Dr. Raphael GREENFIELD
Dr. Greenfield graduated with honors from Howard University College of Dentistry in 1971. After receiving his Master of Science in Orthodontics from Boston University in 1973, he continued as a Clinical Instructor until 1976. Dr. Greenfield became a Diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics in 1984 and was invited to exhibit his board cases at the A.A.O. meeting that same year.

Dr. Greenfield has lectured extensively, both nationally and internationally on his 98.5% nonextraction treatment philosophy entitled; "Coordinated Arch Development." His unique approach was presented at the American Association of Orthodontists’ 1996, 2003, 2004, and 2005 annual scientific sessions. Dr. Greenfield was also asked to describe his nonextraction approach at the 1992 and 2002 College of Diplomates of the American Board of Orthodontics annual sessions. His clinical textbook on "Nonextraction Orthodontics" was published and reviewed in December, 2010.

“98.5% Nonextraction Therapy Using Coordinated Arch Development”

Dr. Greenfield has combined his clinical expertise from treating more than 10,000+ nonextraction cases in 30+ years of practice using the “Coordinated Arch Development” philosophy & technique – along with extensive research and exposure to 100’s of Dr. Norman Cetlin’s successfully treated nonextraction cases more than 25 years out of retention.

Dr. Greenfield will reveal with profuse illustrations and diagrams, the principles and methods necessary to properly diagnose and treat the most difficult nonextraction cases with the utmost confidence! If properly timed, the clinician will possess the knowledge to treat greater than 90% of his cases with a proven time-tested nonextraction approach, (70 years).

Achieving long term stability requires controlled upper and lower lst molar movements SIMULTANEOUSLY in all three planes. Light continuous forces of similar magnitude are utilized to “coordinate” these movements. The final orientation of the molars creates occlusal forces through their long axes, with the absence of deflective contacts during function. The molars are placed well within cancellous bone and the “neutral zone” to enhance their compatibility with the periodontium and soft tissue envelope. The resultant position of the anterior segment provides proper incisal guidance and optimizes facial and dental esthetics.
Dr. Christina CARTER
Clinical Assistant Professor, Department of Orthodontics and Pediatric Dentistry, New York University College of Dentistry; Diplomate, American Board of Orthodontics; Diplomate, American Board of Pediatric Dentistry; President, North Eastern Society of Orthodontics; Private Practice in New York and New Jersey.

“Management of Cleft and Craniofacial Patients”
(9:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon)

Nasoalveolar molding (NAM) and presurgical columella elongation is a technique to treat patients born with unilateral and bilateral clefts of the lip, alveolus and palate. NAM addresses the deformity of nasal cartilages and deficiency of columella tissue in UCLP and BCLP. The objective of presurgical NAM is to reduce severity of the nasolabial and alveolar deformity, enhancing conditions for a successful surgical repair. Discussion of the clinical method, development of dentition and identification and treatment of unique dental issues will be addressed. There will be discussion of the specific dental needs and anticipatory guidance necessary to effectively treat the special needs of patients with cleft lip and palate.

Dr. Jeffrey McCLENDON
Faculty member and preclinical/clinical Director for the one-year “Advanced Aesthetic Dentistry” clinical program at New York University College of Dentistry; Recent presentations to: Artnett Orthostatic Surgery Symposium (San Paulo, Brazil), Finnis Terrae Orthodontic Residency (Santiago Chile), USC Orthodontic Residency, Boston Univ Orthodontic Residency; Private practice (restorative dentistry) in New York City.

“CORE: (Collaborative Orthodontics and Restorative Efforts) and Bioesthetics”
(1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

Collaborative orthodontic and restorative efforts should integrate optimal form, fit, and function of the teeth and jaws, in the context of facial balance and harmony. The face is more than a sum of the quality and quantity of its parts: the face is the ultimate feature of the oral-gnathic dental-facial system. A facially-driven treatment process that provides optimal forms in function unifies the team approach for each patient and the goal of the “Right Stuff”: the right teeth (unworn teeth), in the right place (coordinated arch forms), in the right timing (functional occlusion). The challenge of worn teeth, crowded arches, and skeletal imbalance requires that all members of the interdisciplinary team share similar goals and coordinate the sequencing of form solutions. Treatment of complex dental-facial problems depends on communication, successful timing and coordination of effective and integrated planning, and predictable goal-directed treatment. Simply, all team members must begin with same the end in mind for the occlusion and face, and visualize treatment goals for the same final outcome.

Principles, guidelines, and treatment will be presented focusing on the form, fit and function of the teeth and jaw joints, as related to the face and airway. The role of splints in treatment including design and adjustment will be reviewed.
Wednesday, November 16, 2016  
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Dr. Martin B. EPSTEIN
Former Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Orthodontics, Post-Graduate Division of New York University College of Dentistry; Diplomate, American Board of Orthodontics; Teacher of the Year Award (Post-Graduate Orthodontics) at New York University College of Dentistry; Presented courses and seminars extensively in Europe, Asia and South America; Written numerous articles in American and International Orthodontic publications; Manuscript Review Committee for the American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics; American Dental Association Certificate of Recognition (Volunteer service in a foreign country); Private Practice of Orthodontics for 30 years.

“Treating Class II Malocclusions with Confidence & Precision”

Topics to be covered:
- The keys to proper diagnosis
- The “ten” distinct types of class II’s
- How to achieve superior facial and esthetic results
- Diagnosis and “missed the diagnosis”…..common errors in diagnosis and treatment
- Know when and how to distalize in the maxilla
- Know when and how to reposition the mandible
- Know when to extract…..when to extract in both arches or in the maxilla only
- Knowing when not to extract…..what are the elements of the “non-extraction” face
- Know when to do orthognathic surgical correction

Thursday, November 17, 2016  
9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Paul H. RIGALI
Adjunct Associate Professor of Orthodontics at Boston University, Goldman School of Dental Medicine, past faculty in the departments of orthodontics at Tufts and Harvard Universities and the University of Connecticut; Faculty at FACE, Past President of the Roth/Williams International Society of Orthodontists, Diplomate and Examiner, American Board of Orthodontics, Angle Society, Fellow, American Academy of Orofacial Pain, Private Practice in Woodstock, Vermont.

“3D CT Scan Imaging in Orthodontic Diagnosis”

CBCT has opened many new possibilities in orthodontic diagnosis and treatment planning. The use of this new technology has given us greater insight into landmark identification and how “true” anatomical structures may differ slightly; but critically, from traditional 2D cephalometric analysis. 3D volumetric scans give us a better understanding of the health and stability of the TMJ’s and their importance in facial growth and attaining orthodontic treatment goals. CBCT also gives us more accurate information on facial asymmetries and transverse skeletal relationships and how they impact dental arch coordination and the occlusion. We are also gaining a different appreciation of the impact of skeletal relationships on the airway and treating patients with sleep disordered breathing.
Dr. Antonino SECCHI
Dr. Secchi is Assistant Professor of Orthodontics-Clinician Educator and Clinical Director of the Department of Orthodontics at the University of Pennsylvania, USA and Visiting Professor at the University of Los Andes, Chile. Dr. Secchi received his DDS from the University of Valparaiso, Chile; a Certificate in Advanced Occlusion from the University of Chile; and his DMD, Certificate in Orthodontics, and a Master of Science in Oral Biology from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Secchi is a Diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics and member of the Edward H. Angle Society of Orthodontists. At University of Pennsylvania, he has developed and implemented courses on Orthodontic Treatment Mechanics, Straight Wire Appliance Systems and Functional Occlusion in Orthodontics for postdoctoral orthodontic residents. He also provides didactic and clinical instruction for predoctoral students and the Division of Graduate Dental Education. He has published in various dental and orthodontic peer review journals. He received the 2005 David C. Hamilton Orthodontic Research Award from the Pennsylvania Association of Orthodontists (PAO), a 2006 Orthodontic Faculty Development Fellowship Award from the American Association of Orthodontists Foundation (AAOF) and the 2007 Subtelny, Baker, Eastman Teaching Fellowship Award from the AAOF. Dr. Secchi maintains an active orthodontic practice at the Dental Care Center of the University of Pennsylvania.

“Complete Clinical Orthodontics-CCO: Integrating Classic Mechanics with Modern Straight Wire Active Self-ligating Appliances to Improve Efficiency, Control and Achieve Excellent Results”

CCO-Mechanics will introduce participants to an efficient and practical system to achieve excellent results in a variety of clinical situations when using straight wire self-ligating appliances. Participants will understand like never before the basis of the Straight Wire Appliance and how it has been integrated with self-ligation to improve efficiency and control. The rationale behind a new appliance prescription to take full advantage of active self-ligating brackets will be explained. Several cases, step by step, will be shown along with the stages of treatment mechanics, anchorage preparation and optimal wire sequence. Treatment of Class I, II, and III malocclusions, vertical and transverse problems, extraction/non-extraction therapy, etc. will be reviewed.