

Bölüm 6

REJENERATİF ENDODONTİK TEDAVİLER

İhsan Furkan ERTUĞRUL¹

Ceylan Çağıl ERTUĞRUL²

REJENERATİF ENDODONTİK TEDAVİ NEDİR?

Rejeneratif endodonti alanı geçtiğimiz on yılda hatırı sayılır bir gelişim göstermiştir. İlk olarak 2001 yılı (Iwaya ve ark, 2001) ve takiben 2004 yılında (Banchs ve Trope, 2004) yayınlanan revaskülarizasyon olgu raporları dünya çapında endodontistlerin dikkatini çekmiştir. Bu prosedürler sayesinde, apikal periodontitis tedavisinin yanısıra daha önce örneği görülmemiş olan devam eden kök gelişimi ve tekrar kazanılan vitaliteye dair kanıtlar söz konusu olmuştur. Nekrotik immatür dişlerin tedavisi çoğu zaman güçlükle yapılabilmektedir. Konvansiyonel endodontik yöntemlerle açık apeksin uygun şekilde tıkanmasındaki zorluk ve pulpanın canlılığını yitirmesiyle devam edemeyen kök gelişimi nedeniyle kırılmaya müsait ince kök dentini tedavi başarısını olumsuz etkilemektedir (Andreasen ve ark, 2002).

Rejeneratif endodontik tedavilerde (RET) iki farklı klinik yaklaşım söz konusudur. Birinci yöntem, doku rejenerasyonu için yapılan revitalizasyon işlemini içerir. Bu yöntemde dezenfekte edilen kök kanalında yeni canlı doku oluşumu beklenir, böylece kök uzaması ve kalınlaşmasının devamı sağlanır. İkinci yöntemde ise, doku mühendisliği teknolojisi ile implante edilen veya yeniden yapılan pulpa dokusu ile pulpa ve dentin rejenerasyonunun sağlanması amaçlanır (Aksel ve Serper, 2014).

REJENERATİF ENDODONTİK TEDAVİLERİN ALTERNATİF YAKLAŞIMLARLA KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

Enfekte veya nekrotik açık apeksli genç dişlerin tedavisinde geleneksel tedavi yaklaşımı apeksifikasyondur. Kalsiyum hidroksit ile yapılan apeksifikasyon tedavileri tekrarlayan çok sayıda seans içermekte ve uzun süreli kalsiyum hidroksit uy-

¹ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Endodonti Anabilim Dalı, furkanertugrul@gmail.com

² Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Pedodonti Anabilim Dalı, ceylancagil@hotmail.com

Sonuç

Rejeneratif endodontik tedavilerin başarısında, kullanılan irrigasyon solüsyonları ve medikamentlerin konsantrasyonu ve miktarının kök hücreler üzerindeki etkileri, apikal periodontitisin şiddeti ve süresi, hastanın yaşı, kök gelişim seviyesi, travma öyküsü ve takip süresi gibi pek çok faktörün rolü bulunmaktadır.

Ancak RET'lerin birincil sonucu olan klinik semptomların ortadan kaldırılması ve apikal periodontitisin tedavisi, kullanılan dezenfeksiyon protokolüne bakılmaksızın enfeksiyonun kontrolü ile kolayca sağlanabilir.

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