

Sonuç: Dişlerin interproksimal yüzeylerinin gerek diş çürüklerinin gerekse dişeti hastalıklarının başlamasında odak nokta olduğu bilinen bir gerçektir. Rutin klinik ve radyografik muayene esnasında sabit restorasyonlara komşu dişlerin interproksimal yüzeyi çürük varlığı açısından dikkatlice değerlendirilmelidir. Kavite/diş preparasyonu aşamasında diş hekimlerinin komşu dişleri koruması; restorasyonların plak formasyonuna ve gıda retansiyonuna neden olmayacak şekilde dizayn edilmesi ve oral hijyen alışkanlıklarına dış ipi kullanımının eklenmesi ile restorasyonlara komşu dişlerdeki interproksimal çürük görülme oranlarının azalacağı düşünülmektedir.

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Determination of Interproximal Caries Prevalence in the Permanent Teeth Adjacent to Fixed Restorations

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Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of interproximal caries in the permanent teeth adjacent to the fixed restoration site in patients who applied to the Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology clinic at the Çukurova University Faculty of Dentistry with various complaints.

Material and Methods: 451 participants with at least one of the fixed restorations such as fillings, crowns/bridges and dental implants, except for the third molar teeth, were voluntarily included in the study. The institutional ethical approval was obtained from Çukurova University, Faculty of Medicine Ethics Committee. Participants' demographic information, systemic conditions, and the medications they used were recorded on a data collection form. At the end of the clinical and radiological examination co-structured by 5th grade students and at least one instructor, listed issues were identified: tooth number with fixed restoration, duration of restoration, presence of caries on the interproximal surface of the adjacent tooth, tooth number with interproximal caries, and DMFT indexes. Questions about nutrition and oral hygiene habits were also asked to the individuals. Pearson chi-square test was applied to examine the relationship between variables. SPSS Ver20.0 program was used for statistical analysis. P <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: A total of 451 participants (average age: 39.13 ± 1.48), of whom 285 (63.2%) were females and 166 (36.8%) were males, and 365 (80.9%) of the participants had fillings, 240 (53.2%) had crowns / bridges and 9 (2%) had dental implants. 67.2% of participants had no systemic disease and most of them were high school graduates (31.7%). The most restored tooth was the upper right first molar (38.4%) while the lower left central tooth was restored at least (1.8%). The rate of interproximal caries detection in permanent teeth adjacent to fixed restoration was 49.2%; and the tooth with the interproximal caries at the highest level was found in the lower left second molar (7.1%) and least interproximal caries were found in the lower right and left centrals (0.4%). The relationship between gender and duration of restoration with interproximal caries presence in adjacent teeth was not statistically significant (p <0.05). The participants' average number of total tooth decay was 3.78; average number of total missing teeth was 4.05 and the average number of teeth with filling/crowns was 6.18. There was a statistically significant relationship between the consumption of sugary food/drinks between repasts and the total number of caries and interproximal caries in the mouth. In addition, there was a statistically significant relationship between dental flossing and total interproximal caries and total caries, while the relation with the use of interface brushes and mouthwashes was insignificant (p <0.05).