

BÖLÜM 5

ÇOCUK HASTALARDA DENTAL EROZYON: KLİNİK BULGULAR, TANI VE KORUYUCU YAKLAŞIM

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GİRİŞ

Diş dokuları, yaşam boyu çeşitli fiziksel ve kimyasal etkenlerin aşındırıcı etkisine maruz kalmaktadır (1). Çürük olmaksızın diş sert dokusunda madde kaybına yol açan başlıca süreçler; abrazyon, atrizyon, abfraksiyon ve erozyon olarak tanımlanmaktadır (2, 3).

Abrazyon; diş sert dokularında, genellikle yabancı cisimlerin dişlerle teması sonucu oluşan ve normal olmayan mekanik kuvvetlerin etkisiyle gelişen madde kaybı olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Şekil 1.). Atrizyon ise herhangi bir yabancı cisim etkisi olmaksızın, oklüzal ve aproksimal yüzeylerde yavaş ve sürekli şekilde meydana gelen fizyolojik aşınmayı ifade etmekte ve yaşam boyu devam etmektedir (Şekil 2.). Abfraksiyon, çiğneme kuvvetleri veya parafonksiyonel alışkanlıkların etkisiyle, mine-sement birleşiminde kama şeklinde defektler şeklinde gözlenen bir aşınma türüdür (Şekil 3.). Bu süreçte, özellikle maloklüzyon olan bölgelerde aşınma meydana geldiği düşünülmekle birlikte, mekanizma tam olarak açıklığa kavuşturulamamıştır (3). Bu kitap bölümünde çocuk hastalarda dental erozyonun klinik bulguları, tanısı ve tedavi yaklaşımı ele alınacaktır.

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maktadır. Bu bağlamda, diş hekimlerinin düzenli muayeneler sırasında erozyon bulgularını erken dönemde fark etmesi, ayırıcı tanıyı doğru yaparak hastaları koruyucu yaklaşımlar konusunda bilgilendirmesi ve sağlıklı beslenme ile ağız bakım alışkanlıklarının kazandırılmasına katkıda bulunması gerekmektedir. Erken farkındalık ve önleyici yaklaşımlar, dental erozyonun hem bireysel hem de toplumsal düzeyde oluşturabileceği olumsuz etkilerin azaltılmasında temel bir role sahiptir.

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