

Türkiye Klinikleri

DİŞ HEKİMLİĞİ BİLİMLERİ

Cilt Vol 24 Ek Suppl 2 Yıl Year 2018

Türk Dişhekimleri Birliđi
24. Uluslararası Dişhekimliđi Kongresi

Ankara, Congressium

27-30 Eylül 2018

S210

Mandibular Gml Kanin Diřlerin Konik Iřınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi İle Deęerlendirilmesi*Hlya akır Karabař¹, İlknur zcan¹, Ahmet Faruk Ertrk¹, Beliz Gray¹, řkriye Neslihan řenel¹, Bařak Grtekin²*¹İstanbul niversitesi, Diř Hekimlięi Fakltesi, Aęiz Diř ve ene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul²İstanbul niversitesi İstanbul Tıp Fakltesi Biyoistatistik Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul

Ama: Gml mandibular kanin vakaları nadiren (% 0–2,3) grlmekte olup bunların maksilladaki gml kaninlere kıyasla insidansı, eřlik eden anomalileri ve tedavi prosedr farklılık arz etmektedir. Bu alıřmanın amacı, gml ve transmigre mandibular kanin diřlerin Konik Iřınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (KIBT) ile ayrıntılı bir analizini yapmaktır.

Gere-Yntem: İstanbul niversitesi Diř Hekimlięi Fakltesi Aęiz, Diř ve ene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı arřivinde yer alan ve mandibulanın grntleme alanına girdięi 2591 KIBT grnts retrospektif olarak taranmıřtır. Gml mandibular kanin diřlere ait KIBT grntleri yer, pozisyon, morfoloji, komřu anatomik yapılar ve iliřkili patolojiler aısından deęerlendirilmiřtir.

Bulgular: Taranan 2591 KIBT grntsnde 61 gml mandibular kanin (% 2,3) tespit edilmiřtir. Sz konusu 61 gml mandibular kanin diřin 32 tanesinde (% 52,4) transmigrasyon izlenmiřtir. Transmigre diřler sıklıkla santralde ve komřu diřin altında konumlanmıřtır. Gml kaninler ve transmigre diřler anterior mandibular kanal ile yakın komřulukta veya temasta gzlenmiřtir. Mupparapu sınıflandırmasına gre sıklıkla tip2 transmigrasyon izlenmiřtir.

Sonu: Gml diřlerin konumu ve komřu yapılarla olan iliřkisi ortodontik ve cerrahi tedavilerin planlanması aısından nemlidir. zellikle transmigre diřlerin cerrahi tedavileri ncesinde ortaya ıkabilecek risklerin deęerlendirilmesi aısından KIBT grntleme yntemi faydalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gml mandibular kanin, KIBT, Transmigrasyon

S210

The Evaluation Of Impacted Mandibular Canine Teeth By Cone-Beam Computed Tomography*Hlya akır Karabař¹, İlknur zcan¹, Ahmet Faruk Ertrk¹, Beliz Gray¹, řkriye Neslihan řenel¹, Bařak Grtekin²*¹Istanbul University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Istanbul²Istanbul University, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics, Istanbul

Objective: Impacted mandibular canine cases are rarely (0-2,3%) seen and their incidence, accompanying anomalies and treatment procedure differ when compared to their maxillary counterparts. The aim of this study is to perform a detailed analysis of the impacted and transmigrated canine teeth by Cone-Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT).

Materials-Methods: 2591 CBCT images, in which mandibula was in the field of view, recorded in the archives of Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology were retrospectively analyzed. The CBCT images of impacted mandibular canine teeth were evaluated with respect to location, position, morphology, adjacent anatomic structures and associated pathologies.

Results: 61 impacted mandibular canine teeth (2,3%) were detected among 2591 analyzed CBCT images. Out of those 61 teeth, transmigration was found in 32 teeth (52,4 %). Transmigrated teeth were frequently located centrally and under the adjacent teeth. Impacted canine and transmigrated teeth were seen in close adjacency or contact with anterior mandibular canal. According to Mupparapu classification, type 2 transmigration was often seen.

Conclusion: The location of impacted teeth and their relation with adjacent structures are important for the planning of orthodontic and surgical treatments. CBCT imaging technique is useful for the evaluation of the possible risks that especially may arise before the surgical treatment of transmigrated teeth.

Keywords: CBCT, Impacted mandibular canine, Transmigration