



Mechanical Evaluation of Dental Implants

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The mechanical evaluation of dental implants holds a pivotal role in ensuring their long-term stability and integrity of dental implant treatments.

Keywords: Dental implants; Mechanical evaluation; Biomechanics; Osseo integration; Implant design; Materials, Load transfer

Introduction

Dental implants have revolutionized the field of dentistry by providing a robust solution for restoring missing teeth and enhancing oral health. These prosthetic devices are designed to mimic natural teeth in both form and function, enabling individuals to regain their confidence and enjoy improved chewing ability. While aesthetic considerations are important, the mechanical integrity of dental implants plays a pivotal role in their long-term success. This article delves into the critical aspects of mechanical evaluation of dental implants, shedding light on the factors that contribute to their stability, durability, and overall performance [1].

Together with the high rate of success of dental implants, and with their growing use comes an increased incidence of complications, among which the mechanical ones. Like any other mechanical structure, implants are likely to fracture upon extended use. This issue is seldom mentioned or addressed in the literature, as opposed to the so-called biological failure to be developed in the sequel. Therefore, this paper will survey the mechanical reliability of dental implants and address the specific issues of fracture, causes, mechanisms, and future solutions, all for a better control and performance [2].

Mechanical forces in oral environment

The oral environment is a dynamic and complex setting characterized by various mechanical forces. Chewing, biting, and even speaking subject dental implants to a range of stresses and strains. The mechanical evaluation of dental implants involves assessing their ability to withstand these forces without experiencing failures or compromising the surrounding bone and soft tissues. Understanding the biomechanics of these interactions is essential for predicting implant performance and longevity.

Osseointegration is a critical factor in achieving mechanical stability. Implant must become an integral part of the surrounding bone. Assessing the extent and quality of bone-implant contact involves assessing the extent and quality of bone-implant contact through imaging techniques and biomechanical analyses.

Bite force and fatigue resistance

Assessing the mechanical integrity of dental implants also involves simulating real-world scenarios to understand their resilience. Bite force analysis helps determine the maximum load an implant can bear without experiencing damage. Additionally, implants must withstand millions of chewing cycles over their lifespan. Fatigue resistance testing is crucial to ensure that the implant can endure repeated loading without deterioration [6].

Implant-abutment complex

The connection between the implant and abutment is another critical mechanical consideration. The implant-abutment interface experiences significant forces during mastication and must remain stable to prevent micro-movements that could compromise osseointegration. Different connection designs, such as external hex, internal hex, and Morse taper, offer varying levels of mechanical stability and stress distribution. Evaluating the performance of these

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