Effect of Variable Implant Tip Distances on Stress Distribution around the Mental Foramen: A Finite Element Analysis

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Abstract

AIM: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of gap between traditional implant tip and mental nerve using finite element analysis.

METHODS: Four finite element models (FEM) were prepared for dummy crowns that were supported by traditional implants that were placed vertically in laser scanned mandibular bone geometry. Where gap distance were designed to be 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, and 3.0 mm. Dummy crown, 50 μm cement layer, and implant complex models components were modeled in 3D on engineering computer-aided design (CAD)/CAD (computer-aided manufacturer) software formerly collected in Finite Element Analysis package. Each model was subjected to two loading cases as 150N compressive load at central fossa, and 50N Oblique (45°) load at central fossa of the dummy crown.

RESULTS: Good agreement of the FEM was obtained when compared to similar studies. Under applied study loads, all resulting values of stresses and deformations of the four models were within physiological limits. The obtained data showed no effect on cortical bone, implant complex, cement layer, and dummy crown to changing of loads, all resulting values of stresses and deformations of the four models were within physiological limits. The obtained data showed no effect on cortical bone, implant complex, cement layer, and dummy crown to changing of gap distance.

CONCLUSION: Increasing the gap distance between the dental implant tips may reduce the stress and deformation around the mental canal. Minimum gap distance of order 2.5 mm is recommended to reduce stresses and deformations around canal to favorable limits, while more gap distance is also recommended with larger bone geometries.

Introduction

Periodontal disease, caries, or trauma was the main cause of natural teeth loss and dental implants were the most effective management choice to restore the lost teeth [1]. The application of treatment was used by dental implant in dental practice as a significant prosthodontic technique with long-standing expectedness to re-establish normal oral function, preserves occlusion, and progress the life value. In fact, the insertion of dental implants is mainly to correct the morphology of dental implant as the length, the diameter, numbers of threads, or the adjacent bone quality and quantity [4]. Dental implant shape seems the most important factor of design, since the implant geometry marks the interface within the bone, implant, bone/implant (osteointegration), the contact surface...
zone, and stability of an implant. However, applying the same loads on different implant designs will affect distribution of forces and generated stresses within the bone [5]. Thus, there are many forms of implants which are classified as known according to its shape as: “Cylindrical/conical/stepped/screw-shaped/hollow cylindrical.” Numerous researches discovered the “conical dental implant contact surfaces or surfaces morphology with geometric gaps” caused by more active dynamic stresses in comparing to plane shapes such as screw-shaped or cylindrical [6]. Accordingly, the cylindrical shaped screw with different threaded of implants are the most frequently used [5]. Many techniques for analyzing the dental implants itself and biomechanical behavior of bone, as well as in laboratory techniques and finite element analysis to obtain the numerical simulations. As photoelastic stresses analysis method or testing, the mechanical fracture was tested during the static phase and dynamic cyclic loading performance [7]. Dental implants failure was a moderately mutual problem [8], and analysis of the abutments was needed [9]. Finite Element Analysis Technique is an important system in common dental implants filed is let scholars/researchers toward read bone and dental implant characters, implant to bone union in addition to know how to modify the design of implant for the task inside the normal physiological tolerable restrictions [10]. Finite Element Analysis contains “a computerized three-dimensional model” (3D) was widely found for expect features in bone with stress distribution close to regular implant, was noted by implant geometry and bio-mechanical connection molded among implant to bone [11]. The finite element method was the most common numerical simulation; a digital technique through software program to represents unlike cases and obtaining results/responses of high performance then powerfully rest on the precision of data, the quality of the mesh and boundary besides loading degrees [12].

“ABAQUS or ANSYS are the most popular digital software databases as morphology, geometry, material, and load data are presented” for numerical studies which usually carried out in these programs based on meshing; before, it is run for obtaining the required output results stress or strain.

The aim of this study was to assess the stresses around inferior alveolar canal (IAC) at variable implantmental foramen distances under different loading by finite element analysis.

Materials and Methods

The in vitro study simulated an experimental condition with a traditional dental implant was vertically placed with specified gap distance to mandibular canal as; 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, and 3.0 mm (as four models). Titanium standard implant Straumann regular cross (RC fit) connection for bone level implants of 12 mm length and 3.3 mm diameter (Straumann, Basel, Switzerland) [13], with RC abutment with fixation screw cosmetic was used.

The constituents of finite element models’ (FEM) like a replica crown, cement layer of 50 μm, and implant complex stayed shaped on Version 8 “Autodesk Inventor” (Autodesk Inc., San Rafael, CA, USA) Figure 1a.

Figure 1: (a and b) Screen shots of the two models components during creation of geometric models

Bone geometry was acquired by laser scanning for edentulous mandible plastic model. (Geomagic Capture, 3D Systems, Cary, NC, USA) the laser scanner was used to create file of data having a bank of cloud to organizes the points. Transitional software were utilized to fit a recently shaped planes through the developed sockets (Rhino 3.0 - McNeel Inc.; Seattle, WA, USA) (Figure 1b).

All the models’ components were exported as STEP files [14], and then accumulated by “ANSYS" Workbench (ANSYS Inc., Canonsburg, PA, USA) atmosphere. Finally, traditional Boolean procedures were used to create common surfaces and to adjust canal position. Material properties were fed to the finite element software and were expected as isotropic, linearly elastic, and uniform as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Mechanical properties of study materials used in finite element model (s) construction

| Material                     | Young’s modulus (GPa) | Poisson’s ratio |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Crown zirconia               | 210.0                 | 0.35            |
| Cement resin                 | 4.04                  | 0.30            |
| Implant abutment complex     | 110.0                 | 0.35            |
| Cortical bone                | 13.7                  | 0.30            |
| Cancellous bone              | 1.37                  | 0.30            |

Very fine meshing the four models after assigning material properties caused in enormous numbers in the form of points called nodes and a lot
of elements to build the model structure Table 2, while screen shots from ANSYS presented the four models Figure 2.

The least values were found at regions of the outer layer of bone (cortical bone) and were traditional to be static in area like a “boundary condition.” Although the application compressive loading of 150 N, and Oblique load (45°) of 50N both were placed at central fossa as two loading cases. “Solid modeling” plus finite element linear static analysis was performed on a (Dual Intel Xeon E5-2670 v2 processors, 2.5 GHz, 64.0 GB RAM) Workstation HP Z820, by marketable multipurpose finite element software program bundle (version 16.0 ANSYS), the outcomes of these numerical simulated models were proved in contradiction of related researches [15], [16], [17], and showed good agreement.

Results

All values of total deformations as well as “Von Mises” stresses appeared in models' constituents were within physiological limit under applied loads. Where, all these components results indicated to be insensitive to gap distance except the spongy bone. Changes in deformations and stresses were observed in the gap zone; therefore, making cut section around the canal can show considerable differences.

For overall generated types of deformations and stresses two types were discussed: Total deformation in addition Von Mises on each component in model as shown in Figure 3. For digging deeper in discussing results, it was demonstrated cut sections around canals in the four models under vertical loading in Figure 4.

Comparing IAC zone extreme Von Mises stress and total deformation values appeared in the four models under both loading cases. Figure 5 showed the effect of gap distance. Appling curve fitting to find equation for decreasing total deformation and stress with increasing gap distance showed that polynomials of second order can describe the decrease in total deformation and Von Mises stress by increasing gap distance. In addition, it was found that increasing gap distance to be more than 2.5 mm did not change the values of deformation and stresses significantly. The results, under vertical loading, showed differences between the two cases of 2.0 and 2.5 mm gap distance of order 0.5 μm in total deformation, and about 0.326 MPa in maximum Von Mises stress. The values decreased to be 0 μm and 0.133 MPa under oblique loading.

Discussion

Finite element analysis was one of the most popular numerical methods for human being for using in dental regular implant field. This was practiced by several researches as an accurate technique for studying or simulating clinical cases. Many researches had documented the difference of bone density as the type of bone and position; the criteria of material for the maxilla and the mandible were homogeneous,

### Table 2: Numbers of all nodes and elements in FEA meshed skeleton

| Volume | Gap 1.5 mm(case #1) | Gap 2.0 mm(case #2) | Gap 2.5 mm(case #3) | Gap 3.0 mm(case #4) |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|        | Number of Nodes | Number of Elements | Number of Nodes | Number of Elements | Number of Nodes | Number of Elements | Number of Nodes | Number of Elements |
| Crown  | 11,908             | 7,604               | 11,908             | 7,604               | 11,908             | 7,604               | 11,908             | 7,604               |
| Cement | 5,922              | 2,891               | 5,922              | 2,891               | 5,922              | 2,891               | 5,922              | 2,891               |
| Abutment| 12,961             | 8099                | 12,961             | 8099                | 12,961             | 8099                | 12,961             | 8099                |
| Screw  | 9170               | 5582                | 9170               | 5582                | 9170               | 5582                | 9170               | 5582                |
| Implant| 71,486             | 47,940              | 71,486             | 47,940              | 71,486             | 47,940              | 71,486             | 47,940              |
| Cortical | 36,174             | 37,617              | 63,174             | 37,617              | 63,174             | 37,617              | 63,174             | 37,617              |
| Cancellous | 401,079            | 284,517             | 402,248            | 285,471             | 401,760            | 285,126             | 399,094            | 283,226             |

Figure 2: (a-d) screen shots of cross-section in the four models
isotropic, and homogenous. Thus, the result of this alteration was neglected with the approval of movement of natural structures and metallic implants because of its high modulus of elasticity and very minor degree of strain when compared with soft tissues, for example, temporo mandibular joints and periodontal ligaments. The target of such study was to estimate the occlusal forces distribution on all surfaces. Occlusal forces were measured and correlated to the distance between the nerve and osseointegrated implants [2].

Dental metallic implants and implant-supported overdentures were used as a routine treatment as restoration for several cases. The achievement of dental implant behaviors was which affected, through many causes, by the quality of healthy bone, the target was to study the effect of the bone classification on stresses were generated in implants or natural bone using the Finite Element Analysis for dental society [18].

Finite elements analysis was acted as a brilliant method in the medical field overall, and in field of dentistry in specific. The results providing through software models based on the “finite elements considerations, as mesh definitions and elements, material properties, and margin and applying loads settings” [19]. Many stress analysis dental cases have been achieved by finite element technique at static conditions, but the analysis of cyclic loading of dental implants has not been done with finite element

Figure 3: Example of Von Mises and total deformation stresses spreading on model #4 (gap 3.0 mm) under compressive load of 150N; (a) crown, (b) cement, (c) abutment, (d) connecting screw, (e) implant, (f) cortical bone, (g) cancellous bone, and (h) cut section in cancellous bone.

Figure 4: Cut sections in the four models showing Von Mises stress under compressive load of 150 N; (a) gap 1.5 mm, (b) gap 2.0 mm, (c) gap 2.5 mm, and (d) gap 3.0 mm.

Figure 5: (a and b) Total deformation and Von Mises extreme values comparison around inferior alveolar canal.
studies as it consumes a lot of time with extremely high computer resources [20].

Increasing implant length increases stability and success rate. The treatment procedure for cases with lowers vertical alveolar bone space as adding new bone procedures was mandatory before to build up regular dental implants [21]. The restoration of grafted alveolar bone happens through bone resorption, because of the remodeling of various developed processes. Depending on local and general factors, up to 25% of the primary volume was resorbed [22]. Short dental implants (<8 mm) were considered acceptable and consistent treatment choice for the orofacial therapy of resorbed mandibles or maxillae, which was founded an alternative to vertical ridge grafting [23]. The high scenario of short dental implants and patient satisfaction was achieved [24].

According to finite element analyses, the implant stress values were showed and application points showed lower for cortical bone with the implant diameter were increased [25]. Furthermore, the implant diameter more effectively reduced outer layer of bone strain with increased diameter, when comparing to the implant length when increasing (3.5-fold vs. 1.7-fold) [26].

One of the most recent criteria to select implants studied the variation of implant length and diameter in addition to threading, ended to, selection based on increasing the numerical value of the ratio; implant side-area to cross-sectional area will reduce stresses exerted on bone. Thus, it was recommended to use implants with higher ratio of side-area to cross-section area, with weak bone [27].

Available implant selection criterion did not discuss the effect of gap distance to minimize the implant effect on mandibular nerve. Studying the location and anatomy of the “IAC” besides the measurement of the outer layer of bone, in two-dimensional (2D) radiography and three-dimensional (3D) computed tomography [28]. A relationship of the dimensions and many changes, for example, gender and patient age. The character of computed topography imaging was investigated in introducing at first the data in implantology procedures. The previous studies concentrated on mutually dentulous and edentulous cases. The length and height of the residual bone were analyzed in healthy with full teeth cases will help to focus on the regeneration processes of bone, for prediction any necessity of adding bone substitutes, with the choice of most appropriate implant size [29].

Increasing gap distance logically reduce stresses and deformation around mandibular canal (reduce effect of implant placement on nerve). Axial and extra-axial loading was strained at the crestal bone that demonstrated by biomechanical studies. On the other hand, the real behavior of stresses analyzing in the peri-implant bone could differ along with morphological and prosthetic features [30]. To avoid injury of the inferior alveolar nerve, these studies recommend that wide diameter should be favored for using short implants [31]. According to the bone accessibility for implant insertion, it might be inadequate by anatomical structures, for example, the inferior alveolar nerve and the maxillary sinus. Therefore, recently, the issues are insertion a metallic implant in the resorped maxilla/mandible because the narrow bone, with more hazarders of destructive vital morphological components [32].

Tufekcioglu et al. [28] reported postoperative neurosensory complications of 314 patients with total number of 474 implants placed posterior to mental foramen area, and concluded that 2 mm is safe distance from the IAC. This finding matched the finite element analysis results obtained in this study and any minor or negligible differences might be referred to implant complex design and or bone properties simplifications (isotropic and linear elastic) used in analyses.

There is a limitation on implant length (gap distance point of view), that gap distance should not be precise to ensure safety of nerve (no pain, i.e., patient satisfaction).

A large number of surgical operations are planned to overwhelm the measurements limits with resorbed mandible or maxilla, containing, additional new sites of bone to fix implants sinus floor augmentation, adding bone block substitutes, and for any abnormality in bone or soft tissues [33]. Regardless of the good results of methods, for example, a new bone fixing, which recommends more treatment phase and charge, more complications after surgery and risk of difficulties of dentist-sensitive methods [34], [35]. Furthermore, the augmentation of sinus floor, the expectedness of these processes is uncommon [36]. Therefore, the evaluation of every case before the surgical procedure for implant insertion, must be taking in consideration the special characteristics of each patient [37].

In case of sever resorbed alveolar bone, there is an alternative therapy with simple and less aggressive processes, using short dental implants as they may require less intervention, as a shorter time of treatment, reduced costs, and lower patient morbidity [38], [39]. In addition, “Macro and micro-geometry, prosthesis design, and biomechanics of overdentures with the use of short dental implants” were considered the factors of success [40]. Furthermore, the macro/micro intention of short metallic dental implants must stand minimized for improvement the achievement rate and actual stability in different stages [41].

In general, increasing gap distance will decrease deformations and stresses around mandibular canal. Two and half millimeters can be considered as the optimal gap distance to have acceptable level of deformations and stresses around mandibular canal. While increasing the gap distance (more than 2.5 mm) will also decrease stresses and deformations around canal, but causes more complications due to reducing
implant length. The obtained results of perpendicular loading through uniform loading in both sides besides balanced muscle movement with maximum teeth closure in the good mandibular situation as the lateral movement for the posterior teeth were controlled. Individual changes in the material properties of the soft tissue may affect the real distribution of occlusal forces. Moreover, the lateral movement of the mandible during mastication, was simulated by the lateral load, was not considered. Furthermore, the study examined the biomechanical feature of the shortened dental arch using dental implants. The role and life quality of patients with shortened dental arch, and the occlusal force of every tooth and implant, including analysis of bone strain, would be examined in future researches [2].

Conclusions

It is found that:

1. Cortical bone, implant complex, cement layer, and crown seem not affected by variation of gap distance between implant tip and mental foramen.

2. Increasing gap distance reduces stresses and deformation around canal.

Gap distance of order 2.5 mm may be sufficient to reduce stresses and deformations around IAC, and more gap distance will not be beneficial as complications of using short implants will arise if the bone geometry enable using long implants, managing gap distance of more than 2.5 mm may be preferred.

Acknowledgment

Many thanks to King Khalid University for their support and encouragements.

Ethical Approval

This research does not require ethical approval and followed the Helsinki Declaration.

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