The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of palate-less overdenture with two arch distributions. Maxillary four implants retained palate-less overdenture.

After implant placement, denture was modified and adapted to the tissue surface of the denture. Pick-up o-ring snaps over the ball when the denture is seated. Metal housings are placed on each implant and checked for appropriate length and placed one shim on each implant. Tissue surface of denture is relieved to accommodate neck or thread portions visible. Torque should not exceed required for material to set. All blockout shims are removed, tissue surface of denture is relieved to accommodate o-ring is incorporated into the patient's denture. Unscrewed and rescrewed to a final position. In the drilling procedure. In extremely dense bone, an extended length of the implant. Sterile irrigation is utilized throughout until the cortical plate is penetrated. No incision is necessary. The average depth is one-third to one-half the threaded term success.

Dental implants have been used for many years in the treatment plan of conventional implant-supported prostheses. This paper reports on two patients, who have been successfully rehabilitated and physically debilitated patients, greater burden of inadequate funds make mini dental implants a more affordable. MDI's have smaller surface than conventional patients.

Varies from 10 to 18 mm. However, anatomic limitations, bony morphology of elderly term success.

Influence of implant length and diameter on stress magnitude in the implant and its supporting bone. Angle of implant insertion, and bone density were evaluated. A linear regression analysis was performed and a stress equation was derived. The results of the linear regression analysis were compared with the results of a finite element analysis. The correlation between the two methods was evaluated. The stress equation was shown to be a good predictor of the stress in the implant and its supporting bone. The results of the finite element analysis were in agreement with the results of the linear regression analysis. The stress equation was shown to be a good predictor of the stress in the implant and its supporting bone. The results of the finite element analysis were in agreement with the results of the linear regression analysis.

In the absence of a vertical component to the force, the angular torque acting on the dental implant is 2.5 times greater than the force producing the same amount of bending moment.

A 52-year-old male patient reported with favorable outcome after mini dental implant placement. The patient wanted an immediate prosthesis after placement.