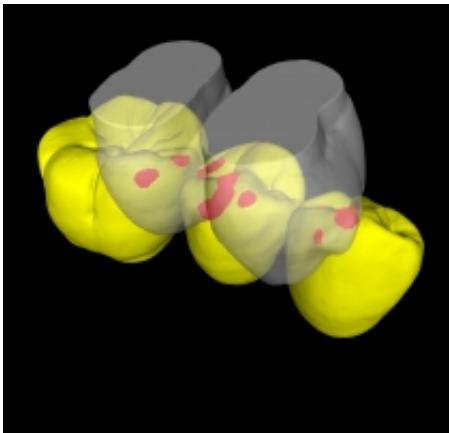


Study finds material loss protects teeth against fatigue failure

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Dental tissue and supporting structures of the second premolar of the right mandible after segmentation. Credit: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology

(Medical Xpress)—Scientists of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig and the Senckenberg Research Institute in Frankfurt together with dental technicians have digitally analysed modern human teeth using an engineering approach, finite element method, to evaluate the biomechanical behaviour of teeth under realistic loading. They report results, showing that very widespread loss of dental material (enamel and dentine) at the base of the crown might be linked to the reduction of tooth wear in our industrialised societies. The study is published today in the professional journal *PLoS ONE*.

Our teeth are important and expensive for us. In this respect aesthetic aspects are of major interest. A healthy dentition should show shiny white tooth crowns and possibly no occlusal wear. The evolutionary history of our dentition teaches us something different: natural tooth wear as an inevitable consequence of chewing food and habitat accompanying [human evolution](#) since ancient times.

"In our industrialised societies we find an increase in dental cervical defects", explains Ottmar Kullmer of the Senckenberg Research Institute: "Based on the results of our simulations of chewing loads, we assume that much of the enamel failure we find today frequently in tooth crowns is probably caused by cyclic tensile stresses during chewing."

The researchers used methods from engineering science ([Finite Element Analysis](#), FEA), after applying a new Software tool (Occlusal Fingerprint Analyser) developed in the Senckenberg Research Institute to precisely determine tooth to tooth contacts. "The computer simulation of chewing forces creates high tensile stresses exactly in the cervical areas where we frequently find tooth lesions in our teeth", reconsiders Stefano Benazzi of the [Max Planck](#) Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, who carried out the Finite Element Analysis. To investigate changes in the stress pattern in the same tooth crowns with varying tooth wear ages, two premolars were artificially abraded in the laboratory, based on their individual data of occlusal movement. So, it was possible to calculate the changes in the stress pattern, depending on the wear stage.

The stress in the teeth with advanced wear shows a far better distribution of the loads over the whole tooth crown, so that the tensile stresses will be remarkably reduced. "Evolutionary factors have apparently led to a quite successful compromise between material loss and longest possible preservation of function", says Benazzi. The extension of the lifespan and the quick changes in our lifestyle with a remarkable reduction in [tooth](#) wear present a major challenge for modern dentistry, say the

scientists.

More information: Benazzi S, Nguyen HN, Schulz D, Grosse IR, Gruppioni G, et al. (2013) The Evolutionary Paradox of Tooth Wear: Simply Destruction or Inevitable Adaptation? *PLoS ONE* 8(4): e62263. [doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0062263](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0062263)

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