MİNE REMİNERALİZASYON VE REJENERASYONUNA GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLAR

5. BÖLÜM

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GİRİŞ

Minenin remineralizasyon potansiyeli diş çürüklerinin engellenmesi ve başlangıç diş çürüğü lezyonlarının invaziv olmayan yöntemlerle tedavi edilebilmesi için oldukça önem arz etmektedir.

Tükürük içeriğindeki zengin kalsiyum ve fosfat iyonları aracılığıyla minenin doğal olarak remineralize olduğu bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmıştır[1]. Fakat sürekli olarak ağız içinde gerçekleşen demineralizasyon-remineralizasyon dengesinin bozulmasında tükürüğün bu remineralizasyon potansiyeli çoğu zaman yetersiz kalmakta ve ilave ajanlara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

1930'larda bilim adamları, çocuklarda diş çürüğü ile içme suyundaki yüksek flor seviyeleri arasındaki ilişkiyi araştırmaya başladılar. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre araştırmacılar doğal olarak yüksek florürlü su tüketen çocuklarda daha az diş çürüğü görüldüğünü belirttiler[2].

Uzun yıllar boyunca çürüklerin önlenmesinde florür kullanımı altın standart olarak tanımlanmıştır. Fakat düzenli florürlü diş macunu kullanılmasına rağmen bazı popülasyonlarda çürük gelişiminin devam etmesi, son zamanlarda florürün kimyasal ve

SONUÇ

Keşfedildikleri günden günümüze florürün mine remineralizasyonundaki etkin rolü bilinse de alternatif remineralizasyon hatta belki de rejenerasyon sistemlerine duyulan ihtiyaç barizdir. Bu bölümde anlatılan ajanlardan bazıları florürün negatif etkilerini ortadan kaldıracak şekilde düşük düzey flor kullanımına izin veren hatta direkt olarak florüre alternatif olabilecek ajanlardır. Bu ajanlar mine remineralizasyonunu destekleseler de biyorejeneratif değillerdir. Günümüzde mine rejenerasyonu da artık bir hayal olmaktan çıkmıştır. Biyorejeneratif teknolojilerin çalışılan pek çok ajan sonucunda yakın zamanda etkinliği, güvenilirliği kabul edilmiştir ve yakın zamanda klinik kullanıma alınabilecektir.

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