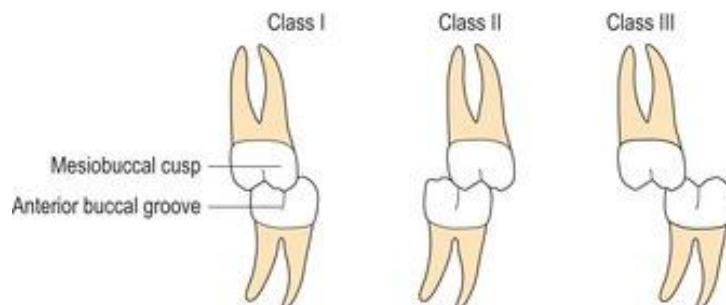
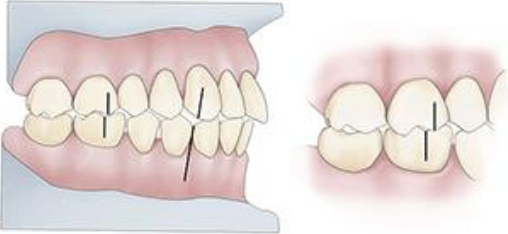
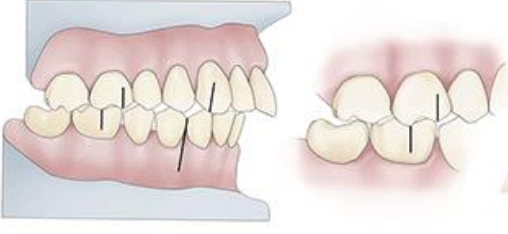
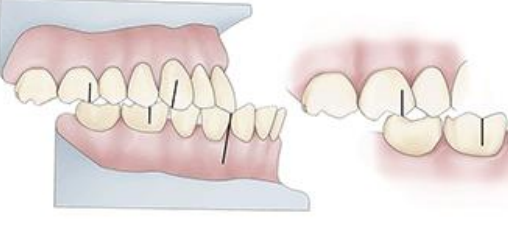


1. The cause of a disease or condition is properly called its _____.
2. Orthodontics is the dental specialty that addresses the diagnosis, prevention, and correction of _____ and _____, and misaligned bite patterns.
3. The only reason to get orthodontic treatment is for esthetics. True False
4. Untreated orthodontic conditions can lead to irreparable damage such as:
 - a. Severe _____ problems
 - b. _____ disease
 - c. Increase in _____ (because the teeth are difficult to clean)
 - d. Early _____ of teeth (due to decay and periodontal issues)
 - e. _____ (critical to a happy successful life!)
5. Malocclusion stems from many issues such as:
 - a. _____ teeth (extra teeth)
 - b. _____ (congenitally missing teeth)
 - c. Macrodontia and microdontia
 - d. _____ (abnormally large chin)
 - e. _____ (abnormally small chin)
 - f. Ankyloglossia (which is _____)
 - g. Tongue _____
 - h. Thumb sucking
6. The desired classification of occlusion is Class _____.
7. Which classification has two divisions? _____
8. The only teeth we look at when determining classifications of occlusion are the _____ and _____ molars!
9. Which classification of occlusion includes “bucked teeth”? _____
10. Which classification of occlusion is commonly called the “jet-jaw” look or an “underbite”? _____



11. FILL IN THE CHART BELOW.

ANGLE'S CLASSIFICATIONS OF MALOCCLUSION				
PICTURE	CLASS #	CLASS NAME	DIVISIONS	DESCRIPTION
	I	NEUTROCLUSION	NONE	
				
				

12. FILL IN THE CHART BELOW.

MALOCCLUSION ISSUES		
PICTURE	NAME	DESCRIPTION
		
		
		
		
		
		
		





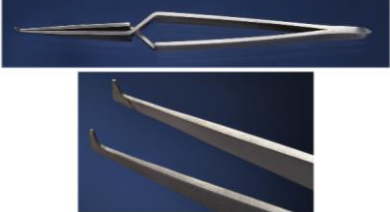

13. "Preventive" ortho treatment is treatment used to prevent a _____ condition from developing such as _____.
14. When do orthodontists typically want to see their patient for the first appointment?
- Between 1-3 years old
 - Between 5-7 years old
 - Between 8-12 years old
 - Between 12-20 years old
15. It is usually better to first treat a patient in the "interceptive" stage than in the "preventive" stage.
True False Explain: _____
16. Examples of treatment done in "interceptive" orthodontics include:
- _____ primary teeth that are hindering the _____ of permanent teeth
 - Creating _____ by removing _____
 - Use of _____ to influence jaw growth and development
17. The difference between Phase I orthodontic treatment and Phase II orthodontic treatment is _____
18. Phase I ortho treatment is usually done on children ages _____ while their _____ are still _____.
19. A palatal expander requires a _____ to adjust the appliance once or twice a day.
20. Why are plastic brackets not very common? _____
21. What is a TAD? _____
22. Molar bands are _____ to each tooth _____.
23. Bands can have two tubes, one for the _____ and one for the _____.
24. Explain the purpose of separators: _____.
25. What is the most important part of braces that causes force to move the teeth: _____.
26. Define the following parts to "braces":




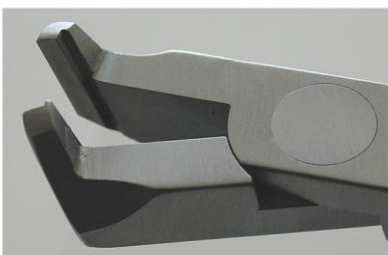
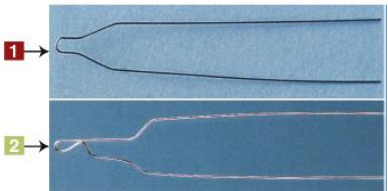

Bands	
Brackets	
Archwire	
Ligatures	
Intermaxillary elastics	

27. Name the four options for archwire ligation:

- a. _____ ligatures
- b. Ligature tie _____
- c. _____
- d. _____ - _____ brackets

28. NAME THE FOLLOWING INSTRUMENTS AND DESCRIBE WHAT THEY DO: (USE YOUR INSTRUMENT BOOK!)

		
		
		
		
		
	<p>Orthodontic Hemostats or Mathieu pliers</p>	
