Bölüm 14

ÇOCUK DİŞ HEKİMLİĞİNDE KULLANILAN REMİNERALİZASYON AJANLARI

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GİRİŞ

Diş çürüğü, demineralizasyon ve bazı durumlarda kavitasyonla karakterize yaygın görülen kronik bir hastalıktır. Demineralizasyon, plakta meydana gelen asitlerin etkisiyle dişin mine yüzeyinin altındaki tabakadan mineral kaybının gerçekleşmesidir.(1) Remineralizasyon ise, tükürük ve plaktan kaynaklanan kalsiyum ve fosfat gibi minerallerin iyonik formlarını dişin hidroksiapatit kristallerine tekrar kazandıran doğal bir onarım mekanizmasıdır.(2) Diş çürüğü, erken safhalarda teşhis edildiğinde kavitasyon oluşmadan yıkımın geriye döndürülmesi ve remineralizasyonun sağlanabilmesi mümkündür.(3) Ağız ortamında demineralizasyon remineralizasyona baskın geldiğinde diş yüzeyinden mineral kaybı artarak çürük meydana gelmektedir. İdeal bir remineralizasyon ajanı, biyolojik olarak kullanılabilen kalsiyum, fosfat ve flor iyonlarının dişin dış yüzeyinin altında daha fazla birikmesini sağlamalıdır.(4)

Günümüz diş hekimliğinde, çürük patojenitesiyle ilgili bilgilerin artmasıyla birlikte diş çürüğünün erken safhalarda teşhis edilerek kavitasyon oluşmadan müdahele edildiği koruyucu tedavi yaklaşımları tercih edilmektedir. Bu koruyucu tedavilerde remineralizasyonu sağlayan ve çürük oluşumunu engelleyen birçok materyal kullanılmaktadır. Bu materyaller; mineral ve iyonlar, şeker alkolleri, bitkisel kaynaklı ajanlar, biyoaktif materyaller ve nanoteknolojik ürünler, biyomimetik peptid içerikli ajanlar, diğer kalsiyum ve fosfat kaynaklı materyaller, probiyotikler, ozon, bitkisel yağ ve lazer olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır.

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önünde bulundurularak tercih edilecek remineralizasyon ajanı vaka özelinde değişiklik gösterebilmektedir. Çürükle mücadelede yeni remineralizasyon ajanlarının geliştirilmesi gerekmekte ve bunlar ile ilgili daha fazla çalışma yapılmasına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

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