

Bölüm 6

ÇOCUKLARDA AĞIZ DIŞ SAĞLIĞI VE BESLENME

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GİRİŞ

Diş çürüğü; beslenme ile alınan karbonhidratların bakteriler tarafından fermentasyonu sonucu açığa çıkan asitli ortamın kalsifiye dokuları çözmesi ile oluşan kronik bir hastalıktır (1). Çürük gelişimi için 4 faktör gereklidir. Bunlar; konak veya diş yüzeyi, asidojenik ve asidürik oral plak bakterileri, fermente olabilen diyet karbonhidratları ve süredir (2).

Erken çocukluk çağı çürüğü yetmiş bir aylık ve daha küçük çocuklarda bir veya daha fazla çürük, çürüğe bağlı diş kaybı veya dolgulu diş yüzeyi varlığı için kullanılan terimdir. Şiddetli erken çocukluk çağı çürüğü 3 yaşında 4, 4 yaşında 5 ve 5 yaşında en az 6 çürük, eksik veya dolgulu diş yüzey sayısı olarak isimlendirilir (3,4).

Çocuklar arasında en sık görülen kronik hastalık olan erken çocukluk çağı çürükleri gelişmiş ülkelerde prevalansı %1-12, daha az gelişmiş ülkelerde %70'dir (5). Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, okul çağı çocuklarının %60-90'ında diş çürükleri gözlendiğini bildirirken, Türkiye'de ise 2004 yılı verilerine göre 5 yaş grubunda erkeklerde %73,1, kızlarda %66,2 oranında diş çürüğü olduğu tespit edilmiştir (6,7).

Sağlıksız beslenme ve kötü oral hijyen alışkanlıklarının erken çocukluk çağı çürüğü ile ilişkili olduğu bildirilmiştir (8,9). Dişin yapısına, plak ve tükürüğün içeriği ve aynı zamanda pH'ına etki eden beslenme ağız ve diş sağlığı özellikle de diş çürükleri ile yakından ilişkilidir (10).

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Ailelerin deęerlendirildięi bir alıřmada ebeveynlerin %80'inin řekerin zararlarını bildięi, %42'sinin ocuklarının řeker tüketimini kısıtladıkları, %79'unun diř ürüklerine zayıf oral hijyenin neden olduęu bilgisine sahip oldukları tespit edilmiřtir (93).

Meřrubat tüketen ocuklarda süt ve %100 doęal meyve sularını tüketenlere göre ürük riski daha yüksek olarak bulunmuřtur (94). Diř hekimleri, Amerikan Pediyatristler Akademisi'nin rehberlerinde önerdięi gibi meřrubat yerine %100 doęal meyve sularının tüketilmesini tavsiye etmelidir (95).

Bir saęlık profesyoneli tarafından belirtilmedike 1 yařından küçük ocuklara meyve suyu verilmemelidir. Günlük kullanım 1-3 yař arası ocuklar için günde 113,40 gr, 4-6 yař arası ocuklar için günde 113,40-170,10 gr, 7 yař ve üstü ocuklar için günde 226,80 gr yani yaklaşık 1 su bardaęından fazla olmamalıdır (95). Ayrıca, Amerikan Kalp Derneęi, ocukların tüm diyet kaynaklarından günde en fazla 25 g veya 6 ay kařıęı řeker tüketmelerini önermektedir (96). Bu öneriye göre, ideal olarak, ocukların řekerle tatlandırılmıř iecekler tüketmemesi, en saęlıklı iecekler olan su, süt ve ayran tüketiminin önerilmesi gerekmektedir.

SONU

Beslenmenin genel saęlık ve aęız diř saęlığına etkileri anne karnından bařlayıp yařam boyunca devam etmektedir. ocuklarına beslenme alışkanlıkları kazandıran ailelerin öncelikle onlara örnek olmaları doęru bir yaklařım olacaktır.

Hazır gıdaların ok sık tüketildięi toplumumuzda aęız ve diř saęlığı ile iliřkili olarak baktığımızda diř ürüklerine neden olan yiyecek ve ieceklerin tüketilmesinin ebeveyn kontrolünde olması gerekmektedir. Özellikle řekerli ürünlerden uzak tutulamayan ocukların řeker tüketiminin belirtilen hususlarda kısıtlanması, tüketilecekse yemeklerden hemen sonra alınıp ve ebeveyn destekli bir diř fıralama ile oral hijyenin saęlanması büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beslenme, ocuk, diř ürükleri

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