

Research paper

Biomechanical comparison of implant retained fixed partial dentures with fiber reinforced composite versus conventional metal frameworks: A 3D FEA study

Erkan Erkmen^{a,*}, Gökçe Meriç^b, Ahmet Kurt^c, Yahya Tunç^c, Atılım Eser^d

^a Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry, Gazi University, 8.Cadde 82.Sokak EMEK-Ankara 06500, Turkey

^b Department of Prosthetic Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Near East University, Lefkoşa, Mersin 10, Turkey

^c Department of Manufacturing Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Atılım University, Ankara 06838, Turkey

^d Institute for Materials Applications in Medical Engineering, Aachen University, Aachen 52056, Germany

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 22 May 2010 Received in revised form 19 September 2010 Accepted 25 September 2010 Published online 1 October 2010

Keywords: Biomechanics Finite element analysis Implant supported denture Fixed partial denture Fiber reinforced composite

ABSTRACT

Fiber reinforced composite (FRC) materials have been successfully used in a variety of commercial applications. These materials have also been widely used in dentistry. The use of fiber composite technology in implant prostheses has been previously presented, since they may solve many problems associated with metal alloy frameworks such as corrosion, complexity of fabrication and high cost. The hypothesis of this study was that an FRC framework with lower flexural modulus provides more even stress distribution throughout the implant retained fixed partial dentures (FPDs) than a metal framework does. A 3-dimensional finite element analysis was conducted to evaluate the stress distribution in bone, implant-abutment complex and prosthetic structures. Hence, two distinctly different models of implant retained 3-unit fixed partial dentures, composed of Cr–Co and porcelain (M-FPD model) or FRC and particulate composite (FRC-FPD model) were utilized. In separate load cases, 300 N vertical, 150 N oblique and 60 N horizontal forces were simulated. When the FRC-FPD model were higher than the values in the FRC-FPD model except for the stress values in the implant–abutment complex.

It can be concluded that the implant supported FRC-FPD could eliminate the excessive stresses in the bone–implant interface and maintain normal physiological loading of the surrounding bone, therefore minimizing the risk of peri-implant bone loss due to stressshielding.

© 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

In recent years, as a result of advances in oral implantology the osseointegrated dental implants have been shown to be predictable options for treatments ranging from the replacement of a single tooth tocomplete arch restorations (Christensen, 2002; Pietrabissa et al., 2000). In the last decade, dental implants have been successfully used to support fixed partial dentures (FPD) (Naert et al., 2001).

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel.: +90 532 611 0772; fax: +90 312 223 9226. E-mail address: drerkmen@gmail.com (E. Erkmen).

^{1751-6161/\$ -} see front matter © 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. doi:10.1016/j.jmbbm.2010.09.011