

BÖLÜM 1

Ortodontiye Giriş ve Temel Kavramlar

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GİRİŞ

Bu bölümde, ortodontinin antik çağlardan günümüze kadar uzanan tarihsel gelişimi ele alınmaktadır. Antik çağlarda basit mekanik yöntemlerle başlayan ortodontik tedavilerin, 18. ve 19. yüzyıllarda modern ve bilimsel temelleri atılmıştır. 20. yüzyılda ise tel ve braket sistemlerinin gelişmesiyle sistematik bir bilim dalı haline gelmiştir. Bilimsel ilerlemelerle birlikte, sefalometrik röntgenler ve konik ışınli bilgisayarlı tomografi teşhis ve tedaviyi daha hassas hale getirmiştir. Zamanla ortodonti yalnızca dişlerin hizalanmasıyla sınırlı kalmamış, fonksiyonel çene ortopedisi ile çene gelişiminin yönlendirilmesi ve fonksiyonel bozuklukların düzeltilmesi de hedeflenmiştir. Ortodontinin temel amaçları; fonksiyonun sağlanması, yapısal dengenin kurulması ve estetik görünümün iyileştirilmesidir. Günümüzde bu hedeflere, yalnızca ortodontik yöntemlerle değil, interdisipliner yaklaşımlarla da ulaşılmaktadır. Ayrıca, modern teknolojiler de ortodontinin gelişmesine büyük katkı sağlamaktadır. Üç boyutlu tarayıcı ve yazıcılar, kişiye özel apareylerin üretimini mümkün kılarken; lingual ortodonti ve şeffaf plaklar estetik çözümler sunmaktadır. Nanoteknoloji, dayanıklı ve biyouyumlu materyaller sağlamakta; robotik sistemler kişiye özel braket ve tellerin hassas şekilde hazırlanmasına olanak tanımakta; yapay zeka ise dijital ölçümler ve tedavi öngörülerıyla süreci hem kısaltmakta hem de bireyselleştirmektedir. Kısacası, bu bölümde ortodontinin geçmişten günümüze gelişiminden, hedeflediği temel amaçlar ve modern teknolojilerin alana kazandırdığı yeniliklerden bahsedilmektedir.

1.1. Ortodontinin Tarihsel Gelişimi ve Temel Kavramlar

1.1.1. Antik Çağda Ortodontik Uygulamalar

Ortodontik tedavinin kökeni, M.Ö. 300'lü yıllara kadar uzanmaktadır. Hipokrat ve Aristoteles, çene-yüz yapıları ve diş dizilimleri üzerine yaptıkları incelemelerle, bu dönemde or-

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