

**Effect of Different Types of Occlusion on
the Supporting Structures of Mandibular
Overdenture Retained by Two Splinted
Mini-Implants**

Thesis

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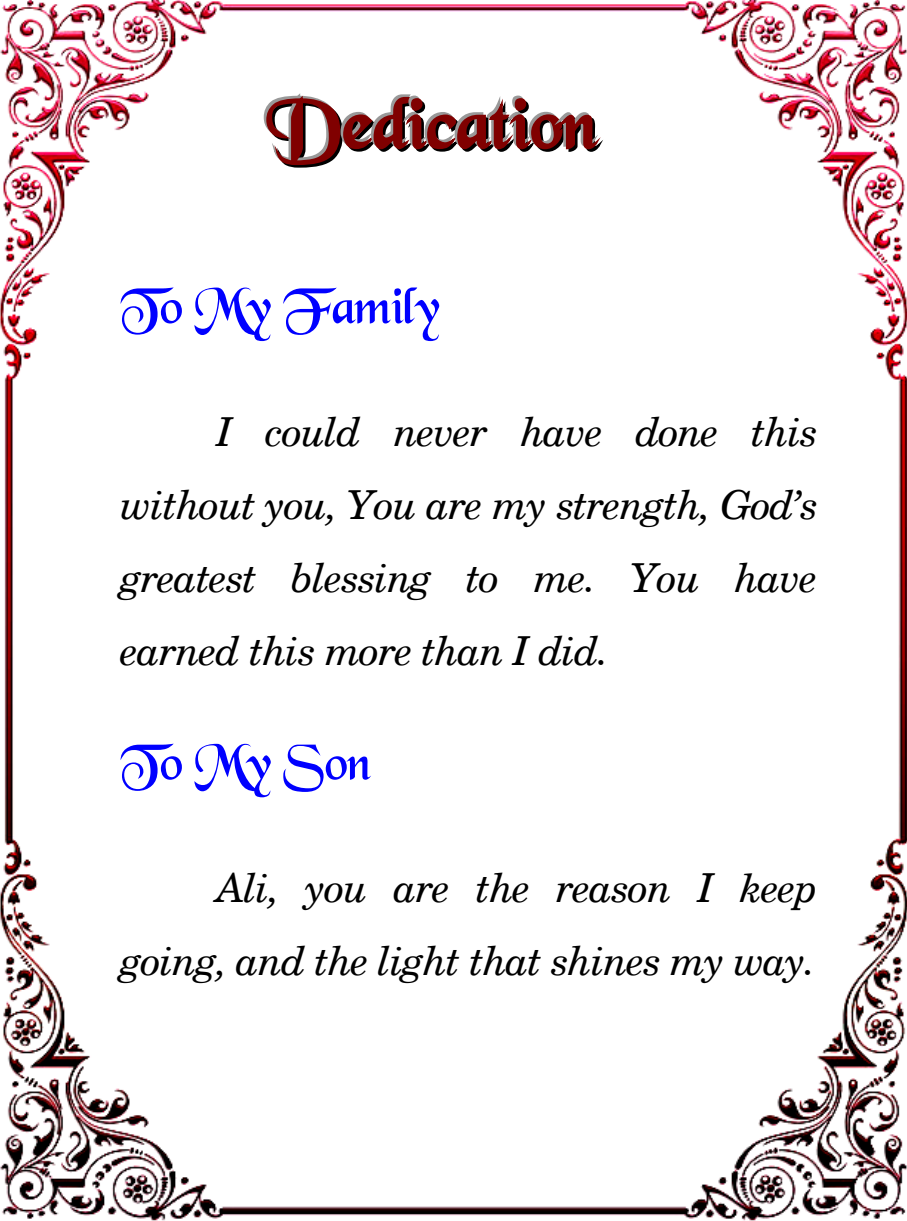
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To My Family

I could never have done this without you, You are my strength, God's greatest blessing to me. You have earned this more than I did.

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	i
List of Figures	ii
List of Abbreviations	v
Introduction	1
Review of Literature	3
1- Mandibular flat ridge problems	3
2- Implant overdenture	5
Classification of Endosteal Dental Implants According to Diameter	6
Mini-Implants	8
i. Indications of mini implants	9
ii. Advantages of using mini implants	11
iii. Disadvantages of using mini-implants	12
iv. Mini-Implants failure	13
3- Implant attachment	13
Types of attachments	15
A. Bar attachment	15
B. Stud attachments	21
C. Magnetic attachments	24
4- Occlusion in complete denture	24
Concepts of occlusion	25
I- Concepts of occlusion in centric position	26
II- Concepts of occlusion in eccentric position	26
Comparison between different occlusal schemes	34

List of Contents (Cont...)

Title	Page No.
5- Radiographic evaluation	37
Two dimension image radiographs	39
Three dimension image radiographs	40
Aim of the study	43
Materials and Methods	44
Results	84
Discussion	88
Summary	102
Conclusion.....	104
References	105
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (I):	Mean and Standard deviation (SD) values for differences in crestal bone loss (mm) values at different time intervals in both groups (A).....	84
Table (II)	Mean and Standard deviation (SD) values for differences in crestal bone loss (mm) values at different time intervals in both groups (B)	86

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (1):	Upper and lower alginate primary impressions.	49
Fig. (2):	Upper and lower zinc oxide eugenol secondary impressions.	49
Fig. (3):	Face bow transfer on the articulator.....	50
Fig. (4):	Centric occluding relation transfer on the articulator.....	51
Fig. (5):	Protrusive record transfer on the articulator.....	51
Fig. (6):	Setting up of teeth following the lingualized concept.	52
Fig. (7):	Occlusal errors detection.....	55
Fig. (8):	Delivery of denture for lingualized group.	55
Fig. (9):	Delivery of denture for monoplane group.....	56
Fig. (10):	Radiographic stent.	56
Fig. (11):	The radiographic stent with gutta percha markers.....	57
Fig. (12):	Radiographic examination by CBCT with radio-opaque markers.....	57
Fig. (13):	Surgical stent.....	58
Fig. (14):	Initial penetration using a Point Drill through the hole of the stent at the planned position of the implant.....	60
Fig. (15):	The surgical kit of Mini-Plus implant system.	61
Fig. (16):	Drill 1.3mm in diameter held vertically to drill through the bone.....	62
Fig. (17):	Drill 1.8mm in diameter held vertically to drill through the bone.....	62

List of Figures (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (18):	The mimi-implant held in place by its ratchet driver.	63
Fig. (19):	The torque ratchet connected to the ratchet driver.	64
Fig. (20):	Right and left mini-implants in place.	65
Fig. (21):	The abutments were trimmed to the lowest mark.....	66
Fig. (22):	Plastic Transfer copings.....	67
Fig. (23):	The Transfer copings placed over the mini-implant abutments.....	68
Fig. (24):	A rubber base impression with the transfer copings and implant analogues secured in their places.....	69
Fig. (25):	The stone cast poured with the apparent portions of the implant analogues that represented the mini-implant abutments trimmed to the same level as the abutments in the patient mouth.....	69
Fig. (26):	Bredent medium friction clips attached to the bar pattern of Bredent Vario soft resin bar pattern.....	70
Fig. (27):	The Resin bar pattern connected the two wax copings.....	70
Fig. (28):	The wax coping – resin bar pattern sprued.....	71
Fig. (29):	The casted bar after finishing and polishing.	72
Fig. (30):	PVS material applied to tissue surface of lower denture.....	73

List of Figures (Cont...)

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (31):	The clips were attached to the cemented bar.....	74
Fig. (32):	The undercuts blocked out using a rubber base impression material.	74
Fig. (33):	The clips picked-up in the fitting surface of the lower denture.....	75
Fig. (34):	Properly connected sensor to the handle.....	76
Fig. (35):	T-scan record.	77
Fig. (36):	The patient position in CBCT machine.	80
Fig. (37):	ICAT vision viewer.....	81
Fig. (38):	The MPR screen showing the mini-implant appearing clearly in both coronal and sagittal planes.	81
Fig. (39):	Buccal and lingual marginal bone height measurement around mini-implant at the sagittal view.....	82
Fig. (40):	Mesial and distal marginal bone height measurement around mini-implant at the coronal view.	82
Fig. (41):	Bar chart showing average values for differences in crestal bone height (mm) at different follow up intervals in both groups (A).....	85
Fig. (42):	Bar chart showing average values for differences in crestal bone height (mm) at different follow up intervals in both groups (B).....	86

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<i>2D</i>	<i>Two-Dimensional</i>
<i>3D</i>	<i>Three-Dimensional</i>
<i>CBCT</i>	<i>Cone Beam Computed Tomography</i>
<i>CBVT</i>	<i>Cone Beam Volumetric Tomography</i>
<i>CT</i>	<i>Computed Tomography</i>
<i>CT</i>	<i>Computed Tomography</i>
<i>MRI</i>	<i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i>
<i>PIBL</i>	<i>Peri-Implant Marginal Bone Level</i>
<i>PVS</i>	<i>Poly-Viny Siloxan Material</i>
<i>SD</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>

Introduction

Edentulism is a multifactorial phenomenon, the prevalence levels of edentulism vary across countries. While the prevalence has decreased worldwide over time, it is more distinctly cumulating into older age groups.⁽¹⁾

Residual ridge resorption in the mandible is associated with subjective complaints and clinically assessed poor lower complete denture stability, especially among women. Furthermore, poor lower denture stability is associated with poor satisfaction with the dentures. Preventing tooth loss is extremely important among the elderly. In the case of tooth loss, fabrications of overdentures or implant-retained dentures are recommended treatment strategies to create good denture stability and to avoid problems linked with denture wearing.⁽²⁾

With the advent of new technologies together with the increasing demand for implant treatment, root form implants are now available in many different lengths and diameters to suit more clinical situations. Narrow diameter and mini dental implants are now available as therapeutic options for cases with space limitations, or when it is difficult to esthetically restore a small-sized tooth and use a standard-diameter implant on a thin alveolar ridge without doing guided bone regeneration procedures.⁽³⁾

Rigid superstructure splinting mini-implants decrease the stresses on the bone compared to non splinted mini-implants. The effects of bone stress magnitude may explain the clinical outcome, in which splinted mini-implants supporting a mandibular overdenture showed less marginal bone compared with nonsplinted mini-implants.⁽⁴⁾

Occlusion is one of the critical factors for implant longevity because of the difference of nature of the attachment of the bone to the titanium-surfaced implant and the natural dentition. In the natural dentition, the periodontal ligament has the ability to absorb stresses or allow for teeth movement but the bone implant interface seemingly has no capacity to allow movement of the implant. If occlusal force is greater than the capacity of the interface to absorb stress, the implants will fail. ⁽⁵⁾

Lingualized occlusal and Monoplane schemes were ideally designed to decrease occlusal forces falling on the supporting structures. The lingualized occlusal concept eliminates the buccal cusp contact in centric and eccentric excursions providing great occlusal freedom, decreasing lateral interferences and reducing timing of force contact and directions. In monoplane occlusal concept, Elimination of cuspal inclination of posterior teeth decreases the horizontal forces transferred to the supporting structures. ^(6, 7) Thus this thesis is prompted to evaluate which type of occlusion is favourable for two splinted mini-implants retaining overdenture.

Review of Literature

1- Mandibular flat ridge problems

Resorption of the alveolar ridge is a continuous process that results in reduction of the alveolar ridge leading to severe difficulties in complete denture construction. Preservation of the alveolar ridge and reducing rate of bone resorption is a key objective in dental prosthetic treatment.^(8,9)

The effect of bone loss together with the aging process causes facial changes and esthetic consequences. Decreased facial height and rotation of the chin forward, loss of tone of facial muscles of expression and deep facial grooves and thinning of vermilion border of the lips and decreased horizontal labial angle are reported. These changes together give the patient an old prognathic appearance.^(10,11,12)

Edentulous patients with severe residual ridge resorption frequently complain about poorly fitting, loose denture, even if these were manufactured according to the state of the art.⁽¹³⁾

In complete denture patients, a greater amount of mandibular resorption than maxillary resorption was detected in studies such as that of Atwood or Tallgren show that mandibular bone loss is four times greater than maxillary bone loss. These resorption differences are attributed to the fact that the support surface for the complete lower denture is smaller and as such, the pressure exercised on it is much greater.^(14,15,16)

Masticatory Complaints are very often when the mandibular prosthesis is non-retentive and instable. To obtain the same degree of pulverization in dentate patients, complete denture wearers usually need an average of four, six or even eight times the number of chewing strokes.⁽¹⁷⁾

Patients with poorly retained mandibular dentures may suffer from nutritional deficiencies because of their inability to chew food. With a decrease in nutrition, the patients general health is affected and their quality of life suffers. This can be overcome by increasing denture retention, allowing patients to improve their diet.^(18,19)

Severe residual ridge resorption increases gradually interarch distance, great horizontal discrepancy between edentulous ridges, presence of flabby displaceable tissues in the denture bearing area. Prosthetic rehabilitation in these patients can be challenging.⁽²⁰⁾

Variety of treatment modalities including preprosthetic surgery or ridge augmentation therapy to enhance the ridge height and conventional implant treatments are available. But many patients are not prepared to undergo through such extensive surgical procedure or conventional two stage implant therapy owing to the chronic old age illness and cost factor.⁽²¹⁾

Oral implant placement may prevent the continued resorption of bone and has been associated with increased mandibular bone height distal to the implant location.⁽²²⁾

The advent of osseointegrated dental implants and subsequently the implant-supported mandibular overdentures now means there is an alternative to the essentially palliative therapy offered by conventional dentures. The