

Raspodjela sila aktivnih ploča s ugrađenim lepezastim Paganijevim vijkom

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Sažetak

Provđena je eksperimentalna raščlamba veličine i distribucije sila nastalih djelovanjem aktivnih ploča u koje je bio simetrično i asimetrično ugrađen vijak po Paganiju.

Željelo se utvrditi ovisnost veličine sile o sidrištu, odnosno o načinu ugradnje vijaka i rezanja akrilatne baze.

Rezultati mjerjenja pokazali su razmjerno velike sile, koje su objema vrstama vijaka gotovo jednakih iznosa na objema stranama. Sile su u početku razmjerno velike, ali se zbog opadajućeg karaktera brzo smanjuju.

Ključne riječi: ortodontske sile, aktivne ploče, elektrootpornički tenzometar, lepezasti vijak po Paganiju

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Orthodontic instruments act on the forces, which are transmitted by the teeth and other structures of the orofacial system. Depending on the type of orthodontic instrument used, the force may be functional or mechanical (1).

Mechanical forces are produced by the action of fixed and active elements on the mobile orthodontic instruments, i.e. by the addition of active elements to the orthodontic instruments. These active elements can be of various types, such as orthodontic wires and orthodontic brackets.

There is no information about the magnitude and distribution of these forces in the literature. It is known that Witta (1966) has published results of experiments on the distribution of forces in orthodontic instruments. In these experiments, the distribution of forces was determined by the addition of active elements to the orthodontic instruments. The results showed that the distribution of forces was similar in all types of orthodontic instruments, regardless of the type of active element used.

Pavlin and Vukičević (1998) used a holographic interferometry method to analyze the distribution of forces in orthodontic instruments. They found that the distribution of forces was similar in all types of orthodontic instruments, regardless of the type of active element used.

According to the results of the experiments, the distribution of forces in orthodontic instruments is similar in all types of orthodontic instruments, regardless of the type of active element used. The distribution of forces is similar in all types of orthodontic instruments, regardless of the type of active element used.

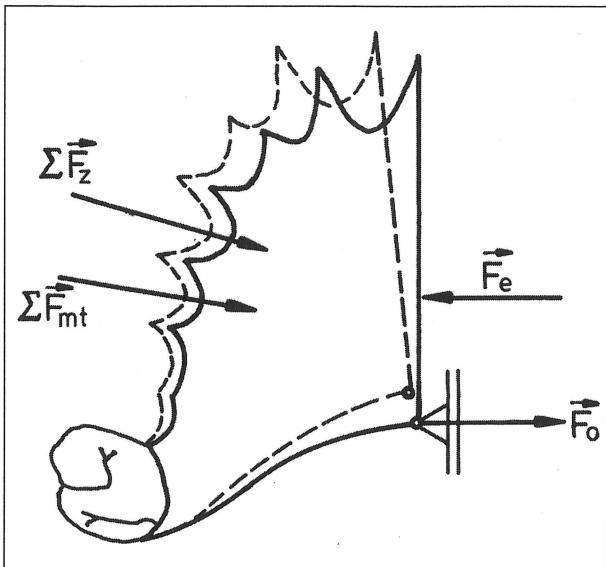
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Materijal i postupak

Analizirana je distribucija sile nastalih djelovanjem simetrično i asimetrično ugrađenoga lepezaštoga vijka po Paganiju metodom elektrootporničkih tenzometara (strain gauge).

Raščlambom opterećenja ploče sa simetričnim lepezastim vijkom po Paganiju (Slika 1) vidljivo je da osim rezultirajuće sile zuba i mekih tkiva, te sile vijka, djeluje i sila u zglobu koji povezuje lijevu i desnu stranu naprave.



Slika 1. Opterećenje ploče sa simetričnim vijkom po Paganiju

Figure 1. Load upon the plate with symmetrical screw according to Pagani

Time problem ravnoteže jedne strane naprave postaje staticki neodređen, tj. ne može se riješiti samo statickim jednadžbama već rješenje ovisi o pomacima. Zbog toga je i kod približne raščlambe ponašanja, pri opterećenju potrebno voditi računa o kinematici naprave, jer distribucija sile ovisi o pomacima naprave. Zbog velike površine korjenova prvih gornjih molara očekivati je da će naprava oko njih rotirati, što bi prouzročilo pomak šarnirskoga zgloba i postavljanje naprave u novi anteriorniji položaj. To bi pak moglo uvjetovati širenje interkaninog sektora i protruziju frontalnih zuba.

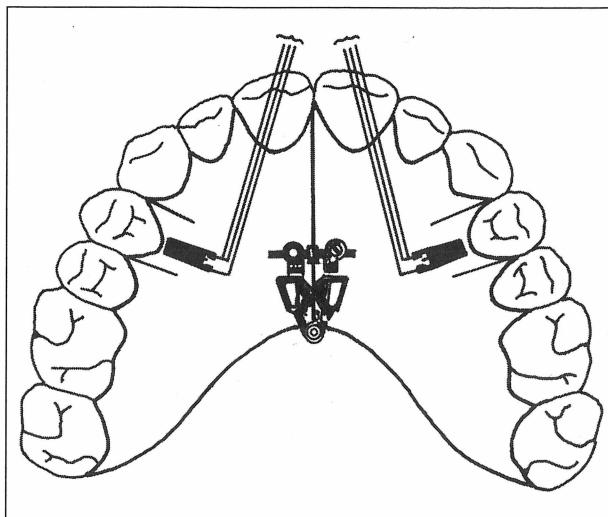
Raščlamba djelovanja asimetričnog vijka po Paganiju mnogo je kompleksnija. Moguće je da drugačiji smjer djelovanja vijka utječe na iznose veličina sile na lijevoj i desnoj strani naprave, ali je zak-

ljučke teško donositi na osnovi teoretskih razmatraњa. Vjerovatnije je da asimetrični oblik vijka uvjetuje drugačije smjerove sile lijevo i desno.

Eksperimenti bi trebali razjasniti utjecaj oblika lepezaštoga vijka na veličine sile lijevo i desno. Kao osobito zanimljivi zubi na kojima će se sila mjeriti, izabrani su prvi premolari obiju strana, koji su u smjeru djelovanja simetričnoga lepezaštoga vijka, gdje se prepostavlja najveća sila. Na tome mjestu lakše je opaziti eventualne razlike u iznosima sile lijevo i desno.

U ortodontske naprave ugrađeni su davači s tenzometrima. Prigodom njihove ugradnje nastojali smo koliko je bilo moguće ne mijenjati dimenzije naprave, niti njezin oblik, da ne bi nastale promjene kinematickih osobina. Na temelju prijašnjih istraživača (10), tenzometri su uljeveni u akrilat jer je oblik naprave prikladan za taj način aplikacije. Pri aktivaciji vijka, naime, akrilat se zbog otpora deformira, pa sila kojom ploča djeluje na zube proizlazi iz elastičnosti akrilata.

Mjerni su senzori i kod jedne i kod druge naprave postavljeni u razini prvih premolara (Slika 2). Akrilat je razrezan oko mjernoga senzora u smjeru



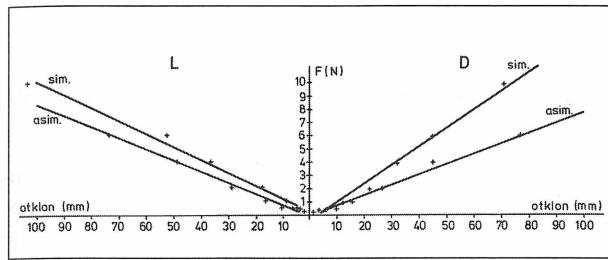
Slika 2. Shema mjerjenja na ploči sa simetričnim vijkom po Paganiju

Figure 2. Layout of the measurement on a plate with symmetrical screw according to Pagani

djelovanja sile, što je omogućilo registrirati silu kojom naprava djeluje na prve molare i isključilo utjecaj deformacija u drugim dijelovima naprave, zbog djelovanja na druge zube. Početni dio mjernih vodova također je uljeven u akrilat da njegovo pote-

zanje ne bi utjecalo na iznos mjernog signala. Baždarenje je provedeno u metalnom okviru, na načelu vase (10, 11).

Rezultati baždarenja (Slika 3) obrađeni su programom linearne regresije, kojim se kroz mjerne



Slika 3. Rezultati baždarenja ugrađenih davača
Figure 3. Results of calibration of built-in transducers

točke provlači pravac koji najbolje zadovoljava sve mjerne vrijednosti. Kao pokazatelj podudarnosti rezultata baždarenja, s dobivenim pravcem izračunan je i koeficijent korelacije koji pokazuje rasipanje rezultata mjerjenja. Postoji visoka pouzdanost mjerjenja, budući da koeficijenti korelacije pokazuju linearno ponašanje davača.

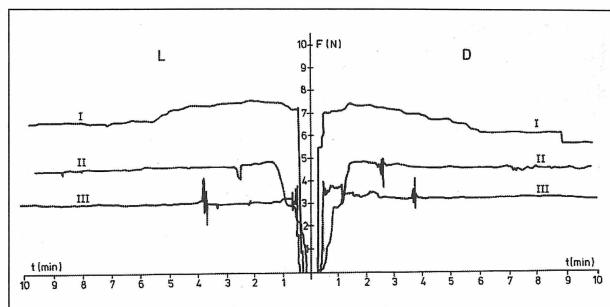
Mjerena u usnoj šupljini registrirana su mernim pojačalom KWS/6T-5 i x-y pisačem, Goertz servogor 2, a u davače su ugrađeni tenzometri LY 1.5/120 HBM i to u konfiguraciji polumosta, što je omogućilo potpunu temperaturnu kompenzaciju.

Mjerena su provedena na ispitniku u dobi od 15 godina. Naprava je prilagođena u ustima, tako da nije proizvodila nikakvu silu. Nakon toga je aktiviran vijak za jednu četvrtinu okreta, kao što je i inače uobičajeno, te je naprava aplicirana u usta ispitnika. Sila je registrirana na mernom pojačalu i pisaču, simultano na obje strane, uporabom dvaju kanala mernih instrumenata. Mjerena su se provodila u sljedećim intervalima: 10 minuta mjerjenje, 10 minuta stanka, ponovno 10 minuta mjerjenje, 10 minuta stanka, te ponovno 10 minuta mjerjenje.

Rezultati i rasprava

Rezultati eksperimenta prikazani su na Slikama 4 i 5.

Sile koje nastaju djelovanjem ploče sa simetričnim vijkom po Paganiju (Slika 4) razmjerno su velikih iznosa. Nakon aplikacije aktivirane naprave re-



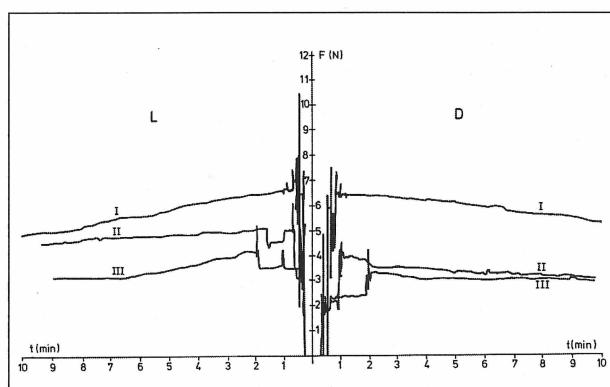
Slika 4. Registracija sile aktivne ploče sa simetričnim vijkom po Paganiju
Figure 4. Recording of strains of an active plate with symmetrical Pagani screw

gistrirani su iznosi od gotovo 8N, i lijevo i desno. Sila nakon prvih deset minuta opada na oko 7N.

Druge mjerene pokazuju nešto niže vrijednosti, ali bez tendencije opadanja. Sila je gotovo stalno oko 5N.

Treće mjerene pokazuju da se je sila ipak smanjila i to na oko 3 do 3.5N.

Rezultati mjerena sila na ploči s asimetričnim vijkom po Paganiju (Slika 5) bitno se ne razlikuju.



Slika 4. Registracija sile aktivne ploče sa asimetričnim vijkom po Paganiju
Figure 4. Recording of strains of an active plate with asymmetrical Pagani screw

Vrijednosti su nešto manje, ali nema razlike u veličini sile lijevo i desno. Početni iznosi su oko 7N, na objema stranama, sila također opada vrlo polagano kao i kod asimetričnog vijka, a u zadnjem je mjerenu registrirano oko 3N na objema stranama.

Rezultati mjerena pokazali su relativno velike sile, koje su u obje vrste vijaka gotovo jednakih iznosa na objema stranama. Što se tiče simetričnog vijka po Paganiju, to se moglo i prepostaviti, ali zbog go-

tovo nemoguće teoretske raščlambe djelovanja asimetrično lepezastog vijka, to je zanimljiv nalaz. Možda se u kasnijoj fazi terapije mijenjaju i veličine sila zbog promjene njihova smjera i položaja šarnirskoga zgloba, ali budući da su mjerena provedena u početnoj fazi, to ostaje nedorečeno.

Početni relativno veliki iznosi sila brzo se smanjuju, što govori u prilog prepostavci da početna sila izaziva inicijalno pomak zuba za širinu parodontnog prostora (12-15), a možda i ugibanje cijelog alveolarnog nastavka te udaljenih struktura (3,4,10,11).

Apsolutne iznose veličina sila izmjerena u ovom eksperimentu teško je usporediti s prijašnjim nalazima. Naime, Hicks (16) je registrirao silu od 9N po zubu na svakoj strani, i to stalnu, ali na napravi za forsirano širenje.

Isaacson i sur. (17) tvrde da svaki puni okret vijka na napravi za forsirano širenje inducira silu od 13 do čak 45N.

Cotton (18) navodi da aktivna ploča s vijkom za transverzalno širenje proizvodi silu od 4,5 do 9N.

Šlaj i sur. (19) su eksperimentalnom raščlambom distribucije sila na aktivnoj ploči sa simetrično ugrađenim vijkom za transverzalno širenje registrirali silu od 8N neposredno nakon aplikacije naprave. Sila je postupno opadala tako da je u petom mjerenu registrirana vrijednost od 5N. Kod asimetrično ugrađenog vijka bitno je veća sila registrirana na strani na koju je pomaknut vijak i to od 10N, dok je na drugoj strani registrirano samo 6,5N.

Witt (2) je mjerio silu koja nastaje djelovanjem T-ploče za protruziju dvaju gornjih središnjih sječutica. Nakon aktivacije vijka registrirana je sila od oko 3N, koja se s vremenom smanjuje pa u drugom mjerenu iznosi nešto manje od 2,5 N.

Zaključak

Na temelju provedene teoretske raščlambe i eksperimentalnog mjerena sila moguće je zaključiti sljedeće:

1. Mjerena sila aktivnih mobilnih ortodontskih naprava mogu se djelotvorno provesti davačima temeljenim na elektrootporničkim tenzometrima.
2. Drugačiji smjer djelovanja naprave kod asimetričnog vijka po Paganiju ne utječe na iznose veličina sila lijevo i desno.

3. Sile kojima djeluju aktivne ortodontske naprave u početku su razmjerno velike, ali se zbog opadajućega karaktera brzo smanjuju, te se gotovo sa sigurnošću može pretpostaviti da kod pravilne uporabe ne mogu izazvati oštećenja zuba i popratnih struktura usne šupljine.

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Strain Distribution of Active Plates with Built-In Fan Screw According to Pagani

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Summary

An experimental analysis of the values and distribution of strains produced by the action of active plates with symmetrically and asymmetrically built-in screw according to Pagani was performed, to determine the strain dependence on the anchorage, i.e. on the way of screw building-in and acrylate base cut. Measurement results showed relatively high strains, which had almost identical values on both sides and with both types of screw. Initially, the strains were relatively high, but were rapidly reduced due to their decreasing character.

Key words: *active plate, strain, distribution*

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Orthodontic appliances exert a certain strain, i.e. system of strains, upon the teeth and other structures of the orofacial system. These strains can be functional or mechanical, depending on the type of appliance (1).

Mechanical strains are generated by fixed and active removable appliances, i.e. by built-in active elements, such as various types of springs and screws. There is only rare literature data on their magnitude and distribution. In 1966, Witt described results of the measurement of strains produced by the action of a plate with a screw for protrusion of the upper central incisors (2). Using the method of holographic interferometry, Pavlin and Vukičević analyzed the action of symmetrically and asymmetrically cut active plate, and found the way of screw insertion to have no effect on the distribution of the strain exerted by the appliance (3,4).

Active plate modifications are differentiated according to their active elements, most frequently the screw (5-8).

Besides the type, the action of the screw greatly depends on the way it is incorporated into the active plate, as well as on a variety of possible cuts of the plate acrylate base, allowing the screw to be used for asymmetrical or symmetrical extension of the jaw, shift of one or more teeth (8,9), etc.

Clinical experience has shown the action of the symmetrical and asymmetrical screw to differ and to lead to different shifting of the teeth. Therefore, our experiments were so designed as to reveal the distribution, i.e. possible differences between the left and right side, in addition to absolute value of the strain.

Material and Method

Distribution of strains produced by a symmetrically and asymmetrically built-in fan-shaped screw, according to Pagani, was determined using an electrical resistance strain gauge.

Analysis of the load upon a plate with a symmetrical fan-shaped screw, according to Pagani (Figure 1), showed the strain in the joint connecting the left and right side of the appliance to be active, in addition to the resultant strain of the teeth and soft tissues, and the strain exerted by the screw.

This made the problem of unilateral balance of the appliance statically indeterminable, as it depends on the shifts and cannot be solved by statical equations alone. Therefore, even an approximation of the appliance action requires its kinematics to be taken into consideration on loading, because the strain distribution depends on the shifts of the appliance. Due to the large root surface of the first upper molars, the appliance should be expected to rotate around them, which would lead to the hinge joint shift and placement of the appliance into a new anterior position. This, in turn, might cause widening of the intercanine sector and protrusion of the anterior teeth.

Analysis of the action of asymmetrical screw according to Pagani is more complex. It may be that a different direction of the screw action affects the magnitude of the strain on the left and right sides of the device. Although no positive conclusions could be made on the basis of theoretical considerations alone. The asymmetrical shape of the screw probably leads to different strain directions left and right.

The aim of this study was to clarify the effect of the shape of a fan-like screw on the left and right strain value. Bilateral first premolars, situated ipsidirectionally with the symmetrical fan-shaped screw where the greatest strain is supposed to occur, were chosen as particularly interesting teeth on which to measure the strain, as the possible differences in the strain value on the left and right should be easier to detect at this site.

Transducers with strain gauges were built into orthodontic appliances. On their insertion, all efforts were made to avoid any changes in the appliance dimensions or shape, thus to prevent alterations in its kinematic properties. Based on previous experience (10), strain gauges were cast in acrylic, as the shape of the device is suitable for such a method of application. On screw activation, the acrylic is deformed due to resistance, so that the strain exerted by the plate upon the teeth originates from the acrylate elasticity.

In both devices, measuring sensors were placed at the level of first molars (Figure 2). Acrylic was cut around the measuring sensor in the direction of the strain, which allowed the strain exerted by the device upon first molars to be registered, at the same time eliminating the effect of deformities in other parts of the device, caused by its action on other teeth. The initial section of measuring lines was also cast in acrylic to prevent its stretch to influence the magnitude of the measuring signal. Calibration was performed in a metal housing, on the balance principle (10,11).

Results of calibration (Figure 3) were processed using a linear regression method, where a line meeting all the measured values was run through the points of measurement. Along with the line obtained, a correlation coefficient indicating dispersion of the measurement results was also calculated, as an indicator of consistency between the results and calibration. As the coefficient of correlation showed a linear transducer pattern, the measurements performed were found to be highly reliable.

Measurements in the oral cavity were registered by a KWS/6T-5 measuring amplifier and a Goertz Servogor x-y printer, whereas LY 1.5/120 HBM strain gauges were built in the transducers in a semi-bridge configuration, which allowed full temperature compensation.

Measurements were carried out on a 15-year-old subject. The device was adjusted to his mouth, so that no strain would be produced. The screw was then activated by a quarter of a full turn, as usual, and the device was inserted into the subject's mouth. The strain was recorded on the measuring amplifier and printer, simultaneously on both sides, using two channels of the measuring instruments. Measurements were performed alternating 10-min measurement intervals and 10-min break intervals.

Results and Discussion

Results of the study are shown in Figures 4 and 5. The strains exerted by the action of the plate with symmetrical screw according to Pagani (Figure 4) had relatively high values. Upon the application of the activated device, values of almost 8N were recorded bilaterally. After the first ten minutes, the strain declined to about 7N.