a) patient’s smile esthetics at rest
  - b) ability to achieve optimal results without extractions or orthognathic surgery

- c) long-term stability of a system’s morphology
- d) effectiveness of a bracket prescription

**Article 4**

Bruni, A.; Serra, F.G.; Martinetti, F.; and Di Gioia, M.: *Orientation of the Occlusal Plane in Virtual Treatment Planning* (pp. 185-186)

13. In virtual treatment-planning software, the occlusal plane is usually oriented:
- a) parallel to the floor
  - b) parallel to the Frankfort horizontal plane
  - c) to the patient’s natural head position
  - d) by superimposing it on the patient’s lateral cephalogram
14. Images needed to perform the authors’ technique include all of the following except:
- a) lateral radiograph of the skull
  - b) full-face frontal photograph with cheek retractors in place, or anteroposterior (AP) radiograph of the skull
  - c) profile photograph in posed smile
  - d) full-face frontal photograph in posed smile
15. Sagittal orientation of the digital model requires importation into the treatment presentation software of the lateral radiograph and the:
- a) frontal view of the digital model
  - b) right view of the digital model
  - c) AP radiograph
  - d) full-face frontal photograph
16. In the final step, the frontal view of the oriented model is superimposed over the:
- a) frontal view of the digital model
  - b) right view of the digital model
  - c) AP radiograph
  - d) full-face frontal photograph