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Study on the Retraction of Anterior Teeth in the Lingual Orthodontics with the Three-Dimensional Finite Element Method

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Key Words : Finite Element Method(), Lingual Orthodontics(), Malocclusion (), Miniscrew(), Transpalatal Arch Wire(TPA)

Abstract

In these days, the orthodontic surgery including lingual orthodontics has attracted a person's attention due to its functional and esthetic appreciation. The delivery of the optimal orthodontic treatment is greatly influenced by clinician's ability to predict and control the tooth movement by applying force system to dentition. The skeletal anchorage system with the miniscrew has been used recently in the lingual orthodontics to assist the anchorage control. Precise understanding of the force system produced from the various orthodontic appliances is necessary. However, the qualitative and quantitative effect of the miniscrew has not been identified well. In this paper, three dimensional finite element analysis is introduced on the lingual orthodontics to investigate the effect of anterior retraction force on the miniscrew and transpalatal arch wire. The purpose of this study is to determine the location of the miniscrew and the point of force application of the anchorage system in the lingual orthodontics. The analysis results indicate the efficient position of the miniscrew and the transpalatal arch wire in the lingual orthodontics.

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⁽¹⁾(finite element method),

(photoelasticity method),

(laser holography),
method)

(strange gauge

3
가 가

가

1

miniscrew

가

가

(Computerized Tomogram)

3

가

2.

2.1

Fig. 1

6

mushroom arch wire
가 . Tanspalatal arch wire(TPA) 1

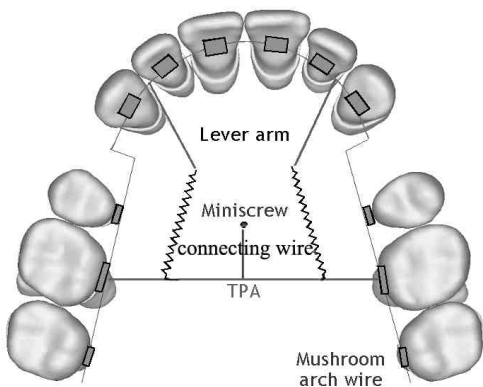


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the lingual orthodontics

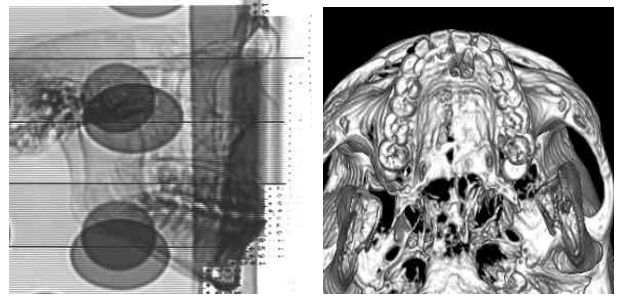


Fig. 2 Computerized tomogram and three-dimensional reconstruction of skeleton.

1

1

300 gm 가 ,
lever arm mushroom arch wire

6 가

TPA

1

가

1

가

가

miniscrew

connecting wire

1

가

2.2

(Computerized Tomogram)

Fig. 2

1mm

3

3

3

(tooth)
ligament) 가

(periodontal
(alveolar bone)

3 가

3

3

(tetrahedron element)

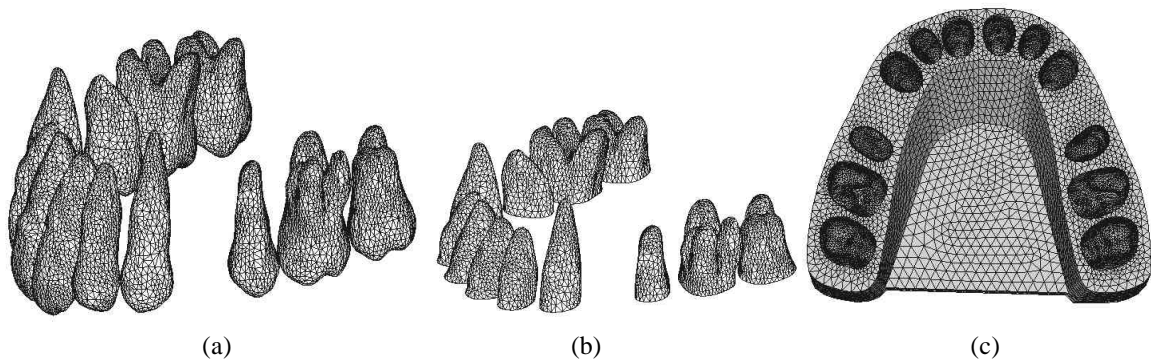


Fig. 3 Finite element modeling for the analysis of the lingual orthodontics: (a) tooth; (b) periodontal ligament; (c) alveolar bone

Coolidge⁽²⁾ 0.25mm mushroom arch wire 6
 6 (6 node prism
 element) mushroom arch wire

Fig. 3

34573

125564

2.4

2.3

wire mushroom
 arch wire, TPA, connecting wire, lever arm 4

3 beam
 wire

210 GPa,

wire Table 1

mushroom arch wire
 가
 mushroom arch wire

mushroom arch wire 가

element 가
 unit

가

가 beam

가

Table 1 Dimension of wires for lingual orthodontics

Wire	Dimension
Mushroom arch wire	0.018" × 0.025"
TPA	0.9 mm
Connecting wire	0.7 mm
Lever arm	0.018" × 0.025"

가

가
 가

Tanne⁽³⁾ Table 2

Table 2 Mechanical properties of each materials

Material	Young's modulus (kg/mm ²)	Poisson's ratio
Tooth	2.0 × 10 ³	0.3
Periodontal ligament	6.8 × 10 ⁻²	0.49
Alveolar bone	1.4 × 10 ³	0.3

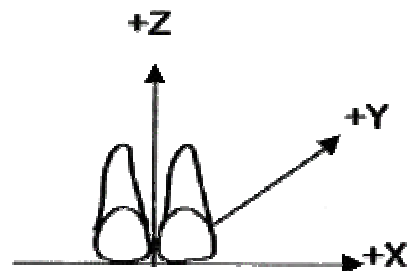


Fig. 4 Definition of the reference coordinate.

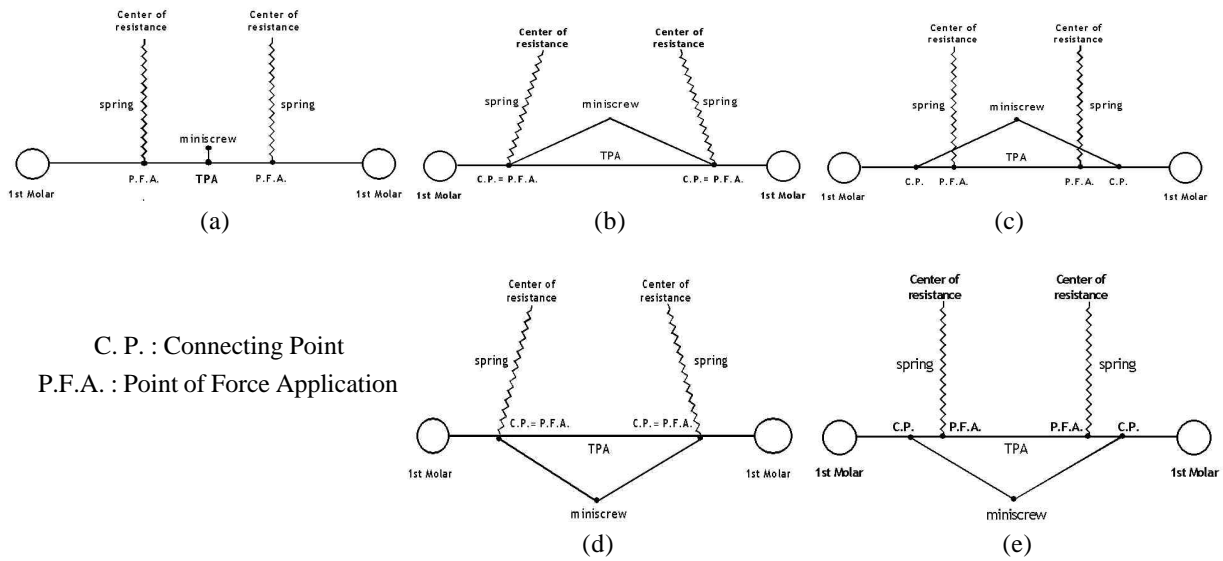


Fig. 5 Schematic diagrams of lingual orthodontic model for finite element analysis: (a) reference model; (b) model ; (c) model ; (d) model ; (e) model

, Y , Z 6

. , Fig. 4 +X, mm ,

+Y, +Z . miniscrew connecting wire

.. Model

miniscrew 1

model 3 mm TPA

connecting wire miniscrew model

3. Model miniscrew

가 TPA

, miniscrew . model model

miniscrew 가 TPA 6 mm

model

4 가 Model miniscrew 가 TPA 6 mm

Fig. 5 miniscrew 1 Model

1 TPA Model

TPA 16 mm TPA . Model

miniscrew 가 TPA 3 mm

Model miniscrew connecting wire 1 miniscrew

miniscrew 1 , model

miniscrew 3 mm miniscrew 가 TPA

. miniscrew TPA 가 . model model

Table 3 Analysis results for the reaction force on the TPA ends and miniscrew

Model	Measured Point	Reaction Force (X-direction)	Increment to the ref.	Reaction Force (Y-direction)	Increment to the ref.	Reaction Force (Z-direction)	Increment to the ref.
Reference	TPA end 1	-42.26 gm	•	114.48 gm	•	-54.62 gm	•
	TPA end 2	39.81 gm	•	446.31 gm	•	-54.95 gm	•
	miniscrew	-5.57 gm	•	303.02 gm	•	27.63 gm	•
Model	TPA end 1	-76.50 gm	81.0 %	23.56 gm	-79.4 %	-115.48 gm	111.5 %
	TPA end 2	77.43 gm	94.5 %	28.06 gm	-75.9 %	-114.21 gm	107.8 %
	miniscrew	-8.32 gm	49.4 %	482.19 gm	59.2 %	147.79 gm	434.9 %
Model	TPA end 1	-123.12 gm	193.1 %	-23.58 gm	-79.4 %	-155.81 gm	185.2 %
	TPA end 2	120.32 gm	202.2 %	-18.86 gm	-83.8 %	-152.22 gm	176.9 %
	miniscrew	-10.4 1gm	87.2 %	591.21 gm	95.1 %	134.13 gm	385.3 %
Model	TPA end 1	-90.96 gm	115.2 %	28.03 gm	-75.5 %	- 14.31 gm	-73.8 %
	TPA end 2	87.93 gm	120.9 %	28.25 gm	-75.7 %	-14.62 gm	-73.4 %
	miniscrew	-6.21 gm	11.6 %	477.52 gm	57.6 %	110.88 gm	301.5 %
Model	TPA end 1	-63.82 gm	51.0 %	-30.96 gm	-73.0 %	-16.25 gm	-70.2 %
	TPA end 2	61.20 gm	53.7 %	-30.02 gm	-74.2 %	-15.58 gm	-71.6 %
	miniscrew	-5.01 gm	-10.0 %	609.4 gm	101.1 %	142.02 gm	413.9 %

6

+Y

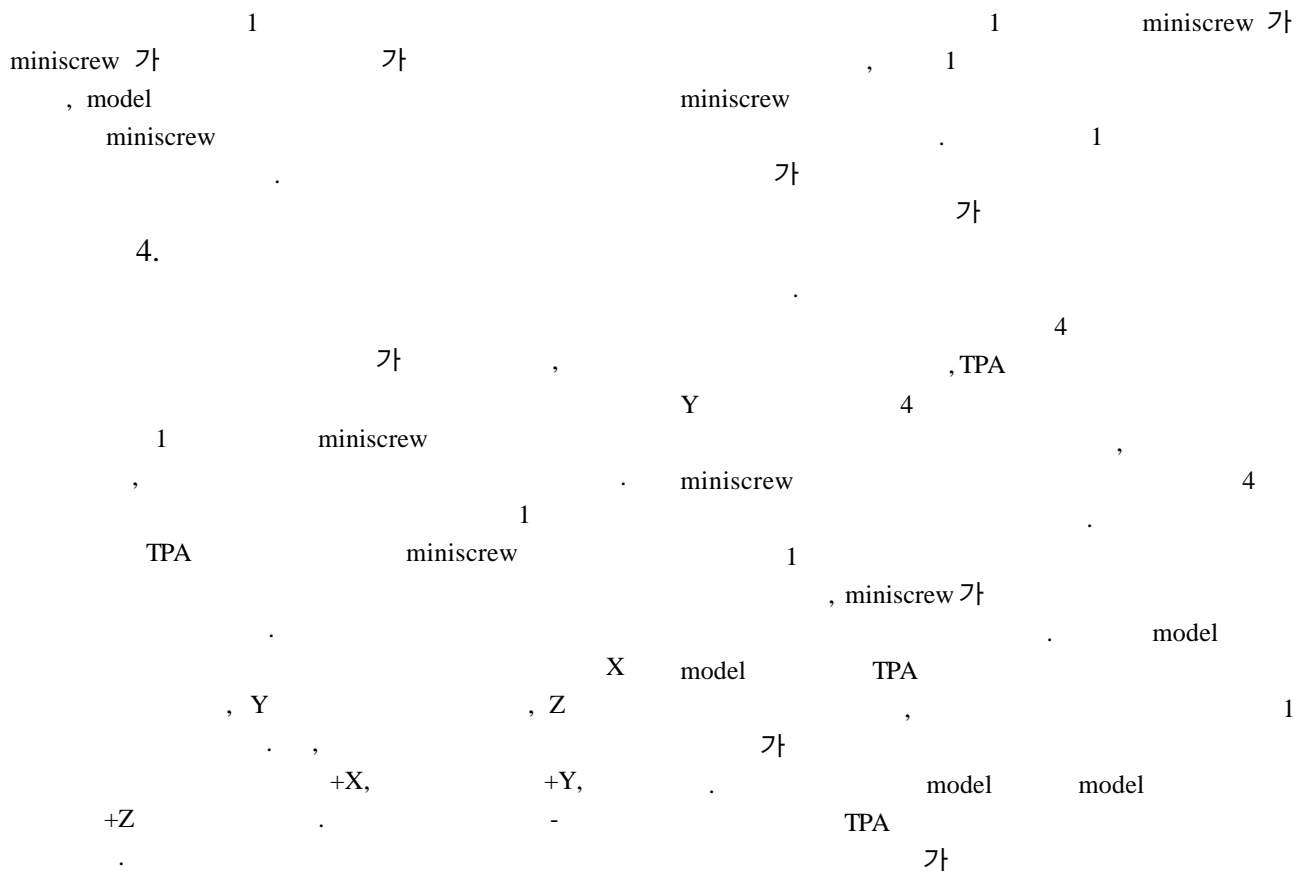


Fig. 5

TPA miniscrew

Table 3

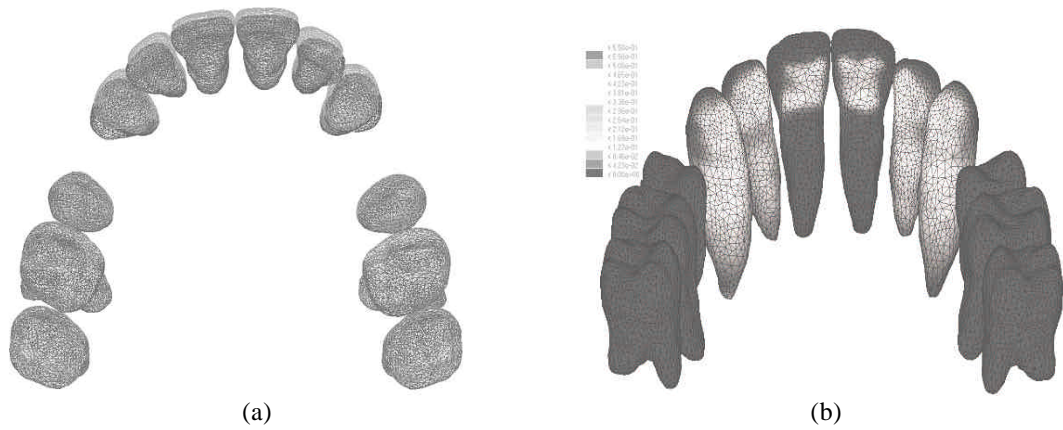


Fig. 6 Analysis result of the CASE IV model for lingual orthodontics: (a) deformed shape (b) distribution of von Mises stress in teeth.

TPA
 miniscrew connecting wire 가
 connecting wire
 x 1 x 가 , 1
 model 가 20gm 가 ,
 Z , model 가
 model Z 100% 가
 model miniscrew 가 TPA 1mm 가
 model model 1 3 가
 70% model model TPA 300gm 가
 miniscrew 가 Miniscrew 가 TPA
 가 Z miniscrew 가 TPA 가 1 가
 model model miniscrew 가 가
 miniscrew 가 1 가

model 가 가
 가 . model
 Fig. 6
 , 10-4mm 6 가 10
 , 6

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 ,” A , 24 ,
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