

Bölüm 6

VİTAL PULPA TEDAVİLERİNDE KULLANILAN BİYOAKTİF MATERYALLER

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GİRİŞ

Tedavi edilmeyen çürük lezyonları, endodontik uygulama gerektiren pulpal yaralanmalar için temel etiyolojik faktörlerden biri olmaya devam etmektedir. Dünya çapında 2010 yılında yapılan bir çalışmada değerlendirilen 293 hastalık arasında 2.4 milyar insanı etkileyen tedavi edilmeyen diş çürüğünün karşılaşılan en yaygın sağlık problemi olduğu gösterilmiştir (1). Ayrıca 2007'de Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde yılda 22.3 milyon endodontik prosedürün uygulandığı belirtilirken (2), 2017 yılında ülkemizde bu oranın 3.442.321 olduğu Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından rapor edilmiştir (3). Bu nedenle endodontik uygulamalara karşı talep artmakta ve bu tedavilerde kullanılan malzeme ve tekniklerin sürekli geliştirilmesi önem kazanmaktadır.

Konservatif diş hekimliği ve endodonti alanında, rejenerasyon, tamir ve rekonstrüksiyon için biyoaktif malzemelerin kullanımı hızla artış göstermektedir. Biyoaktif materyal, canlı doku, organizma veya hücre üzerinde etki oluşturan veya tepkiyi indükleyen madde olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Doğrudan vital dokulara etki eden, doku iyileşmesini teşvik eden ve pulpa canlılığını onarıp idamesini sağlayan biyoaktif maddelerin; bakterisidal, bakteriyostatik ve steril yapıda olması gerekmektedir (4). Bu bölümün amacı, farklı biyoaktif madde tiplerini ve vital pulpa tedavilerinde kullanımlarını özetlemek ve değerlendirmektir.

VİTAL PULPA TEDAVİLERİ

Vital pulpa tedavileri (VPT), pulpal dokunun canlılığını korumak için uygulanan prosedürleri kapsamaktadır. Bu tedavi, dental pulpanın vitalitesinin çürük, travma ya da kavite preparasyonu gibi risk altında bulunduğu durumlarda ya-

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