

Bölüm 7

ÇOCUKLARDA DAİMİ BİRİNCİ MOLAR DIŞLERİN PROGNOZLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Esra KIZILCI¹
Pınar DEMİR
Raziye KURU

GİRİŞ

Daimi birinci molar dişler genellikle ağızda ilk süren daimi diş olma özelliğine sahiptirler. Primer dental laminadan köken alırlar ve formasyonlarının görülme-ye başladığı dönem gebeliğin 17. haftasıdır. Kalsifikasyon genelde doğumla birlikte başlar ve koronal gelişim yaşamın 3.yılında tamamlanır. Daimi birinci molar dişlerin sürmesi 6-7 yaşlarında gerçekleşir ve kök gelişimleri 9-10 yaşları arasında sonlanır. (1)

Daimi birinci molar dişler, süt molar dişlerin erken kaybının görülmediği durumlarda, ağız içerisinde doğru pozisyonda konumlanırlar. Sürmekte olan diğer dişlerin ark üzerinde uygun pozisyonda yerleşmesini sağlayarak oklüzyonun temelini oluşturlar. Dört yarım çenede daimi birinci molar dişler sürdüğünde oklüzyonu sabitletler ve arkadan gelen daimi ikinci molar dişlerin doğru pozisyonda sürmelerine rehberlik ederler. Bu nedenle oklüzyon ve çiğneme temel görevi üstlenen dişlerdendir. (2)

DAİMİ BİRİNCİ MOLAR DIŞLERİN UZUN DÖNEMLİ PROGNOZ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Daimi birinci molar dişlerin prognozunu etkileyen bir takım faktörler vardır. Bunlar derin dentin çürükleri, hipoplazi ve hipomineralizasyonlar, geniş amalgam restorasyonlar, büyük periapikal enfeksiyonlar, irriversible pulpitis, rekkürent çürükler, kötü ağız hijyeni, beslenme alışkanlıklarının düzensiz ve karyojenik olması, hastada kooperasyon eksikliğidir. (3-6) Ayrıca çocukların belli bir yaşa kadar motor fonksiyonlarının tam gelişmemesine bağlı olarak diş fırçalamada yetersiz kalmaları ve ailenin sosyo-ekonomik seviyesi de bu dişlerin prognozunda etkilidir. (4,5)

¹ Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Erciyes Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi, esra_ayhan85@hotmail.com

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