BÖLÜM 9

DUDAK DAMAK YARIKLI HASTALARDA ALVEOLER GREFTLEME

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Giriş

Alveoler yarıkların, tüm yarıklı hastaların %75'inde bulunduğu bildirilmektedir (1). Alveoler kemik grefti uygulaması dudak damak yarıklı hastalarda yaygın olarak kullanılan bir yöntem olup, dudak damak yarıklı hastalarda yarıklı alveoler bölgeyi onarma prosedürü olarak adlandırılmıştır. Bu cerrahi prosedür, yarık bulunan maksiller arkın bütünlüğünün sağlanması, alveoldeki çentiğin giderilmesi ve o bölgedeki kemik hacminin arttırılması amacıyla yapılmaktadır. Özellikle yarık tarafındaki dişlerin periodontal desteklerinin sağlanması ve sürmemiş kanin veya lateral dişlerin yeni oluşan kemiğin içine doğru sürmelerinin sağlanması hedeflerden biridir. Yarık bölgesinde yeni kemik dokusunun oluşturulması ya da bölgedeki kemik hacminin arttırılması, sürmüş ya da sürmemiş dişlerin yarık hattına doğru ortodontik olarak hareketini de mümkün kılar. Eğer bu bölgedeki dişlerin yarığa doğru boşluğu kapatması istenmiyorsa da, daha ileriki zamanlarda lateral diş boşluğuna da dental implant uygulanmasına imkan sağlar. Diğer taraftan mevcut bir oronazal fistül varsa bunun kapanmasını sağlar ve hem bu bölgede nazal ve alar tabanın oluşturulmasını, hem de nazal tabanda destek görevi görerek bu bölge estetiğine katkıda bulunulmasını sağlar (2-7). Greftleme prosedürünün diğer bir avantajı da oronazal fistülün kapatılmasını sağladığından konuşma üzerine de pozitif etkisi bulunmaktadır (8). Tüm bu gereklilikler ve avantajlar göz önüne alındığında, alveoler yarık greftlemesinin dudak damak yarıklı bireylerde tedavi yönetiminde önemli bir yeri olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Rutrick ve ark. greftlemenin diğer bazı durumlarda da gerektiğini vurgulamış ve bunlardan birinin de ortopedik tedavi uygulanmış vakalarda stabil olmayan (greftlenmemiş) maksiller arkların kayması ve elde edilen etkinin kaybedilmesini önlemek olduğunu belirtmiştir (2). Isırma sırasında da stabilite sağlamak ve eğer ortognatik cerrahi planlanıyorsa tek aşamalı cerrahi uygulayabilmek için de greftleme prosedürü gerekli olmaktadır (2). Bu hemen elde edilen etkilerin yanı sıra, zamanlama-

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