

(Miniscrew)

(Miniscrew)

2003 6

가

, , ,
.
.

가

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, .
, .
, .

.	1
.	4
1.	4
가.	4
. (Geometry Model)	
.	6
. ,	
.	11
.	13
2.	14
가.	14
.	15
.	17
.	18
III.	21
1. (Diameter Parameter)	21

2.	(Length Parameter)	23
3.	(Pitch Parameter)	24
4.	(Shape Parameter)	26
5.	,	28
IV.	.....	30
1.	.....	30
2.	.....	32
가.	.....	32
.	.....	33
.	.....	34
.	.....	35
.	.....	36
V.	.....	40
	.....	42
	.....	49
	.....	52

Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of experimental method.....	4
Fig. 2. Section of miniscrew	5
Fig. 3. Diagram of miniscrew features	7
Fig. 4. Schematic illustrations of ISO screw & miniscrew	8
Fig. 5. Schematic illustrations of screw thread shapes	10
Fig. 6. Schematic illustrations of default model	11
Fig. 7. Schematic illustrations of optimization model.....	12
Fig. 8. Schematic illustrations of miniscrew with helix	12
Fig. 9. Schematic illustrations of trabecular bone in this study	13
Fig.10. Comparison of titanium & stainless steel in FEA	15
Fig.11 - 1. Comparison of stress distributions by diameter parameter ..	21
Fig.11 - 2. Comparison of stress distributions by diameter parameter ..	21
Fig.12. Comparison of stress distributions by length parameter	23
Fig.13. Comparison of stress distributions by pitch parameter	24
Fig.14. Comparison of stress distributions by shape parameter	26
Fig.15. Comparison of stress distributions in other cases	28
Table 1. Measurements of miniscrew samples	7
Table 2. Material properties used in this study	14
Table 3. Thickness of cortical bone & periodontium.....	16
Table 4. The parameters of alveolar trabecular bone	16
Table 5. Software & hardware used in this study	18
Table 6. Numbers of node & element	19

1.	.....	51
2.	.....	51
3.	.....	51
4.	.....	51
5.	.....	51
6.	.....	51

(Miniscrew)

(surrounding bone) (stress distribution)
 , , (osseointegration)
 (secondary stability)
 CATIA FEMAP (stainless steel)
 (diameter), (length), (pitch),
 (screw thread shape) (finite
 element analysis) .

(isotropic) 가
 가 (optimum geometry) .
 ,
 가
 .

1. 가 가 .
- 2.
3. 가
가 8mm 가 .
0.4mm
가 .
4. 가
가
가
가
5. 가
가
가
가
6. 가
가
가
1.4 - 2.0mm
6.5 - 7.0mm . 0.5 - 0.6mm

가

.

: (miniscrew), , ,

(Miniscrew)

()

가

. Head gear

Gainsforth Higley(1945)가 vitallium screw

가

. 1960 Branemark (osseointegration)

Linkow(1969), Smith(1977), Sherman(1978), Gray

(1983), Turley (1988)

endosseous implant가 Roberts

(Roberts , 1984, 1989) (Roberts , 1990)

implant가 가 가

implant 가

Creekmore Eklund(1983)가 vitallium bone screw 10
 Block Hoffman(1995)
 onplant 가
 endosseous implants 가
 가
 implant
 가 . Wehrbein (1996, 1998)
 orthosystem 가 implant
 Kanomi(1997) 가 가 mini - implant
 (Ohmae , 2001). mini - plate(Umemori , 1998),
 miniscrew(Costa , 1998), micro - implants(Park , 2002)
 (,
 2001)
 200 - 300g implants
 (De Pauw , 1999) (Singer , 2000) 400g
 (Higuchi Slack, 1991)
 100 - 500g
 가

(pathologic bone resorption) 가
(Geng , 2001), 가
(marginal alveolar bone) (fracture)
pull - out
force (You , 1994) bone screw
(Saka, 2000) screw
(distribution) 가
(finite element analysis, FEA)

(stress)

(Meredith, 1998)

1.

가.

OSTEOMED

1.2mm

1.6mm

(default)

(Fig.1)

500g

(Fig.2).

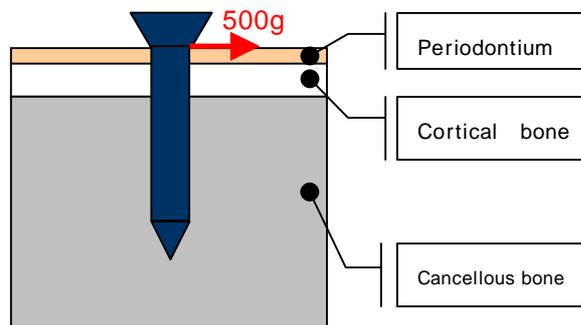


Fig. 1. Schematic illustration of experimental method

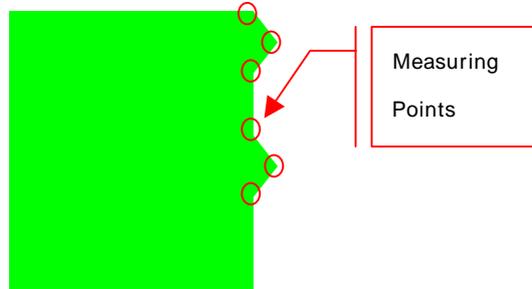


Fig. 2. Section of miniscrew

(helix)

(ring)

(Fig.6).

가

가

가

(optimum geometry)

가

(Geometry Model)

가

4가

(parameter)

(case)

(default)

1.0mm(), 6.0mm(), 0.5mm(), Tri90()

가

10X15mm

1/2

(length parameter)가 12mm

10.5mm

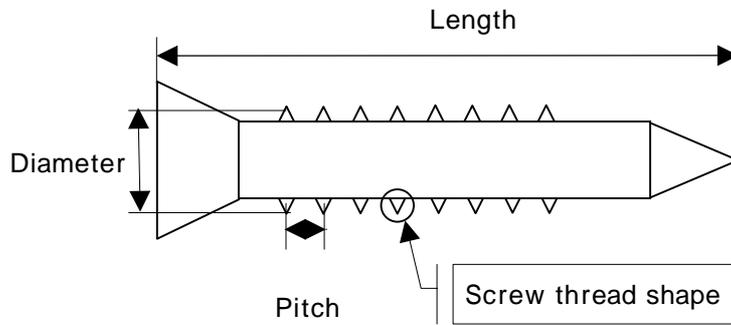


Fig. 3. Diagram of miniscrew features

(1) (Diameter Parameter)

(screw thread)

(dimension) (Table 1).

Table 1. Measurements of miniscrew samples

	Diameter(mm)	Length(mm)	Pitch(mm)	Screw Thread Height/Radius
1.6x6.0mm	1.6	6.0	0.817	0.394
1.2x7.8mm	1.2	7.8	0.580	0.528

가 1.2mm

$$\left(\quad \right) / \left(\quad \right) = 0.528$$

(flat) 가 가

(Fig.4).

2.0mm, 1.6mm, 1.2mm, 1.0mm, 0.8mm 5가

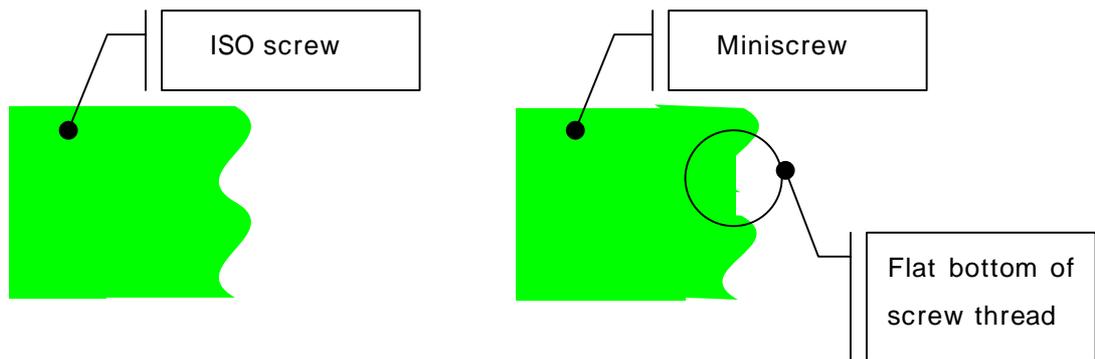


Fig. 4. Schematic illustrations of ISO screw & miniscrew

(2) (Length Parameter)

6.0mm, 7.0 mm, 8.0 mm, 10.0 mm 12.0mm

5가

(3) (Pitch Parameter)

1.6X6.0mm 0.817mm ,
0.700mm, 0.600mm, 0.580 mm, 0.500 mm, 0.400mm 6가 .

(4) (Shape Parameter)

TriISO, Tri60, Tri90, Lad90, Mix, Rec
6가 . (Diameter parameter)

TriISO: 가 .

가 60 가 (Tri60)

Tri60: 60 가 .

Tri90: 90 가 .

Lad90: 가 90 .

Mix:

가 head 30 tip 45 .

Rec: .

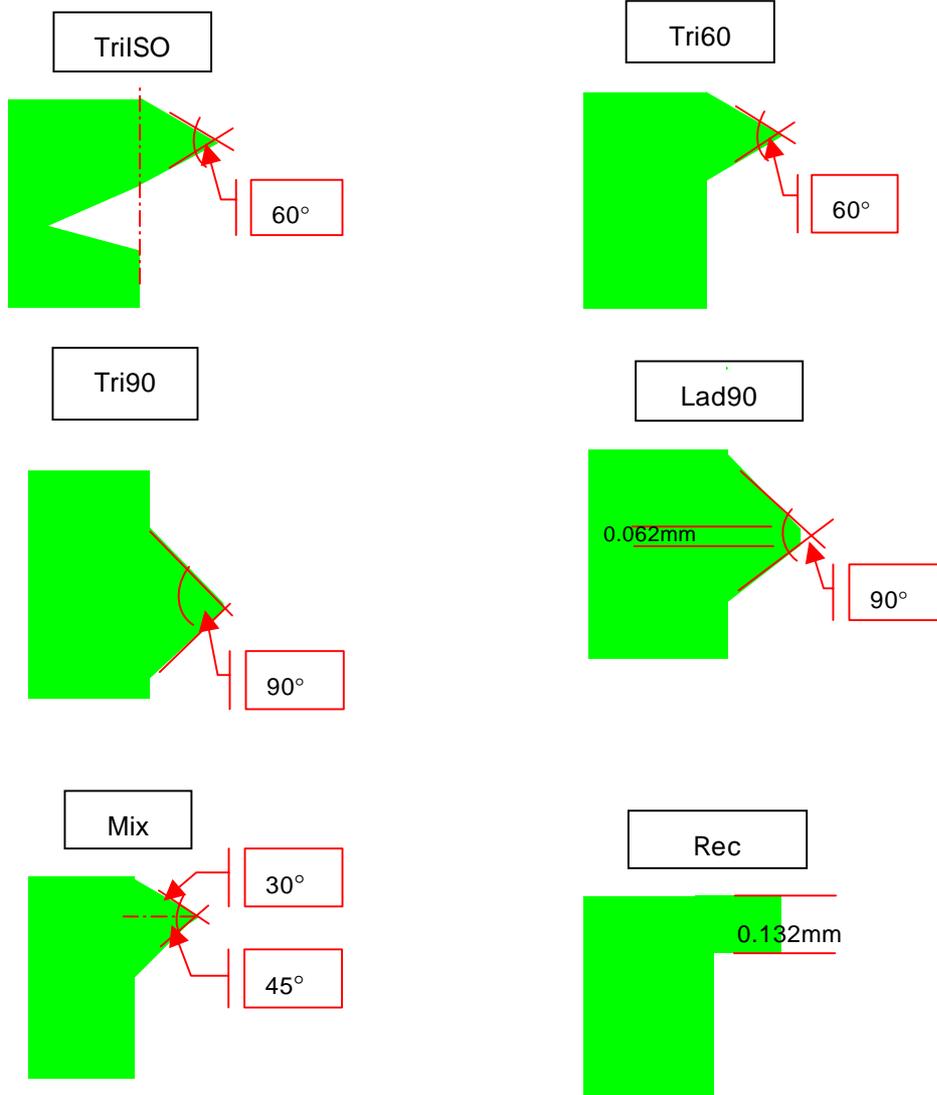


Fig. 5. Schematic illustrations of screw thread shapes

(default model)

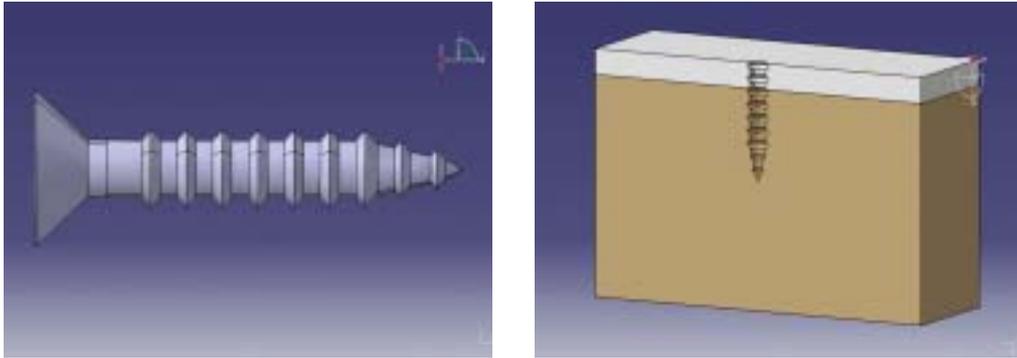


Fig. 6. Schematic illustrations of default model

가 , ,
4가 가
(optimum geometry)

(1) (Optimization)

(optimum geometry) 1.0mm(),
8.0mm(), 0.580mm(), Lad90() .

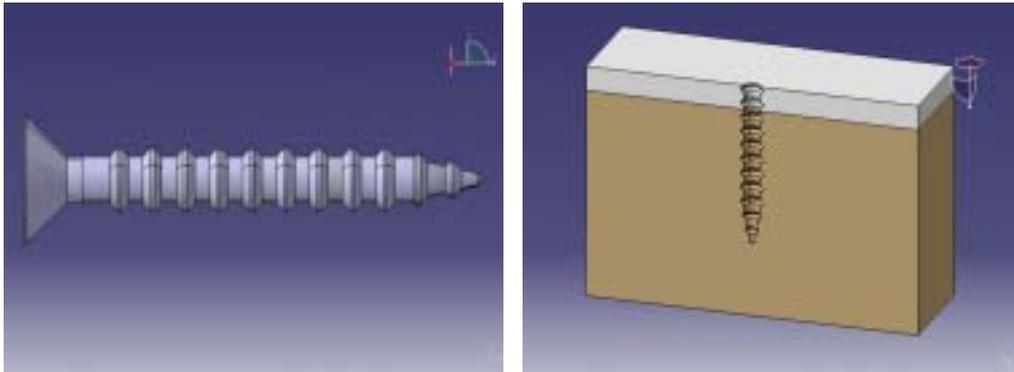


Fig. 7. Schematic illustrations of optimization model

(2) (Helix)

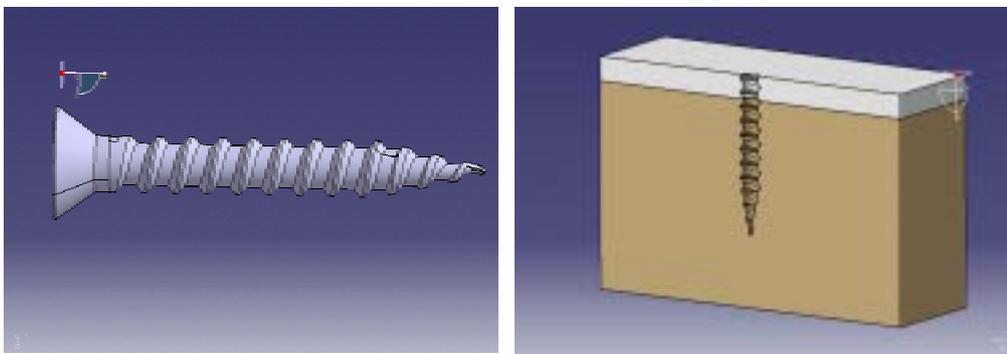


Fig. 8. Schematic illustrations of miniscrew with helix

(3) (Honeycomb)

(Moon, submitted)

3

5X15X6mm (volume ratio)가 31.4%
CATIA inertia function (homogeneous)
(가) 300 μ m, (space)
0.55mm parameter

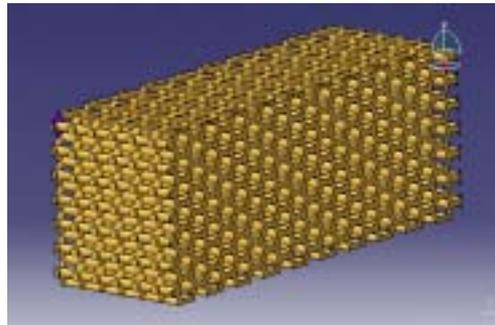


Fig.9. Schematic illustration of trabecular bone in this study

(Load & Constraint)

1/2 500g 250g
CATIA Sine Bearing
Load FEMAP

가
Symmetry

가

Element , FEMAP CATIA SPIDER
CATIA

2.

가. (Material properties of miniscrew)

(material properties) (Table 2).

Table 2. Material properties used in this study

Material	Elastic modulus	Poisson's ratio	Author
Cortical bone	1.34e10 N/m ²	0.3	cook et al(1982)
Trabecular bone	1.37e09 N/m ²	0.31	Borchers & Reichart(1993)
Titanium	1.14e11 N/m ²	0.34	Farag(1997)
Stainless steel	1.93e11 N/m ²	0.31	Farag(1997)

(material) (titanium)
 (stainless steel) 가 .

가

(Fig. 10).

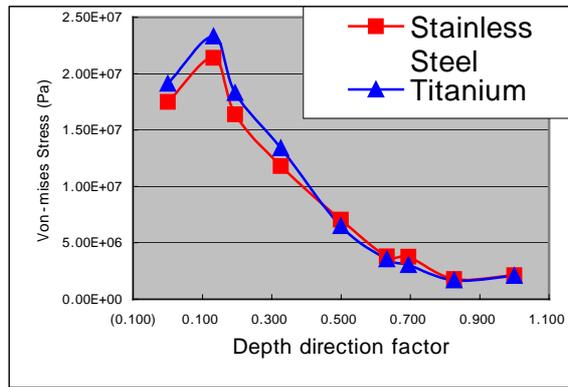


Fig. 10. Comparision of titanium and stainless steel in FEA

. (Quality & quantity of surrounding bone)

가

가

cadaver

(2002)

(Table 3).

Table 3. Thickness of cortical bone & periodontium

Material	Thickness
Periodontium	0.75 mm
Cortical bone	1.0 mm

1998). 가 (isotropic) (Patra , (anisotropic) 가 가 . 3 (honeycomb shape) (Table 4).

Table 4. The parameters of alveolar trabecular bone

Alveolar trabecular bone	
Trabecular thickness	300μm
Trabecular separation	0.55mm
Bone volume fraction	31.4%

, , ,
 가
 가 .
 .
 가 .
 , 가
 .
 CATIA FEMAP 가
 software . CATIA
 가 CAD/CAE (solutions)
 . FEMAP
 Windows (pre/post - processor) CATIA

(Table 5).

Table 5. Software & hardware used in this study

	Tool	Company	Name of Tool
Software	CAD/CAE Solutions	Dassault System	CATIA Solutions V5 R9
	Pre/Post - processor	EDS	FEMAP Version7.1
	Solver	MSC.software	MSC.Nastran Version70.5
	CPU	RAM	Video Board
Hardware	PentiumIII 833Mhz	RDRAM 1024Mb	ATI FireGL 8800

(Finite Element Model)

(1) Node & Element

node element (Table 6).

(2) Element

element Tet4, Hex8, SPIDER, Bar 가 .

Tet4: Tetrahedral Element 4

Hex8: Hexahedral Element 8

SPIDER: CATIA GAS 가

. 4 3 (line)
가 .

Bar 1 MSC.Nastran CBAR .

Table 6. Numbers of node & element

Case	Number of Node	Number of Element			
		Tet4	Hexa8	SPIDER	Bar
2.0mm	4815	18873	X	1381	X
1.6mm	3304	12097	X	833	X
1.2mm	2213	7862	X	536	X
1.0mm	5653	21877	X	1738	X
0.8mm	9548	39697	X	1217	X
6.0mm	5689	21728	X	1796	X
7.0mm	3152	11025	X	836	X

8.0mm	2686	8775	X	756	X
10.0mm	2698	9125	X	904	X
12.0mm	2729	9838	X	993	X
0.817mm	2225	8177	X	413	X
0.700mm	2772	10244	X	567	X
0.600mm	3598	12014	X	602	X
0.580mm	2285	11101	X	558	X
0.500mm	4209	15322	X	1532	X
0.400mm	3302	11945	X	857	X
Trilso	2346	8436	X	526	X
Tri60	2373	8590	X	568	X
Tri90	4209	15322	X	1532	X
Lad90	2252	8087	X	487	X
Mix	2330	8456	X	527	X
Rec	2488	8841	X	717	X
Optimization	3535	12509	X	1197	X
Helix	4681	7693	1680	X	X
Honeycomb	8312	4392	728	X	8984
Titanium	3535	12509	X	1197	X

1. (Diameter Parameter)

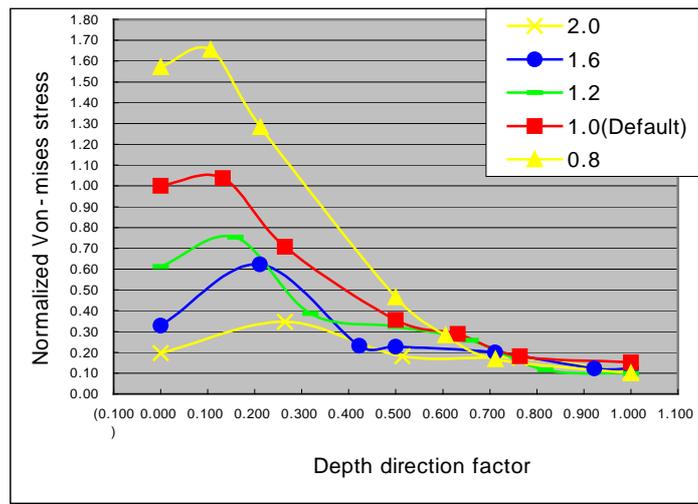


Fig.11 - 1. Comparison of stress distribution by diameter parameter

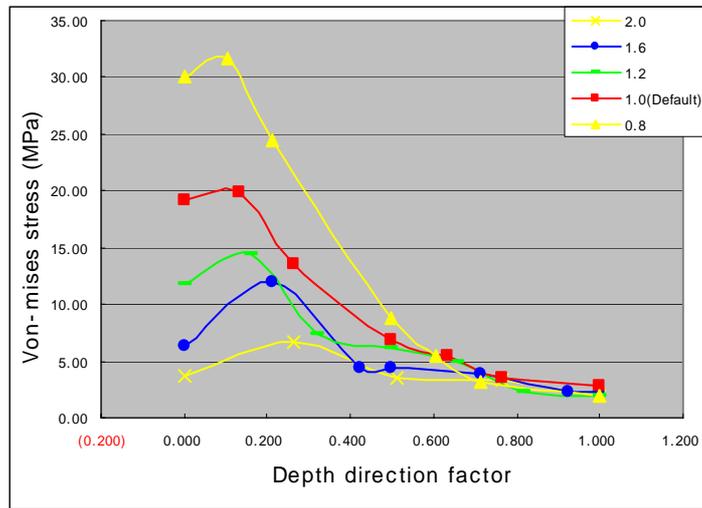


Fig.11 - 2. Comparison of stress distribution by diameter parameter

가

가 가 . 가

가 가가

가 .

가 .

0.8mm

1.2mm 2 가 1.6mm

4 가 가 . 가

가 .

가 .

0.6 factor

0.5 factor

가 가

3. (Pitch Parameter)

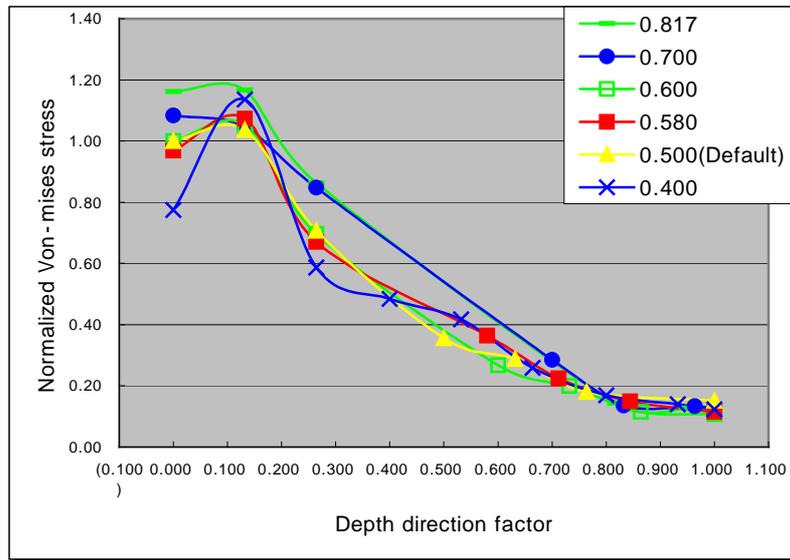


Fig. 13. Comparison of stress distribution by pitch parameter

1.0mm

1.0mm

0.817mm

가 .

0.0 factor 가

. 0.600mm 0.500mm 가

0.400mm .

, 가

가

0.600mm 0.500mm 가 .

0.400mm 가

가 .

0.8 factor 6가 가

. .

0.600mm 0.500mm 가

. .

4. (Shape Parameter)

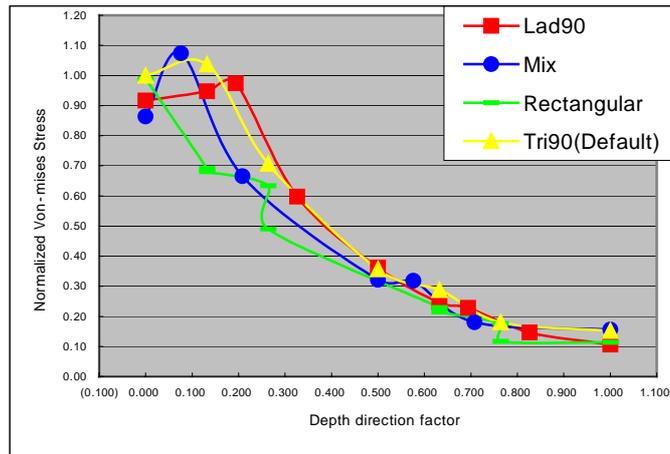
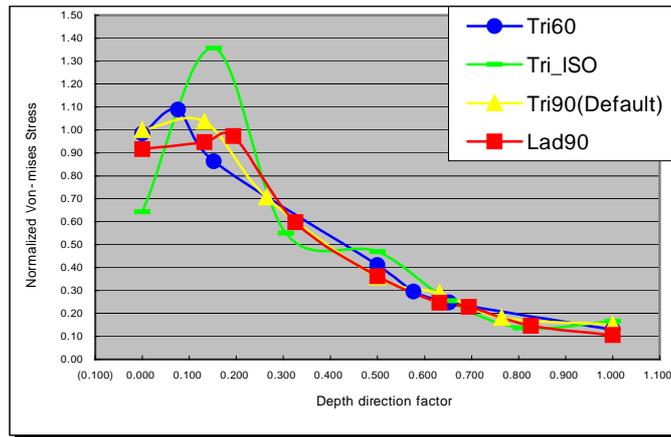


Fig. 14. Comparison of stress distribution by shape parameter

0.0 factor 6가 TriISO가 가

TriISO

2 가

가 .

Tri60, Mix, Tri90, Lad90

Mix

(Mix 30)

TriISO

가 .

가 .

Tri60 Mix

가

가 .

Lad90

가

가 .

0.0factor

Tri60

Tri90

10%

가

가

Rec

0.0factor

가

가 .

0.5 factor

5.

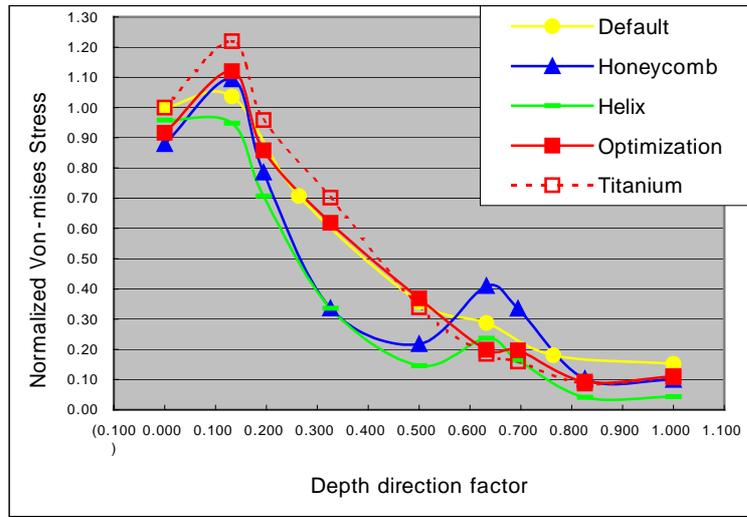


Fig. 15. Comparison of stress distribution in other cases

가

0.8 factor

가

1.0mm

가

6.0mm

8.0mm

.

가

15%

가

.

0.2 factor

0.8 factor

0.2~0.7 factor

가

.

가

가

가

.

.

1.

4 -

6가

가

가

가 가

()

Depth direction factor Normalized

Von - Mises Stress

. Normalized Von - Mises Stress

0.0 factor

. Depth direction factor

1.0mm

0.0~1.0 factor 가

Depth direction factor가 가

head
tip 가
3
1 Bar
가 Solid 가
가
가 CATIA(Elfini Solver),
MSC.Nastran70.5
CATIA 가 가
FEMAP(-) CATIA

가

2.

(technique factor)

(host factor)

pilot drilling

(Eriksson, 1983,

Kerawala, 1999)

(Bahr, 1989, 1990)

(Kuriakose , 1996, Jaques , 1997).

가

가

(transfer)

5가

가.

(Type of loading)

(anchorage control)

가

(FEA)

400g

가

500g

500g

가

(pathologic change)

1.4 - 5.0 MPa (stress)

(Rieger , 1990)

implants

(Hurzeler , 1998).

1.0mm

가 500g

500g

interface)

(Nature of miniscrew - bone

(bone)

가 .

(trabecular pattern)

(network)

가 .

(Patra , 1998).

(porous)

가

가

(algorithms)

(Sato ,

1999).

가

가

가 .

(Material properties of miniscrew)

.

가 .

가 가

가

(Fig.10).

가

(Young's Modulus) 가

가

(Quality & quantity of surrounding bone)

(Holmes Loftus, 1997, Lum Osier, 1992).

가

(1)

(Quantity of surrounding bone)

가 (Clelland , 1993).

(facial

type)

가 Masumoto (2001)

(anchorage control) 가 가
가
cadaver (2002)

(Table 2).

(2) (Quality of surrounding bone)

30% 가 가 20 -
(O'Mahony , 2001)
(bone volume)
(elastic modulus) (algorithm)
(Sato , 1999).

(compact) 가 가

(Moon , submitted) 3

(Geometry)

가

self - tapping

pilot drilling

가

(Meredith, 1998)

(local ischemia)

(Vaillancourt , 1996)

(Bahr,

1989)

2 -

3

가

(Majzoub ,

1999)

가

가

가

가

software

가 가

가

가

. 500g

0.8mm

32Mpa

1.0mm

20Mpa

(Fig. 11 - 2).

2.0mm

100 - 300g

1.4 - 2.0mm

가

8mm

가

6mm

8mm

20%

가 8mm

6.5mm

가

가

가 0.4mm

가

가

가

implants

(Chun , 2002)

가

가

1mm

0.4mm

가

가 0.5 - 0.6mm가

가

Chun (2002)

가

가

(flat bottom of screw thread) 가

가

가

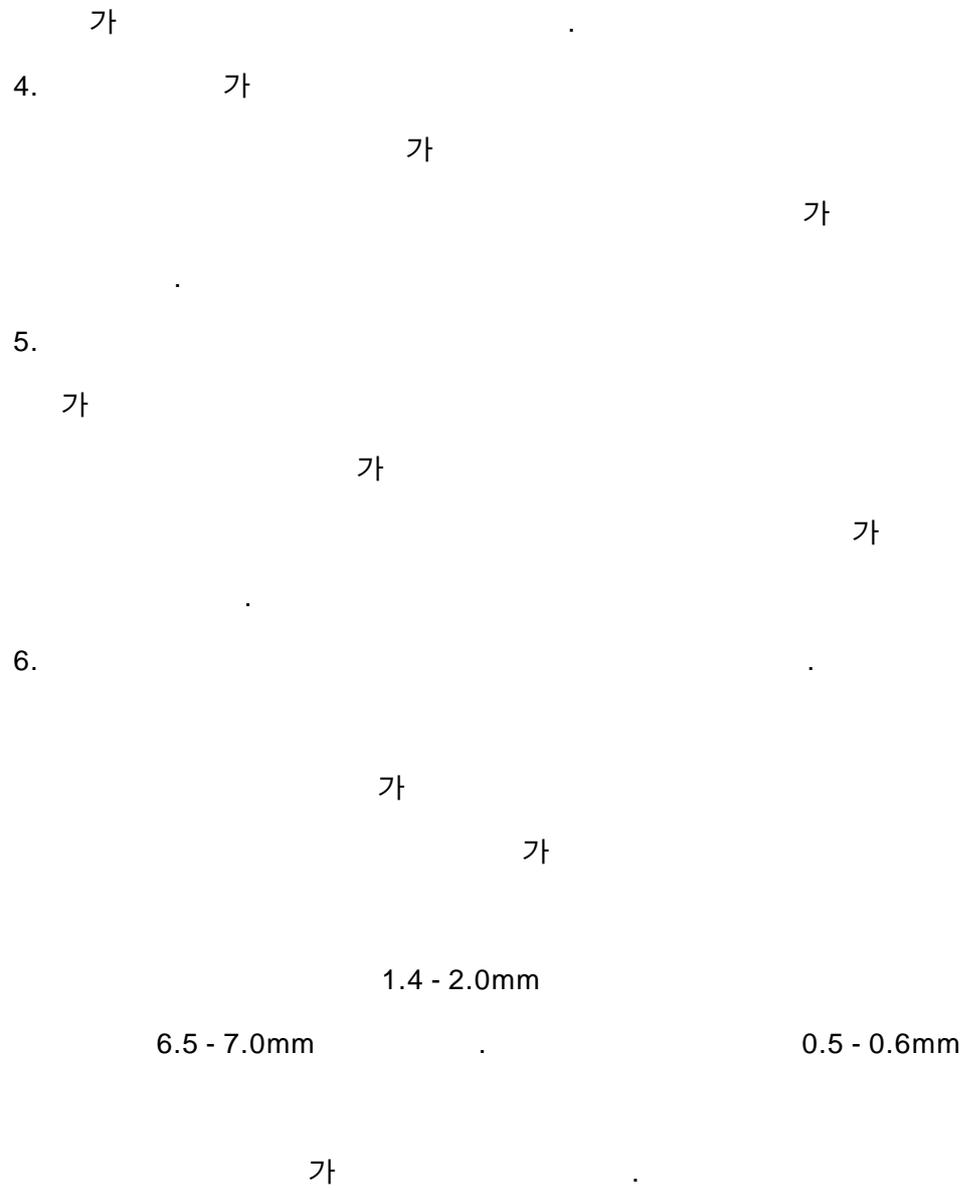
가

V.

, , (osseointegration)
가
(finite element analysis)

(isotropic) 가
가 (optimum geometry)
가
가
가

1. 가 가 .
2. 8mm
3. 가
0.4mm



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Von - Mises Stress

1. (Isometric General View of Default Model).

0 ~ 3e6 Pa

CATIA

2. (Isometric General View of Optimum Model).

0 ~ 3e6 Pa

CATIA

3. (Isometric General View of Helix Model).

0 ~ 3e6 Pa

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4. (Isometric Trabecular Bone View of Optimum Model).

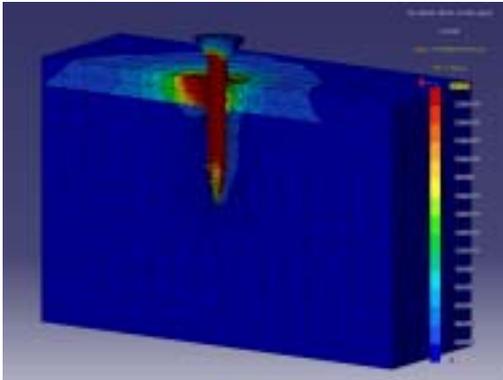
0 ~ 6e5 Pa . CATIA .
4 6 90%
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5. (Isometric Cortical Bone View of Default Model).

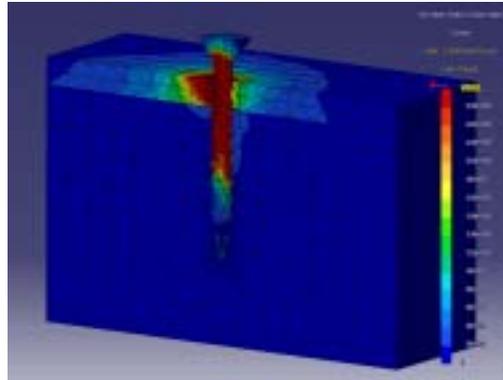
0 ~ 2e7 Pa . CATIA .

6. (Isometric Cortical Bone View of Optimum Model).

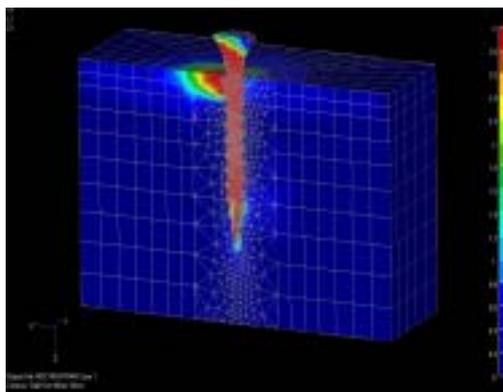
0 ~ 2e7 Pa . CATIA .
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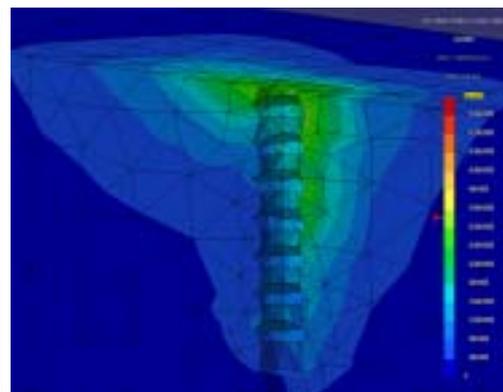
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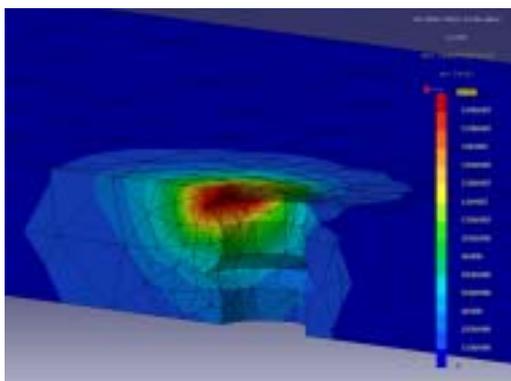
2.



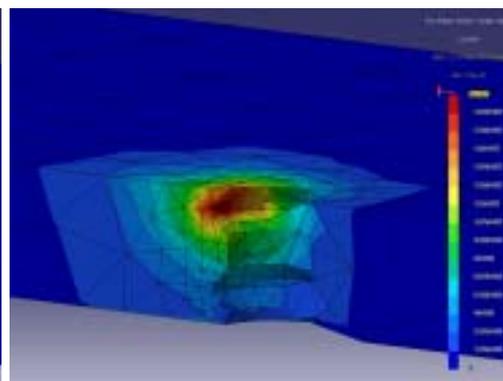
3.



4.



5.



6.

ABSTRACT

A design of miniscrew for anchorage control in orthodontic treatment

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(Directed by Hyoung Seon Baik, DDS, MSD, PhD.)

In this study, Stress distribution according to diameter, length, pitch , screw thread shape which were selected among many factors affecting primary stability of the miniscrew were compared by using the Finite Element Analysis(FEA) with the properties of stainless steel to investigate stress distribution in surrounding bone according to design, when applying the appropriate orthodontic force on the miniscrew. However secondary stability factors such as healing, bone formation, osseointegration was excluded.

The screw thread shape did not show a spiral form, but rather a ring form and assuming that the cortical and cancellous bone were isotropic , the stress distribution was compared according to the design of the miniscrew and the optimum case(optimum geometry) was calculated by each parameter. The case that screw thread shape was spiral form and

trabecular bone was reconstructed by assuming the cancellous bone was anisotropic was compared to the previous optimum geometry.

There may be slight difference between the actual intraoral operation environment and this study environment due to the much presumption according to the various condition, however it was helpful in analyzing the pattern and the following results were gathered.

1. Stress change by the change in diameter showed the largest value.
2. Stress change by the change of length was not large enough. There was no difference over 8mm in length.
3. As pitch decreased, stress at the highest point of cortical bone decreased. However, in 0.4mm, the stress at the tip of the first screw thread increased remarkably, therefore it showed very unstable distribution.
4. In the case which screw thread shape was triangular, the smaller the point angle was the larger stress change was at the tip of the first screw thread. Dull screw thread had better stress distribution. In addition, according to the shape of thread, stress distribution varied widely.

5. In most cases, the largest stress value was marked at the tip of first screw thread, not at the top of cortical bone. However, there was no specific relationship between stress change and parameters at these two points. According to the fact that stress was concentrated on these two points, the bone quality at the highest point in cortical bone is most important.

6. Second screw thread had little effect on stress distribution.

Reconstruction of experimental model has limitations and there are some differences between the actual application and the experimental model, because the stress in early phase of the orthodontic force applied was only observed. However, looking at the experimental results, it is good for the miniscrew that will be implanted in the maxillary posterior teeth to have a large diameter, but 1.4 - 2.0mm is appropriate diameter according to the applied orthodontic force and 6.5 - 7.0mm is sufficient length for anchorage. In addition, it is better for the stress distribution to position two screw threads, each being approximately 0.5 - 0.6mm in length in the cortical bone, the tip being dull. and the angle being large.

Key words: miniscrew, 3-dimensional finite element analysis, primary stability, stress distributions