After completing this course, the participant will have:

1. An awareness of the association between preterm birth children and their primary dentition malocclusions with the potential influence from breastfeeding and pacifier use.
2. An understanding of the physical characteristics of the Invisalign material before and after clinical use.
3. Familiarity with smile characteristics in patients with increased vertical facial dimensions.
4. Knowledge about the proximity of the roots of maxillary canine and posterior teeth to the maxillary sinus.

**Article 1: The influence of breastfeeding and pacifier use on the association between preterm birth and primary-dentition malocclusion: A population-based birth cohort study, by Denise Paiva da Rosa et al**

1. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between preterm birth and primary-dentition malocclusions and how breastfeeding and the use of pacifiers are related to this association.  
   TRUE  
   FALSE

2. The final sample for this study comprised 1303 children age 5 years obtained from a larger population-based birth study.  
   TRUE  
   FALSE

3. The authors reported that after adjusted analysis, the moderate or severe malocclusion (MSM) prevalence was 42% higher in preterm children than in full-term children.  
   TRUE  
   FALSE

4. The authors concluded that breastfeeding for >9months attenuates the risk of MSM in preterm children, whereas pacifier use was associated with an increasing risk of MSM both in preterm and full-term children.  
   TRUE  
   FALSE

**Article 2: Changes in mechanical properties, surface morphology, structure, and composition of Invisalign material in the oral environment, by Dongyu Fang et al**

5. The purpose of this study was to systematically evaluate the Invisalign thermoformed aligner material before and after clinical application with its efficacy for tooth movement.  
   TRUE  
   FALSE

6. One-third of the maxillary central incisors from each aligner were cut vertically and chosen for testing because this part of the aligner is relatively flat in geometry and can give more accurate results than the curved parts in the testing system.  
   TRUE  
   FALSE

7. The authors reported trace elements may release out during clinical use which may pose a specific danger to allergic patients.  
   TRUE  
   FALSE
8. The authors concluded that the mechanical properties, surface molecular structure, and internal structure of Invisalign material were significantly affected by the oral environment.
   TRUE
   FALSE

**Article 3: Three-dimensional evaluation of smile characteristics in subjects with increased vertical facial dimensions, by Rana Demir et al**

9. The aim of this study was to compare the smile arc to other smile characteristics of subjects with different vertical facial dimensions and to use stereophotogrammetry to evaluate the changes in facial animation upon smiling.
   TRUE
   FALSE

10. Each subject’s vertical facial development was assessed via lateral cephalometric radiographs using 3 cephalometric measurements: SN-GoMe, PP-MP, and ANS-Me.
    TRUE
    FALSE

11. The authors reported that the movement of the commissures in the x-plane was lower in the vertical group compared with the normal group.
    TRUE
    FALSE

12. The authors concluded that the upper lip lengths were higher at rest and shorter during smiling in the vertical group compared with the normal group.
    TRUE
    FALSE

**Article 4: A cone-beam computed tomographic assessment of the proximity of the maxillary canine and posterior teeth to the maxillary sinus floor: Lesson from 4778 roots, by Shuji Oishi et al**

13. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the relationships between the root apices of the maxillary teeth and the maxillary sinus floor.
    TRUE
    FALSE

14. The study’s sample comprised 301 patients aged 29.7 ± 11.7 years.
    TRUE
    FALSE

15. The authors reported that the type 1 Relationship (root apices did not touch the maxillary sinus) was more frequent for maxillary canines and premolar tooth roots.
    TRUE
    FALSE

16. The authors concluded that less than half of the maxillary molars protruded into the maxillary sinus and this most frequently involved the mesio-buccal root apex of the second maxillary molars.
    TRUE
    FALSE