

BÖLÜM 10

ÇOCUKLARDA TEMPOROMANDİBULAR EKLEM

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GİRİŞ

Çocuklukta tedavi edilmeyen maloklüzyonlar, çocukken kazanılmış ve devam eden parafonksiyonel alışkanlıklar, çocukluk döneminde başlayan emosyonel stres ve yine çocukluk döneminde sık görülen travmalar nedeniyle çocukluk dönemi başlayan temporomandibular eklem (TME) bozuklukları yetişkinlik döneminde daha ciddi problemler doğurabilir (1). Birçok çalışma TME bozukluklarının çocuklarda da yetişkinlerdeki kadar sık görüldüğünü fakat teşhis konulana kadar çocukluk döneminin bittiğini ve bu yüzden de görülme oranının daha az saptandığını belirtmişlerdir (2,3).

Çocuklarda kraniyofasiyal anomalilere sebep olan sorunların erken tanısı için temporomandibular eklem bozukluklarının belirlenmesi oldukça önemlidir. TME bozukluklarının yetişkinlik döneminde önlenmesi için çocuklukta TME'nin korunması çok önemli bir rol oynar (4).

ÇOCUKLARDA TEMPOROMANDİBULAR EKLEMİN YAPI VE GELİŞİMİ

Temporomandibular eklem (TME), mandibular kondil ile kafa tabanındaki temporal kemiğin skuamöz parçası arasında menteşe ve kayma hareketleri yapabilen alt çenenin konuşma, yutkunma ve çiğneme sırasında fonksiyon görmesini sağlayan birleşik bir eklemdir (1-3).

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nılabilir. Eklem içinde biriken patojenik mikroorganizmaların testlerle belirlenip medikal tedavinin ona göre düzenlenmesi gerekebilir. Hastalara ağız açma egzersizleri önerilebilir (53).

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