

BÖLÜM 3

PORSELEN LAMİNATE VENEERLERİN KLİNİK PERFORMANSI

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Tam kron restorasyonlar, anterior dişlerdeki renklenmeler, defektler ve malformasyonlar nedeniyle anterior dişlerde sıkılıkla tercih edilen bir tedavi yöntemidir.¹ Ancak bu restorasyonların ilgili dişlerde çok fazla madde kaybına neden olması, öte yandan adeziv tekniklerin gelişmesiyle minimal invaziv teknikler popüler hale gelmiştir. Minimal invaziv teknikler arasında sıkılıkla kullanılan veneer restorasyonları genel olarak 3 ayrı kategoriye ayrırlırlar:

- Direk rezin veneerler,
- İndirek rezin veneerler,
- Porselen laminate veneerler.

Klinik olarak porselen laminate veneerler ve indirek rezin veneerler, hastabaşında geçirilen zamanın daha kısa olması nedeniyle direk rezin veneerlerden daha çok tercih edilirler.^{2,3} Seramik veneerler, deneyimli klinisyenler tarafından kullanıldığından ve uygun hasta seçimi ile öngörelebilir uzun dönem sonuçları olan oldukça estetik restorasyonlardır. Seramik laminate veneerler, mükemmel optik özellikler ve biyoyumluluğa sahip olmalarının yanı sıra kullanılan malzemeler nedeniyle de doğal dişe benzer estetiği sağlayabilen ve dayanıklı restorasyonlar olarak estetik diş hekimliğinde sıkılıkla tercih edilmektedirler. İndirek restorasyonlarla ilgili olarak, laminate veneerlerde klinik başarıya ve hasta

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SONUÇ

Porselen laminate veneerler, günümüz estetik diş hekimliğinden sıkılıkla tercih edilen minimal invaziv restorasyonlardır. Hem diş dokusunun korunması hem de kısa süre içerisinde uygulanabilmeleri sayesinde gülüş tasarımda başarıyla kullanılmaktadırlar. Ancak istenilen estetiğin sağlanması ve uzun yıllar ağız ortamında başarıyla kullanılabilecek restorasyonların üretilebilmesi için klinikten laboratuvara endikasyonun konulmasından hastabaşında geçirilen son seansa kadar pek çok faktörün doğru kombine edilmesi gerekmektedir. Gelişen teknoloji ile her geçen gün piyasada yerini alan yeni materyaller ve üretim teknikleriyle porselen laminate veneerlerin de başarısının artacağı kuşkusuzdur. Bu gelişmelerle olası problemleri tespit etmek ve çözüm yolları üretmek üzere restorasyonların uzun dönem klinik çalışmaları artırılmalıdır.

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