

CONTINUING EDUCATION

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Learning Objectives

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

1. Describe the soft-tissue changes involved in temporary anchorage device-supported posterior intrusion for treatment of skeletal open bite.
2. Explain the rationale for using the Kokich extraction pattern.
3. Discuss strategies for correcting asymmetrical molar relationships in patients with skeletal Class III malocclusions.
4. Follow a protocol for bonding Clarity Precision Grip Attachments.

Article 1

Zhang, Y.; Azami, N.; Zhang, S.; Fernandes Poleti, T.; and Uribe, F.: "Real-Time" Soft-Tissue Changes in Skeletal Open-Bite Patients during Posterior Intrusion (pp. 156-170)

1. Patients with skeletal open bite may experience any of the following issues except:
 - a) difficulty chewing and speaking
 - b) excessive gingival display
 - c) prognathic mandibular appearance
 - d) lip incompetence
2. In the two cases presented here, the authors compared sequential three-dimensional facial photographs obtained using:
 - a) stereophotogrammetry
 - b) cone-beam computed tomography
 - c) a single-lens reflex camera
 - d) a specialized digital scanner
3. In both patients, the most noticeable soft-tissue changes occurred during the:

- a) pretreatment period
 - b) early phase of intrusion
 - c) finishing phase
 - d) retention period
4. A partial relapse was observed during the:
 - a) pretreatment period
 - b) early phase of intrusion
 - c) later stages of intrusion
 - d) finishing and retention period

Article 2

Kravitz, N.D.; Watrous, O.; Weissheimer, A.; and Akyalçin, S.: *The Kokich Extraction Pattern* (pp. 171-178)

5. The Kokich extraction pattern involves the upper first or second premolars and:
 - a) a single lower premolar
 - b) a single lower incisor
 - c) the lower second premolars
 - d) the lower third molars
6. The most common indication for this extraction strategy is localized anterior crowding in the presence of:
 - a) severe overjet
 - b) excessive overbite
 - c) posterior open bite
 - d) a brachycephalic facial pattern
7. In a growing patient, the crowding may be secondary to a more complex issue such as:
 - a) a compromised periodontium
 - b) substantial molar restorations
 - c) an impacted or transposed mandibular canine
 - d) a skeletal Class III malocclusion

8. Advantages of the Kokich extraction pattern include:
- a) streamlined biomechanics
 - b) avoidance of prolonged interarch elastics
 - c) avoidance of the need for skeletal anchorage
 - d) all of the above

Article 3

Lima-Misselli, I.; Barreto, B.C.T.; Santana, T.T.; Ruellas, A.C.O.; and Nojima, M.C.G.: *Surgical-Orthodontic Treatment of Skeletal Class III Malocclusion with Asymmetrical Extractions* (pp. 196-206)

9. Nongrowing patients with severe skeletal discrepancies are typically treated with:
- a) orthodontic camouflage
 - b) facemask therapy
 - c) orthognathic surgery and orthodontics
 - d) hybrid clear aligners
10. In the case shown here, an asymmetrical molar relationship was addressed by extracting:
- a) all four first premolars
 - b) the upper first and lower second premolars
 - c) the upper right first and left second premolars
 - d) the upper third molars
11. This patient's surgery involved:
- a) segmental Le Fort I osteotomy and mandibular setback
 - b) maxillary advancement and mandibular setback
 - c) segmental Le Fort I osteotomy and bilateral sagittal split osteotomy
 - d) total maxillary setback and bilateral sagittal split osteotomy
12. In presurgical Class III patients, the cephalometric parameter that is least commonly found outside the normal range is:

- a) buccolingual inclination of the upper incisors
- b) buccolingual inclination of the lower incisors
- c) ANB
- d) overjet

Article 4

Alali, O.: *Bonding Flash-Free Attachments with the Clarity Aligner System: A Step-by-Step Protocol* (pp. 210-215)

13. Clarity Precision Grip Attachments are:
- a) individually 3D-printed
 - b) delivered in a preloaded thermoformed attachment template
 - c) delivered with precoated adhesive on their bases
 - d) all of the above
14. During the bonding procedure, the bases of the attachments are coated with:
- a) Transbond* Plus Self Etching Primer
 - b) Transbond XT Light Cure Adhesive Primer
 - c) Clarity Oral Care Adhesive
 - d) APC Flash-Free Adhesive
15. Precision Grip Attachments can be removed with a:
- a) similar procedure as for traditional attachments
 - b) bracket-removing plier
 - c) deburring tool
 - d) either a or b
16. After removal of the attachments, any remaining composite should be removed with a:
- a) carbide bur
 - b) bracket-removing plier
 - c) prophyl cup and pumice paste
 - d) dental scaler

*Trademark of Solventum, St. Paul, MN; www.solventum.com.