

Bölüm

9

Restoratif Diş Hekimliğinde Kontaminasyon

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Giriş

Kontaminasyon kelimesi, Latince bulaşmak/bulaştırmak anlamına gelen “contaminare” den Fransızcaya; birbirine değme/bulaşma anlamına gelen “kontaminasyon”dan dilimize geçmiştir (1). Pandemiden önce tıp alanında radyoaktif maddeler ve mikroorganizmalar ile kontaminasyondan sıkılıkla bahsedilirken Covid-19 pandemisiyle birlikte toplumda da kontaminasyon kelimesi sıkılıkla kullanılmaya başlanmıştır.

Kontaminasyon ile ilgili ilk literatür 1858 yılında James Bower Harrison tarafından “Suyun Kurşunla Kontaminasyonunu Önlemenin Önemi Üzerine Açıklamalar” adı altında kaleme alınmıştır (2).

Kontaminasyon, genellikle hastalıklarla ilişkilendirilse de tıp alanındaki önemli buluşlardan birine öncülük etmiştir. 1928 yılında Aleksander Fleming, petri kaplarındaki Stafilocokların “*penicillium*” adlı mantar küfünün etrafında bir boşluk bırakarak ürediklerini farketmiştir. 1939 yılında da penisilin maddesi saflaştırılarak antibiyotik elde edilmiştir (3). Yüzyıllar önce antik dönemde, bir kadının tesadüfen ıslak unuttuğu ekmek parçasının maya mantarlarıyla kontaminasyonu nedeniyle insanoğlunun ürettiği ilk içeceklerden biri olan bira keşfedilmiştir (4).

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Kontaminasyondan sonra güçlü bağlanma için: etch&rinse adeziv sistemler veya universal adezivlerin etch&rinse modu tercih edilmeli, etkilidé kontaminasyon yöntemleri uygulanmalı, kavite dezenfektanları rutin protokollere eklenmelidir.

Sonuç olarak, bütün kontaminasyon tipleri restorasyonun bağlanma dayanımı değerlerini azaltmakta, dolayısıyla sağ kalım oranını da düşürmektedir. Restoratif işlemler sırasında kontaminasyondan kaçınılmalı ve etkin izolasyon yöntemleri kullanılmalıdır.

KAYNAKÇA

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