BÖLÜM 1

REJENERATİF ENDODONTİK TEDAVİNİN TEMEL BİLEŞENLERİ: KÖK HÜCRELER, BÜYÜME FAKTÖRLERİ VE İSKELELER

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GİRİŞ

Rejeneratif endodontik tedavi (RET), geleneksel kök kanal tedavilerine alternatif olarak geliştirilen ve dişin doğal pulpa-dentin kompleksini yeniden oluşturmayı hedefleyen biyolojik temelli bir yaklaşım olarak bilinmektedir (1). Diş pulpası, dişin canlılığını sürdürmesinde kritik rol oynayan, beslenme, duyu iletimi ve savunma gibi birçok işlevi üstlenen yumuşak bir dokudur (2,3). Pulpa dokusunun enfekte veya nekrotik hale gelmesi durumunda uygulanan geleneksel tedaviler enfeksiyonu ortadan kaldırsa da, dokunun kaybı nedeniyle dişin doğal işlevleri geri kazanılamamaktadır.

RET, doku mühendisliği prensiplerine dayanarak, hasarlı veya kaybolmuş pulpa dokusunun yerine biyolojik olarak aktif yeni bir doku oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır (4,5). Bu süreç; kök hücreler, büyüme faktörleri ve biyolojik iskele sistemleri gibi temel unsurların bir araya getirilmesiyle gerçekleştirilir. Özellikle genç, kök gelişimi tamamlanmamış dişlerde uygulanan rejeneratif tedaviler, kök gelişiminin devam etmesini sağlayarak dişin uzun dönem prognozunu iyileştirmektedir (6,7).

Günümüzde en yaygın RET yöntemi revaskülarizasyondur ve kök kanalına kan pıhtısı, trombosit bakımından zengin plazma (PRP) veya trombosit açısından zengin fibrin (PRF) yerleştirilerek kök hücrelerin kanal içine çekilmesi sağlanmaktadır. Ancak, revaskülarizasyonla gerçek pulpa dokusu oluşamayabileceği için, kök hücre nakli ve hücre çağırma gibi alternatif stratejiler geliştirilmektedir (5,6). Kök hücre naklinde, kök hücreler büyüme faktörleri ve iskelelerle kök ka-

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DOI: 10.37609/akya.3813.c700

pulpa rejenerasyonunun başarı oranını artırmak için daha fazla çalışmaya ve gelişmeye ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

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