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<th>Title</th>
<th>Assessment of orthopedic treatment of class III malocclusion Using P.A.R. index</th>
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<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Ngan, P; Yiu, C; Hagg, U; Wei, SHY</td>
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1177 Comparison of Three Oral Fluids of Orthodontic Treatment Need

Abstract: Various oral fluids are currently used to ascertain eligibility for orthodontic treatment. This study compared the scores of malocclusion using subjective and objective criteria. A comparison of three fluids of orthodontic treatment, involving fluids with the highest percentage of patients with malocclusion, was reported. The results indicated that the oral fluid did not affect the evaluation of malocclusion. However, further research is needed to determine the most effective fluid for orthodontic treatment.

1178 The Influence of Early Class II Treatment on Treatment Duration
C. T. A. B. R. R. Y. N. C. H. (University, USA)

The influence of the timing of treatment on the duration of treatment is an important but unresolved issue. The current study analyzed the treatment duration of patients treated with Class II, division 2, treatment over a 10-year period. The results indicated that early treatment significantly reduced the duration of treatment. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings.

1179 Post Retention Changes in Lower Curve of Some Following Non-extraction Treatment
J. P. H. A. R. E. H. A. K. (University, USA)

Long-term stability is a primary goal in orthodontic treatment. This study examined post retention changes in some following non-extraction treatment. The results indicated that significant changes occurred in the lower curve of the arch, which may affect the stability of the treatment outcome.

1180 Condylo-Fossa Joint Space Ratio Following Premolar Extraction Orthodontic Treatment
M. Z. T. H. A. R. Y. N. C. H. (University, USA)

The biologic effects of premolar extraction orthodontic therapy on the temporomandibular joint have been studied extensively. The current study analyzed the changes in condylar fossa joint space ratio following premolar extraction orthodontic therapy. The results indicated that the condylar fossa joint space ratio significantly increased following premolar extraction orthodontic therapy.

1181 Comparing Orthodontic Treatment Outcomes of Two Geographically Different Clinic Samples
R. P. A. H. R. E. N. S. N. E. L. I. N. I. (University, USA)

The effectiveness of orthodontic treatment in reducing the severity of malocclusion has been assessed in previous studies. This study compared the outcomes of orthodontic treatment between two geographically different orthodontic clinic samples using the Peer Assessment Rating (PAR) index. The results indicated that the PAR index was effective in assessing the severity of malocclusion.

1182 Assessing the Outcome of Orthodontic Treatment using the PAR Index
C. U. I. C. H. A. S. G. I. O. (University, USA)

The Peer Assessment Rating (PAR) index is a simple, reproducible index that is of interest to many orthodontists and health care agencies. The objective of this study was to assess the outcome of orthodontic treatment using the PAR index. The results indicated that the PAR index was effective in assessing the outcome of orthodontic treatment.

1183 Assessment of Orthodontic Treatment of Class III Malocclusion using PAR Index
P. N. A. G. N. A. C. H. H. E. W. Y. (University, USA)

The Peer Assessment Rating (PAR) index was formulated with the purpose of quantifying the severity of orthodontic treatment. This study investigated the effectiveness of the PAR index in assessing the severity of Class III malocclusion. The results indicated that the PAR index was effective in assessing the severity of Class III malocclusion.

1184 Clinical Evaluation of Pre-Il Versus Post-Il Dentin Bonding Systems
S. B. A. N. T. Y. L. B. (University, USA)

Clinical trials of older (OLD) Class V adhesive systems (Hoyermann, J. et al. Dent Res. 1990) concluded that specific adverse effects on traumatic occlusion material morphology affected retention. The objective was to compare current data for OLD Il-Va (J-Dentif Material, Ital) with the following data for NEW II-Va (J-Dentif Material, Ital). One group was coated with OLD Il-Va (Elastomeric Resin) and the other was coated with NEW II-Va (Adhesive Resin). Experimental results (n = 10) were statistically compared using a 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design. The results indicated that NEW II-Va significantly increased retention compared to OLD Il-Va. Therefore, NEW II-Va is recommended for use in clinical applications.