

EFFECT OF DENTAL IMPLANTS LOADING AND DESIGN ON STRESS DISTRIBUTION IN A MANDIBLE BONE

UTICAJ OPTEREĆENJA I DIZAJNA SA ZUBNIH IMPLANTATA NA RASPODELU NAPONA U VILIČNOJ KOSTI

Originalni naučni rad / Original scientific paper

Rad primljen / Paper received: 2.12.2025

<https://doi.org/10.69644/ivk-2025-03-0521>

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Keywords

- finite element method
- stress distribution
- dental implants
- mandible bone

Abstract

The effect of dental implants loading and design on stress distribution in a mandible bone is analysed using the finite element method. Loading is modelled as a single force or as two equal halves. Implants are either separated or connected by a crown. In this way four different cases are presented and analysed in respect to stress distribution in mandible bone. It is concluded that the highest stress appears in separated implants, loaded in a single point, whereas the lowest stress is obtained in connected implants loaded in two points.

INTRODUCTION

Finite element method (FEM) is nowadays commonly used to determine stress distribution in any loaded structure, including implants and surrounding mandible, /1-5/. The FEM is used since it can provide detailed insight into different effects, such as splinting and interproximal contact tightness on load transfer by implant restorations, /6/, choice of crown design on load transfer from implant to the bone, /7/, facet material on stress distribution in dental implants, /8/, superstructure, implant length, and mandible height on stress distribution around dental implants, /9/, and implant design and loading simulation on implant stresses, /10/.

FINITE ELEMENT MODELLING

Physical models of the connected and separated implants are shown in Fig. 1. Both models consist of a block into which the first premolar, second molar, whereas two implants with crowns are inserted at the second premolar and the first molar positions. Assembly of the model with separated implants is presented in 6 stages: 1. first premolar, 2. second molar, 3. implants, 4. crown for the second premolar, 5. crown for the first molar, and 6. final assembly. The tooth model is constructed in two steps. The first step involves the creation of dentin, followed by the construction of enamel in the second step. Other details are given in /10/.

Ključne reči

- metoda konačnih elemenata
- raspodela napona
- zubni implantati
- vilična kost

Izvod

Uticaj opterećenja i dizajna zubnih implantata na raspodelu napona u viličnoj kosti analiziran je primenom metode konačnih elemenata. Opterećenje je modelirano kao jedna sila ili kao dve jednakе polovine sile. Implantati su ili razdvojeni ili spojeni krunicom. Na ovaj način su predstavljena i analizirana četiri različita slučaja u pogledu raspodele napona u viličnoj kosti. Zaključeno je da se najveći napon javlja kod razdvojenih implantata, opterećenih u jednoj tački, dok je najmanji napon kod spojenih implantata opterećenih u dve tačke.

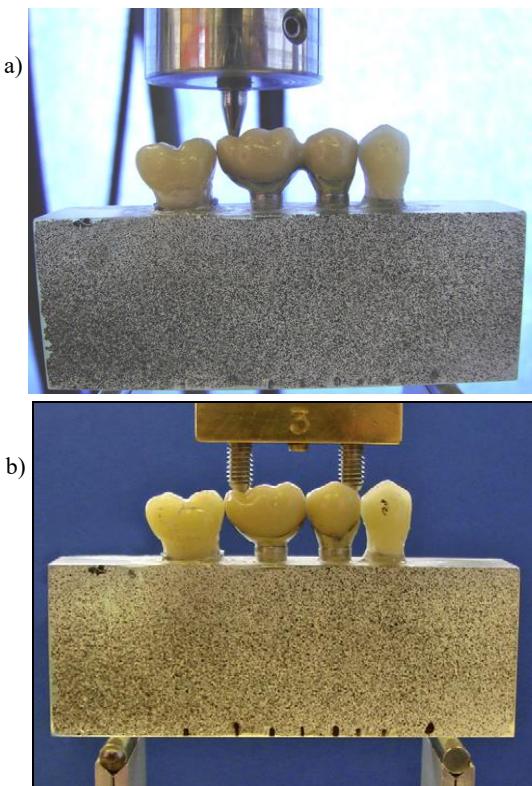


Figure 1. Physical model: a) coupled; b) separated abutments, /10/.

Computational model for connected implants consists of 245317 tetrahedral elements, whereas the model with separated implants has 370669 tetrahedral elements.

Material properties are shown in /7/ for all materials used in this analysis (natural teeth, implants - stainless steel, bone - epoxy resin, support - steel).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figures 2-5 show von Mises stress distribution in the bones for these two models and two different force presentations, acting in one or in two points. In case of the model with separate implants, stress is higher in the area of the bone around the second molar root. In addition, higher stresses are located around the implant neck at the tip of the bone. As expected, high stresses occur in the bone area next to the implant top, as well. Since the load is transferred only by implants located at the first molar, stresses also appear in

the bone between the implants, contrary to the model with connected implants, providing more uniform stress distribution. Anyhow, von Mises stress distribution in the implants is similar in both models, although stress values differ. Stress concentration occurs on the implant outer side in contact with the bone, particularly on the implant located at the first molar. This is expected, since the load point is applied on the molar crown.

One should notice also the quantitative differences between four presented maximal stresses. The highest maximal stress is obtained for the model with separated implants and force presented in one point (49.2 MPa), while the lowest stress (6.5 MPa) is obtained for the connected implants and force in two points. In between are maximal stresses for connected implants with force in one point (11.4 MPa) and separated implants with forces in two points (29.0 MPa).

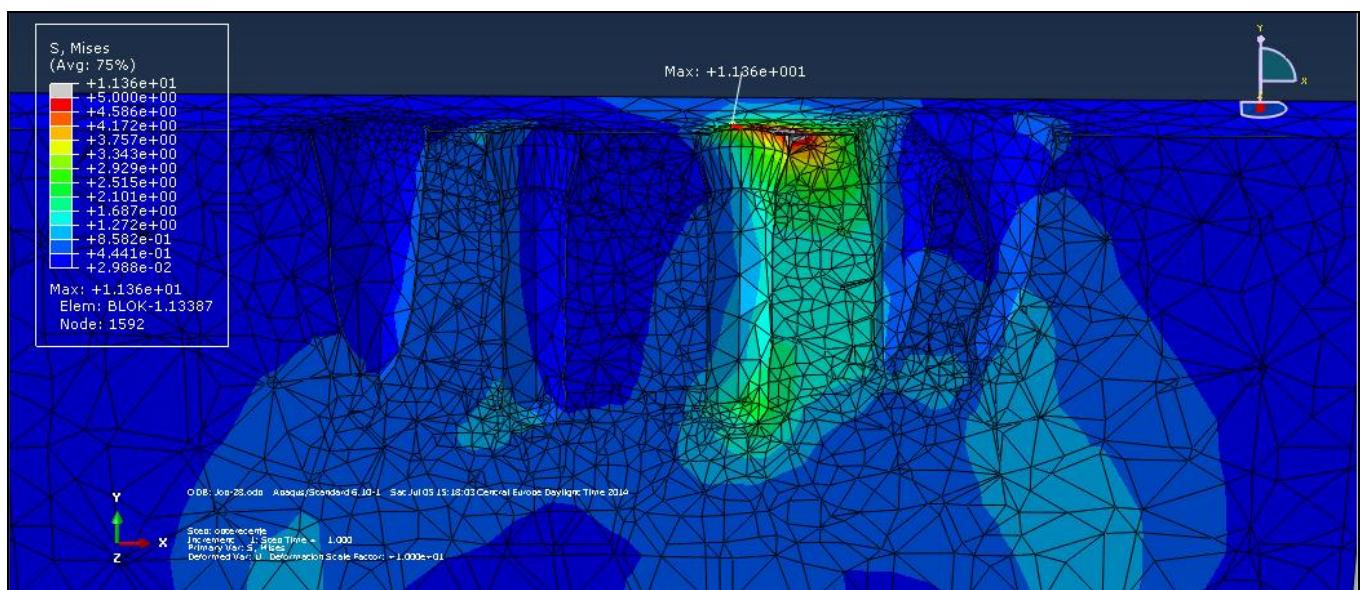


Figure 2. Von Mises stress distribution for connected implants and force in one point.

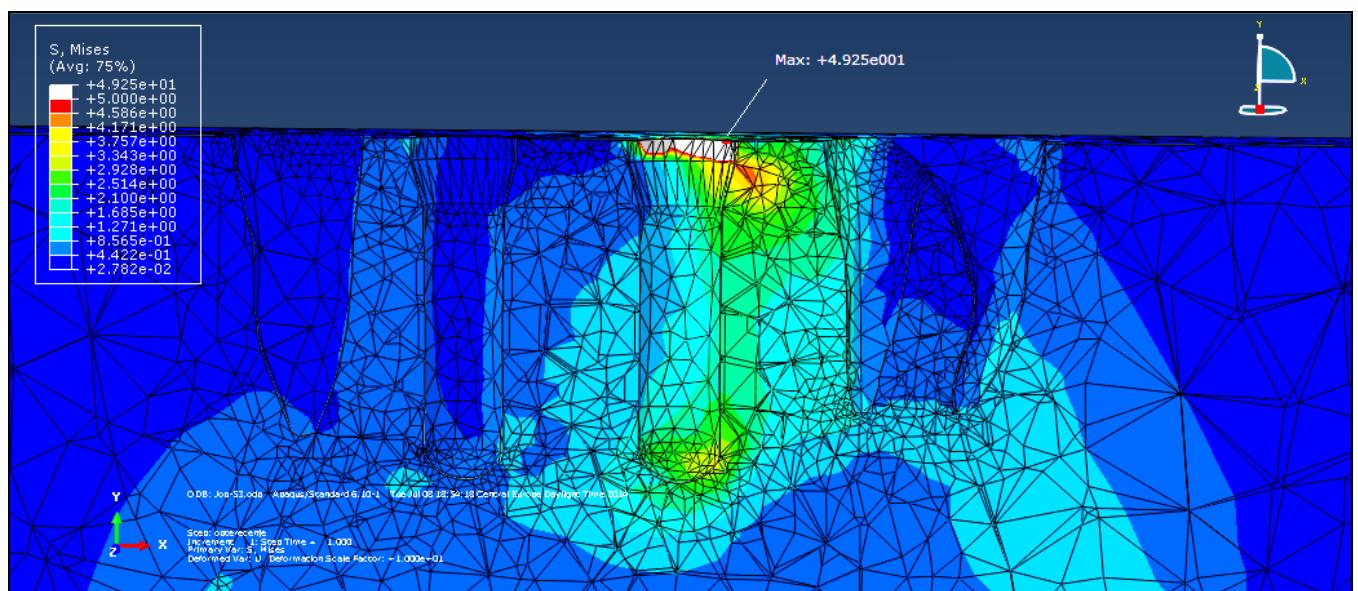


Figure 3. Von Mises stress distribution for separated implants and force in one point.

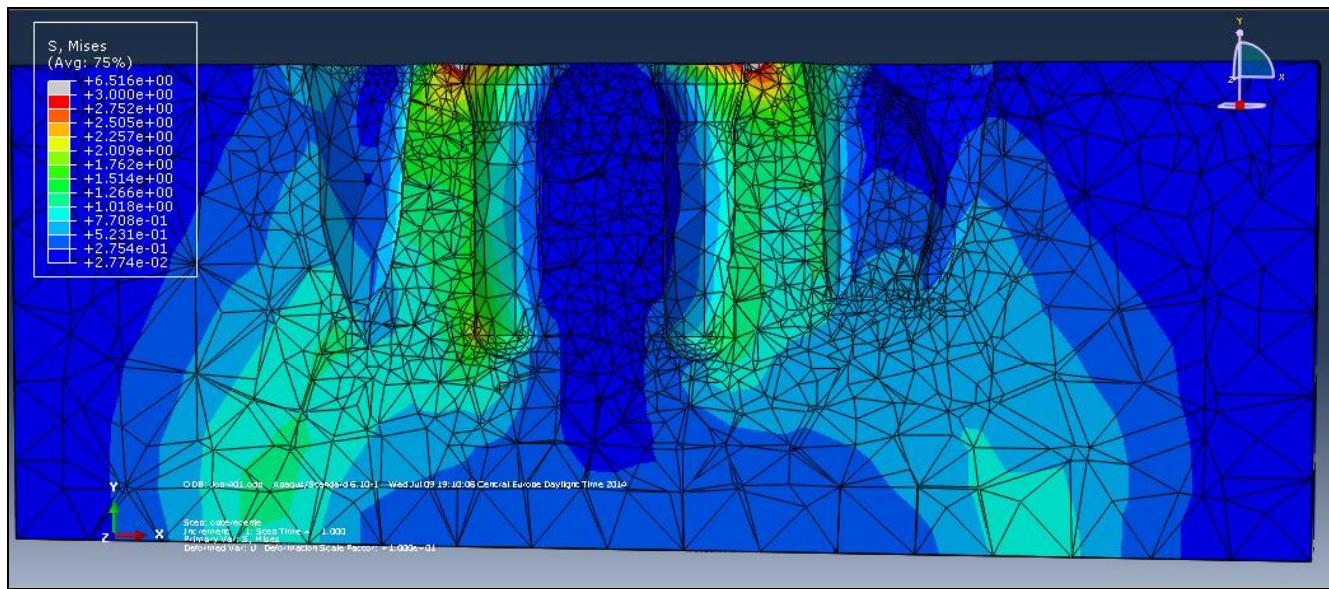


Figure 4. Von Mises stress distribution for connected implants and forces in two points.

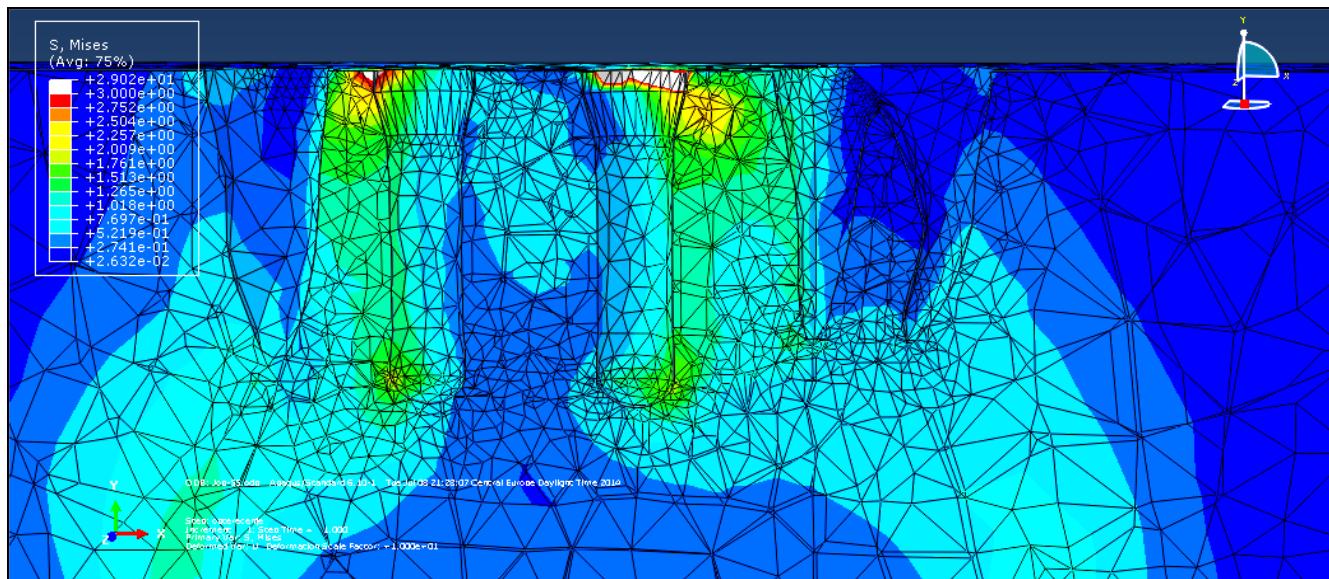


Figure 3. Von Mises stress distribution for separated implants and forces in two points.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results presented in this study, it can be concluded that connecting implants and applying forces at two points significantly reduces maximum stress values in comparison with separated implants and force in one point.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the support from the Ministry of Science, Technological Development, and Innovation of the Republic of Serbia, under contract No. 451-03-136/2025-03/200213 (from February 4, 2025).

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