

BÖLÜM 11

PERİODONTAL VE RESTORATİF TEDAVİLER ARASINDAKİ KLİNİK YAKLAŞIMLAR

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GİRİŞ

Estetik, fonksiyon ve fonasyon yalnızca sağlıklı dişlerle değil, aynı zamanda bu dişleri çevreleyen periodontal dokuların bütünlüğü ile mümkündür. Dişlerin periodontal dokularla olan uyumu, sağlıklı bir gülümseme ve uzun dönem fonksiyon için kritik öneme sahiptir (1).

Restoratif tedavilerin başarısı, periodontal sağlığın önceden sağlanmasına bağlıdır. Periodontal tedavi tamamlanmadan yapılan veya taşkın kenarlı restorasyonlar biyolojik genişliği ihlal ederek plak retansiyonuna yol açar. Bu durum mikrobiyota değişimlerine, gingival inflamasyona, periodontal cep oluşumuna ve uzun dönemde alveoler kemik kaybına neden olabilir. Ayrıca tedavi edilmeyen bu problemler, ilgili bölgede uygulanan periodontal tedavilerin başarısını da azaltır. Bu nedenle restoratif ve periodontal tedaviler birbirini tamamlayan süreçler olarak değerlendirilmelidir (2).

1.YUMUŞAK DOKU İLE İLİŞKİLİ FAKTÖRLER

1.1 Dişeti Biyotip

Dişeti biyotiplerinin restoratif tedavi sonuçları üzerinde belirleyici bir rol oynadığı ortaya konmuştur (6,7). Literatürde iki temel biyotip tanımlanmaktadır: “ka-

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SONUÇ

Periodontal sağlık ile restoratif diş tedavisi arasındaki denge, hem fonksiyonel hem de estetik açıdan tedavi başarısının temelini oluşturmaktadır. Biyolojik genişliğin korunması, restoratif marjinlerin doğru konumlandırılması ve konturların fizyolojik sınırlar içinde şekillendirilmesi; periodontal dokuların zarar görmesini önlerken uzun dönemli stabiliteyi sağlar. Taşkın kenarlı restorasyonların ve hatalı kontak ilişkilerinin, bakteri plağı birikimini artırarak inflamasyon, cep oluşumu ve alveoler kemik kaybına yol açabileceği unutulmamalıdır.

Günümüzde estetik beklentilerin artışıyla birlikte, zenith noktası, interdental papilla ve gummy smile gibi parametreler restoratif planlamada daha fazla önem kazanmıştır. Ayrıca, mobil dişlerin splintlenmesi hem iyileşmeyi destekleyen hem de hasta konforunu artıran bir yöntem olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Yeni nesil fiber destekli materyaller estetik ve fonksiyonel açıdan önemli avantajlar sunmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, periodontal ve restoratif yaklaşımlar bütüncül bir bakış açısıyla ele alınmalı; klinik planlama bireysel hasta faktörlerine göre özelleştirilmelidir.

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