BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ / ABSTRACTS

Oral Diagnoz ve Maksillofasiyal Radyoloji Derneği

6.Ulusal Sempozyumu ve
1.Uluslararası Katılımlı Kongresi

17 - 19 Nisan / April 2015

Swiss Otel / İzmir

ORAL DİAGNOZ VE MAKSİLLOFASİYAL RADYOLOJİ DERNEĞİ
6. ULUSAL SEMPOZYUMU VE 1.ULUSLARARASI KONGRESİ
17-19 NİSAN 2015

ORAL DIAGNOSIS AND MAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY SOCIETY
VI. NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AND I. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
APRIL 17-19, 2015

İZMİR-TÜRKİYE

BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ/ABSTRACTS

Değerli Meslektaşlarım,
Nefret söylemlerinin olabildiğince hoyratlaştığı şu günlerde kadimden gelen hoşgörü ve ortak yaşama kültürünün başkentinde, tıpkı Sezen Aksu'nun dediği gibi "Müslüman'ı, Yahudi'si, Urum'u"nu tek bir potada eriten şehirde, Viktor Hugo'nun da "Prenses" dediği, taş kalesine bile "Kadifekale" isminin verildiği, "geliyom, gidiyom" diyen sevecen ve sıcakkanlı insanların yaşadığı, imbatıyla da sanki cennetlerden gelen bir esintinin yayıldığı güzel şehir İzmir'de Şifa Üniversitesi olarak sizleri ağırlayacağımızdan dolayı mutluluğumuzu ve bunun haklı gururunu yaşadığımı ifade etmek istiyorum.
Şifa Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi olarak Oral Diagnoz ve Maksillofasiyal Radyoloji Derneğinin 6. Ulusal Sempozyumu ve 1. Uluslararası Kongresini, Sayın Dernek Başkanımız Tamer L. Erdem Hocamızın jesti ve bize verdiği destekle 17-19 Nisan 2015 tarihinde düzenleyeceğiz. Yabancı konuşmacıların ve kurs çalışmalarının olacağı, sözlü sunum ve poster bildirilerinin yer aldığı, ayrıca güzel sunumlara ödüllerin verileceği, sergi alanı ve sosyal programlarıyla dolu dolu bir programın bizi beklediğini müjdelemek istiyorum.
Şunu belirtmekte fayda var diye düşünüyorum; Komiteleri oluştururken kucaklayıcı olmaya çalıştık, ama biz de insanız unuttuklarımız, atladıklarımız olabilir ne olur kusurlarımıza bakmasınlar. Takdir edersiniz ki Şifa'daki 3 öğretim üyesi ile böyle bir sempozyumun gerçekleşmesi düşünülemez. Bu yüzden sempozyumu zenginleştirme adına herkesin desteğini bekliyoruz.
Nisan 2015'te İzmir'de buluşmak üzere hürmetlerimi sunuyorum.

Prof. Dr. H. Hüseyin Yılmaz
Şifa Üniversitesi Diş Hek. Fak. Dekanı
Sempozyum Başkanı

Dear Colleagues,
I feel obliged to admit that, on behalf of Şifa University, I have the proper pride and prosperity of having the chance to host you in the capital city of immemorial tolerance and intercommunity, Izmir, the city of kind and friendly people.
I would like to invite you to attend Oral Diagnosis & Maxillofacial Radiology Society 6th National Scientific Symposium and 1st International Congress which is going to be held in Şifa University, Faculty of Dentistry on 17-19 April 2015 with the king contribution of the president of the association, Prof. Dr. Tamer L. ERDEM. With the attendance of foreign speakers, a complete schedule filled with training studies, exhibitions and communal programs of verbal representations and visual proclamations with an award ceremony is awaiting you.
Hoping for your presence on that day.
Sincerely yours,

Prof. Dr. H. Huseyin YILMAZ
Chairman

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	ODMFR 2015 İzmir Kongresi BİLİMSEL PROGRAM **17 Nisan 2015 Cuma**					
08:30 08:45	KAYIT					
09:00 09:15 09:30	AÇILIŞ TÖRENİ					
09:45 10:00 10:15 10:30	KONFERANS **Oturum Başkanı:** Prof. Dr. Pelin GÜNERİ	KN01	**Isaac van der Waal** "Oral lichen planus & clinical aspects and management"			
10:45	kahve arası					
11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45 12:00 12:15	KONFERANS **Oturum Başkanı:** Prof. Dr. Tamer Lütfi ERDEM	KN02	**Mansoor Ahmed Abdelrazzaq Dardari** "Role of dental appliances in sleep apnea and bruxism"			
12:30 12:45 13:00 13:15	öğle yemeği					
13:30 13:45 14:00 14:15	KONFERANS **Oturum Başkanı:** Prof. Dr. Haluk ÖZTUNÇ	KN05	**Jackie Brown** "Ultrasound anatomy of orofacial structures and most common pathologies"			
14:30	kahve arası					
14:45 15:00 15:15 15:30	SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR 1.OTURUM **Oturum Başkanları:** Prof. Dr. Pınar SÜMER Prof. Dr. Dilhan İLGÜY	OP101 OP102 OP103 OP104	Yrd. Doç.. Dr. Nilüfer ERSAN Dr. Mustafa ALKHADER Dt. Arzu DEMİR Doç. Dr. Ali Murat AKTAN	**Kurs** **CBCT** Güniz Baksı ŞEN Kaan ORHAN Ülkem AYDIN	**Kurs** **USG** Jackie Brown John Rout	**Kurs** **OSAS** Mansoor Ahmed Abdelrazzaq Dardari
15:45	kahve arası					
16:00 16:15 16:30 16:45	SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR 2.OTURUM **Oturum Başkanları:** Prof. Dr. Ş. Murat ÖZBEK Prof. Dr. Hülya ÇANKAYA	OP201 OP202 OP203 OP204	Dt. Oğuzhan DEMİREL Dt. Mustafa GÜMÜŞOK Dt. Esma KARAPINAR UMAR Dt. Melis MISIRLI			
17:00 17:15 17:30	BRİFİNG	**Kaan Orhan** EADMFR Etkinlikleri				
17:45 18:00 18:15 20:00						

	ODMFR 2015 İzmir Kongresi BİLİMSEL PROGRAM **18 Nisan 2015 Cumartesi**			
08:30 08:45 09:00 09:15	KONFERANS **Oturum Başkanı:** Prof. Dr. Nuri YAZICIOĞLU	KN04	**Paul van der Stelt** "Referral criteria for CBCT. What are the options and responsibilities of the clinician?"	
09:30 09:45 10:00 10:15 10:30	SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR 3.OTURUM **Oturum Başkanları:** Prof. Dr. Sebahat GÖRGÜN Prof. Dr. Özlem ÜÇOK	OP301 OP302 OP303 OP304 OP305	Doç. Dr. Füsun YAŞAR Doç. Dr. Betül İLHAN Doç. Dr. Mustafa GÖREGEN Dr. Mehmet Zahit ADIŞEN Yrd. Doç. Dr. Seçil AKSOY	
10:45	kahve arası			
11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45 12:00 12:15	SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR 4.OTURUM **Oturum Başkanları:** Prof. Dr. Yıldıray ŞİŞMAN Prof. Dr. Rana NALÇACI	OP401 OP402 OP403 OP404 OP405 OP406	Dt. Salih ÖZSOY Dr. Sunali KHANNA Dt. Özlem İŞMAN Dt. Meryem ASLAN Dt. Nazan KOÇAK Dt. Zerrin Ünal ERZURUMLU	
12:30 12:45 13:00 13:15	öğle yemeği			
13:30 13:45 14:00 14:15	KONFERANS **Oturum Başkanı:** Prof. Dr. İlknur ÖZCAN	KN03	**Reny de Leeuw** "Persistent orofacial pain & clinical aspects of such conditions"	
14:30	kahve arası			
14:45 15:00 15:15 15:30 15:45	SÖZLÜ SUNUMLAR 5.OTURUM **Oturum Başkanları:** Prof. Dr. Tuncer ÖZEN Prof. Dr. Nesrin DÜNDAR	OP501 OP502 OP503 OP504 OP505	Yrd. Doç. Dr. Osman Sami AĞLARCI Dt. Mehmet Hakan KURT Dr. Mehmet Eray KOLSUZ Dt. Armağan Çalışkan Yrd. Doç. Dr. Emin Murat CANGER	**Kurs** **CBCT** Güniz Baksı ŞEN Kaan ORHAN Ülkem AYDIN
16:00	kahve arası			
16:15 16:30 16:45 17:00 17:15 17:30 17:45 18:00 18:15				
20:00	GALA			

	ODMFR 2015 İzmir Kongresi BİLİMSEL PROGRAM **19 Nisan 2015 Pazar**		
08:30 08:45 09:00 09:15 09:30 09:45 10:00 10:15	Ödüllü Vaka Yarışması Prof. Dr. Kaan ORHAN Doç. Dr. Muhammed Akif SÜMBÜLLÜ	Anabilim Dalı Başkanları Toplantısı	
10:30 10:45 11:00 11:15 11:30 11:45 12:00 12:15 12:30 12:45 13:00 13:15	Sosyal Program	**Kurs** **USG** Ingrid Różyło Kalinowska	
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SÖZLÜ SUNUM ÖZETLERİ

ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

OP 101

PERCEIVED SOURCES OF STRESS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF PRECLINICAL DENTAL STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE DENTAL SCHOOL

Nilüfer ERSAN, Semanur DÖLEKOĞLU, Erdoğan FİŞEKÇİOĞLU, Mehmet İLGÜY, İnci OKTAY
Yeditepe University Faculty of Dentistry

Aim: The purpose of this study was to identify sources of stress among preclinical students in the dental school environment, and evaluate their perceived levels of stress, self-efficacy and effective coping strategies. Materials and Methods: This study was conducted during the first semester of the academic year, 2014–2015, at a private dental school. The study group consisted of 100 undergraduate preclinical dental students and they were surveyed with a detailed assessment tool, comprised of four different validated and translated questionnaires. Results: Among the perceived sources of stress 'Exams and grades' and 'Fear of failing course or year' were found to be the most stress provoking factors. Workload was the most stressful issue for preclinical dental, whereas social stressors had the lowest stressful issue. Social stressors affected male students more than female students ($p<0.05$). Among preclinical dental students, the most common coping strategy was found to be planning, whereas the least common coping strategy was substance use. While coping with stress, female students used self-distraction, emotional support and instrumental support more than male students ($p<0.05$). Conclusion: Preclinical dental students displayed relatively high perceived stress scores. Strategies for stress management must be incorporated into dental education to ensure the output of effective dentists.

Keywords: Coping, Education, Gender, Preclinical Dental Students, Self-Efficacy, Stress

OP 102

COMPARISON OF MESIODISTAL MEASUREMENTS OF SINGLE IMPLANT SITES ON CONE BEAM CT BASED PANORAMIC IMAGES

Mustafa ALKHADER, Malik HUDIEB, Yousef KHADER
Jordan University of Science and Technology

Objective: To compare mesiodistal measurements of single implant sites on cone beam CT (CBCT) based panoramic images. Methods: CBCT images for 101 single implant sites of 66 patients referred for pre-surgical radiographic implant planning were selected for the study. In addition to automatic horizontal level determined by the CBCT software, panoramic images were generated at three different horizontal levels (central incisal edges, crest of the ridge at the implant site, and apices of central incisors) at jaw of interest and mesiodistal space dimensions were measured by two observers. The measurements were averaged and differences in the means were compared using repeated measures analysis and Bonferroni multiple comparison test. Results: The mean values of mesiodistal measurements at the automatic horizontal level and apices of central incisors level were significantly lower than the mean values at central incisal edges level and crest of the ridge level (8.09, 8.02, 8.54, 8.51 mm respectively). Conclusions: Panoramic images generated by CBCT at different horizontal levels can yield different mesiodistal measurements of single implant sites, and further studies with a gold standard need to be conducted to determine the horizontal level of choice.

Keywords: Dental Implant, Mesiodistal, Panoramic, CBCT

OP 103

RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS OF BISPHOSPHONATE-RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAWS: COMPARISON WITH CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AND PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

Arzu DEMİR, Filiz NAMDAR PEKİNER
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Objective: The aim of this study is to assess radiographic findings of bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ) on cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) and panoramic radiography (PR) of the patients treated with bisphosphonates who referred to Marmara University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral Dianognosis and Radiology. Materials and Methods The data of 46 patients treated with bisphosphonates for at least 1 up to 10 years were retrospectively examined and 27 patients were selected. The first inclusion criteria was an available CBCT or PR. 23 of the patients underwent to CBCT and 26 patients had PR while 22 patients had both CBCT and PR. The patients had at least one clinical symptom of exposed bone, intraoral or extraoral swelling, prulent secretion and fistula formation. In accordance with the position papers of the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons the patients were classified into Stages 0, 1, 2 and 3. CBCT and PR images were evaluated by dividing the jaws in 6 segments. Presence of bone sclerosis, cortex irregulations, persistent sockets, periosteal response, sequestration and osteolysis were recorded. Results: The radiographic findings of BRONJ was mostly determined at posterior mandible with predominance of Stage 2. Fifteen patients (55.6%) had a previous tooth extraction while 9 of them had exposed bone at the same time. Seven patients had exposed bone without extraction anamnesis. CBCT findings ($p<0.01$) except persistent socket ($p=0.157$) were found statistically significant by comparison with PR findings. Extraction socket finding was detected same in segments with 90.9%. It was seen on just CBCT at segment 6 of only 2 patients. Conclusion: This study showed that CBCT findings except extraction socket were significantly higher than PR. CBCT combined with clinical examination can be used effectively to determin the borders of effected areas especially at advanced cases.

Keywords: Bisphosphonate, Osteonecrosis, Jaws, Cone-Beam Computed Tomography, Panoramic Radiography

OP 104

A NEW APPROACH TO THE LOCALIZATION OF SECOND MESIOBUCCAL CANALS IN MAXILLARY MOLAR TEETH USING CBCT

Ali Murat AKTAN[1], Cihan YILDIRIM[2], Emre ÇULHA[2], Erhan DEMİR[2], Mehmet Ertuğrul ÇİFTÇİ[1]
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Aim: The aim of the present in vitro study was to review a new, more reliable approach to localizing second mesiobuccal (MB2) canals in maxillary first molars using Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT). Materials and Methods: CBCT scans from 146 patients referred to the Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology were included. The presence of MB2 canals, the angle formed by the mesiobuccal, distobuccal, and palatinal root canal orifices (∠MDP), and the angle formed by the mesiobuccal, distobuccal, and MB2 canal orifices (∠MDMB2) were evaluated on the axial section. The Student's t-test, chi-squared test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Pearson correlation were used to test the groups. Results: Of the 468 first molars, MB2 canals were observed in 296 subjects (141 females and 155 males). There were no statistically significant differences between females and males (p:0.300). ∠MDP and ∠MDMB2 were detected and evaluated. A modarate positive correlation was found between ∠MDP and ∠MDMB2. To predict the ∠MDMB2 values, it was shown that

∠MDMB2 increased by 0.420 degrees when MDP increased by 1 degree. If ∠MDP was more than 90, 95 degrees, there was a 78% probability that MB2 canals could be found. Conclusion: Identification of the presence of MB2 in the maxillary first molars could be carried out reliably using CBCT scans. If ∠MDP was 91,91 degrees or higher, there was considered to be a higher probability that MB2 canals would be found in the endodontic cavity. Because of the positive correlation between the ∠MDP and ∠MDMB2, the localization of MB2 canals could easily be performed in relation to the main MB canal.

Keywords: Second Mesiobuccal Canal, CBCT, Maxillary First Molar

OP 201

OSTEOMEATAL BÖLGE ANOMALİLERİNİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Oğuzhan DEMİREL[1], Cemile Özlem ÜÇOK[2]
[1] Bolu Ağız ve Diş Sağlığı Merkezi
[2] Gazi Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi

Osteomeatal bölgenin obstrüksiyonu yıllarca paranazal sinüs enfeksiyonlarının patogenezinde önemli bir faktör olarak kabul edilmemesine rağmen son yılllarda yapılan çalışmalar bu bölgenin önemine dikkat çekmektedir. Paranazal sinüslerin normal fonksiyonlarını sürdürebilmeleri için bu bölgenin ventilasyonu ve drenajı gereklidir. Bu çalışmada osteomeatal bölgede görülen anomalilerin, sinüs hastalıkları üzerine etkisini değerlendirmek amaçlandı. Çalışmaya Gazi Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı arşivinde bulunan 200 hastaya ait konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri dahil edildi. Osteomeatal bölgede bulunan anomaliler konka bulloza, septum deviasyonu, paradoks orta konka, unsinat proses deviasyonu, unsinat bulla, Haller hücreleri ve Agger nazi hücreleri olarak sınıflandırıldı. Hastalarda sinüslerde patoloji varlığı ve etmoid infundibulumun açıklığı kaydedildi. Değerlendirilen 400 sinüsün 243'ünde (% 60,8) patoloji tespit edilmezken, 157'sinde (% 39,3) patoloji tespit edildi. Hasta sayılarına göre patoloji dağılımlarına baktığımızda; 66 (%33) kadın hastada ve 34 erkek hastada (%17) olmak üzere toplam 100 hastada (%50) herhangi bir patoloji tespit edilmedi. Erkek hastalarda sinüs patolojilerinin kadın hastalara kıyasla anlamlı derecede yüksek bulunduğu gözlendi ($p<0.05$). Etmoid infundibulumu kapalı olan hastalarda sinüs hastalıklarının daha fazla görüldüğü sonucuna varıldı ($p<0.05$). İncelenen hastaların % 64.5'inde septum deviasyonu, % 47'sinde konka bulloza, %8'inde paradoks orta konka, %5'inde agger nazinin aşırı pnömatizasyonu, %5,5'inde kıvrıntılı unsinat proses, %5'inde unsinat bulla, % 17'sinde Haller hücreleri izlendi. Bu anomalilerle sinüslerde patoloji varlığı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki saptanmadı. Çalışmamızda osteomeatal bölge anomalileriyle sinüs patolojileri arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmedi, bununla birlikte bu anomalilerin boyutlarının da dahil olduğu ileri çalışmalar sinüs patolojileriyle ilişkilerinin tespit edilmesi için yararlı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KIBT, Osteomeatal Bölge

EVALUATION OF OSTEOMEATAL AREA ANOMALIES USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

Oğuzhan DEMİREL[1], Cemile Özlem ÜÇOK[2]
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[2] Gazi University Faculty of Dentistry

Although obstruction of osteomeatal area was not accepted as an important factor in the pathogenesis of sinus infections for years, recent studies point out the importance of this area. For the maintenance

of normal functions of paranasal sinuses ventilation and drainage of this area is necessary. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of anomalies of the osteomeatal area on sinus diseases. This study included cone beam computed tomography scans of 200 patients from the archives of Gazi University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology. Osteomeatal area anomalies were classified as concha bullosa, septal deviation, paradox middle concha, deviation of uncinate process, uncinate bulla, Haller cells and Agger nasi cells. Ethmoid infundibulum and presence of sinus pathologies were recorded. Pathologies were not determined in 243 (60.8 %) of the evaluated 400 sinuses while detected in 157 (39.3 %) sinuses. There were no pathologies in 100 patients including 66 (33 %) female and 34 (17 %) in male patients as we analyze the distribution of the pathologies according to patient numbers. Pathologies were found to be more frequent in males than females ($p<0.05$). Sinus diseases were more prevalent in patients with an obstructed ethmoid infundibulum ($p<0.05$). Septum deviation was found in 64.5 %, concha bullosa in 47 %, paradox middle concha in 8 %, over pneumatisation of agger nasi in % 5, deviation of uncinate process in 5.5 %, uncinate bulla in 5 % and Haller cells in 17 % of the investigated patients. There was no statistically significant relationship between sinus pathologies and evaluated anomalies. Although we found no relationship between these anomalies and sinus diseases, further studies including the dimensions of the osteomeatal area anomalies will be helpful to determine the effect of these anomalies on sinus diseases.

Keywords: CBCT, Osteomeatal Area

OP 202

MANDİBULA MEDİAN BÖLGESİ LİNGUAL FORAMEN VE KANALLARININ KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Çalışmanın amacı mandibulanın median bölgesinin lingual yüzeyinde lokalize olan mandibula lingual foramen (MLF) ve kanallarının sıklığını ve anatomik özelliklerini konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi ile belirlemektir. Materyal ve Metotlar: Çalışma için 463 hastaya ait mandibula konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri retrospektif olarak incelendi. Görüntüler Promax 3D® (Planmeca, Helsinki, Finlandiya) konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi sistemleri ile elde edildi. Mandibulanın median bölgesinde, genial tüberküllerin süperiorunda lokalize olan lingual foramenler "sMLF", inferiorunda lokalize olanlar ise "iMLF" olarak sınıflandırıldı. Bulgular: Mandibulanın median bölgesinde, 463 vakanın 455'inde %98 oranında (sMLF veya iMLF olmak üzere) en az bir MLF belirlendi. MLF'lerin sayısının, bir ile dört arasında değiştiği saptandı. Hastalardan %31'inde bir foramen, %54'ünde iki foramen, %14'ünde üç foramen, %2'sinde ise dört foramen izlendi. sMLF ve iMLF'lerin ortalama uzunlukları sırasıyla; 5.83 mm ile 4.53 mm olarak belirlendi. Başlangıçlarından itibaren mandibula bazisine olan ortalama uzaklıkları ise, sMLF'ler için 14.6 mm, iMLF'ler için 4.6 mm olarak ölçüldü. sMLF ve kemik içi kanallarının, mandibula lingual yüzeyinde başlangıcından itibaren %98 oranında aşağıyönde seyrederken, iMLF ve kanallarının, %80 oranında yukarı yönde seyrettiği tespit edildi. Sonuç: MLF ve kemik kanallarının başarılı bir şekilde görüntülenmesi için konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi sistemleri önerilmektedir. Klinisyenler olası komplikasyonlardan kaçınmak için, bu anatomik yapıları göz önünde bulundurmalıdırlar**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mandibula, Lingual Foramen, Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi

EVALUATION OF THE LINGUAL FORAMINA AND THEIR BONY CANALS IN THE MEDIAN REGION OF THE MANDIBLE WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Objective: The aim of this study was to determine frequency and anatomical features of mandibular lingual foramina (MLF) and their bony canals located on the lingual side of the median region of the mandible by cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). Material and Methods: In this retrospective study, CBCT images of the mandible were evaluated in 463 patients. The images were obtained with the Promax 3D® (Planmeca, Helsinki, Finland) CBCT unit. MLFs located on the superior of genial tubercles in the median region of the mandible were classified as "sMLF" and the ones located on the midline inferior to the genial tubercles were classified as "iMLF". Results: At least one MLF (sMLF or iMLF) was found on the median region of the mandible in 455 (98%) of 463 cases. It was detected that the number of MLFs on the median region of the mandible ranged from one to four. One foramen in 31% cases, two foramina in 53% cases, three foramina in % 14 cases and four foramina in %2 cases were observed. The mean length of the bony canals of sMLF and iMLF were 5.83 mm and 4.53 mm, respectively. The mean distance from the entrance of lingual foramina to the mandibular basis was measured as 14.6 mm for sMLF and 4.6 mm for iMLF. sMLFs and their bony canals from their entrance on the lingual surface of the mandible run down at the rate of 98% while iMLFs and their bony canals run up at the rate of 80%. Conclusion: CBCT systems are recommended for successful imaging of mandibular lingual foramina and their bony canals. Clinicians should consider these anatomic structures to avoid possible complications.

Keywords: Mandible, Lingual Foramina, Cone Beam Computed Tomography

OP 203

KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ KULLANILARAK İNFRAORBİTAL KANAL VE İNFRAORBİTAL SULKUS'UN(GROOVE) ANATOMİK ANALİZİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmadaki amacımız konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi kullanarak infraorbital kanal (İOK) ve infraorbital sulkusun (İOG) anatomik lokalizasyonunu belirleyerek bu bölgedeki operasyonlar sırasında oluşabilecek komplikasyonları azaltmaktır. Materyal ve Metot: Çalışmamızda 2013-2014 yılları arasında İnönü Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi, Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı'na başvuran yaşları 18-75 arasında değişen 65 kadın, 60 erkek olmak üzere toplam 125 hastadan çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı alınmış olan konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi datalarından uygun pozisyonda çekilmiş olanlar retrospektif olarak incelendi. İnfraorbital kanal ve sulkusun uzunluğu, ikisi arasındaki açı ve kanalın doğrultusunun horizontal düzlem ile yaptığı açı ölçüldü. Yaş, cinsiyet ve taraf açısından farklılıklar değerlendirildi. Bulgular: İnfraorbital kanal uzunluğu cinsiyet ve taraf ayrımı yapmaksızın ortalama 11.73 ± 1.90 mm, infraorbital sulkus uzunluğu ortalama 16.15 ± 2.90 mm, ikisi arasındaki açı ortalama 154.3 ± 8.57° ve kanalın doğrultusunun horizontal düzlem ile yaptığı açı ortalama 41.02 ± 7.60° ölçüldü. Yaş grupları ve taraflar arasında istatistiksel olarak farklılık görülmedi ($p>0.005$). İnfraorbital sulkusun uzunluğunda cinsiyetler arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar tespit edildi ($p<0.005$). Sonuç: Klinik açıdan bu sonuçlar, infraorbital kanalın anatomik özellikleri hakkında ayrıntılı bilgi vererek ve maksillofasiyal bölgedeki cerrahi işlemler sırasında infraorbital sinirin hasar görmemesi için büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnfraorbital Kanal, İnfraorbital Sulkus, Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi

ANATOMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INFRAORBITAL CANAL AND INFRAORBITAL GROOVE USING CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Aim: This study aimed to investigate the anatomy of the infraorbital canal (IOC), and infraorbital groove (IOG) with regard to surgical and invasive procedures using cone beam computed tomography scans. Material and Methods: In this descriptive study, cone beam computed tomography images of 125 patients, ranging from 18-75 years of age, who were applied to Inonu University, Faculty of Dentistry, Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology Department, were retrospectively analyzed. The length of infraorbital canal and sulcus, the angle between two of them and the angle between the horizontal plane and the direction of the canal were measured. The average values and standard deviations of parameters were determined. Relations between parameters, gender and side (right/left) were evaluated. Statistical significance value was accepted to be p<0,005. Results: The average length of infraorbital canal was 11.73 ± 1.90 mm., infraorbital sulcus was 16.15 ± 2.90 mm, the angle between two of them was 154.3 ± 8.57° and the angle between the horizontal plane and the direction of the channel was 41.02 ± 7.60°. It was not seen statistically significant differences between age groups and sides (p>0.005). The length of infraorbital sulcus were detected to have statistically significant differences between genders (p<0.005). Conclusion: These results provide detailed knowledge of the anatomical characteristics of the IOC and IOG. Such knowledge is of paramount importance forsurgeons when performing maxillofacial surgery.

Keywords: Infraorbital Canal, Infraorbital Groove, Cone-Beam Computed Tomography

OP 204

3 BOYUTLU VOLÜMETRİK PROGRAM KULLANILARAK KIBT GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDE İNFRAORBİTAL FORAMEN, KANAL VE FİSSÜRÜN MORFOMETRİK ANALİZİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı; KIBT görüntülerinde foramen infraorbitale ve bunu çevreleyen anatomik yapıların ve varyasyonlarının morfometrik ölçümlerle, bir grup K.K.T.C popülasyonunda incelenmesidir. Materyal ve Method: Bu pilot çalışmada toplamda 48 kişinin (24 erkek, 24 kadın, yaş aralığı 14-70, ortalaması 33.6 yaş) KIBT görüntüleri kullanılmıştır. İnfraorbital foramen (IOF), İnfraorbital fissür (IOG) ve İnfraorbital kanal (IOC)'ın morfometrik ölçümleri aynı zamanda da anatomik landmarkları tanımlanmıştır. KIBT görüntüleri Newtom 3G (QRVerona, İtaly) ile alınmış olup, morfometrik ölçümler ise hastaların DICOM dataları kullanılarak Maxilim® (Medicim, Sint-Niklass, Belgium) yazılım programında 3 boyutlu yüzey modelleri oluşturularak yapılmıştır. Ölçümler iki gözlemci tarafından iki kez yapılmıştır. Gözlemcinin kendi içindeki ve gözlemciler arası uyum hesaplanmıştır. Ölçümlerin istatistiksel analizleri hastaların yaşı, cinsiyeti ve anatomik yapılarının lokalizasyonlarına göre sınıflandırılarak yapılmıştır (p<0.05). Sonuçlar: 48 KIBT görüntüleri kullanılarak yapılan sağ-sol olmak üzere 96 tarafın incelenmesi sonucunda %74 oval %26 ise yuvarlak IOF'ye rastlanmıştır. Çalışma grubumuzdaki tüm IOF'ler tek olup hiçbirinde aksesuar IOF'ye rastlanmamıştır. Yapılan ölçümler sonucunda sırasıyla IOF sağ-sol taraf ortalama genişliği 3.38± 0.95 ve 3.4±0.78mm, ortalama uzunluğu ise 4.9±1.05 ve 4.9±1.34mm olarak hesaplanmıştır. Sonuçlar göstermiştir ki hem sağ hem sol tarafta Spina Nasalis Anterior (ANS) ve Nazal Kemik (NB), 2 Foramen Rotundum, FR-IOF, Sella-FR, IOF merkezi(cIOF)-Nasion (N) ve cIOF-NB arası mesafe kadınlarda daha küçük çıkmıştır. Ayrıca FR-FR, N-ANS ve IOF-IOF arası mesafelerde erkekler daha büyük ölçüm değerlerine sahiptir. Sonuç: Bu sonuçlar bize bu popülasyonun anatomik karakteristiği

ile ilgili detaylı bilgi sağlamakta iken, aynı zamandada foramen infraorbitale'nin maksillofasiyal cerrahi ve bölgesel blok anestezi yaparken cerrahlar için klinik önemini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Foramen Infraorbitale, KIBT, Maksiller Anatomi

MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF INFRAORBITAL FORAMEN, CANAL AND FISSURA IN CBCT IMAGES BY USING 3D VOLUMETRIC PROGRAM

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Objective: The aim of this study is to examine the infraorbital foramen and its surroundings' anatomy and variations via morphometric measurements using CBCT scans in a group of North Cyprus population. Material and Methods: In this pilot study, a total of 48 patients' (24 male and 24 female, age ranged between 14-70 years with a mean of 33.6 year) CBCT scans were used. The infraorbital foramen (IOF), infraorbital groove (IOG) and infraorbital canal (IOC) were evaluated as having morphometric measurements and also defining the anatomical landmarks. CBCT scans were taken by Newtom 3G (QRVerona, Italy) and 3D surface models were created in Maxilim® (Medicim, Sint-Niklass, Belgium) software using DICOM data of the patients. The measurements were completed twice by two observers. Inter and Intra-observer variability was calculated. The statistical analyses were done among sex, age of the patients and location of the anatomical structure ($p<0.05$). Results: Examination of the 96 sides of the 48 CBCT scans revealed that the shape of the IOF was %74 oval and %26 round. The IOF was single in all of our study group and there was no accessory foramen. The mean width of the right and left IOF was 3.38± 0.95 and 3.4±0.78mm and the mean length of the right and left IOF was 4.9±1.05 and 4.9±1.34mm respectively. The results showed that females have smaller measurements between the Anterior nasal spine (ANS) and caudal end of the nasal bone (NB), the distance between the two foramen rotundum (FR), FR-IOF, Sella-FR, center of the IOF (cIOF)-Nasion (N), cIOF-NB for right and left side. However males have greater measurements between the FR-FR, N-ANS, IOF-IOF. Conclusions: These results provide detailed knowledge of the anatomical characteristics in this particular population and clinical importance of the infraorbital foramina which are of upmost importance for surgeons when performing maxillofacial surgery and regional block anesthesia.

Keywords: Foramen Infraorbitale, CBCT, Maxiller Anatomy

OP 301

SİGARA KULLANAN VE KULLANMAYAN HASTALARDA DİL PAPİLLALARINDAKİ DEĞİŞİKLİKLER

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Amaç: Üzerindeki papiller yapı nedeniyle dilin pürüzlü bir yüzeyi vardır. Profilometrik analiz yüzey morfolojisinin değerlendirilmesinde kullanılmaktadır. Yüzey pürüzlülüklerinin belirlenebilmesi için çeşitli bilgisayar uygulamaları geliştirilmiştir. Sigara kullanan bireylerde oral müköz membranlarda hiperkeratosis oluşur. Bu çalışmanın amacı filiform papillaların yoğun olarak bulunduğu dilin anterior kısmındaki pürüzlülüğün sigara kullanan ve kullanmayan hastalar arasında farklı olup olmadığının bilgisayar programları aracılığı ile araştırılmasıdır. Gereç ve Yöntemler: Çalışmamızda kontrol grubunda 35, sigara kullananlar grubunda 33 olmak üzere herhangi bir sistemik hastalığı olmayan toplam 68 hasta bulunmaktadır. Dil yüzeyine 2x2.5 cm açıklığı olan filtre kâğıtları yerleştirilerek ölçümlerin yapılacağı bölgenin yeri ve boyutları standardize edildi. Hastaların dillerinin 2/3 anterior

kısmının fotoğrafı (Nikon D90) dijital kamera ile alındı. Görüntü işleme ve analiz programı olarak ImageJ 1.49k kullanıldı. Hastalardan alınan fotoğraflardaki filtre kâğıdı ile saptanan alan gri skalalı görüntüye dönüştürüldü. Yüzey pürüzlülüğünün değerlendirilmesi için SurfCharJ 1q uygulaması kullanılarak Rq,Ra, Rsk, ve Rku parametreleri ölçüldü ve fraktal boyut analizi yapıldı. Kontrol grubu ve sigara kullanan grup arasındaki farklılıklar parametrik ve non-parametrik testlerle değerlendirildi. Sigara kullanan gruptaki hastaların günde tükettikleri sigara paketi sayısı ve sigara kullandıkları sürenin fraktal boyut ve pürüzlülük parametreleri ile korelasyonları değerlendirildi. Bulgular: Kontrol grubu ve sigara kullanan bireyler arasında fraktal boyut açısından istatistiki olarak anlamlı bir fark yoktur (p: 0,192), ancak Rq (p: 0.001), Ra (p: 0.002), Rsk (p: 0.039), Rku (p: 0.036) değerleri iki grup arasında istatistiki olarak anlamlı farklılıklar göstermektedir. Günde tüketilen paket sayısı ile Rq (r: 0.351) ve Ra(r: 0.352) arasında pozitif bir korelasyon bulunmaktadır. Sonuç: Bu çalışmada değerlendirilen parametrelere göre sigara kullanan ve kullanmayan bireyler arasında filiform papiller yapıda farklılıklar bulunmaktadır**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüzey Pürüzlülüğü, Papillalar, Dil, Görüntü Analizi

CHANGES IN TONGUE PAPILLAE IN SMOKING AND NON-SMOKING PATIENTS

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Objective: Tongue papillae give a rough surface to the tongue. Profilometric analysis is used to evaluate the surface morphology. Various computer applications have been created for determination of the surface irregularities. There is hyperkeratosis on oral mucous membranes of smoking patients. The aim of this study is to evaluate the differences of the surface irregularities in the anterior portion of the tongue where there is intensive filiform papillae in patients who smoke and who do not, with the aid of computer programs. Materials and Methods: Sixty-eight patients free from systemic diseases (35: control group; 33: smoking group) were included to the study. Measurement area was standardized by applying a filter paper having inner dimension of 2x2.5 cm. The pictures of the tongue were taken with a digital camera (Nikon D90). ImageJ 1.49k was used for image processing and analyzing. The measurement areas were converted to the gray scale images. SurfCharJ 1q plug-in was used to measure the surface roughness with Rq, Ra, Rsk, and Rku parameters and fractal dimension was also measured. Parametric and non-parametric tests were used to evaluate the differences between the smoking and control group. The correlations between the fractal dimension and roughness parameters with the numbers of cigarette packets consumed per day and duration of smoking were also evaluated. Results: There is no statistically significant difference between the groups for fractal dimension (p: 0,192); however there were statistically significant differences between the groups for Rq (p: 0.001), Ra (p: 0.002), Rsk (p: 0.039), Rku (p: 0.036). There was a positive correlation between the number of packages consumed per day with Rq (r: 0.351) and Ra (r: 0.352). Conclusion: There is a structural difference in the filiform papillary structure of smoking and non-smoking patients according to the evaluated parameters in this study**.**

Keywords: Surface Roughness, Papillae, Tongue, Image Analysis

OP 302

ORAL MUKOZAL LEZYON SINIRLARININ BELİRLENMESİNDE TOLUİDİN MAVİSİNİN ETKİSİ

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Amaç: Bu ön çalışmanın amacı oral mukozal lezyonların sınırlarının belirlenmesinde toluidin mavisi (TBlue) kullanımının etkinliğinin değerlendirilmesidir. Yöntem: Dokuz hastada saptanan oral mukozal lezyon, TBlue gargarası uygulanmadan önce ve sonra görüntülendi. Görüntüler üzerinde lezyonların sınırları bir uzman tarafından belirlendi. Aynı görüntüler 12 klinisyen tarafından da değerlendirildi ve lezyon sınırları her gözlemci tarafından işaretlenerek kaydedildi. Böylece toplam 216 görüntü oluşturuldu. Boyanmamış ve boyanmış görüntüler, kendilerine karşılık gelen analog "uzman standart" görüntülerden çıkartıldı ve "fazla işaretlenen" (OD) ya da "eksik işaretlenen" (UD) lezyon alanları hesaplandı. Tutarsızlık düzeyi "uyumsuzluk skoru" ile değerlendirildi. Veri analizleri Friedman ve bağımsız örneklem t-testleri kullanılarak gerçekleştirildi. Bulgular: Fazla veya eksik işaretlenen alanlara ait uyumsuzluk skorlarının, boyanmamış ve boyanmış görüntüler üzerinde farklı olmadıkları belirlendi (pOD=0,304 and pUD=0,938). Bununla birlikte, 6 gözlemcinin boyama sonrasında uyumsuzluk skorlarının daha düşük olduğu gözlendi. Sonuç: İstatistiksel olarak farklılık gözlenmemesine karşın, boyamanın klinisyenlerin yarısının lezyon sınırlarını belirlemesine katkısı olduğu ortaya kondu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oral Kanser, Ağız Hastalıkları, Oral Diagnoz, Toluidin Mavisi

THE EFFECT OF TOLUIDIN BLUE TO IDENTIFY ORAL MUCOSAL LESION BORDERS

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Objectives: The aim of this pilot study to evaluate the utility of toluidine blue (TBlue) staining upon clinicians' assessment of the area of oral mucosal lesions. Methods: Photographs of oral mucosal lesions from 9 consecutive patients before and after TBlue oral rinse staining were evaluated. Area of each lesion before and after staining was demarcated by an expert. These lesions were also marked by 12 clinicians; a total of 216 images were evaluated. Each unstained and stained image was compared to the corresponding "expert standard" analog using image subtraction and over-demarcated (OD) or under-demarcated (UD) lesion areas were calculated. The level of the inconsistency was evaluated with a "discrepancy score". Friedman's test and independent sample t-test were used for data analysis. Results: Scores provided for OD and for UD areas on unstained and TBlue stained images were not significantly different (pOD=0.304 and pUD=0.938, respectively). However, 6 observers recorded a lower "discrepancy scores" after TBlue staining. Conclusions: Although not statistically different, TBlue staining aided clinicians' evaluation of lesion areas in half of the TBlue stained images.

Keywords: Oral Cancer, Oral Diseases, Oral Diagnosis, Toluidine Blue

OP 303

AKTİF BRUKSİZMDE KLİNİK BULGULARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Bruksizm, diş sıkma ve gıcırdatma ile karakterize bir parafonksiyonel alışkanlıktır. Bruksizm uyanıkken veya uyku sırasında meydana gelir. Gün içindeki bruksizm çoğunlukla diş sıkma şeklindedir ve aynı zamanda Diurnal Bruksizm (DB) olarak bilinir. Uyku sırasındaki bruksizm ise Noktürnal Bruksizm (NB) olarak adlandırılır ve diş sıkma ve gıcırdatma ile karakterizedir. Bruksizm genellikle temporomandibular eklem (TME) dokularında değişikliklere ve çiğneme kaslarında ağrılara neden olur. Aynı zamanda ağız içinde sert ve yumuşak dokularda değişiklikler meydana getirir. Diş sıkma ve gıcırdatma diş yüzeylerinde aşınmalara, dil ve yanaklarda diş izlerine, diş hassasiyetlerine ve sekonder olarak periodontal sorunların artmasına yol açabilir. Bu sunumda 81'i kadın 50'si erkek 131 aktif bruksizmli bireyde (yaş ortalaması 37) bruksizmin klinik bulguları cinsiyet, yaş, sigara- alkol alışkanlığı ve sistemik hastalık durumları da göz önünde bulundurularak değerlendirildi**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bruksizm, Temporomandibular Bozukluklar, Noktürnal Bruksizm, Diurnal Bruksizm

EVALUATION OF CLINICAL RESULTS OF ACTIVE BRUXISM

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Bruxism is a parafunctional activity characterized by grinding and clenching of teeth. Bruxism can occur during wakefulness or during sleep. Bruxism during daytime is commonly a involuntary 'clenching' activity and is also known as Diurnal Bruxism (DB). Bruxism during sleep is termed as Nocturnal Bruksizm (NB) and characterized by tooth grinding and/or clenching. Bruxism often can cause changes in the tissue of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and pain in the masticatory muscles. Also in the mouth, can cause changes in hard and soft tissues. Teeth clenching and grinding can lead to tooth wear, teeth marks on the cheeks and tongue, tooth sensitivity and secondary periodontal problems. In this presentation, the clinical signs of active bruxism in 131 individual (50 male and 81 female, mean age 37) were assessed according to gender, age, smoking-alcohol habit and systemic disease status**.**

Keywords: Bruxism, Temporomandibular Disorders, Diurnal Bruxism, Nocturnal Bruxism

OP 304

OBSTRÜKTİF UYKU APNESİ SENDROMU AÇISINDAN YÜKSEK RİSKLİ BİREYLER İLE DÜŞÜK RİSKLİ BİREYLER ARASI ÜST HAVA YOLLARININ SEFALOMETRİK VE CBCT ÖLÇÜMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı uykuda solunum bozuklukları arasında en sık görülen Obstrüktif Uyku Apne Sendromu (OUAS) için risk durumu belirlenmiş bireylerin radyolojik bulgularının karşılaştırılmasıdır. Materyal ve Metod: Çalışmamız Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi, Ağız Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı'nda, Ocak-Haziran 2014 tarihleri arasında kliniğimize rutin muayeneye gelen, 18-30 yaş aralığındaki 50 genç erişkin hasta ile yapıldı. Hastaların

antropometrik özelliklerini, ek hastalıklarını, sigara anamnezini, Berlin Anketini (BA) ve Epworth Uykululuk Ölçeği (EUÖ) içeren hasta bilgi formu dolduruldu. Hastaların anketlere verdikleri cevaplara göre 25 yüksek riskli, 25 düşük riskli hasta belirlendi. Radyolojik ölçümler için hastalardan sefalometrik ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (CBCT) görüntüleri alındı. Bulgular: Elde edilen sonuçlarda Vücut Kitle İndeksi (VKİ), boyun çevresi, Epworth skoru ve sigara kullanım oranı risk grupları arasında anlamlı farklılık gösterdi. Radyografik değerlendirmede ise bütün üst solunum yolu (ÜSY) ölçümlerinde gruplar arası anlamlı farklar bulundu. Ayrıca VKİ ile boyun çevresi ve Epworth skorları arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı korelasyon bulunurken, ÜSY ölçümleri ile negatif yönde anlamlı korelasyon olduğu görüldü. CBCT'de yapılan velofarengeal bölge hacim ölçümleri ile sefalometrik radyograflarda yapılan alan ve uzunluk ölçümleri arasında da anlamlı korelasyon bulundu. Sonuç: Çalışma sonucunda radyografik ölçümlerin anket sonuçlarını destekler nitelikte olduğu tespit edilmiştir. BA ve EUÖ'nin birlikte kullanılmasının yanında velofarengeal bölge değerlendirilmesinde sefalometrik radyografi ve CBCT kullanımının OUAS tanısına katkısı olduğu görüşüne varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Berlin Anketi, KIBT, Epworth Uykululuk Skalası, Obstruktif Uyku Apnesi Sendromu

COMPARISON OF CEPHALOMETRIC AND CBCT MEASUREMENTS OF UPPER AIRWAYS AMONG THE PATIENTS AT HIGH-LOW RISK FOR OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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Objectives: The aim of the present study is to compare radiologic findings of the patients at high risk and low risk for Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS). Material and Methods: The study was performed in 50 patients, age of 18-30 years, referred to Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology between January-June 2014 for routine dental examination. Surveys that include anthropometric characteristics, additional diseases, smoking history, the Berlin Questionnaire (BQ) and the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) were filled with the patients. According to their answers 25 patients were determined as low risk and 25 were determined as high risk. Cephalometric and cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) images were obtained for radiological measurements. Results: In our study we found that there were significant differences between risk groups for Body Mass Index (BMI), neck circumference measurements, Epworth score and smoking rate. Also there were significant differences for Upper Airway (UA) measurements on radiographic evaluation. BMI was found to be correlated positively with neck circumference measurements and Epworth score, negatively with UA measurements. Additionally there was a significant correlation between volume measurements on CBCT with length and area measurements on cephalometric radiographs for velopharengeal area. Conclusion: We found that the radiographic findings were supporting the survey results, suggesting that both BQ and ESS may be used for diagnosis of OSAS. Additionally velopharengeal area should be evaluated with both cephalometric radiographs and CBCT images for more accurate diagnosis.

Keywords: Berlin Questionnaire, CBCT, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome

OP 305

OBSTRÜKTİF UYKU APNESİ SENDROMU OLAN HASTALAR VE SAĞLIKLI BİREYLERDE PARANAZAL SİNÜS ANATOMİK VARYASYONLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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Amaç: Obstrüktif uyku apnesi sendromu uyku sırasında tekrarlayan farengeal kollapslarla karakterize olan yaygın bir hastalıktır. OSAS patogenezinde güncel teoriler şu anomalilerin kombinasyonunu içerir: farenks anatomisi, üst solunum yolu dilatör kaslarının fizyolojisi ve solunum kontrolünün stabilitesi. Havayolu ve paranazal sinüsler de yakın ilişki içerisindedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) görüntüleri kullanılarak OSAS hastaları ve sağlıklı bireyler arasında paranazal sinüs anatomik varyasyonlarını karşılaştırmaktır. Materyal ve Metod: Çalışmanın örneklemi, 113 OSAS hastası (83 erkek ve 30 kadın, yaş aralığı 26-83 ve ortalama 55 yaş) ve 113 sağlıklı bireyden (83 erkek ve 30 kadın, yaş aralığı 20-83, ortalama 46 yaş) oluşmuştur. KIBT taramalarında Newtom 3G ve 5G cihazları (Quantitative Radiology s.r.l., Verona, Italy) kullanılmıştır. Koronal, sagittal ve aksiyal CBCT kesitleri 1 mm kesit kalınlığında elde edilmiştir. Paranazal sinüs varyasyonları bu görüntüler üzerinden değerlendirilmiştir. Paranazal sinüs varyasyonlarının istatistiksel analizi hastaların yaşı, cinsiyeti ve OSAS bulunup bulunmamasına göre yapılmıştır. 0.5'ten küçük p değeri istatistiksel olarak anlamlı kabul edilmiştir. Bulgular: OSAS hastalarında en sık görülen anatomik varyasyon Agger nasi hücresidir. Sonuçlarımız, OSAS hastalarındaki sağ ve sol Agger nasi hücresi varlığını sırasıyla 73.5% ve 71.7% olarak göstermektedir. Fakat sağlıklı bireylerde en sık görülen anatomik varyasyon hem sağ hem de sol taraf için %59.3 ile konka bulloza olmuştur. Tüm gruplar için en az yaygın anatomik varyasyon ise 0.9% ile sol sekonder superior konka olmuştur. OSAS'a sahip olan ve sahip olmayan hastalar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamamıştır. (>0.05) Sonuç: Çok sayıda bulgu göstermektedir ki KIBT görüntüleri, sadece dental yapılarla ilişkili maksillo-fasiyal patolojilerin tanı ve tedavisiyle ilgili değil tüm kafatası alanındaki hemen hemen tüm özelliklerle ilgili tanısal bilgi sağlamaktadır**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: OUAS, Paranazal Sinüs Anatomik Varyasyonları, KIBT

PARANASAL SINUS ANATOMIC VARIATIONS IN OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA PATIENTS AND IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS

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Objective: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome is a common disorder characterized by repetitive pharyngeal collapse during sleep. Current theories on OSAS pathogenesis involve a combination of abnormalities in the following: the anatomy of the pharynx, the physiology of the upper airway dilator muscles, and the stability of ventilatory control. Airway and the paranasal sinuses are also found in close relation. The aim of this study was to compare the paranasal sinus anatomic variations between OSAS patients and healthy individuals using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) scans. Material and Methods: The study sample consisted of 113 OSAS patients (83 male and 30 female, age range between 26-83 years with a mean of 55 year) and 113 healthy individuals (83 male and 30 female, age range between 20-83 years with a mean of 46 year) .CBCT scans were made with Newtom 3G and 5G (Quantitative Radiology s.r.l., Verona, Italy). Coronal, sagittal and axial CBCT sections were obtained with 1 mm section thickness. Paranasal sinus variations were assessed in these images. Statistical analyses on paranasal sinus variations were done among age, gender, as well as OSAS with/without patients, A p value less than 0.5 considered statistical significant. Results: The most common anatomic variation is Agger nasi cell in OSAS patients. Our results demonstrated the

presence of right and left Agger nasi cells in 73.5 and 71.7% of OSAS patients respectively. But in healthy individual the most common anatomic variation is concha bullosa with a presence of 59.3% for both left and right side. The least common anatomic variations is left secondary superior concha with a percentage of 0.9% in both our study group. No statistical significant difference was found between with and without OSAS patients (>0.05) Conclusion: The high number of findings indicates that CBCT imaging is a helpful tool in the treatment and diagnosis of maxillofacial pathologies not only related to dental structures but it also provides diagnostic information for almost all specialities involved in the entire skull area**.**

Keywords: OSAS, Paranasal Sinüs Anatomic Variations, CBCT

OP 401

CEPHALOMETRIC DIAGNOSIS OF MALOCCLUSION BY MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Malocclusion is any kind of deviation from normal occlusion of teeth. Malocclusion is mainly divided into 3 Classes. If the lower dental arch is in normal relation to the upper dental arch then this is CLASS I. If the distobuccal cusp of upper first permanent molar occludes with mesiobuccal groove of the lower first permanent molar then this is CLASS 2. If the lower first permanent molar lies mesial to upper first permanent molar by a premolar width or cuspal width then this is CLASS III. Data Classification is the process of determining the classes of the instances whose classes are unknown. In this study Classification of Malocclusion was performed according to some Cephalometric data by using Machine Learning techniques such as Decision Trees and Artificial Neural Networks.

Keywords: Malocclusion, Data Classification, Machine Learning, Decision Trees

OP 402

MIDDLE EAR ASSESSMENT BY RADIOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN TRISOMY 21

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Objective: The assessment of middle ear function by radiological landmarks of the middle ear region in Trisomy 21, Otitis Media (OM) and control groups. The Eustachian tube length (ET length), Posterior Upper Facial Height (PUFH), Maxillary Depth (MD), Total Cranial Base (TCB), and S-Ba to ET length and S-Ba to Palatal line were compared in Trisomy 21, Otitis Media and control groups. Methods: The study comprised of 75 subjects of both sexes in the age range of 7 to 20 years. Digital Lateral Cephalometry was performed for Trisomy 21, OM and controls (n=25). The Eustachian tube function was determined using the Pure Tone Audiometry & Immittence audiometry. Results: ET length, PUFH, MD and TCB were found to be significantly reduced in the Trisomy 21, OM and controls. S-Ba to ET length and S-Ba to Palatal line showed a marked reduction in patients with Trisomy 21 & OM. and S-Ba to ET and S-Ba to PL and was significantly reduced in patients with B and C tympanograms. There was an association between middle ear function and radiological landmarks in the study groups. Conclusion: Aberration in the dimension of the region of the ET can be considered as a predisposing factor for OM in Trisomy 21. Assessment of ET related parameters in

OM and Trisomy 21 is vital in analyzing the alteration in function and implementing preventive measures for decreasing the disability.

Keywords: Middle ear, Lateral Cephalometry, Trisomy 21

OP 403

EVALUATION OF THE INDICATIONS OF CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN PEDODONTIC PATIENTS

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Using CBCT on children is a very important issue which attracts an intensive attention. Children are much more open against radiation damage than adults due to their anatomical and biological structures. Although CBCT is assumed unfavorable on children, professionals may use it for some complex cases and surgical operations by taking into account its advantages and disadvantages. The aim of this study is to investigate the indications of CBCT on pedodontic patients regarding orofacial pathologies. Material and Methods: The CBCT images of the patients who referred to Gaziantep University Faculty of Dentistry Dentomaxillofacial Radiology between January 2014 and November 2014 evaluated retrospectively. The cases of patients under the age of 17 were determined and evaluated with respect to related indications. Descriptive method was used for statistical analyses. Results: Of the 850 CBCT radiographs included in the study, 328 (% 38,5) were belonged to patients under age of 18. 148 (% 45,1) of them were female and, 180 (% 54,9) were male. Mean age was 13.42 (min: 2, max: 17) STD= 3, 29. CBCT was found to be preferable for surgical operations with a rate of % 58,1 and % 41, 9 for orthodontic reasons. % 33, 3 of patients were imaged for impacted teeth, %14, 7 were analyzed for cyst and other lesions. Conclusion: Surgical operations and orthodontic treatments could be said to be the most common two indications of CBCT for pedodontic patients in Gaziantep University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology.

Keywords: Pedodontic patients, CBCT, Indications

OP 404

GÖMÜLÜ MAKSİLLER KANİN DİŞLERİN ÜÇ BOYUTLU LOKASYONUNUN VE KOMŞU DİŞLERDE MEYDANA GELEN KÖK REZORBSİYONUNUN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Giriş: Maksiller daimi kanin dişler 3. molar dişlerden sonra yaklaşık %1-3 prevalansla ikinci en sık gömülü kalan dişlerdir. Tedavi edilmemiş gömülü maksiller kanin dişler komşu dişlerin çapraşıklığı, dental arkın kısalması, foliküler kist formasyonu ve tekrarlayan enfeksiyonlara neden olabilir. Aynı zamanda gömülü kanine komşu dişlerde eksternal rezorbsiyonlar oluşabilir. Bilgisayarlı tomografideki (BT) son gelişmeler özellikle konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) kök rezorbsiyonunun teşhisini önemli derecede kolaylaştırmıştır. Bu çalışmada KIBT görüntüleme kullanılarak maksiller gömülü kanin dişlerin üç boyutlu lokasyonu, komşu dişlerde oluşan kök rezorbsiyonunun varlığı ve miktarı değerlendirilmiştir. Materyal-Metod: Bu çalışmada KIBT arşivinden 980 hasta tarandı, yaş ortalaması

21,13±9,81(11-51) olan 30 hastada (23K, 7E) 35 maksiller gömülü kanin değerlendirildi. Kesici veya premolar dişlerdeki kök rezorbsiyonu, süt kanin varlığı ve rezorbsiyonu değerlendirildi. Gömülü kaninin midsagittal düzleme, okluzal düzleme ve komşu dişlerin (santral, lateral, 1.premolar) uzun eksenlerine dik uzaklığı ölçüldü. Elde edilen veriler frekans dağılımı, ortalama-standart sapma, Ki-kare ve Student t-test kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Bulgular: Gömülü maksiller kanin dişlerin sıklıkla sağ tarafta (25; %57,1) olduğu ve lateralin palatinalinde pozisyonlandığı (16; %45,7) tespit edildi. 32(% 91,4) olguda gömülü kanin nedeniyle rezorbsiyon meydana geldiği ve rezorbsiyonun daha çok diş köklerinin apikal üçlüsünde oluştuğu görüldü. Mesialde konumlanan kaninlerin daha sık rezorbsiyona neden olduğu (p=0,011) ve meydana gelen rezorbsiyonun daha şiddetli olduğu (p=0,04) görüldü. Vertikal olarak lateralin servikalinde konumlanan gömülü kanin olgularında da lateralde daha sık (p=0,016) ve daha şiddetli (p=0,049) eksternal rezorbsiyon tespit edildi. Sonuç: Maksiller kaninlerin gömük kalması komşu dişlerde rezorbsiyona neden olabileceği için radyolojik muayenede 3 boyutlu olarak ayrıntılı değerlendirilmesi ve klinik takibi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gömülü Maksiller Kanin, Rezorbsiyon, Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (KIBT)

EVALUATION OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL LOCATION OF IMPACTED MAXILLARY CANINES AND ASSOCIATED ROOT RESORPTION IN NEIGHBOUR TEETH BY CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Introduction: Maxillary canines are the second most frequently impacted teeth after the third molars with approximately 1-3% prevalence. Untreated maxillary canine impaction can cause crowding of neighbour teeth, shorten dental arches, follicular cyst formation and recurrent infections. It can also cause external resorption in adjacent teeth. Recent advancements in cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) techniques have significantly simplified the diagnosis of root resorption. The aim of this study is to assess three-dimensional location the impacted maxillary canines and the presence and amount of the formed root resorption in the neighbour teeth by using CBCT. Material and Method: CBCT scans of 980 patients were screened from archive and that of the 35 impacted maxillary canines from 30 patients (23F, 7M) with a mean age of 21.13 ± 9.81 (11-51) were evaluated. The perpendicular distance between the impacted maxillary canine and midsagittal plane, occlusal plane and the long axis of the neighbour teeth (central, lateral, 1.premolar) were measured. The amount of root resorption in neighbour teeth including deciduous canine were evaluated. The obtained data were assessed by using Chi-square test and Student t-test. Results: It has been detected that impacted maxillary canines are often on the right side (20;57.1%) and were located in the palatal side of lateral incisor (16; 45.7%). Root resorption was found to be related with impacted canine in 32 (% 91,4) cases and more resorption was observed in the apical third of tooth roots. It has been observed that mesially located canines caused more often (p=0,011) and more severe (p=0,04) resorption. It is determined that the external resorption is more frequent (p=0,016) and more severe (0,049) when the canines were impacted at the cervical of the lateral vertically. Conclusion: Untreated impacted maxillary canines can cause root resorption in adjacent teeth, it is important that 3 dimensionally detailed radiological examination and clinical follow up highly recommended.

Keywords: Impacted Maxillary Canine, Root Resorption, Cone-Beam Computed Tomography

OP405

APİKAL LEZYONLU MAKSİLLER PREMOLAR VE MOLAR DİŞLERDE SİNÜS MEMBRAN KALINLIĞI VE APİKAL KEMİK MİKTARININ DENTAL VOLUMETRİK TOMOGRAFİ KULLANILARAK DEĞERLENDİRME

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Amaç: Çalışmanın amacı apikal lezyonlu maksiller premolar ve molar dişlerin apikal kemik miktarının ve sinus membran kalınlığının Dental Volumetrik Tomografi kullanılarak değerlendirilmesidir. Ayrıca sagital ve koronal düzlemlerde yapılan ölçümlerin uyumu değerlendirilmiştir. Metod: Bu çalışmada 2 farklı hasta grubu yer almıştır (n=30 her grupiçin). Grup 1 için (apikal lezyonlu dişler) koronal ve sagital kesitlerden üçer ölçüm; kökün uzun aksı boyunca sinus membranına doğrusal uzanacak şekilde lezyonun çapı,kemik kalınlığı ve sinus membranı miktarı. Grup2 için (apikal patoloji içermeyen) koronal ve sagital kesitlerden ikişer ölçüm; kökün uzun aksı boyunca sinus membranına doğrusal uzanacak şekilde kemik kalınlığı ve sinus membranı ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Bulgular: Grup 1'de değerlendirilen dişlerin periapikal lezyonçapı 0,93- 5,9mm aralığında olup ortalama mukozal kalınlaşma miktarının sagittal ve koronal kesitlerde 3.6mm, 3.72mm; apikal kemik miktarı sırasıyla 2.34mm, 2.55mm olarak ölçüldü. Grup 2 için ortalama mukozal kalınlaşma miktarı sagital ve koronal kesitlerde 3.03mm, 3.13mm; apikal kemik miktarı 1.9mm, 2mm'dir. Mann-Whitney U testleri gruplar arasında mukozal kalınlaşma ve apikal kemik miktarı açısından anlamlı bir fark olmadığını ortaya koydu ($p>0.05$). Wilcoxon Signed Rank testleri ise sagital ve koronal kesitlerde yapılan ölçümler arasında fark olmadığını göstermektedir ($p>0.05$). Sonuç: Bu çalışmanın sonuçları apikal patolojinin mukoza kalınlaşması ve apikal kemik miktarı üzerinde etkili olmadığını ortaya koymaktadır. Ancak sinus mukozasının kalınlaşması üzerine etkili faktörleri belirlemek için daha geniş popülasyonlarda yapılacak çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: Apikal lezyonlar, Dental Volumetrik Tomografi, Maksiller Sinus Membranı

EVALUATION OF THE SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE AND APICAL BONE IN MAXILLARY PREMOLARS AND MOLARS WITH APICAL LESIONS USING DENTAL VOLUMETRİC TOMOGRAPHY

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Introduction: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the association between apical lesions of the maxillary premolar, molar teeth and maxillary sinus mucosal thickening and apical bone using limited Dental volumetric tomography (DVT). Correlation of the measurements made on coronal and sagittal slices was also investigated. Methods: The study included two groups of patients (n=30 for each group). In group 1 (teeth with apical pathology) three measurements were performed using both coronal and sagittal DVT slices: dimension of the apical lesion in the long axis of the root, width of cortical bone in the long axis of root, and thickness of Schneiderian membrane linear to maxillary sinus cavity. For group 2 (teeth without apical pathology) measurements were performed using coronal and sagittal DVT slices: width of cortical bone in the long axis of root and thickness of the Schneiderian membrane. Results: For group 1 the diameter of periapical lesions ranged between 0.93mm and 5.9mm also the mean value for mucosal thickening in sagittal and coronal slice was 3.6mm, 3.72mm; apical bone thickness was 2.34mm, 2.55mm. For group 2 mean value for mucosal thickening in sagittal and coronal slice was 3.03mm, 3.13mm; apical bone thickness was 1.9mm, 2mm respectively. Mann-Whitney U test revealed no significant difference between the two groups regarding mucosal thickening and apical bone measurements ($p>0.05$). Wilcoxon Signed Rank test showed no significant difference between the measurements established on sagittal and coronal slices ($p>0.05$). Conclusıons: Results of the present study showed that Schneiderian membrane in the

vicinity of maxillary premolars and molars with apical lesions is not significantly thicker compared to teeth without periapical pathoses. Further studies on larger populations are required to evaluate the influence of mucosal thickening development**.**

Keywords: Apical Lesions, Dental Volumetric Tomography, Schneiderian Membrane

OP 406

DİŞSİZLİĞİN TEMPOROMANDİBULAR EKLEM ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN RADYOLOJİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

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Amaç: Dişsizliğin TME'nin kemik komponentlerinden birisi olan artiküler eminens üzerindeki etkilerini panoramik radyografi ile incelemektir. Materyal ve Metot: Bu klinik prospektif çalışmada 50 dişsiz (deney grubu) ve 50 dişli (kontrol grubu) hastada sağ ve sol TME için ayrı ayrı olmak üzere, eminens inklinasyon değerleri belirlendi. Eminens inklinasyonu (Eİ) değerleri deney ve kontrol grubunda birbirleriyle karşılaştırıldı. Ayrıca, deney grubunda eminens inklinasyon değeri ile dişsizlik süresi, anamnestik indeks (Ai) ve diyagnostik indeks (Di) arasındaki ilişki istatistiki olarak değerlendirildi. Bulgular: Deney ve kontrol grubunda ortalama Eİ değerleri yaş ve cinsiyete göre farklılık göstermezken, sadece deney grubu ele alındığında ortalama Eİ değeri cinsiyete göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdi. Deney grubunda dişsizlik süresi ile ortalama Eİ değeri arasında istatistiki olarak önemli bir ilişki bulunamadı. Ortalama Eİ değeri ile Aive Di/1ve Di/3 arasında istatistiki olarak önemli bir ilişki olduğu görüldü. Sonuç: Dişsizlik Eİ değerinin belirgin şekilde azalmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu azalma kadınlarda erkeklere göre daha belirgindir**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: TME, Artiküler Eminens, Dişsizlik, Panoramik Grafi

RADIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF EDENTULOUSNESS ON TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT STRUCTURE

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Aim: To examine with panoramic radiography the effects of edentulousness on articular eminence, one of the bone components of TMJ. Material and Method: In this clinical retrospective study, eminence inclination was assessed in 50 edentulous (experimental group) and 50 dentulous (control group) patients for right and left TMJ separately. Eminence inclination (EI) values were compared with each other in experimental and control group. In addition, the association between eminence inclination value and the duration of edentulousness, anamnestic index (Ai) and diagnostic index (Di) was analyzed statistically. Results: In the experimental and control group, average EI values did not differ in terms of age and gender while average EI values were significantly different in terms of gender only in the experimental group. In the experimental group, no statistically significant difference was found between the duration of edentulousness and average EI values. A statistically significant difference was found between average EI values and Ai, Di/1and Di/3. Conclusion: Edentulousness causes a significant decrease in EI values. The decrease is more obvious in women when compared with men.

Keywords: TMJ, Articular Eminence, Edentulous, Panoramic Radiography

OP501

KIBT İLE ÇÜRÜK TEŞHİSİNDE SABİT PROTEZ YAPIŞTIRMA SİMANLARININ GÖRÜNTÜYE ETKİSİ

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Diş eksikliği olgularında en sık kullanılan tedavi yöntemi sabit protezlerdir. Hastalar tarafından kabul edilebilir fonksiyon ve estetik sağlarlar. Sabit protezlerde en çok görülen başarısızlık nedeni dayanak dişte çürük meydana gelmesidir. Çürük teşhisi klinik muayenenin yanı sıra radyografik tetkiklerle yapılabilmektedir. Sabit protezlerin yapısındaki yüksek atom numaralı altyapı maddeleri çürük teşhisini engellemektedir. Protezin çıkarılması da gerek protezde gerekse de dayanak dişlerde tamir edilemeyecek hasarlara neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı dayanak dişlerdeki çürüklerin konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) ile görüntülenmesinde yapıştırıcı simanların görüntüye olan etkisinin değerlendirilmesidir. Çekilmiş dişlerden International Caries Detection and Assessment System (ICDAS) kriterlerine göre 3. sınıf ve daha büyük çürüklü dişler seçildi. Seçilen dişlere Yttria Tetragonal Zirconia Polycrystal (YTZ-P) bazlı zircon tam-seramik (ZR), lithium disilicate tam-seramik (EX), ve metal destekli seramik (M) kuronlar ve köprüler hazırlandı. Hazırlanan protezler sırasıyla rezin, cam iyonomer ve çinko polikarboksilat simanlar ile simante edilerek KIBT taramaları yapıldı. Elde edilen aksiyal, koronal ve sagital kesit görüntülerinde çürüklü ve çürüksüz alanlardan opasite (MGV) ölçümü yapıldı. Ölçülen değerler iki yönlü varyans analizi kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Çürüklü ve çürüksüz alanlar material ve kesit farkları Tukey testi ile, her bir material için çürüklü ve çürüksüz alanlar t-testi ile değerlendirildi. Bütün örneklerin KIBT görüntülerinde çürük sınırlarının ve lezyonların belirgin olduğu görüldü. Protezin lokasyonuna (anterior-posterior), tipine (kuron-köprü), materyaline (ZR-EX-M) ve ölçüm yerine (çürüklü-çürüksüz) gore istatiktiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar bulundu ($p<0,001$). Farklı simanlarla simante edilen yüksek atom numaralı sabit protezlerin altında meydana gelen çürükler KIBT kullanılarak protez çıkartılmadan teşhis edilebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çürük Teşhisi, Sabit Protez, KIBT, YTZ-P, Lityum Disilicat, Laser Sinterizasyon

EFFECTS OF LUTING CEMENTS TO POST-TREATMENT DIAGNOSIS OF CARIES UNDER FIXED PARTIAL DENTURES BY CBCT

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To evaluate if the radiopacity of different luting cements effect diagnosing caries under full ceramic and metal-supported crowns by cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) images. A range of 3rd grade to 6th grade carious teeth according to International Caries Detection and Assessment System ICDAS criteria were selected. All teeth were prepared and 3 different groups of Yttria Tetragonal Zirconia Polycrystal (YTZ-P) based zirconia full-ceramic, lithium disilicate full-ceramic, and metal-supported ceramic crowns and fixed dental prosthesis (FDP) for each tooth were fabricated at laboratory. Crowns and FDP were cemented with resin based cement (RC), glass ionomer cement (GIC) and zinc polycarboxylate cement (PC) on the prepared tooth, and each specimen underwent scanning by CBCT one by one. Opacity values were recorded and evaluated by using two-way analysis of variance. The Tukey test was performed for material and slice differences among caries and dentin, and the independent samples t-test was performed for mean gray value differences between caries and dentin for each material. Caries borders and caries cavities were detected with a CBCT images under the three different ceramic crown and FDP specimens. Significant differences were detected with respect to location (anterior-posterior), type (crown or FDP), material (lithium disilicate, metal, zirconia) and situation (healty dentin or caries) ($p<0,001$). CBCT can be used as a post-

treatment diagnostic technique for detecting caries under cemented high atomic numbered crowns and FDP.

Keywords: Diagnosis Of Caries, Fixed Dental Prosthesis, CBCT, YTZ-P, Lithium Disilicate, Laser Sintering

OP502

FARKLI GÖRÜNTÜLEME CİHAZLARI KULLANILARAK YAPILAN IŞINLAMALAR SONUCUNDA OLUŞAN RADYASYON MİKTARININ OSSEOİNTEGRASYONA OLAN ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Dental görüntüleme yöntemleri kullanılarak, tek ışınlama sonrasında elde edilen radyasyon miktarının hücre-implant arası birleşimine etkisini inceleyen bir çalışma yoktur. Bu tez çalışmasının amacı, diş hekimliğindeki görüntüleme yötemleri kullanılarak tek bir ışınlama sonucu oluşan radyasyon miktarının osseointegrasyona etkisinin in-vitro olarak hücresel düzeyde, hücrelerin çoğalması ve farklılaşmasının ölçülerek belirlenmesidir. Metod: İnsan fetal osteoblast hücreleri (hFOB) titanum disklerin üzerine ekildikten 1 gün sonra beş farklı dental görüntüleme cihazıyla farklı parametreler kulanılarak tek bir ışınlama yapılmıştır. Deneylerin başlamasının 8. gününde ışın almış ve ışın almamış osteoblast hücrelerinin çoğalmaları ve bu hücrelerin alkalen fosfataz aktiviteleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Sonuçlar SPSS 15.0 versiyonunda student independent t testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular: Dijital dental röntgen cihazı hariç diğer tüm cihazlarla yapılan ışınlamalar; ışın almamış kontrol gruplarıyla karşılaştırıldığı zaman, hFOB 1.19 hücrelerinin ALP aktivitelerini azalttığı ancak istatistiksel olarak önemsenmeyecek kadar bir azalma olduğu gözlendi. Dijital dental röntgen cihazıyla yapılan ışınlama sonucunda ise ALP aktivitesinin kontrol grubuna göre arttığı, 0,2 sn'lik ışınlama ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir artış olduğu görüldü ($p<0,05$). Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) ve konvansiyonel dental görüntüleme cihazları hariç diğer tüm cihazlarla yapılan ışınlamalar hücre sayılarını artırmıştır ancak bu artış istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değildir. KIBT ve konvansiyonel dental görüntüleme cihazlarıyla yapılan ışınlamalar hücre sayılarını istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmayacak şekilde azaltmıştır. Sonuç: Bu çalışma diş hekimliğinde kullanılan görüntüleme cihazlarının post operatif implant görüntülemelerinde kullanımının uygun olduğunu in-vitro olarak göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dental İmplant, Osseointegrasyon, Osteoblast Hücresi, Radyasyon, Spektrofotometre, X-Işını

THE EFFECTS OF RADIATION DOSES ON OSSEOINTEGRATION EXPOSED FROM DIFFERENT IMAGING MODALITIES: AN IN - VITRO ASSESMENT

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Objectives: The effect of radiation after exposing with dental imaging devices on cell-implant material interaction has not been adequately studied. The aim of this study is to determine the effects of radiation amount on osseointegration by measuring proliferation and differentiation of the human fetal osteoblast cells using dental imaging techniques and evaluate the result in in vitro conditions at cellular stage. Methods: Human fetal osteoblasts (hFOB) were irradiated 1 day after plating on cpTi disks. Radiation was single dose in one exposure using five different dental imaging techniques. In the

8th day of experiment, exposured cells and non-exposured control group cells which planted on discs were compared and examined regarding proliferations and alkaline phosphatase activities. Results were evaluated by using independent student test in SPPS 15.O programme. Results: ALP activities of hFOB 1.19 cells are decreased in all imaging devices except digital dental imaging procedures. In exposure with digital dental imaging device ALP activities of cells are increased according to the control group and statistically, with 0,2 seconds of exposure, a meaningful increment has found ($p<0,05$). In all imaging procedures except cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) with dental imaging devices increased cell numbers but this increment had found insignificant. The exposures with CBCT and conventional dental imaging devices reduced the increment of hFOB 1.19 cells respect to the control groups, but this reduction had seen insignificantly Conclusions: Our in vitro study suggests that low doses of ionizing radiation, produced by dental imaging devices, are reliable for imaging postoperative control of dental implants.

Keywords: Dental Implant, Osseointegration, Osteoblast Cell, Radiation, Spectrophotometers, X-Ray

OP503

PERİODONTAL DEFEKTLERİN DEĞERLENDİRLMESİNDE FARKLI VOKSEL BOYUTLARININ ETKİNLİĞİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Giriş: Çalışmanın amacı periodontal defektlerin tespitinde farklı CBCT cihazlarının ve bu cihazların farklı voksel çözünürlüklerinin etkinliklerinin karşılaştırılmasıdır. Materyal ve metod: Çalışmada 12 adet kuru kafa kullanıldı. Premolar, molar ve anterior bölgelere farklı periodontal defektler (fenestrasyon, dehissens, tünel) elmas frez kullanılarak yapay olarak oluşturuldu. Toplamda 14 dehissens, 13 fenestrasyon, 8 tünel defekti ve 16 adet defekt olamayan bölge çalışmaya dâhil edildi. Görüntüler 2 farklı CBCT cihazı ile bu cihazlarda kullanılan 6 farklı voksel çözünürlüğü (0.080 mm3, 0,100 mm3, 0.125 mm3, 0,150 mm3, 0.160 mm3, 0.200 mm3) kullanılarak elde edildi. Gözlemciler arası ve gözlemcinin kendi içerisinde yaptığı ölçümlerin hesaplamalarında Kappa istatistiksel yöntemi kullanıldı. Bulgular: 0.080 mm3 voksel boyutunda periodontal defektelerin tespitinde gözlemciler arası uyum kappa değeri 0.978-0.973 çıkarken 0.150 mm3 voksel boyutunda değer 0.751- 0.737 olarak belirlenmiştir. İstatistiksel olarak CBCT fenestrasyon tipi defekt tespitinde, tünel ve dehissens tipi defekt tipine oranla daha başarılı bulunurken ($p <0.05$), tünel ve dehissens tipi defektlerin tespitinde istatiktiksel olarak herhangi bir anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır ($p >0.05$). Sonuç: 0.150 mm3 voksel boyutu bütün periodontal defektlerin saptanmasında en üst eşik değeri olarak belirlenmiştir. CBCT periodontal defektlerin tanısı için en güvenilir görüntüleme yöntemi olarak düşünülmelidir**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: CBCT, Periodontal Defekt, Voksel Boyutu, İntra-oral Radyografi, Fenestrasyon, Tünel

COMPARISON OF THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT VOXEL RESOLUTIONS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF PERIODONTAL DEFECTS

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Background: The aim of this study was to assess the influence of different voxel resolutions of two different cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) units in the detection of periodontal defects (PD) in an in-vitro study. Methods: The study material comprised 12 dry skulls with maxilla and mandible. Artificial defects (dehiscence, tunnel, fenestration) were created on anterior, premolar and molar teeth separately using burs. In total 14 dehiscences, 13 fenestrations, 8 tunnel and 16 without periodontal defect were used in the study. Images were obtained from two different CBCT units in 6 voxel sizes (voxel size 0.080 mm3, 0,100 mm3, 0.125 mm3, 0,150 mm3, 0.160 mm3, 0.200 mm3). Kappa coefficients were calculated to assess both intra- and inter-observer agreements for each image set. Results: Overall intra-observer kappa coefficients ranged identical values of 0.978-0.973 for the 0.080 mm3 images, while they ranged from 0.751 to 0.737 for the 0.150 mm3 images, suggesting notably high intra-observer agreement for detecting periodontal defects. CBCT showed better performance on detecting fenestrations than tunnel and dehiscence defects with a significant difference ($p < 0.05$). However, no statistical significant difference was found between the detection of dehiscence and tunnel defects ($p > 0.05$). Conclusions: 0.150 mm3 voxel size found to be the cut-off point for overall detecting of the periodontal defects. CBCT should be considered as the most reliable imaging modality of choice for the diagnosis of periodontal defects.

Keywords: CBCT, Periodontal Defect, Voxel Size, Intra-Oral Radiography, Fenestrations, Tunnel

OP504

İNTRAORAL FOSFOR PLAKALARDA OLUŞAN GÖRÜNTÜ HATALARININ TANIMLANMASI VE SINIFLANDIRILMASI

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Son yıllarda keşfedilip geliştirilen fosfor plaka sistemleri dental radyografi pratiğine de uyumlandırılmış ve zamanla bu alanda da sıklıkla tercih edilen imaj reseptörlerinden birisi olmuştur. Fosfor plakalar ile elde edilen radyograflarda da diğer tüm imaj reseptörlerinde olduğu gibi çeşitli nedenlerle oluşan görüntü hataları izlenebilmektedir. Bu hatalardan bazıları reseptörden bağımsız iken bazıları da reseptör karakteristiği ile direk ilişkilidir. İyi bir radyografik değerlendirme için bu hataların eliminasyonu şarttır. Bu çalışmanın amacı kliniğimizde fosfor plakalar ile elde edilen intraoral radyograflarda meydana gelen görüntü hatalarını belirleyip tanımlamak ve uygun bir sınıflama oluşturmaktır. Ayrıca hataların oluşum sebepleri ve çözümleri de tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Radyografi, Artifakt, Fosfor Plaka

THE DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF INTRAORAL PHOTOSTIMULABLE PHOSPHOR PLATE IMAGE ARTIFACTS

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Photostimulable phosphor plate systems which are discovered and developed in the last few decades are also adapted to the dental radiographic practice and have become one of the most preferred image receptor type in this field in course of time. Like all the other image receptor types image artifacts which is formed by various reasons also may occur on the radiographs taken with phosphor plates. Although some of these image artifacts may be unrelated with image receptor type, some of them are directly associated with the receptor characteristics. Elimination of these artifacts is essential for the proper radiographic examination. The aim of this study was to detect and determine the image artifacts of intraoral radiographs which are taken with PSP technology in our department and place them within an appropriate classification. Also the possible causes and solutions of these artifacts are discussed.

Keywords: Digital Radiography, Artifact, Phosphor Plate

OP 505

GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE DİŞ HEKİMLİĞİ RADYOLOJİSİ EĞİTİMİNİN GELİŞİMİ

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1895 yılındaki keşfinden sonra x- ışınları tıp alanında kullanılmaya başlanmış, bundan çok kısa bir süre sonra da diş hekimliğinde kullanım alanı bulmuştur. 1909 yılında da Howard R. Raper tarafından radyoloji diş hekimliği eğitimine dahil edilmiştir. İlk diş hekimliği radyolojisi kitabı da yine Raper tarafından 1913 yılında yazılmıştır. Türkiye'de ise radyoloji diş hekimliği müfredatına 1927 yılında alındı ve Prof. Dr. Mehmet Selahattin ERK tarafından anlatılmaya başladı. 1935-1936 ders yılında ise Suat İsmail GÜRKAN bu dersi anlatmakla görevlendirildi. 1928 yılından 1940'lı yıllara kadar 5 ve 6. sömestrlerde verilen radyoloji dersi, 1960'lı yıllardan 1980'li yıllara kadar sınavsız bir seminer olarak verilmiştir. Günümüzde ise 5-6 ve 7-8 sömestrlerde teorik, 7-8 ve 9-10. sömestrlerde ise pratik bir ders olarak verilmektedir. Diş hekimliği radyoloji alanında ilk yazılmış kitap, 1928 yılında Kazım Bey tarafından yazılmış olan "Tababet ve Dişçilikte Ziya Tedavisi" adlı kitaptır. Günümüze kadar diş hekimliği radyolojisi alanında 6 kitap daha yazılmıştır. En son yazılan kitap ise, 2014 yılında Prof. Dr. Abubekir HARORLI editörlüğünde çıkarılmış olan "Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi" adlı kitaptır. Bu sunumda diş hekimliği radyolojisinin Türkiye ve dünyadaki gelişimi anlatılmak istenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diş Hekimliği Radyolojisi, Eğitim, Türkiye

DEVELOPMENT OF DENTAL RADIOLOGY TRAINING FROM THE PAST TO TODAY

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After their invention in 1895, the x-rays were introduced not only in the field on medicine but also in the field of dentistry immediately. The introduction of the radiology into dental education curriculum was performed in 1909 by Howard R. Raper. Raper also the wrote the first text book in the field of dental radiology. In our country radiology was joined in dental education in 1928 with the attandance of Prof. Dr. Mehmet Selahattin Erk as an instructor. After than Suat İsmail Gürkan was charged to

instruct dental radiology in the 1935-1936 semester. The dental radiology was instructed at the 5th and 6th semsters with an final examination between 1928 and 1960s'. Between 1960s' and 1970s' the lesson was performed as a seminar wihout final examination. At the present day dental radiology is performed as a theoretical lesson at the 5th, 6th, 7th,and 8th semesters, and has an practical implementation at the 7th, 8th, 9th,and 10th semesters. The first text book on the field of dental radiology was "Tababet ve Dişçilikte Ziya Tedavisi" (X-ray Theraphy in the Field of Medicine and Dentistry) which was written by Mr. Kazım in 1928. Until present day, 6 more books were written in the field of dental radiology. The last book is the "Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi" (Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology) under the editorial of the Prof. Dr. Abubekir HARORLI. In this presentation, it is aimed to present the development of dental radiology education in the World and Turkey**.**

Keywords: Dental Radiology, Training, Turkey

POSTER ÖZETLERİ

POSTER ABSTRACTS

PP 001

INFECTION CONTROL AND PATIENT DISCOMFORT WITH AN ALTERNATIVE PLASTIC BARRIER IN DIGITAL INTRAORAL RADIOGRAPHY

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Objective: To compare the efficacy of a commercially-available hygienic sheath and an alternative, less expensive, plastic bag in preventing contamination of the imaging plate during digital intraoral radiography. Materials and methods: Sixty sterilized size 2 imaging plates covered with either the hygienic sheath (n = 30) or the plastic bag (n = 30) were used to simulate digital periapical radiographic examination film holder. Thirty volunteer patients were asked to bite on a Hanshin film holder in the lower molar area using one of the barriers on each side. After disinfection, each plate was swabbed with a cotton roll. The swabbed medium was then plated on trypticase soy agar and incubated at 37 ºC for two days. Bacterial colonies were counted. Discomfort was assessed using a Visual Analogue Score (VAS). The comparison of the number of bacterial colonies and VAS scores between the two groups was tested by Paired t-test at $p < 0.05$. Results: There was no significant difference in the number of bacterial colonies between the two groups ($p = 0.745$). Of all the plates, 10% yielded bacterial colonies. The mean count of bacterial colonies for both groups was 10-20 CFU/ml. However, there was a significant difference between VAS scores for the two systems ($p = 0.000$). The mean VAS scores (range 0 – 10) for discomfort for the hygienic sheath group and the plastic bag group were 5.33 and 3.03, respectively. Conclusions: Based on the design of this study, the efficacy of the hygienic sheath in preventing contamination of the imaging plate during intraoral digital radiography is comparable to that of the plastic bag. Regarding the type of barrier envelop, the hygienic sheath induced less discomfort than did the plastic bag.

Keywords: Imaging Plate, Phosphor Plate, Cross-Contamination, Barrier Envelope, Digital Radiography

PP 002

VERTICAL ROOT FRACTURE OF A MAXILLARY MOLAR TOOTH: A CASE REPORT WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FINDINGS

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Introduction: Vertical root fractures (VRFs) represent approximately 2–5% of all dental fractures. VRFs occur mostly in adult patients. These fractures have a multifactorial etiology and are associated with dental trauma, parafunctional habits, occlusal forces, diseases or clinical procedures that cause an accentuated loss of tooth structure or an exaggerated force during the condensation procedure of endodontic filling or when placing intracanal posts. VRFs occur in vital and non-vital teeth; however, endodontically treated premolars and molars and teeth with intracanal posts are most frequently affected. Fractures may be incomplete or complete according to their extension and occur in the buccolingual or mesiodistal direction. Film and digital periapical radiographs are the most frequent imaging examinations that are performed in order to detect VRF. The fracture line may rarely be observed in two dimensional radiographs. Thus, 3-D imaging may be necessary for evaluation of vertical root fractures in certain cases. The aim of this presentation is to describe the clinical, radiographic features and treatment of vertical root fracture of maxillary molar tooth with cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) findings. Case Report: Twenty two year old male patient referred to our clinic with the complaint of persistent pain on left maxillary molar tooth. A root fracture was

suspected on clinical and intraoral radiographic examination. For detailed radiographic examination CBCT was performed using ProMax® 3D Max (Planmeca, Helsinki, Finland) with a flat panel sensor, operating at 55 mm x 50 mm field of view (FOV) and VRF was detected in the middle third of the bucco-distal root. Thereafter, the tooth was endodontically treated and fracture line was sealed and the root canal was filled with MTA (Mineral Trioxide Aggregate). Clinical follow up of the patient was uneventful. Another CBCT image of the tooth was taken 1 year after treatment showed no evidince of pathology**.**

Keywords: Vertical Root Fracture, Cone Beam Computed Tomography, MTA

PP 003

A RARE LOCATION OF MANDIBULAR EXOSTOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS WITH CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Exostoses are asymptomatic and self-limiting benign lesions of the jaws usually seen in mandibular premolar area. It can grow gradually in time. Their origin of the lesions hasn't been known exactly. In this case report we detected a calcification at the area of the ascending ramus on panoramic radiograph on a 51 years old male patient. The patient was complaining about swelling and pain at parotid gland area. Hence a sialolith of the gland was suspected and CBCT images were captured for differential diagnosis. On CBCT images a radiopague mass adjacent to cortical bone was seen at the area of lingula mandibula. On coronal slice images it was detected that the inner part of the lesion contains medullary bone and the outer potion of the lesion was continuous with surrounding cortical bone. Therefore the radiopaque mass was diagnosed as an exostosis of mandibular bone**.**

Keywords: Exostosis, Sialolith, Lingula Mandibula, CBCT

PP 004

IDIOPATHIC ANTRAL EXOSTOSES: TWO RARE CASES IN MAXILLARY SINUS

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Objective: Antral exostoses are rare bone hyperplasias and their prevalence has been reported as 0.9 % and 2.6 %. This incidental finding frequently is diagnosed during routine radiographic examinations in maxillary sinuses due to the entity is clinically asymptomatic. In this case report, we represent asymptomatic two cases of antral exostoses by using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). Clinical Presentation and Intervention: Exostoses were found in routine panoramic radiographic examination and the patients didn't report any complaint. CBCT examinations were obtained to determine the localizations of exostoses. One of them was observed unilaterally and the other was bilateral in the inferior wall of maxillary sinuses. Conclusion: Although antral exostoses are rare conditions and their differential diagnosis should be carried out from other pathologies to avoid unnecessary surgical procedures. Clinicians should be aware about the radiographic findings and possible complications of antral exostoses**.**

Keywords: Exostoses, Cone-Beam Computed Tomography, Maxillary Sinus

PP 005

GERERALIZED GINGIVAL ENLARGEMENTS, REPORT OF THREE CASES WITH DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

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As generally known, gingival enlargement can be either hereditary or the result of some pathological reactions (leukemic infiltrates, granulomatous disease, Crohn's disease, sarcoidosis, HIV/AIDS-associated lesions), or a secondary consequence of a chronic treatment with drugs from the following therapeutic classes: Anticonvulsants (phenytoin), antihypertensive – like calcium channel blockers type (nifedipine, verapamil, diltiazem) and immunosuppressives (cyclosporine A). Hereditary gingival enlargement has a definite family history and is an isolated abnormality. Gingival enlargement is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait or, rarely, as an autosomal recessive trait. It, usually, begins at the time of eruption of the permanent dentition. Acute myeloid leukemia can present as leukemic infiltrates in many sites including gingival enlargement, mucosal and skin nodules. Erythematous or cyanotic gingival hyperplasia with or without necrosis is reported to be the most consistent symptom leading to a diagnosis of acute leukemia that directs the patient to seek early dental consultation. An accurate and detailed history is very important in order to rule out other differential diagnosis of gingival enlargements. In this paper we reported three different cases of generalized gingival enlargements resulted from drugs, hereditary factors and neoplastic disorder. Distinctive features of enlargements were discussed with clinical findings.

Keywords: Hereditary Gingival Enlargement, Drug-Induced Gingival Enlargement, Acute Myeloid Leukemia

PP 006

KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR MIMICKING A DENTIGEROUS CYST: CASE REPORT

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Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) is a cystic lesion of odontogenic origin, which is classified as a developmental tumor derived from the dental lamina. KCOT may occur in any part of the upper and lower jaw with the majority occurring in the mandible, most commonly in the angle and the ramus region. KCOT has an aggressive behaviour and high recurrence rate. Radiographically, lesions may appear as small or large, round or ovoid in shape, often with a scalloped, multilocular appearance that may involve an impacted tooth. In this case report, uniloculer radiolucent large lesion with relatively well-circumscribed margins involving the left mandibular unerupted third molar was detected incidentally on panoramic radiographic examination. CBCT was used for advanced imaging. The radiographic appearance of the lesion resembled a dentigerous cyst. Patient was consulted to Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department for possible treatment options. Initially an intraoral surgical operation with marsupialization was made under local anesthesia. After four months when the dimension of the lesion was reduced, enucleation with an adjunctive procedure was performed under general anesthesia. The histopathological report revealed a parakeratinized epithelium surrounding the lesion that means a KCOT.

Keywords: Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumor, Dentigerous Cyst, Marsupialization

PP 007

HYPERPNEUMATIZATION OF MAXILLARY SINUSES MIMICKING MULTILOCULER PATHOLOGY ON PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH

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The maxillary sinuses are globally described as pyramidal-shaped cavities in the maxilla. Many developmental, congenital, iatrogenic, traumatic, and systemic disorders may occur in these sinuses. Hyper-pneumatization and hypo-pneumatization of sinuses are morphologic variants of normal anatomy. They can be diagnosed incidentally with routine panoramic radiographs. In this case report we encountered bilateral hyper-pneumatization of maxillary sinuses which appeared as multilocular pathologic lesion on panoramic radiograph. Helical CT images of maxillary sinuses were taken from the patient for differential diagnosis. Images were examined on sagittal, coronal and axial planes of view. Maxillary sinus borders were detected to be extending into zygomatic bone. There was no sign of pathological findings on maxillary sinuses. A final diagnosis of hyper-pneumatization was made with the aid of tomographic images.

Keywords: Maxillary Sinus, Hyper-Pneumatization, Anatomical Variation

PP 008

SUPERIMPOSED PERIAPICAL PATHOLOGY OVER STAFNE BONE CAVITY: CASE REPORT

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Stafne's bone cavity (SBC) is an uncommon lesion of the mandible and generally found incidentally on routine radiographic examinations. Radiographically, homogeneous well-defined unilocular radiolucencies appear round or ovoid in shape and vary from 1 to 3 cm in diameter. Cortical outline of the lesion is denser and thicker than that of odontogenic cysts. The most common localization is posterior lingual variant, between the mandibular angle and the first permanent molar, below the inferior dental canal. The radiographic diagnosis of SBCs has included benign salivary gland tumours, neurogenic tumours, hemangioma, myxoma, central giant cell lesion, odontogenic cyst, simple bone cyst, ameloblastoma, fibroosseous lesions, multiple myeloma, eosinophilic granuloma and metastatic disease. In this case A 36-year-old female patient was referred to our clinic after visiting a hospital with the chief complaint of pain at right mandibular molar area. On radiographic examination at hospital; a large radiolucent lesion related to mandibular molar teeth was detected. Thereupon CBCT images were taken for advanced imaging. On tomographic examination there was no lingual cortical bone at lesion area. Lesion was diagnosed as a periapical pathology related to mandibular bone and extraoral surgical operation was planned at plastic surgery clinic. The patient refused extraoral treatment and referred to our department. On our radiographic examination a superimposed apical pathology over a SBC was suspected due to lack of lingual cortical bone and an intraoral surgical operation was planned for the patient. Surgical operation confirmed the presence of SBC, because of an empty cavity in lesion area.

Keywords: Stafne Bone Defect, Periapical Pathology, CBCT

PP 009

ASSESSMENT OF THIRD MOLAR IMPACTION PATTERN AND ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS IN A TURKISH POPULATION

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Objectives: The most common surgical processing in dentistry is the removal of third molars for therapeutic and prophylactic indications. Authors note that the anatomical position of impacted third molars show important variations which anticipate difficulty of extraction and risk of complications. The purpose of this study is to assess the current pattern of third molar impaction and associated symptoms in a sample of Turkish population. Material and Methods: The study comprised of 705 panoramic radiographs taken from patients who underwent clinical and radiographic examination at Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology between the dates of February- August 2013. The age range of subjects was 16-73 years (mean age: 30.58 years). The positions of the 2133 third molar teeth on panoramic radiographs were documented according to the classifications of Pell and Gregory, and Winter. Moreover presence of related symptoms including; pain, pericoronitis, lymphadenopathy and trismus was noted. Results: The most common impaction was seen in upper third molars with vertical position. The most common angulation was the vertical angulation in both maxilla and mandible. Pericoronitis and pain were found to be the most common complications of impaction and usually related with lower third molars. Vertical and fully erupted lower third molars found to be associated with second molar caries. We found significant difference between follicle width of lower third molars and retromolar distance among genders. Conclusion: The pattern of third molar impaction in Turkish population sample is characterized by a high prevalence rate of upper third molar impaction with vertical position. Pain and pericoronitis were found to be the most common symptoms usually associated with lower third molars.

Keywords: Third Molar, Impaction, Prevalence, Turkish Population

PP 010

LEIOMYOMA OF ORAL CAVITY CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction: Leiomyoma is benign smooth muscle tumour that can appear at any location, benign the most frequent site the female genital tract. Leiomyomas are uncommon in the oral cavity, but in this location are usually localized on the tongue, lips and palate. The purpose of this study is to present a case report of female patient and literature review. Case report: A 35-year-old Turkish female presented with 1-year history of a well circumscribed, asymptomatic and soft mass on the lingual alveolar mucosa of the right mandibular molar region. An excisional biopsy was performed under local anaesthetic and the specimen was sent for histopathological examination. The histopathologic diagnosis was leiomyoma. Conclusion: The clinical appearance is very difficult to differentiate a leiomyoma from other mesenchymal tumours. Therefore the final diagnosis of oral leiomyoma is determined by a histological study and surgery has been used as the only option for treatment in this lesions.

Keywords: Leiomyoma, Benign Tumour, Oral Cavity

PP 011

AGGRESSIVE CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA CAUSING TOOTH RESORPTION: A CASE REPORT

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Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is a relatively uncommon benign intraosseous lesion comprising for less than 7% of all benign lesions of the jaws. CGCG is seen more frequently in the mandible than in the maxilla and in females more than males. CGCGs are usually asymptomatic but sometimes may cause painless swellings. It is frequently observed accidentally during routine radiographic examinition. The radiographic features of GCGC present unilocular or more often multilocular radiolucency. CGCGs may occur as well defined or poorly defined radiolucencies with rarely sclerotic borders. CGCGs may expand bone, displace or less frequently resorb teeth. CGCG may behave more aggressive with increased recurrence after surgical treatment in young patients. In this case report, CGCG of 44 years old female located on her right mandible causing perforation of alveolar bone and tooth resorption is presented. The diagnosis, treatment and one year follow up after surgery is reported.

Keywords: Central Giant Cell Granuloma, Mandible, Tooth Resorption

P 012

BILATERAL CAROTID CALCIFICATIONS DETECTED IN PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

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Atheroma forms as luminal atherosclerotic plaque maturates. The calcification of atheroma leads to a progressive inflammatory disease called atherosclerosis, which results in vascular calcification and luminal stenosis. Atherosclerosis increases the risk of stroke, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. Carotid artery calcification is responsible for %40 of strokes and calcified carotid artery atheroma is frequently found at common carotid artery bifurcation or at either branch of carotid arteries. Early diagnosis of atherosclerotic changes is crucial to overcome complications like ischemic cerebral attacks. When calcified plaques is present in carotid arteries, it might be observed at the level of C3-C4 vertebrae and hyoid bone in panoramic radiography as heterogeneous nodular or vertical linear radiopaque masses. Since doppler ultrasonography is considered to be a gold standard for detection of carotid plaques, it is recommended for distinguishing stenosis from other calcifications occurring in the area. A patient, who had end-stage renal disease, coronary heart disease, thromboangiitis obliterans, was referred to our department for possible infection risk prior to renal transplantation. Patient's panoramic radiography revealed calcified areas adjacent to vertebraes and doppler ultrasonography was recommended for further evaluation. In this case report, our aim is to increase awareness for evaluating panoramic radiography at the areas of carotid arteries in patients at high risk for atherosclerosis.

Keywords: Carotid Artery Plaque, Panoramic Radiography, Doppler Ultrasonography

PP 013

LARGE FACIAL HEMANGIOMA PRESENTING WITH MULTIPLE PHLEBOLITHS: CASE REPORT

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A rare case of huge hemangioma with multiple phleboliths is described using panoramic radiography, CBCT and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Hemangiomas are benign vascular neoplasms characterized by an abnormal proliferation of blood vessels. They are more common in females than males (ratio; 3:1) The most common sites for their incidence are the head and neck. The most common sites are lips, tongue, parotid gland, gingiva and buccal mucosa. They are soft and painless. They appear as pale macules with thread-like telangiectasia over the skin and mucous membrane. A 67-year-old male patient visited our clinic to make the treatment of missing teeth. In extraoral and intraoral examination, the multiple bluered exophytic lesions in the left side of the face were observed. Patient gave the history of swelling which had slowly increased in size in left cheek region when going down on her face and swelling was reduced in patients face when again lifted his head. A panoramic radiograph from the left cheek showed a large number of round, target-like radiopacities that varied in size. Cone beam-CT (CBCT) images which taken for implant treatment planning showed round multiple radioopaque formations and maxillary deformities in left side. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed milimetric hypoitense structures in the hyperintense mass on T2-weighted images in the pterygopalatine fossa, pterygod muscles, uvula and penetration deep part of the parotid gland on the left side. Panoramic radiography and CBCT may help with the diagnosis because of the typical appearance of the calcified bodies (phleboliths) but MRI is more useful for making an accurate diagnosis.

Keywords: Hemangioma, Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Phleboliths

PP014

UNUSUAL IMPACTION OF A MANDIBULAR THIRD MOLAR: CASE REPORT

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Aim: The purpose of our study is to present clinical and radiographic features along with surgical procedures which were used for the treatment of an unusual impacted mandibular third molar of a patient, referred to our faculty with pain at his right side of the mandible. Case report: 46-year-old male patient, referred to our faculty with the complaint of pain at his mandible. The panoramic radiography showed an impacted mandibular third molar which was inclined mesially. The Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) of the patient revealed that, the point of the third molar root was crossed the cortical bone of the lingual border of the mandible. The impacted third molar was extracted at the Department of Oral Surgery to relieve the pain and alveolar bone was fixed with mini-plaque. Discussion: The diagnostic imaging of impacted third molar, surrounding bone and mandibular canal are important for the proper surgical operation planning. Iatrogenic tooth displacement was reported in many cases, when the cortical bone and lower third molar were in close proximity. In our study, the CBCT of the patient revealed that, the point of the third molar root was crossed the cortical bone of the lingual border. Hence, the risk of accidental displacement of the third molar into the sublingual space was very high in this case. Conclusion: The post operative alveolar nerve damage and other iatrogenic complications are common in the surgical procedures of mandibular third molars. In order to prevent the complications during the extraction, the Cone Beam Tomography (CBCT) was recommended for the determination of the correlation between third molar tooth and adjacent structures.

Keywords: Impacted Teeth, Mandibular Third Molar, Panoramic Radiography, Cone Beam Computed Tomography

PP015

OROFACIAL FINDINGS OF A PATIENT WITH FRANK-TER HAAR SYNDROME

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Frank-ter Haar syndrome is a rare genetic disease, with characteristic clinical features brachycephaly, large anterior fontanelle, prominent forehead, hypertelorism, prominent eyes, megalocornea with or without glaucoma, full cheeks, flexion deformity at fingers. Dental features of Frank-Ter Haar syndrome is not well documented in the literature. In this report, we present a 21 year old male patient with Frank-ter Haar syndrome and dentomaxillofacial features of the patient**.**

Keywords: Frank-Ter Haar Syndrome, Impacted Teeth, Condylar Flattening

PP016

AUTOSOMAL INHERITED CLEIDOCRANIAL DYSPLASIA - TWO GENERATIONS OF A FAMILY

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Cleidocranial dysplasia; also known as Scheuthauer-Marie-Sainton syndrome is a rare genetic disorder with autosomal dominant or sporadic pattern. Cleidocranial dysplasia affects both dental and skeletal structures. It is characterized by impacted supernumerary teeth or delayed eruption and aplastic or hypoplasic clavicles. In this report, we present two generations of a family with autosomal dominant cleidocranial dysplasia**.**

Keywords: Cleidocranial Dysplasia, Autosomal Dominant, Impacted Teeth

PP017

UNERUPTED PRIMARY MOLAR TOOTH WITH IDIOPATHIC PREERUPTIVE RESORPTION POSITIONED INFERIOR TO THE SECOND PREMOLAR: IMAGING WITH CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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The prevalence rate of impacted primary teeth was found to be from 1.3% to 8.9 % of the population. In general, primary mandibular molars are affected more than primary maksillary molars. Impaction is caused by systemic or local etiologic factors. Ankylosis probably playes a leading role in the etiopathogenesis of impaction. However, in some cases the exact etiology is unknown. Pre-eruptive resorption in unerupted teeth is a rare condition. The reported prevalence of affected tooth is 0.5 to 2 % .Although several hypotheses have been proposed , the etiology of this condition is still unclear. Most of these lesions have been found in the permanent dentition. To our knowledge, only one case has been reported in primary tooth to date. In this case report a totally impacted primary second molar

tooth with preeruptive idiopathic resorption which there is no obvious explanation in a 36-year old female patient was presented. The second premolar tooth was present and erupted in normal occlusion.

Keywords: Pre-Eruptive Resorption, Primary Teeth, Impacted Teeth

PP018

LOCALIZATION OF THE INFRAORBITAL FORAMEN BY USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Aim: The aim of this study was to elucidate the morphological features and anatomical position of the infraorbital foramen with reference to surrounding anatomical landmarks. Material and Methods: In this descriptive study, cone beam computed tomography images of 125 patients, ranging from 18-75 years of age, who were applied to Inonu University, Faculty of Dentistry, Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology Department, were retrospectively analyzed. the distance between from infraorbital foramen (IOF) to midline, to the inrfaorbital margin, to the supraorbital margin, to the lateral nasal wall, and to the spina nasalis anterior; the soft tissue thickness on foramen, distance between the right and left infraorbital foramen were measured. The average values and standard deviations of parameters were determined. Relations between parameters, gender, ages and side (right/left) were evaluated. Statistical significance value was accepted to be $p<0.005$. Results: In our study the average distance of infraorbital foramen to the midline was 25.10 ± 2.17 mm, to the upper edge of the orbit was 41.91 ± 2 .77 mm, to the edge of the infraorbital was 5.63 ± 1.77 mm, to the lateral nasal wall was 9.32 ± 2.68 mm, to the spina nasalis anterior was 17.97 ± 3.99 mm, the soft tissue thickness on foramen was 11.52 ± 2.40 mm, and the distance between the right and left infraorbital foramen was 50.20 ± 3.90 mm. It was not seen statistically significant differences between age groups and genders($p>0.005$). By right and left side comparison, statistically significant differences were noted the distance between infraorbital foramen and the lateral nasal wall ($p<0.005$). Conclusion: These results are essential to perform the nervous blockage and the surgical procedures in the periorbital section in order to avoid some damage to the neurovascular structures which cross this foramen.

Keywords: Infraorbital Foramen, Infraorbital Anesthesia, Cone Beam Computed Tomography

PP019

BILATERAL ELONGATED STYLOID PROCESS: REPORT OF THREE CASES

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Objective: The styloid process arises from the temporal bone immediately in front of the stylomastoid foramen. The shape of styloid process is cylindrical, tapering gradually toward the apex. The apex of the styloid process is clinically important. Hence, it is located between internal and external carotid arteries, just lateral to the tonsillar fossa within the lateral pharyngeal wall. Elongated styloid process and calcification of stylohyoid and stylomandibular ligament is considered if its length exceeds 30 mm. Case Report: Three patients referred to Marmara University, Dentistry Faculty, Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology, for dental routine exams. Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) was performed from these patients for other indications, and elongated styloid processes bilaterally were found incidentally. Conclusion: In conclusion, CBCT is a useful and important diagnostic imaging tool which makes accurate length measurements. Therefore, CBCT evaluation of the head and

region, styloid process should be considered according to these variations by the radiologist, which may be related with clinical symptoms**.**

Keywords: Styloid Process, Elongated, CBCT

PP020

CAVERNOUS HEMANGIOMA OF OROFACIAL REGION: A CASE REPORT

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Vasculer lesions are the most common congenital and neonatal abnormalities. Hemangioma term still continues to be used as a clinical and pathological description of many different types of vasculaer anomalies. They frequently involve head, neck and oral cavity at the same time characterized by three developmental phases. Initially, a rapid proliferating period usually begins early in infancy, two to four weeks after birth. It is histologically recognized by a significant endothelial proliferation that can obliterate the vessel's lumen by a multi-lamellated basement membrane and an increased mast cell population. This case report presents of a congenital hemangioma involving cheek, tongue, lips, face and floor of mouth. A 61-year-old male referred to our department with dental pain. We detected multiple hemangiomas with phlebolits during clinical and radiographic examinations. History revealed its presence since birth. On intraoral examination, there were multiple lesions at cheek, flour of mouth, tongue, lips and face, which was red in colour with a bluish hue, insensitive and painless. On extraoral examination, swelling at right neck region was detected. Also multiple radiopaque lesions at the same area were seen on panoramic radiography. CBCT images were taken to examine in more detail. Lesions were diagnosed as phleboliths associated with hemangioma lesions**.**

Keywords: Hemangioma, Phlebolith, Orofacial Region

PP021

MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE INFRAORBITAL FORAMEN BY USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Aim: The aim of our study is to analyze of the variability in position, shape, size of infraorbital foramen and incidence of the accessory infraorbital foramen by using cone beam computed tomography to reduce the complications that may occur during operations in this area and to increase the success of infraorbital nerve block anesthesia. Material and Methods: In this descriptive study, cone beam computed tomography images of 125 patients, ranging from 18-75 years of age, who were applied to Inonu University, Faculty of Dentistry, Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology Department, were retrospectively analyzed. Infraorbital foramen's (IOF) shape and position was determined, IOF's diameter was measured. Accessory foramen incidence was examined. The avarage values and standard deviations of parameters were determined. Relations between parameters, gender, ages and side (right/left) were evaluated. Statistical significance value was accepted to be $p<0,005$. Results: In our study 42% circular infraorbital foramen and 58% oval-shaped infraorbital foramen were discovered. When evaluated in terms of their direction, oval-shaped IOF have been observed to be 66.9% oblique, 28.30% vertical and 4.80% horizontal. Vertical diameter of IOF was 3.71 ± 0.61 mm and horizontal diameter of IOF was 3.17 ± 0.56 mm. It was not seen statistically significant differences between age groups ($p>0.005$). Vertical and horizontal diameter of infraorbital foramen were detected to have

statistically significant differences between genders ($p<0.005$). Conclusion: The results of the present study may assist surgeons to localize important maxillofacial neurovascular bundles passing through this foramen in facilitating surgical, local anesthetic and other invasive procedures**.**

Keywords: Infraorbital foramen, Infraorbital anesthesia., Cone Beam Computed Tomography

PP022

HAMULAR PROCESS BURSITIS: A RARE CASE REPORT WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FINDINGS

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Pain in the soft palate or pharyngeal region is very difficult to diagnose because it may occur due to various causes such as vascular, muscular, ligamental, and/or osseous factors. Pterygoid hamulus bursitis is a rare disease that may be responsible for atypical pain in this region. This pathological condition was first described by Gores in 1964. Patients usually present with pain or abnormal sensation, such as irritation or burning in the oral cavity. We will report a case of bursitis who is a 30 year old male patient referred to Gazi University Dentistry Faculty, Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology with the pain localized in the throat and palatal region**.**

Keywords: Hamulus, Hamular Process Bursitis, Orofasial Pain, CBCT

PP023

MORPHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE LINGULA USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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GATA

Objectives: Lingula is a tongue-like flap of bone that overlaps the mandibular foramen antero-medially. The aim of this study was to assess the shape and precise location of lingula using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). Study design: In this study, 3D images provided by CBCT of 63 patients (28 females, 35 males, age range 25-70 years) were retrospectively evaluated. All CBCT images were performed duo to implant planning. From both sides of 63 mandibles were classified in the following shapes: triangular, truncated, nodular and assimilated. The location was determined by five distances from the lingula: the anterior and the posterior borders of the mandibular ramus, mandibular notch and gonial angle of mandible. Height of the lingula was measured from the lingular tip to the mandibular foramen. Results: Nodular shape of lingula was the most commonly found (32.5%). The mean distance of lingula from anterior and posterior borders of mandibular ramus was 18.5±2.3 and 16.9±3.5 mm, respectively. The lingula was located at 18.1±3.6 mm from the mandibular notch and 38.3mm from the lover border of mandible. The mean height of lingula was 7.8±2.4 mm. Conclusions: The results of this study will not only provide us with important morphometric information to prevent the complications in mandibular surgery but also provide us with a basis for the development of techniques**.**

Keywords: Lingula, Cone Beam Computed Tomography, Complication, Mandibular Surgery, Morphology

PP024

COMPARATIVE ASSESMENT OF PERIAPICAL LESIONS USING PERIAPICAL INDEX ADAPTED FOR PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY AND CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Object: The objective of this retrospective study was to evaluate radiographically diagnosed periapical lesions using periapical index adapted for panoramic radiography (PAI) and Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT-PAI). Materıal And Methods: The records of 15 female and 15 male samples of the study were selected from the pool of patients in the Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology at Marmara University Dental Faculty, Turkey. Inclusion criteria were as follows: patients who are older than 20 years, who agree to a complete clinical and radiographic examination, having at least 8 remaining teeth and one periapical lesion which is present in any of their root-filled teeth. The samples were evaluated using the Periapical Index (PAI) and CBCT-PAI. In addition new imaging mode that is specially designed for endodontic studies available was used, which provides visualization of anatomical root details of the teeth evaluated in the study. Results: Study results indicate that there is no statistically significant difference between genders according to the number of teeth with periapical lesion ($p>0.05$). The most common PAI score is score number 3 which corresponds to changes in bone structure with some mineral loss. The most common CBCT-PAI scores on coronal, sagittal and axial planes are 3 (23,3%), 2(26,7%) and 4+D (13,3%) respectively. There wasn't any significant correlation between PAI and CBCT-PAI scoring for each sample ($p>0.05$). Conclusion: The CBCT-PAI examination seems more reliable than PAI which is designed for 2D radiographic technique when assesing the periapical bone lesions. However, further studies with larger sample size are needed to draw more valid conclusions.

Keywords: Panoramic Radiography, Cone Beam Computed Tomography, Periapical Lesion

PP025

FLORID CEMENTO-OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT

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Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia (FCOD) is a rare benign fibro-osseous lesion seen in the maxilla and mandible. While middle aged African women are most effected, it is also reported in Asians. The etiology is not totally understood however it is thought to arise from the reactive or dysplastic alteration of the periodontal ligament. It can arise from both the mandible and maxilla but most of the time posterior mandible is affected. It's radiographic appearance can be radiolucent, mixed or totally radioopaque. It is often asymptomatic and usually encountered during routine radiographic examination. Risk of osteomyelitis is high due to it's avascular nature. Our case is a 42 year old female with an initial diagnosis of FCOD because of the mixed lesions in the mandible and maxilla seen in the panoramic radiograph. Blood biochemisty showed normal values for serum calcium, phosphorus and alkaline phosphatase. Definite diagnosis was made with histopathologic examination. We report a FCOD case with clinic, radiologic and histopathologic findings which is rare in the caucasian people.

Keywords: cemento-osseous dysplasia, FCOD

PP026

MAXILLARY SINUS HYPOPLASIA AND APLASIA; RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Maxillary sinus hypoplasia and aplasia are among several causes of a radiologically opaque maxillary antrum images. The majority of patients with maxillary sinus hypoplasia are asymptomatic, however complete aplasia of the maxillary sinus is an extremely rare condition that can cause headaches and voice alteration symptoms. These conditions must be noticed for importance of differential diagnosis such as neoplasms and infection. These anomalies should also be kept in mind to prevent possible complications during endoscopic sinus surgery or misdiagnosis. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) is the proper modality to detect these conditions. Radiological findings of three cases with severe hypoplasia and aplasia of the maxillary sinus are reported in the present case report series.

Keywords: Maxillary Sinus, Hypoplasia, Aplasia, CBCT

PP027

DIFFERENCE OF MELANIN PIGMENTATION PREVALENCE BETWEEN GENDERS IN MIDDLE ANATOLIAN TURKISH POPULATION

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The aim of this study was to examine the difference of the prevalence of melanin pigmentation between genders in the middle Anatolian Turkish population. This study was conducted on 611 patients applying to Kirikkale University Faculty of Dentistry. Patients were disunited into two groups as males and females. Melanin pigmentation scores, skin colors and data related with smoking habits of the patients were recorded. Difference of skin color between two groups was analyzed with chi-square test. Besides, differences of melanin pigmentation and smoking status between female and male groups were analyzed with student t test. Prevalence rate of melanin pigmentation on Central Anatolia Turkish population was found at higher rate in male individuals compared with female individuals. Gender may be a predictive factor for development of melanin pigmentation.

Keywords: Melanin Pigmentation, Gender, Gingiva

PP028

COMPOUND ODONTOMA ASSOCIATED WITH ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYTST: REPORT OF A RARE CASE

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Odontomas are more likely to be hamartomas or malformations rather than neoplasms. The etiology is unknown; however, trauma to dentition area, inflammatory processes and hereditary anomalies may be considered as etiological factors. Histologically and radiographically compound odontomas involve

tooth like structures with mature enamel, dentin and cementum tissues whereas complex odontomas involve tooth structures in a complicated mass. The lesions are usually asymptomatic, accompanied with impacted teeth and are present as incidental findings on radiographs, although large lesions may cause facial swelling. Keratocystic odontogenic tumors (KOT) have aggressive growth pattern and recurrence potential. Etiology of the lesions is dental lamina remnants and %49 of the lesions is seen mostly in posterior mandibular area, whereas %9 is in anterior mandible. KOTs are usually asymptomatic and spread inside the bone without any expansion. Large lesions may cause pain and facial swelling. Radiographically KOTs have scalloped outline as well as oval form and well circumcised borders resembling in other cystic lesions. Stafne bone defect is considered as one of the pseudocyts that has no epithelial lining. The lesion is radiographically well circumcised, oval formed radiolucency and usually found in posterior mandible with a prevalence of %0,10-0,48. A 41 years old healthy male patient was referred to Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology for routine controls of his fixed prosthesis. After radiologic examinations, surgery was performed and the resected specimen was sent to pathology for further examination. Pathology report stated that the lesion was compound odontoma associated with odontogenic keratocyst. In this case report, we would like to draw attention to a rare case of odontoma associated with odontogenic keratocyst**.**

Keywords: Compound Odontoma, Odontogenic Keratocyst, Stafne Bone Defect

PP029

MIGRATION AND TRANSMIGRATION: REPORT OF 5 CASES

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Transmigration is a rare phenomenon of migration of impacted teeth in the bone across the midline. The exact etiology of transmigration is not known yet, and there are many hypotheses about etiology. Although transmigration occurs mostly in mandibular cuspid teeth, it can occur rarely in other teeth. Transmigration is more prevalent in females than in males and often unilateral and asymptomatic. In this study 5 transmigration cases consist of 3 lower canine and 2 upper third molar were reported. Cases were diagnosed by panoramic radiography after clinical examination. Hence there were no chief complaint clinically and no pathologic condition around the teeth radiologically; follow up was decided for all patients**.**

Keywords: Transmigration, Missing Teeth, Missing Canine, Panoramic Radiography

PP030

RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF PERIAPICAL STATUS AND PREVALANCE OF ENDODONTIC TREATMENT IN A TURKISH SUBPOPULATION

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Introduction: The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of periapical radiolucencies and endodontic treatment in a Turkish subpopulation. Methods: The sample consisted of orthopantomographs (OPG) of 250 subjects (125 males and 125 females, in five age groups within 50 individuals) who attended Selcuk University Faculty of Dentistry for an initial visit between 2013-2014 years. Individuals younger than 15 years and those with 7 or less remaining teeth were excluded from the study participation. The periapical status of all teeth (with the exception of third molars) was examined using periapical index scoring system (PAI), proposed by Ørstavik et al (1986). All

statistical analysis were performed using the SPSS software (ver. 21; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Significance was assessed by chi-squared test with a significant level at $p<0,05$. Results: The study sample comprised 6196 teeth belonging 250 patients. Out of 6196 examined teeth, the prevalence of AP and endodontic treatment was 3,7% and 1,8%, respectively. Overall, 43% of the subject had root filled teeth and 26% exhibited an apical radiolucency. Of the 6196 teeth examined, 3,7% had been root-filled, and of these 15,5% exhibited an apical radiolucency (PAI>2). Gender had no effect on the presence of AP or the frequency of endodontic treatment ($p>0,05$). This study demonstrated that the prevalence of AP and endodontic treatment increased with age, but it didn't show statistically difference among different age groups ($p>0,05$). Conclusion: This study provides an epidemiological data about AP and root canal treatment in a Turkish subpopulation; however, a radiograph provides only static information of a dynamic process and a periapical lesion may be either increasing in size or healing. Further studies of dental health involving larger samples that cover more regions of Turkey will help to identify public dental health problems.

Keywords: Apical Periodonititis, Radiographic Evaluation, Endodontic Treatment

PP031

CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF STYLOID PROCESS: A RESROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 1000 PATIENTS

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Objectives: The styloid process is a bony projection, located just anterior to the stylomastoid foramen, the normal length of which is approximately 20-30 mm. Length of styloid process when exceeds 30 mm it is said to 'elongated'.The purpose of this retrospective study was to assess the prevalence of elongated styloid process by cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) examination and its relation to gender and age. Material And Methods: This study was analyzed CBCT of 1000 patients who were randomly selected to participate and were aged from 14 to 78 ages. Any radiograph with questionable styloid process was excluded from the study. The apparent length and thickness of the styloid process was measured by two dental and maxillofacial radiologist. The elongated styloid process was classified with radiographic appearance based morphology of elongation. The data was analyzed with the IBM SPSS statistics 20.0. Results: The mean ages of patients were 42,49±14,838 years. The length of styloid process was measured more than 30 mm in 151 patients. A total of 151 CBCT showed elongated styloid process of which 90 (59,6 %) were noticed in males and 61 (40,4 %) in female patients. The lengths of right sided styloid processes ranged from 30,05-85,49 mm and left sided styloid processes from 30,14-83,72 mm. Conclusion: CBCT is a valuable diagnostic imaging tool

which makes accurate length measurements. Due to it is important for the clinicians to be aware of natural variations of the styloid processes whose clinical importance is not well understood**.**

Keywords: Styloid Process, Elongated, CBCT

PP032

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MASSETER MUSCLE IN DENTATE AND EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

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Aim: The purpose of the present study was to examine ultrasonographic appearances of masseter muscle (MM) in dentate and edentulous patients without temporomandibular disorder (TMD).

Material & Mehthods: The thickness of the masseter muscle in 25 dentate (mean age; 30,68±10,49) and 24 edentulous (mean age; 61,46±9,71) patients, who visited routine dental examination, were measured at rest and at maximum contraction bilateraly. Examinations were performed using an Aloka Prosound α6 (Hitachi Aloka Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a 8 MHz-wide bandwidth linear active matrix transducer (ranging from 1 to 15 MHz). The visibility and width of the internal echogenic bands of the masseter muscle were also assessed and the muscle appearance were classified as I of III types: type I, characterized by the clear visibility of the fine bands; type II, thickening and weakened echo-intensity of the bands; type III, disappearance or reduction in number of the bands. Results: MM thickness at rest and contraction in dentate group were significantly higher than edentulous group ($p<0.05$). Type II was the most common echogenic type in both dentate (right:16 (%64) , left; 15 (%60)) and edentulous patients (right; 22 (%91.7), left; 18 (%75)). In dentate group type I was statically higher than edentulous group in both the right and left sides ($p<0.05$; $p<0.01$, respectively). Age and gender seemed to have no significant effect on echogenic type ($p>0.05$). Conclusion: There were significant differences in the thickness at rest and contraction between the dentate and edentulous groups. Also it was clarified that ultrasonographic features of the masseter muscle in dentate and edentulous patients without (TMD) were different in this study**.**

Keywords: Ultrasonography, Masseter Muscle, Radiology

PP033

THE PREVALENCE OF TONSILLOLITHS ON DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS IN A TURKISH SUBPOPULATION

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Aim: Tonsilloliths also known as tonsiliths are the dystropic calcifications and occur as a result of chronic inflammation of the tonsils. Patients with tonsilloliths may be asymptomatic or sometimes produce symptoms like halitosis, cough, disphagia, otalgia or bad taste. Panoramic radiographs may be an efficient tool for incidentally detection of tonsilloliths so the first diagnosis of the dentists should be tonsilloliths when multiple opaque lesions superimposed on the oropharyngeal air space, ramus and sometimes below the mandibular canal on panoramic radiographs. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of tonsilloliths seen on panoramic radiographs. Materials And Methods: A total of 2180 digital panoramic radiographs taken between 2013-2014 years were evaluated and of these 1996 digital panoramic radiographs were included in the study. The radiographs were recorded according to age, gender, presence and bilaterality of tonsilloliths. Data were analyzed with chi

squared test. Results: The individuals aged 11 to 80 years (mean age was 34,01). 122 tonsilloliths were noted among the radiographs (%45,5 were females and %54,5 were males) and prevalence of tonsilloliths in the study population was %6,1. Prevalence of tonsilloliths between, males (%6,7) and females (%5,6) was not statistically significant (p=0,336). %74,6 of tonsilloliths were unilateral and %25,4 were bilateral. Conclusion: Tonsilloliths are generally seen unilaterally and the difference between male and female prevalence is not statistically significant**.**

Keywords: Tonsilloliths, Prevalence, Panoramic Radiography

PP034

ORAL FIBROLIPOMA: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Objective: Lipoma is a very common benign, slowly growing soft-tissue tumor, but its presence in the oral and oropharyngeal region is relatively uncommon. Fibrolipoma is a histological variant of lipoma and causes functional and cosmetic disabilities. Etiology of fibrolipoma is typically chronic trauma and it's most frequently appears on the buccal mucosa, tongue, floor of mouth, buccal sulcus, palate, lips and gingiva as a painless and slow-growing lesion. In this case report a 41-year-old male patient with fibrolipoma in retromolar region was presented. Case: The patient was conducted to our clinic with the complaint of swelling and pain on posterior mandible. Clinical examination revealed a pinkish, smooth surfaced, well-defined, oval swelling measuring 2 × 2.5 cm in the right retromolar region. It was surgically excised under local anesthesia. Histopathologically diagnosed as fibrolipoma and post-operative course of lesion was uneventful. Conclusion: Differential diagnosis of fibrolipoma might include some benign connective tissue lesions, such as granular cell tumour, neurofibroma, traumatic fibroma and salivary gland lesions. Diagnosis of fibrolipoma is usually not possible before the operation**.**

Keywords: Oral Fibrolipoma, Fibrolipoma, Lipoma

PP035

THE PREVALENCE OF PULP CALCIFICATIONS AND ITS ASSOCIACITION WITH SYSTEMIC DISORDERS

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Introduction: Pulp calcifications are discrete calcified masses found in the dental pulp. The aim of this study is to find out the frequency of pulp calcifications in a Turkish subpopulation, to determine Its association with age, gender, tooth type and systemic diseases using digital panoramic radiographs. Materials and Methods: A total of 663 panoramic radiographs of patients above the age of 17 years old that were taken during the period from September to October 2014 were selected randomly from the archive of the Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology and evaluated for pulp calcifications. Chi-square analysis was used to record the prevelance of pulp calcifications and to compare it with gender, tooth type, dental arches and systemic diseases. Results: The patient's age were ranging from 17-89 years (mean age; 31.92±12.99). 395 (59.6%) of the patients were female while 268 (40.4%) were male. Pulp calcifications were observed significantly more common in females than in males (p= 0,00). Pulp calcifications were found in 323 (48.7%) subjects. pulp calcifications were found less prevelant in the tooth 14 (n=3, 0.5%) while it was more prevelant in the the tooth 26 (n=135, 20.4%).

Molars demostrated statistically more pulp calcifications than premolars. Their occurrence was higher in the maxilla than in the mandible for all tooth types. pulp calsifications are significantly associated with hypertension (p=0.009), cardiovascular disorders (p=0,033) and renal disorders (p=0.012). There was no statistical correlation between pulp stones and peripheral vascular disease, Type II diabetes mellitus, hyperthyroid, hypothyroid. Conclusion: The features of pulp calcifications noted in this study are similar with the result of the studies conducted in Turkish population. Pulp calsifications are found to be significantly associated with hypertension, cardiovascular and renal disorders. However, further larger sample size studies are needed**.**

Keywords: Pulp Calcifications, Systemic Disorders, Dental Pulp

PP036

ORAL WHITE COATED TONGUE MIMICKING PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS CANDIDIASIS: A CASE REPORT

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Aim: The aim of this study was to present the clinical aspects of a case of an 8-year- old girl with oral white tongue related with intolerance to orthodontic treatment. Case Report: The surface of the tongue is often subjected to drinks or rough foods. A layer on the tongue is produced by keratinised desquamative cells, food residue, blood components from periodontal tissues and bacterial products. This layer formed on the top of the tongue is knocked off and swallowed during eating and drinking. When this cycle increases and the cleaning effects of saliva decreases, the aforementioned layer becomes thicker. This condition may be named as “coated tongue”. An 8-year-old girl referred to our clinic from the Department of Orthodontics. A detailed medical history did not reveal any systemic disease or medications. The parents informed that the patient did not co-operate well with the orthodontic procedure. After having applied of the orthodontic device, she showed resistance and started not to drink or eat anything. She became fatique in two days and was hospitilized. Laboratory findings showed that her glucose and blood component levels (lymphocytes and monocytes) were lower, urea nitrogen was higher. When the patient was examined, a white, thick, almost homogeneous and removable layer on the tongue was seen. Same condition was detected as patches on the gingival and palatinal mucosae. There was no lymphadenopathy. Because of the intolerance of an orthodontic device, the case was evaluated as a psychogenic alteration. Removing of the device was recommended. After 4 days, no white patch was seen in the patient’s mouth. Eating and drinking turned normal. Conclusion: Since there is a clinical similarity between oral candidiasis and white coated tongue, the identification of etiological factors is essential for the definite diagnosis**.**

Keywords: Coated Tongue, Orthodontic Device

PP037

A UNIQUE CASE OF TURNER SYNDROME ACCOMPANYING PROLACTINOMA AND UNEXPECTED ELONGATED STYLOID PROCESS: CLINICAL AND CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

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Turner syndrome is one of the most common chromosomal abnormalities, with an estimated frequency among female live births of 1/2,000-3,000. The syndrome is characterized by the partial or complete absence of one X chromosome (45,X karyotype). The absence of the X chromosome affects the shape and the size of craniofacial structures. Prolactinomas (prolactin cell adenoma) are the most frequently

diagnosed functioning pituitary tumor. They represent approximately 30% of all pituitary tumors. Eagle syndrome is characterized by an elongated styloid process. The syndrome can occur unilaterally or bilaterally when the styloid process or the ossified stylohyoid ligament is longer than 30 mm. In this report, a unique case of a 40-year-old woman with Turner syndrome accompanying unexpected elongated styloid process specific to Eagle syndrome and followed up-prolactinoma was presented. Patients with Turner syndrome carry various risks that make treatment more complicated; thus advanced imaging techniques for proper treatment and follow-up are extremely important. In the light of cone-beam computed tomography examination, craniofacial abnormalities specific to Turner syndrome and accompanying syndromes such as the crowding of teeth especially in the maxillary anterior region caused by maxillary narrowness, micrognatic maxilla and mandible, relative

mandibular retrusion, malocclusion, open-bite, and an elongated styloid process (length of 32.7 mm) on the right side were illustrated in detail.

Keywords: Turner Syndrome; Prolactinoma; Eagle Syndrome; Cone-Beam Computed Tomography

PP038

DENTAL AGE ASSESMENT IN 5-14 YEAR OLD CHILDREN: USING DEMIRJIAN METHOD WITH ONYX CEPH DENTAL IMAGING PROGRAMME

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Aim: Demirjian method is used for dental age estimation. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the probable correlation between dental age and chronological age in population with this method. Materials and methods: Study consisted 150 (75 females and 75 males) subjects with selected by age from 5 years to 14 years (9.11±2.12), who visited the Marmara University, Faculty of Dentistry, department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology in 2013-2014 years. The seven left mandibular teeth without periapical lesion were scored and calculated by Demirjian method, based on crown and root calcification, to estimate dental ages. In the presence of unilateral lesion teeth on the right side were evaluated. Dijital ortopantomography was performed Planmeca Promax (Planmeca Oy, Helsinki, Finland). The ortopantomographs were analyzed using the Onyx Ceph 3.1.54 software by one oral and maxillofacial radiologist (Eİ). Statistical analyzes were performed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL) was used for Windows 15.0 software. Descriptive statistical methods (mean, frequency) were used for the evaluation of the data. Results: Dental age was found higher than chronological age in 94(%62.7), lower in 56(%37.3) of all children. The number of Demirjian method overestimated chronological age in girls was 53(70.7%) and was significantly higher than in boys 41(54.7%). The number of Demirjian method underestimated chronological age in girls and boys was 22(%29,3), 34(%45,3) respectively. Overestimated age average for boys was 1.13±1.11 years, for girls 1.29± 0.91 years. Conclusion: The average amount of deviation from the chronological age of the dental age in girls significantly higher than boys. Dijital radiographic assessment of left mandibular teeth development can be used to generate mean dental age using Demirjian method.

Keywords: Demirjian method, age estimation, chronological age, dental age

PP039

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC APPEARANCES OF CERVICAL LYMPH NODES IN HEALTHY TURKISH ADULTS

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether there was any association between age, gender and body mass index (BMI) and nodal morphology and vascular pattern in healthy Turkish adults. Materıal and Methods: Three neck regions in 25 healthy patients who were aged from 21 to 58 years, were examined by gray-scale and color doppler ultrasonography. Ultrasonographic examinations were performed using an ALOKA Prosound Alpha 6 (Hitachi Aloka Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan) and the images were obtained with a 7.2 MHz linear array transducer. The ultrasonographic features such as size, shape, short axis/long axis ratio (S/L), hilum were evaluated. Ultrasonographic examination of upper cervical, submandibular and submental lymph nodes were carried out and recorded. Results: A total of 25 ultrasonography showed lymph nodes of which 13

(%52) were noticed in females and 12 (%48) in male patients. The mean ages of patients were 31,84±12,80 years. The rates of lymph nodes with avascular pattern were 96 % for the upper cervical lymph region, 92 % for the submandibular region and 96 % for the submental region. The lowest and highest rates of short to long axis diameter (S/L) were calculated 0,18 and 0,66 in all regions. Most normal nodes in this study were oval with an S/L ratio of less than 0.5. Conclusion: Normal cervical lymph nodes are oval, with an unsharp border and an echogenic hilum but no relation between the age, gender and BMI. Also to our knowledge the present study was the first study evaluating the relation of age, gender and BMI with vascular pattern and nodal morpholohy in Turkish people.

Keywords: cervical, lymph nodes, ultrasonography, normal anatomy

PP040

SIXTEEN ROOT CANALS IN EIGHT MANDIBULAR ANTERIOR TEETH

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Introduction: Success in endodontic treatment depends to a large extent on knowledge on normal anatomy of teeth including rare variants in morphology of pulp cavities. Radiography is one of the most useful diagnostic aids in evaluation of number, shape and patency of root canals. Anatomy of mandibular anterior teeth and first premolars is considered to be simple, however two root canals can be found in these teeth. The aim of the study is to present an unusual case report of occurrence of as many sixteen root canals in single-rooted eight anterior mandibular teeth. Case report: Caucasian male aged 58 reported with numerous missing teeth. A fixed prosthetic appliance was considered. Due to severe attrition endodontic treatment of teeth was recommended before reconstruction with posts and crowns. Panoramic radiograph did not reveal unusual anatomy of anterior teeth, only two root canals in both first mandibular premolars were found. During endodontic treatment two root canals were detected in all lower anterior teeth, which had single roots. In total as many as 16 root canals were filled in 8 teeth. Separate apical foramina were found in teeth 44, 43, 31 and 32 (type III according to Wein and Vertucci), in the remaining teeth type II was confirmed according to this classification. Literature search produced no available reports on Conclusions: Probability of occurrence of 16 root canals in 8 single-rooted mandibular teeth is very low, however such possibility must be taken into account during endodontic treatment.

Keywords: root canal, anatomy, radiography

PP041

EVALUATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUPERNUMERARY TEETH WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Aim: Supernumerary teeth are a developmental disturbance encountered in the dental arches or jaws. The aim of this study was to evaluate radiographic characteristics of the supernumerary teeth in both the mixed and the permanent dentitions according to cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) findings. Methods: CBCT images present in the archive of the Dentomaxillofacial Radiology Department belonging to 24 patients with supernumerary teeth (10 females and 14 males) who were in both the mixed and the permanent dentitions were evaluated. Demographic characteristics (age and

sex) of the patients and number, location and impaction status of the supernumerary teeth and any bone perforation in the affected region, resorption of adjacent tooth/teeth and presence of any lesion were recorded. Results: Totally 47 supernumerary teeth were detected on CBCT images. Supernumerary teeth were mostly observed in the mandibular premolar region (n=16, 34%), followed by premaxillary region (n=15, 31.9%) and mandibular posterior region (n=7, 14.8%). Supernumerary teeth were mostly fully impacted (n=41, 87.2%). The majority of the patients (n=13, 54.1%) had multiple supernumerary teeth. Most of the teeth were localized at the right side of the jaws(n=28, 59%). Almost half of the teeth and caused bone perforation (n=23, 48.9%) and the resorption in the adjacent tooth (n=25, 53%). A radiolucent lesion was present in 8.3% (n=2) of the cases. Conclusion: Supernumerary teeth could cause several clinical problems such as dentigerous cyst, malocclusion, failure of eruption, therefore clinicians should follow up the patients with supernumerary teeth and they should take appropriate precautions at early ages when needed.

Keywords: Supernumerary teeth, CBCT

PP042

METASTASIS OF A PROSTATE CARCINOMA IN THE MANDIBLE

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Metastatic tumors result from hematogenous spread through a tumor located at a distance and is seen uncommonly in the jaws. These tumors represent about 1% of malignant tumors of the oral cavity. Prostate cancer is recognised to be the commonest type of malignancy in the male and has a predilection to metastasize to bone, however metastasis to the jaw is uncommon and indeed among metastatic tumors of the jaws only about 9% originate from a prostatic primary. The clinical signs are common pathological conditions such as toothache, osteomyelitis, inflammatory hyperplasia, temporomandibular joint pain, trigeminal neuralgia, periodontal conditions, swelling, halitosis, trismus and paresthesia. The purpose of this report is to describe the clinical and radiological findings of a patient with prostate carcinoma metastasis.

Keywords: metastasis, cancer, CBCT

PP043

THE ACCURACY OF PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY IN ASSESSING THE MESIODISTAL ANGULATIONS OF TEETH

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Background: Nowadays use of panoramic radiographs for evaluation of uprighting and root parallelism, after the closure of spaces and before the debanding of fixed appliances, often been accepted, and the use of radiography to evaluate the results at the end of orthodontic treatment is discussed. It is not clear whether panoramic radiography reflects the exact mesiodistal position of the maxilla and mandible tooth roots. Despite of previous studies, still comprehensive studies on the subject, seems necessary. Aim: This study aims to determine the accuracy of panoramic radiography in the assessment of mesiodistal angulations of the teeth. Methods: We had 10 patients with class I molar relationships, and took an alginate impression from both jaws then poured that with moldano plaster. To determine the long axis of the teeth, orthodontic wires (0.7). Parallel to the long axis of the

teeth, (on diagnostic casts) was used. To take a panoramic radiography from casts, Panoramic imaging device "Planmeca 2002 CC" with 4mA and 60kvp was used. Photo was taken from Casts and Panoramic radiographs, then the angles between the wires and the reference line, were measured by the Autocad 2005 software, and the values related to casts and panoramic radiographs, were compared. Results: Significant percentage of achieved angles of the panoramic images (71.2%), statistically, were not in the acceptable range of (±2 degree).Generally the lowest accuracy of panoramic radiography in assessment of mesiodistal angulation of the teeth was in the lower lateral incisor region (ICC=-0.237). Also the differences between the actual angles and radiographic angles in maxilla, is considerably less than in mandible. Conclusion: Dentists should act cautiously in making clinical decisions for requirements of angle adjustments, according to panoramic radiograph findings.

Keywords: Panoramic, Mesiodistal angulations of teeth

PP044

PAGET'S DISEASE: A CASE REPORT

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Paget's disease of bone, of which etiology is unknown, is asymptomatic in over 70% of the patients. When it is symptomatic, clinical symptoms include bone fracture, bone deformity, deafness, bone pain. It is divided into two subgroups as monostotic and polyostotic forms depending on the affected bone/bones. The diagnosis is made by radiographic examination or by accidental determination of high alkaline phosphatase. In this report, we present a case report of a 43 years old female patient who applied to our clinic with complaints of reduced mouth opening. Her radiographic examination revealed loss of trabecular pattern in the mandible and expansion at the basis mandible. The patient was referred to endocrine clinic. Based on the analysis and the whole-body bone scintigraphy, she was diagnosed with monostotic form of Paget's disease which only affected mandible. Bisphosphonate treatment was prescribed for the patient and against the risk of osteonecrosis, all required dental treatments were made beforehand. In this case report, the potential roles of the dentists in the diagnosis and follow up of the Paget's disease were discussed.

Keywords: Paget's disease, panoramic radiography, scintigraphy

PP045

AGE ESTIMATION ASSESSMENT BASED ON HOUNSFIELD UNIT MEASUREMENTS OBTAINED FROM CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGING

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Objective: The aim of this study is to determine whether Hounsfield unit (HU) measurements obtained from cone-beam computed tomography examinations vary in different age groups. Material-method: Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) images were obtained from individuals aged between 10-70 years with healthy bone mineral density (BMD) who underwent CBCT scanning between 2012–

2014 for different reasons. The HU measurements were obtained for the cortical bone of the mandible and the maxilla between the 2nd and 3rd teeth and spongious bone in cross-sectional images, which shows the foramen mentale very clearly. Two-way ANOVA and Pearson's correlation were performed for istatistical analysis. Results: The HU measurements of cortical bone in women and in men showed significant difference between the age groups ($p \leq 0.001$). Furthermore, there was a significant difference between the different age groups in the measurements of spongious bone in women ($p \leq 0.01$). HU measurements of the cortical bone and gender were found to be effective over age ($p \leq 0.001$), while there were no effect for spongious bone ($p \geq 0.05$). According to HU measurements of cortical bone there were a significant difference among gender ($p \leq 0.001$), but there were no difference for spongious bone measurements ($p \geq 0.05$). Conclusion: We found that HU measurements of the cortical and spongious bone regions can offer very useful information for age estimation. Studies should be performed in a larger population using HU measurements, particularly in the specified regions.

Keywords: CBCT, age estimation, Hounsfield unit

PP 046

THE ASSESSMENT OF KVAAL'S DENTAL AGE CALCULATION METHOD USING CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY CROSS-SECTIONAL IMAGES

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The aim of this study is to evaluate dental pulp contraction using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) imaging. The pulp length, root length, tooth length, pulp width in the cemento-enamel junction, and tooth width of the teeth; numbered 11,12,43 and 44 were measured using CBCT cross-sectional images that were obtained from 29 female and 71 male (age 10-70 years) individuals.. Based on the measurements, pulp length/root length, pulp length/tooth length, and pulp width in the cemento-enamel junction/tooth width were determined and their correlations with the chronological age was analyzed. Accuracy of age estimation using R^2 in the regression model formula showed that the maxillary central incisor had the highest correlation (R^2=0.757). The highest correlation was in the

central tooth between the pulp width/tooth width and the age (r=-0.858, P< 0.01). Central tooth pulp width in the cemento-enamel junction/tooth width relation can be used for age estimations in forensic science.

Keywords: Kvaal method, CBCT, seconder dentin

PP 047

ANTERIOR LOOP OF THE INFERIOR ALVEOLAR CANAL: A CBCT STUDY OF 494 CASES

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Objective: The goal of this study was to use cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) images of patients to assess the prevalence of different types, especially anterior loop (AL), of the mental canal and to evaluate the anterior loop lengths (ALLs). Methods: CBCT (Morita, Accuitomo 170) images

from 542 patients were examined by two oral radiologists. 48 patients were excluded due to exclusion criteria. Sagittal, axial and multiplanar reformatted (MPR) images were used to detect type of the mental canal. The ALL was measured in the respective sections of each CBCT image. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS® v. 15 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL), and t-tests were used for statistical analysis. Results: Of the 494 patients, 217 ALs were detected in 141 (28.5%) patients. The mean ALLs for the right side and the left side were 2.19 ± 1 mm and 2.08 ± 0.89 mm, respectively. The difference between males and females in the mean ALL was statistically significant for both sides (Right: p<.05, Left: p<.05). Conclusions: A presurgical CBCT examination is necessary prior to implant insertion to reveal the presence of AL and to detect actual ALL.

Keywords: Anterior loop, Inferior alveolar canal, Cone Beam Computed Tomography, Mental foramen

PP 048

DIAGNOSIS OF APPROXIMAL CARIES AFTER DELAYED SCANNING OF PHOTOSTIMULABLE PHOSPHOR PLATES

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Objectives: This study was aimed to assess the effects of delay in scanning PSPs on the diagnostic accuracy of detection of approximal caries. Methods: Radiographs from Fifty-two extracted molar and premolar teeth were radiographed using DIGORA Photostimulable phosphor plates (PSP)(Soredex Corporation, Helsinki, Finland). The teeth were either intact or with non-cavitated approximal caries. The plates were scanned immediately (time zero) and at 10 min, 30 min, 60 min and 120 min after exposure. A total of 65 images were obtained and evaluated for presence or absence of approximal caries by two oral and maxillofacial radiologists and 2 restorative specialists. The diagnostic accuracy of approximal caries detection was measured using a 5-point rating scale. Definite presence of caries was confirmed using a stereomicroscope. Analysis of caries detection data was performed by calculating sensitivity and specificity using repeated measures with ANOVA. Results: Significant differences were found in complete Negative Predictive Value (NPV), absolute Negative Predictive Value and complete dentine sensitivity value between different scan times (P<0.05). These values

were significantly different at 10 min, 60 min and 120 min (P<0.05). However, immediate scan and 30 min delay were not significantly different (P>0.05). The accuracy of approximal caries detection at 120 min was less than at 60 min and at 60 min was less than at 30 min. Conclusion: In order to detect approximal caries more accurately, DIGORA PSPs should be scanned within 30 min after exposure.

Keywords: radiography, dental, digital images, photostimulable phosphor plate

PP 049

MORPHOLOGY OF MESIO-BUCCAL ROOT CANAL SYSTEM IN MAXILLARY FIRST PERMANENT MOLAR ON CBCT

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Introduction**:** To conduct a successful endodontic treatment, one needs to identify, clean and completely obturate the whole root canals. One important reason of reduction in success of endodontic treatment in maxillary molars is failure in identification and treatment of second mesiobuccal canal. So in present study we have analysed the anatomy of mesiobuccal root of first maxillary molar in terms of the presence or absence of second mesiobuccal canal by using CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography) technique. Methods: In this analytical study, 30 extracted maxillary first permanent molars were collected and placed in a solution of 5/25% sodium hypochlorite for 24 hours. Then each tooth was individually mounted in plastic cylinder using modeling wax. The cylinders were divided into 6 groups of 5 samples. The samples of each group were placed in CBCT machine in the form of a U to operate the imaging procedure. The images were analysed by an experienced observer (oral and maxillofacial radiologist). Percentage analysis was done for this study. Results: Assessment by CBCT revealed presence of second mesiobuccal canal in 60% of samples, out of these, in 55.55% the second mesiobuccal canal was in coronal 3rd, in 33.33% in middle 3rd and in 11.11% was in apical 3rd. Conclusion: According to this study, it can be concluded that in more than half of mesiobuccal roots of maxillary first molars, there are two canals and CBCT scans could be helpful in finding additional canals in maxillary first molars, and thus could contribute to higher successes in endodontic treatment.

Keywords: Cone Beam CT, Maxillary molar, Root canal

PP 050

DISPLACEMENT OF TWO DENTAL IMPLANTS INTO THE MAXILLARY SINUS IN TWO PATIENTS. REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Objectives: Reconstruction of the posterior edentulous maxilla with dental implants has become a popular practice worldwide. However, the poor bone quality and quantity in this area is sometimes related with complications. The main cause of implant displacement is the inadequate bone height in the posterior maxilla. Dental implant displacement into the maxillary sinus is a rare complication. Case report: In this case report, two patients, referred to Marmara University, Dentistry Faculty, Department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology, with displacement of dental implants into maxillary ostium and maxillary sinusitis because of the implants were presented Conclusion: Implant displacement into the maxillary sinus is of rare occurrence and usually related to inadequate bone

quality and quantity. Dental implants into the maxillary sinus usually act as foreign bodies and should be removed, to avoid the development of sinus complications.

Keywords: Dental implant, maxillary sinusitis, CBCT

PP 051

DETECTION OF MANDIBULAR INCISIV CANAL BY PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS

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Purpose: The mandibular incisive canal (MIC) is defined as anterior extension of the mandibular canal and its' presence is of interest in oral and maxillofacial surgical procedures. The aim of this study was to visually assess the presence of MIC on images obtained by digital panoramic radiographs. Materials and Methods: In total, 221 panoramic radiographs which were obtained by using ORTOPANTOMOGRAPH® OP200 D X-ray unit, and applying a standardized exposure protocol. Two experts evaluated the presence/absence of MIC independently. In addition to the prevalence of MIC, the agreement between the observers was analyzed with Kappa test (p=0.05). Results: The incisive canal was observed in 16.74% (right) and 14.48% (left) of the patients. The agreement between the observers was almost perfect for the right (k=0.843, p=0.000) and substantial for the left sides (k=0.809, p=0.000). Patients' dental status has not influenced the agreement (p>0.05). Mandibular canal was not clearly traced on panoramic images of 25.79% and 18.55% of the patients (right and left sides, respectively). Conclusions: In this study, the prevalence of MIC was similar to the literature. In order to avoid any damage to this anatomical variation, exact localization of MIC should be identified prior to surgery using appropriate radiographic techniques.

Keywords: Radiography, panoramic; mandibular nerve; anatomic variation

PP 052

ASSESSMENT OF THIRD MOLAR DEVELOPMENT BY DEMIRJIAN METHOD AND HARRIS-NORTJE METHOD IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION OF TURKEY

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Objective: The aim of this study was (1) to determine the development and calcification of the third molars by using Demirjian and Harris-Nortje methods and (2) to compare third molar development by sex and age. Material and Methods: The evaluated material consisted of 899 orthopantomograms of 9–25 years old children in southeast Anatolia. The third molar developmental stages were evaluated according to the Demirjian and Harris-Nortje methods. Statistical analysis was performed using Mann–Whitney U test and Wilcoxon test between sex and age. Regression analysis was performed between dental and chronologic age. Results: A difference was found between males and females for growth and mineralization in stages 4 and 7 for tooth # 28 and stages 4, 7, and 8 for tooth #38. Men attained the specified stages 10–16 months earlier than women. A correlation was found between age and development of teeth #28 and #38 based on both Demirjian (males R^2=0.863; females R^2=0.829), and Harris-Nortje methods (males R^2=0.614; females R^2=0.579). For the estimation of the chronological age, linear regression formulas were formed for all individuals, based on the development stage (DS): 7.899+0.356(38-DS)+1.409(28-DS) with the DM method and

13.651+0.291(38-DS)+1.391(28-DS) with the HN method. Conclusion: This study suggests that age can be predicted with statistically significant results for ages 9–25 years by using the DM method. Further studies with larger populations are needed for better statistical results and for female age assessment.

Keywords: Demirjian method, dental age estimation method, Harris-Nortje method

PP 053

A PROGRESSIVE SIMPLE BONE CYSTS ASSOCIATED FLORID OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT

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Florid osseous dysplasia (FOD) is a benign, multifocal fibro-osseous lesion of the jaws occuring by displacement of normal cancellous bone with dense, acellular amorphous bone. The FOD is typically seen in middle aged, black female with a radiographic appearance of multiple, lobulated radiopacities or as a mixed radiolucent-radiopaque regions distributed throughout the maxilla and mandible. Uncommonly a simple bone cyst may develop within the FOD. The lesion exhibits more predominantly radiolucent regions in the presence of a simple bone cyst. This article reports the case of simple bone cysts associated florid osseous dysplasia in a 34-year-old woman who has a progressive swelling in the left mandibular region, with its panoramic radiographs, actual cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) and 5 years previous computed tomography (CT) images. Here, we represent this remarkable case, because co-occurrence of FOD and simple bone cyst is a quite rare entity in the literature.

Keywords: Florid osseous dysplasia, simple bone cyst, cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT).

PP 054

VENOUS MALFORMATION WITH MULTIPLE PHLEBOLITHS: A CASE REPORT

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Venous malformations are congenital, abnormally formed vessels, present at birth and do not undergo regression with the growth of the patient. Due to the stagnation of blood flow in venous malformations thrombosis and phlebolith formation may occur. Phleboliths are calcified thrombi which must be differentaiated from calcified lymph nodes, sialoliths, foreign bodies and other radiopacities. We report an extensive venous malformation in a 19-year-old female with panoramic radiography demonstrated multiple phleboliths. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed the extension of the lesion achieving hard plate and the masseter muscles in superior, extending from oropharynx to tongue, inferiorly reaching the right clavicula and spreading between the right sternocleidomastoid muscle and strap muscles of the neck. Here, we represent this attractive case because it is rare in the literatures, phleboliths demonstrating in panoramic radiography.

Keywords: venous malformation, phleboliths, magnetic resonance imaging (MR), panoramic radiography

PP 055

EVALUATION OF RADIO-OPACITY OF DIFFERENT BASE MATERIALS USING DIGITAL PHOSPHOR PLATE

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Aim: The radiopacity of cavity base materials has been considered as an important requirement, improving the radiographic diagnosis. The advantages of radiopaque over radiolusent materials are the easy detection of recurrent dental caries and observation of the radiographic interface between the materials and tooth surfaces. This study aims to investigate the radiopacity of glass ionomer cements (GICs) and flowable resin composites (FRCs) using a digital phosphor plate, comparing them to the dental tissues (enamel-dentine), expressed as equivalent thickness of aluminum. Methods: Three disk-shaped specimens, 10 mm in diameter and 1 mm in thickness were prepared for each material. Specimens of enamel and dentine with the same thickness were obtained as a control. After setting of the base materials, specimens were placed on a phosphor plate together with aluminum step-wedge (1 to 16 mm in thickness) and were exposed using a dental x-ray unit. Three measurements of radiographic density were obtained from each image of each item assessed (base material, enamel, dentin, each step of the aluminum step-wedge) and the mean of these values was calculated. Radiopacity values were later calculated as equivalents of aluminum thickness. Data were analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey's test. Results: As the Vertise Flow is the only material that showed higher radiopacity than enamel, other materials presented significantly lower radiopacity than it ($p<0.005$). Vertise Flow, Nova Glass-F and Equa Fil showed significantly higher radiopacity than dentine ($p<0.005$). However, no significant difference in radiopacity was observed between G-aenial Universal Flo, Ionoseal and dentine ($p>0.05$). Conclusions: Equia Fil, Nova Glass-F, and Vertise Flow have higher radiopacity than dentin. However radiopacity value of base materials varies considerably. So this should be taken seriously when selecting materials.

Keywords: radioopacity, dental materials, flowable composite, glass iyonomer cement

PP 056

A RARE CASE OF A NON-SYNDROMIC SUPERNUMERARY TEETH

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Introduction: Supernumerary teeth are one of the developmental dental abnormalities. Their classification is based on their morphology and location in the dental arch. They are classified into four different types according to their morphology: 1- conical, 2-tuberculate, 3- odontoma and 4-supplemental which has normal shape and size. The majority (90-98%) of supernumerary teeth to be located in the upper jaw. This rate is 4% for lower jaw. Supernumerary teeth are more encountered frequently in males in a 2:1 ratio. Approximately 75% of supernumerary teeth are impacted, and are mostly diagnosed in radiographic examination by coincidence. Most frequently, patients present a single supernumerary tooth (76-86%). The appearance of two supernumerary teeth in a patient is the second most common occurence (12-23%). Multiple supernumerary teeth are rare representing less than 1% of all cases. Multiple supernumerary teeth are frequently associated with cleidocranial dysplasia and Gardner syndrome. However, non-syndrome multiple supernumerary cases are very rare. Treatment of a supernumerary tooth depends on their positions, types, possible effects on dentition, and psychological conditioning the patient's. Case: In this case report we will present clinical and radiographic manifestations and management of 22 years old female patient who was referred to the department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology for treatment of supernumerary teeth.

During anamnesis, dental and medical histories of the patients were evaluated. It was found out that there were no systemic diseases, syndromes or familial histories. In intraoral examination, supernumerer teeth was noted in premolar region of the both sites of the mandible. A careful examination is needed because they may develop into pathological status.

Keywords: Supernumerary teeth, Mandible, Panoramic Radiography

PP 057

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE AFTER HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION IN A PATIENT WITH GRAFT VERSUS HOST

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Introduction: Of the solid tumors that develop in the head and neck after transplantation, the oral cavity and thyroid are the most common sites for secondary development. Graft versus host disease (GvHD) is a common complication after allogeneic transplantation caused by a multisystem immunologic reaction from grafting immunocompetent cells to an immunodeficient host. This phenomenon occurs most often after Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT). Secondary solid tumours are less common, but recent studies have reported an increased risk of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the oral cavity and skin. The clinical presentation of oral SCC in the transplant patient can vary from the traditional appearance seen in immunocompetent patients or can appear similar to the ulcerative patches reminiscent of treatment-related stomatitis. Early, curable lesions are unusually symptomatic; thus, preventing fatal disease requires early detection by screening. Asymptomatic ulceration is the first sign of the pathology. Tongue is the most frequently influenced anatomical site. Case: 20-years-old man was referred to our clinic with a lesion on the left side of his tongue in december 2014. His medical history revealed that to treat acute lymphoblastic leukemia he had undergone HSCT in March 2008 at the age of 14. After the bone marrow transplantation graft versus host disease occured in patient. Oral clinical examination showed an exophytic lesion on the left side of anterior tongue near the midline covered by mucosa. Lesion was painless and 0.7cmx0.4cm in size. Conclusion: All patients treated with HSCT, (particularly those who have developed GVHD), should therefore undergo a careful examination of the oral mucosa and be closely followed up by physicians over the long term, with the aim of identifying the onset of secondary tumours as early as possible.

Keywords: Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Tongue

PP 058

DIFFERENCES IN QUANTIFICATION OF ARTIFACTS PRODUCED BY STANDARD PROSTHETIC INLAYS IN CBCT DEPENDING ON SOFTWARE VERSION

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Introduction: Artifacts produced by metallic objects such as fixed prosthetic or orthodontic appliances are a serious problem in interpretation of Cone-Beam CT (CBCT) volumes, since the quality of the images is decreased. Manufacturers introduce improvements into CBCT software to include artifact

reducing solutions. The aim of the study was to compare artifacts produced by standard prosthetic inlays in CBCT images in two versions of the same image viewing software. Methods: The material consisted of seventeen standard prosthetic inlays mounted in dental roots embedded in resin. The samples were examined twice by means of a large FOV CBCT unit Galileos (Sirona, Germany) at 85 kV and 14 mAs. There were scanned inlays made of titanium, steel, carbon fibers, ceramic with zirconium dioxide as well as epoxy resin with silica fibers enriched with zirconium. Two versions of Galaxis (siCAT, GMBH& Co., Germany) image viewing software were used: 1.6 in Series 1 and 1.9 in Series 2. Data analysis was performed using Able 3D Doctor software for data in the CT raster space as well as by means of Materialise Magics software for generated vector models (STL). The masks generated in the raster space included the area of the inlays together with image artifacts. When exposure parameters are constant, it is the scanned material that mostly influences appearance of image artifacts. On this basis of the vector analysis it is possible to determine intensity and type of occurring artifacts. Results: The greatest image distortion was found in case of a Cera Post inlay (ceramic with zirconium dioxide) in both series. Artifacts generated by all inlays were less intense in the Series 2. The differences in quantity of image artifacts between the two examined series were between 0.99 % and 2.38%. Conclusions: Newer software version allowed for reduction of image artifacts in CBCT.

Keywords: CBCT, inlays, artifacts

PP 059

RADIOGRAPHIC AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FOLLICULAR AMELOBLASTOMA: A CASE REPORT

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Ameloblastoma is a tumor which grows slowly, locally invasive causing bone expansion and destruction. It arises from epithelial tissue. Cases can be encountered in all ages are usually collected in the 3rd and 4th decade. No racial differences could be found in the literature. That pathology develops mostly mandibular rami (80%) area. It prones to high rate of tumor recurrence. Follicular ameloblastoma which is a variant of ameloblastoma is also sometimes observed around large hyanilization cell islets. Islets of various sizes which cannot communicate with each other. They can be transparent cytoplasm of ameloblastic cells. The patient 26-year-old woman who referred to our clinic with complaints of right mandible had a radiolucency with an impacted teeth. The radiolucency had irregular boundary and had caused lingual bone perforation. Radiolucency around the crown suggests differentiation of other pathologies. The histopathological results were proved as follicular ameloblastoma.

Keywords: Ameloblastoma, Follicular Type Ameloblastoma, CBCT

PP 060

NON-SYNDROMIC RADICULOMEGALY IN TWO SIBLINGS: A CASE REPORT

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Radiculomegaly or extremely long root of a tooth is a rare condition. After the crown growth is completed the epithelial cells in the tooth root sheath determine the size, shape and number of the roots. Root dentin is formed later than crown dentin and requires a proliferation of epithelial cells from the cervical loop of the dental organ around the growing dental papilla to initiate the differentiation of

root odontoblasts. The formation of primary physiological dentin continues until the external root form is completed. Excluding third molars, in terms of population developmental standards, permanent tooth roots complete their growth on average between the ages of 8 and 14 years. Permanent tooth root lengths may be affected by several external factors. Orthodontic treatment, especially with fixed appliances, may cause root resorption so reduced in root length, as also can traumatic occlusion, bruxism, nailbiting, trauma, apical infection or root treatment, for instance. Permanent tooth roots in 45,X/46,XX females are reduced in length, and tooth root sizes in 47,XXY and 47,XYY males and patients with oculofaciocardiodental syndrome, characterized by dental abnormalities, facial dysmorphism and congenital cataracts, are increased in length relative to normal population. Larger tooth crown size in normal men relative to women is due to the thicker dentin layer in men, and men also show longer roots than women. In this report, non-syndromic prevalent radiculomegaly in permanent teeth of two siblings consisting a male and a female, were presented. The measurements of tooth root lengths were performed with cone-beam computerized tomography.

Keywords: Radiculomegaly, Permanent Tooth Root Length, Non- syndromic, Cone-Beam Computed Tomography.

PP 061

CBCT EVALUATION OF NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST: A CASE REPORT

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Nazopalatine duct cyst is one of the most common developmental non- odontogenic cysts seen in oral cavity. It derives from proliferation of embryonic epithelium of the nasopalatine channel. The lesion is usually asymptomatic unless clinically infected. In this case 27-year-old male patient referred to our clinic for a routine examination. A well defined radiolucent lesion was found as a routine radiographic examination on panoramic radiography on anterior maxillary region between roots of central incisors. For three dimensional evaluation of the lesion CBCT scans were done. In this study a nasopalatine duct cyst is reported with its histopathological and radiographic findings.

Keywords: Nasopalatine duct cyst, non–odontogenic cyst, CBCT

PP 062

CBCT EVALUATION OF OSSIFYING FIBROMA: TWO CASE REPORTS

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Ossifying fibroma is a slow-growing, encapsulated, benign fibroosseous lesion rarely seen on jaws. The lesion is usually asymptomatic unless there is an evidence of facial asymmetry. It is generally found on facial bones and mostly in mandible. Radiological finding is usually a radiolusent lesion in early stages and radiopaque lesion at later stages. In this study CBCT images of two ossifying fibroma cases were presented with radiological and histopathological findings.

Keywords: ossifying fibroma, benign non-odontogenic neoplasm, CBCT

PP 063

EFFECTS OF VOXEL SIZE AND RESOLUTION ON THE ACCURACY OF ENDODONTIC LENGTH MEASUREMENT USING CBCT

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Aim: An accurate determination of the working length is indispensable for successful endodontic treatment. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of the voxel size and resolution of CBCT on measuring root canal working length. Methods: Thirty extracted single-rooted permanent teeth were used for this study. The working lengths of the teeth were determined by a researcher inserted a K-file into each canal until the tip became visible through the major foramen. The file was withdrawn until its tip was seen at the level of the coronal-most border of the major foramen under. The rubber stop was adjusted to the occlusal reference and the distance from the stop to the false tip was measured with digital calipers and recorded as the actual working length. The CBCT images were obtained with a Planmeca ProMax 3D Mid (Planmeca, Helsinki, Finland) using four sets of settings: from voxel size 0.5 mm to voxel size 1.0 mm. These measurements were compared with actual lengths (as a control group) using Analysis of Variance and the Dunnet Post Hoc Test. The Pearson correlation coefficient (r) and 95% confidence intervals were calculated to compare all measurement methods. The significance level was set at $P < 0.05$. Results: No significant difference was found among CBCT groups and working length. A highest correlation was found between the actual length and smallest voxel size and highest CBCT measurements ($r = 0.94$). Conclusions: CBCT imaging can be used endodontic working length measurement and the smallest voxel size and highest resolution yielded more accurate results.

Keywords: CBCT, Working Length, Voxel, Resolution

PP 064

FOUR CASES OF STAFNE BONE CAVITY

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Introduction: Stafne bone cavity, also known as lingual mandibular defect, static bone cyst and idiopathic bone cavity, is mostly observed in the posterior part of mandible detecting below the inferior alveolar canal. These cavities are often unilateral, unilocular asymptomatic well-defined radiolucencies that is located either beneath the root apices or partially superimposed over the apices. Most of the cases are found during routine radiographic examination with presenting rare pain. Stafne bone cavity is common in males, frequently between the fourth and six decade. Although exact pathophysiology remains unclear, generally accepted view is that a pressure exerted by submandibular or sublingual glandular tissues on the lingual cortical of the mandible plays a decisive role on bony depression. The submandibular gland is directly related with the posterior variant, while the sublingual gland is related to the anterior variant that is less frequently. Summary of Cases: In this report, four cases of Stafne bone cavity affecting the mandibular angulus patients who attended to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dentistry of Gaziantep University due to routinely dental examination are presented. Three patients were men, and the mean age was 53.7 years, ranging from 43 to 75. In each case panoramic graphy revealed that rounded or ovoid unilocular and unilateral

(three right and one left) radiolucent lesion located basis of mandibular angulus, having no apparent relationship with the teeth. Computed tomography showed a lingual bone depression with very thin buccal cortical plate in three cases presenting continuity of mandibular basis. All patients had no history of any trauma in the angulus region or undergone any jaw surgery. Conclusion: In general, management of stafne bone cavity should be followed up by routine radiographic examination. If these defects are symptomatic and progressive, surgical intervention is indicated.

Keywords: Lingual mandibular defect; Asymptomatic; Submandibular gland; Sublingual gland

PP 065

CLINICORADIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF TWO ODONTOGENIC MYXOMAS

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Odontogenic myxoma is a benign neoplasm characteristically composed of cells embedded in a plenty myxoid or mucoid extracellular matrix. Clinically, it is appeared as painless swelling or if small, incidental finding. In spite of good prognosis, after curettage, recurrence possibility is %25. Although Odontogenic myxoma is seen in all ages, most commonly in age of 2. and 3. decades. Occurrence range of this neoplasm emerging more common in female is third after ameloblastome and odontoma. Radiographically, myxoma is radiolucency and can be appeared sometimes unilocular, multilocular radiolucency sites shapes like 'honeycomb' or 'Tennis Racket'. In these neoplasms, cortical bone can be perforated, commonly tooth displacement and rarely root resorption can be observed. In this case report, histopathologic, radiographic and clinic features of two mxyoma cases will be presented.

Keywords: Odontogenic Myxoma; Unilocular; Multilocular; Honeycomb; Tennis Racket

PP 066

TWO KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR CASES USING CBCT: TWO CASES REPORT

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The odontogenic keratocyst is a benign epithelial neoplasm occurred in the jaw bones, arising from basal cells or dental lamina originating from oral epithelium. The odontogenic keratocyst was re-classified by World Health Organization (WHO) as keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) in 2005. The tumors are most commonly appeared angle and ramus mandible than maxillary bone and can emerge as very massive due to its feature for important expansion, extension into environmental structures, and fast development. Occurrence of KCOT is rare in the gingival area and malar area. It is sometimes related to embedded third molar. They can be more common for males in the ages of 2. and 3. decades of their life. If not KCOT does not have large swelling, they are noticed incidentally in radiographs, are painless, lead tooth displacement rather than root resorption, and grow as mesio-distal. In this case report, it was aimed to present clinic, radiographic and histopathologic characteristics of two KCOT cases.

Keywords: Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumor; CBCT; Jaw Bone

PP 067

ONCE UPON A TIME; A STORY OF SUPERNUMERARY TEETH

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Supernumerary teeth (ST), referred to as hyperdontia, are a developmental anomaly and can be found at any location in the jaw bones. They can be found most frequently in the anterior maxillary region, following by the mandibular premolar region. ST may be found either singly or in multiples. Since the teeth may induce different of clinical problems including disruption of the occlusion harmony, prevention of eruption of permanent teeth, damage to adjacent teeth, cystic degeneration and root resorption, early detection and timely management of these teeth is essential. The etiology of the ST however remains unclear. That remnants of the dental lamina can persist as epithelial pearls or islands, "rests of Serres" within the jaw is one of the most acceptable theories. If the epithelial remnants are subjected to initiation by induction factors, an extra tooth bud is formed resulting in the development of either a ST or odontoma. There is no follow-up study showing the occurrence of ST in the literature. Therefore, the aim of the present case is to illustrate the process of a ST case from the formation of its buds until the extraction stage together with incidental radiographic findings and interesting story. 16 years old male patient referred to our department for the complaint from their ST in the mandible. Panoramic radiography (PR) revealed and proved his complaint. To determine the exact localization of the ST, CBCT scans were done. It is learned from their medical history that two different panoramic radiographs were taken for orthodontic treatment planning and it's follow-up when patient is 11 and 13 years old. While no sign of a tooth was found in the first PR on both sides, there was a tooth bud in the left side in the two years follow up PR. ST was extracted under local anesthesia.

Keywords: Supernumerary teeth, Panoramic radiography, CBCT

PP 068

THE PREVALENCE OF EXOSTOSES IN MAXILLARY SINUSES DETECTED BY CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Exostoses are the outgrowths of normal compact and cancellous bone and they may be seen in different locations of the jaws and they are one of the rare anatomic variations of maxillary sinuses. The purpose of this study was to investigate retrospectively the prevalence, localization, size, shape and symmetry of exostoses in maxillary sinuses and to assess the relationship between demographic variables (age and gender) via cone beam computed tomography images. In this study, cone beam computed tomography images of 1000 patients (521 females, 52.1% and 479 males, 47.9%)%) aged between 10 and 85 years (mean age 44) were examined. The exostoses were examined for the localization (inferior wall, medial wall, lateral wall or posterior wall of the maxillary sinuses), size (mm), shape (broad based or mushroom-like) and symmetry (unilateral or bilateral) by two investigators. The patients were categorised into three groups with respect to age as: 10-30, 31-50 and 51+. The data were statistically analyzed by chi-square test, Fisher's exact test and t test. Totally 52 exostoses of 48 patients (4.8%) were determined. The exostoses were more common in females (n=28, 58.3%) than in males (n=20, 41.7%) although there was no statistically significant difference between genders for the frequencies of exostoses ($p>0.05$). The presence of exostoses was very similar for all

age groups and statistically significant differences were not observed (p>0.05). The majority of exostoses were seen unilaterally on the inferior wall of the maxillary sinuses. No statistically significant difference was found for localization of exostoses between genders and age groups (p>0.05). The differential diagnosis of exostoses in maxillary sinuses should be carried out from other pathologies to avoid the unnecessary surgical procedures. Clinicians should be aware of the prevalence, radiographic findings and possible complications of exostoses in maxillary sinuses.

Keywords: maxillary sinus, exostosis, cone beam computed tomography

PP 069

EVALUATION OF THE MICROMORPHOMETRY OF MANDIBULAR TRABECULAR BONE ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT RESOLUTIONS IN CBCT

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Aim of this in vitro study is to determine the relationship between micromorphometric analysis of mandibular trabecular bone and different resolutions and exposure times in cone beam tomography (CBCT). Materials and Methods: Two dry mandibles were scanned in five different resolution and exposure times using CBCT (KaVo 3D eXam). Scanning performed in 0,125 mm (Exposure time: 26,9 seconds), 0,2 mm (Exposure times: 14,7 and 26,9 seconds) and 0,3 mm (Exposure times: 4,9 and 8,9 seconds) voxel sizes. Regions of interest in ten slices were adjusted from apical third of all interdental alveolar trabecular bone from anterior and posterior mandible. Trabecular thickness (Tb. Th.); trabecular space (Tb. Sp.); structure model index (SMI) values were obtained using plug in BoneJ. The results were examined in software IBM SPSS Statistics 20. Findings: In first group 0,125mm voxel size and 26,9 second exposure time; trabecular thickness was 1,03±0,52 mm; trabecular space was 1,71±0,54 mm; structure model index value was 5,46±1,72. Tb.Th. was 1,15±0,45 mm; Tb. Sp. was 1,75±0,62 mm; SMI was 8,94±4,56 in second group. In third group; Tb. Th. was 1,10±0,46mm; Tb.Sp. was 2,48±0,73mm; SMI was 5,01±0,53. Tb.Th. was 1,92±0,56 mm; Tb. Sp. was 3,81±0,99mm and SMI was 4,85±1,86 in fourth group. While in fifth group, Tb. Th. was 1,75±0,64 mm; Tb. Sp. was 2,67±0,69 mm and SMI was 5,39±2,12. Statistically; trabecular thickness showed significant difference between first group and groups 4 and 5 (p=0,000), while first group and groups 2 and 3 showed no difference (p=0,227 and p=0,999). Trabecular space showed significant difference between first group and the fourth group (p=0,006) while other groups showed no difference. SMI values showed no significant difference between whole groups. Results: To evaluate bone micromorphometry, CBCT images should have a 0,2 mm of voxel size and 14,7 seconds of exposure time or better resolution. Worse resolutions may cause statistically significant evaluation errors.

Keywords: CBCT micromorphometry, trabecular thickness, trabecular space, structure model index.

PP 070

EVALUATION OF THE MICROMORPHOMETRY OF MANDIBULAR TRABECULAR BONE ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT NUMBER OF SECTIONS IN CBCT

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Aim of this in vitro study is to determine the relationship between different number of sections of the same regions in cone beam tomography (CBCT) and micromorphometric analysis of mandibular trabecular bone. Materials and Methods: Two dry mandibles were scanned in different resolution and

exposure times using CBCT (KaVo 3D eXam). Scanning performed in 0,125 mm (Exposure time: 26,9 seconds), 0,2 mm (Exposure times: 14,7 and 26,9 seconds) and 0,3 mm (Exposure times: 4,9 and 8,9 seconds) voxel sizes. Regions of interest in ten and twenty slices were adjusted from apical third of all interdental alveolar trabecular bone parts in posterior (from first premolar to second molar) and anterior mandible (between canines). Trabecular thickness (Tb. Th.); trabecular space (Tb. Sp.); structure model index (SMI) values were obtained using plug in BoneJ. The results was examined in software IBM SPSS Statistics 20. Findings: In ROI consist of ten slices, Tb.Th. was 1,40±0,5mm; Tb. Sp. was 2,69±0,78 mm; SMI value was 5,13±2,46. In ROI consist of twenty slices, Tb. Th. was 1,40±0,63mm Tb Sp was 2,54±0,89mm and SMI was 2,74±0,89. Statistically, trabecular thickness (p=0,228) and trabecular space (p=0,307) showed no difference between ten and twenty sections, while SMI value difference was significant (p=0.000). Results: In micromorphometric evaluation of trabecular bone, different number of sections between 10 and 20 in do not statistically change trabecular thickness or trabecular space size. Microstructural morphometry may change from rod to sphere.

Keywords: CBCT micromorphometry, trabecular thickness, trabecular space, structure model index.

PP 071

EVALUATION OF THE MICROMORPHOMETRY OF ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR MANDIBULAR TRABECULAR BONE IN CBCT

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Aim of this in vitro study is to perform micromorphometric analysis of different regions in mandibular trabecular bone using cone beam computer tomography (CBCT). Materials and Methods: Two dry mandibles were scanned in different resolution and exposure times using CBCT (KaVo 3D eXam). Scanning performed in 0,125 mm (Exposure time: 26,9 seconds), 0,2 mm (Exposure times: 14,7 and 26,9 seconds) and 0,3 mm (Exposure times: 4,9 and 8,9 seconds) voxel sizes. Dicom files were then examined in axial slices using software ImageJ. Regions of interest in ten slices were adjusted from apical third of all interdental alveolar trabecular bone parts in posterior (from first premolar to second molar) and anterior mandible (between canines).Trabecular thickness (Tb. Th.); trabecular space (Tb. Sp.); structure model index (SMI) values were obtained using plug in BoneJ. The results are examined in software IBM SPSS Statistics 20. Findings: In anterior region; Tb.Th was 1,48±0,61 mm, Tb. Sp. was 3,52±1,66mm, SMI was 5,30±2,55. In posterior region, Tb. Th was 1,29±,0,61 mm, Tb. Sp. was 1,68±0,71 mm, SMI was 4,92±2,35. According to these values; anterior and posterior regions trabecular thickness (p=0,976) and structure model index (p=0,198) showed no statistically difference, while trabecular space (p=0,000) was statistically larger in anterior region than posterior. Results: Trabecular space in anterior mandible is larger than it is in posterior region. But trabecular thickness and microstructure of bone doesn't change according to location.

Keywords: CBCT micromorphometry, trabecular thickness, trabecular space , structure model index.

PP 072

GLANDULAR ODONTOGENIC CYST: A CASE REPORT

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The glandular odontogenic cyst, the prevalence ranging between 0.012% and 1.3%, is a rare developmental cyst. It occurs more commonly in the anterior mandible and radiologically, it is seen as

a well defined, unilocular or multilocular cystic radiolucency. Although it is a benign lesion, it has a aggressive growth character so it causes expansion of the cortical bone with perforation. There may be root resorption and tooth displacement of the adjacent teeth. Because of the high recurrence rate, the long-term postoperative follow-up should be performed. In this case report a glandular odontogenic cyst, in the posterior mandible of the 50 years old male patient who was admitted to our clinic for routine examination, was presented.

Keywords: glandular odontogenic cyst; mandible; cone beam computed tomography

PP 073

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCLUSAL CONDITIONS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTION

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The aim of this study was to estimate the relationship between occlusal factors and temporomandibular disorders. Methodology: 100 patients were selected among those who sought dental care in İstanbul Aydın University, Faculty of Dentistry. Patients included males and females between 17 and 56 years. The presence of malocclusions and absence of five or more posterior teeth were evaluated by the clinical exam. TMD diagnosis was given using Research Diagnostic Criteria (RDC/TMD). Statistics were carried out using Fisher and Mann-Whitney methods with 5% significance level, as well as multiple logistic regression analysis. Results: The percentage of TMD and malocclusion in total sample 37% and 46%, respectively, while in the TMD subjects, Malocclusion was present in 37.2%. There was no association between TMD and the occlusal factors studied. Conclusion: It can be concluded that malocclusion and loss of five or more posterior teeth does not contribute to TMD.

Keywords: Occlusal Conditions, Temporomandibular Disorder

PP 074

UNEXPECTED GUESTS IN NASAL CAVITY: CASE REPORT

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In children and adults with mental retardation, having unexpected objects in nasal cavity is a common clinical event. Frequently observed objects are beads, paper, button, nuts, seeds, battery, toy parts and rubber parts kind of items. These objects could be detected without any complaints in routine examinations or may also cause unilateral purulent rhinorrhoea, nasal obstruction or repeated nose bleeding. These discovered objects are removed by using positive pressure or mechanical devices. In this case report, two independent routine dental examination study where unexpected objects found in nasal cavity are reported.

Keywords: Nasal Cavity, Unexpected Object, Nasal Obstruction

PP 075

RHINOLITH: CASE REPORT

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Rhinolith is a mass of mineral salts accumulated around a nidus inside a nasal cavity. It can result from endogenous (such as teeth, secretion) or exogenous (such as foreign objects and fruit seeds) causes. They generally do not cause any discomfort and may be discovered in routine examinations. After they reach a certain size, they usually cause nasal obstruction, nose bleeding, sinusitis, headache and smelly mucus excretion. Radiographically, they appear as irregular shaped, heterogenous and radiopaque area. After sufficient local anesthetic and decongestant application, they are removed by using forceps and bayonet with an endoscopic view. In this case report, rhinolith, that does not cause any discomfort and discovered in a routine dental examination of 27 year old female patient, is reported with its treatment.

Keywords: Rhinolith, Nasal Cavity, Diagnosis

PP 076

ASYMPTOMATIC MALFORMED ECTOPIC TEETH IN MAXILLARY SINUS: A CASE REPORT

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Ectopic eruption is seen outside the dental arch rarely. Nonetheless ectopic tooth may be locate in mandibular condyle, coronoid process, nasal cavity and maxillary sinus. Ectopic teeth in maxillary sinus may cause to ostiomeatal unit obstruction, chronic or recurrent sinusitis, nasolacrimal duct obstruction and nasal polyps. Surgical treatment is applied in symptomatic patients. In our case three malformed ectopic teeth were encountered inside the maxillary sinuses. These ectopic teeth were evaluated with cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). There was not observed any pathology in maxillary sinuses and ostiomeatal unit caused by these ectopic teeth.

Keywords: Ectopic teeth, maxillary sinus

PP 077

MULTIPLE CALCIFYING HYPERPLASTIC DENTAL FOLLICLES: A CASE REPORT

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Occurrence of multiple calcifying hyperplastic follicles is extremely rare. The cause of this condition is unknown. In this case report, a 34 years old female patient with 24 embedded teeth showing radiographically apparent calcifications within cyst-like radiolucencies is presented. The patient's medical history was remarkable for glaucoma, hypothyroidism, unilateral hearing loss and precocious puberty. Microscopic examination of biopsy specimen obtained from the follicle was suggestive of calcifying hyperplastic dental follicle.

Keywords: Dental follicle; glaucoma; hearing loss; hypothyroidism; teeth, impacted

PP 078

HEMANGIOMA OF THE TONGUE

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Hemangioma can be defined as a benign tumour of dilated blood vessels in a focal area of submucosal connective tissue. Although they are more commonly seen in the head and neck region, they are quite rare in the oral cavity. The most common occurrence sites of intraoral hemangiomas are lips, tongue, buccal mucosa and palate. Hemangiomas develop 2-4 weeks after birth and grow rapidly for 6-8 months and then continue to grow slowly. They may vary from small birthmarks to large benign tumours. They often regress spontaneously in 6-7 years without any intervention. Females have a higher incidence than males. These painless soft tissue masses may be flat, nodular, or bosselated. Their colour varies from red to blue. This case report will describe the cases of lingual hemangiomas with the clinical findings and possible complications.

Keywords: Hemangioma, tongue, benign, tumour

PP 079

FOREIGN BODIES DISCOVERED DURING ROUTINE RADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION

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Foreign bodies are objects embedded into the body at the time of an operative procedure or by an accidental injury. There are various causes of foreign body entrapment like accidental injuries such as traffic accidents, explosions, gunshot injuries and iatrogenic factors like overfilling root canal restoration, broken canal instrument, piece of the restoration left behind during extraction and broken needle. History of the patient and radiographic examination especially cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) in detecting the structure of such foreign bodies and their relationship to the adjacent anatomy is valuable. In this case report it will be described incidental finding of foreign bodies during routine radiographic examination with CBCT images.

Keywords: Foreign body, radiography, incidental, CBCT

PP 080

EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF A PATIENT WITH GARDNER'S SYNDROME

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Gardner's syndrome is a phenotype variant of familial adenomatosis polyposis, which is characterized by polyps of the colon, multiple osteomas, multiple dense bone islands (enostosis) and multiple impacted or unerupted teeth, with skin and soft tissue tumors. The osteomas are most common in the frontal bone, mandible, maxilla, and sphenoid bones and appear during the second decade. A significant feature of familial adenomatosis polyposis is having a high risk of becoming malignant, which normally occurs in the third and fourth decades of life. Early detection based on the dentomaxillary findings of the syndrome is important and can be lifesaving. In this report the most important features of this syndrome are assessed with a clinical case of 31 years old female.

Keywords: Gardner's syndrome, early detection, osteoma, malignancy

PP 081

ANATOMIC VARIATIONS OF SINONASAL AREA

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Anatomic variations of sinonasal area are frequently seen among the general population. The anatomic variations like agger nasi cell, pneumatised middle turbinate, Haller cell, pneumatized uncinate process and paradoxical middle turbinate have been postulated as a risk factor for rhinosinusitis and headache. Furthermore, onodi cell important anatomic variation because of its relation with the optic nerve. The majority of patients with recurrent sinusitis have one or more of these variations that cause the episodic recurrence of sinusitis. Furthermore anatomy of the paranasal sinuses is important during functional endoscopic surgery. Therefore knowledge of these anatomical variations for radiologist is necessary and reporting is essential. This report will give samples of sinonasal anatomical variations with cone beam computerized tomographic images and their importance will be discussed.

Keywords: sinonasal, variations, CBCT, sinusitis

PP 082

ENAMEL PEARL: A CASE REPORT

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Enamel pearls are ectopic deposits of enamel that can be found on the roots of primary and permanent teeth. In general, they are most commonly observed in the furcation areas of molar, predominantly the maxillary third and second molars. Most enamel pearls form below the crest of the gingiva and are not detected during a clinical examination. Generally there is no clinical symptom associated with their presence but they may predispose to periodontal pocket formation and following periodontal disease. In this report; detection, removal and treatment of an enamel pearl, a contributing factor to periodontal disease are described.

Keywords: Enamel pearl, etiology, periodontal disease

PP 083

ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA: A CASE REPORT

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Odontogenic myxoma is an important, locally invasive and aggressive, nonencapsulated benign tumor of the jaws that occurs very rarely. It is classified as an odontogenic tumor of ectomesenchymal origin and originates from dental papilla, dental follicle or periodontal ligament. Although benign, it commonly displays an aggressive infiltration of adjacent tissue and a tendency to recur after surgery. Although the lesion can occur at any age, it usually affects young to middle aged adults. It frequently affects the mandible. It occurs in the premolar and molar regions and rarely in the ramus and condyle in the mandible. Radiologically, the appearance of this tumor may vary from a unilocular radiolucency to a multicystic lesion with well-defined or diffused borders with fine. We present a rare case of odontogenic myxoma occurring in the mandible of a 22-year-old male patient with a brief review of clinical and radiological features and to discuss the clinical and radiographic features of the lesion.

Keywords: Myxoma, mandible, long-term follow-up

PP 084

THREE SUPERNUMERARY ECTOPIC TEETH IN MAXILLARY SINUS: A CASE REPORT

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Supernumerary teeth are one of the most frequently encountered dental anomalies. They may appear completely normal in both size and shape, but they may also be smaller in size compared with the adjacent normal teeth or have a conical shape. Although supernumerary teeth can arise in either the deciduous or permanent dentitions, they are more frequent in the permanent dentition. They are commonly encountered in oral cavity and they can arise anywhere in either jaw. They are rarely encountered in non-dental or non-oral sites such as the mandibular condyle, coronoid process, orbit, nasal cavity and the maxillary antrum. The development of supernumerary teeth in maxillary sinus are usually asymptomatic and detected coincidentally during routine radiographic examination but they can cause some symptoms just as facial pain, facial numbness, epistaxis, purulent rhinorrhoea, headache, sepsis, chronic or recurrent sinusitis and edema. The aim of this study is to present three supernumerary teeth which are localized in left maxillary antrum and detected coincidentally on routine radiologic examination.

Keywords: Supernumerary teeth, maxillary sinus, cone beam computed tomography

PP 085

CHERUBISM: A CASE REPORT

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Cherubism is a rare autosomal-dominant disease characterized by bilateral painless enlargement of the jaws giving a cherubic appearance to the patient. The disease also affects the tooth eruption, occlusion and function of mastication. Radiologically, the lesions exhibit bilateral multilocular radiolucent areas with well-defined borders divided by bony septas. Since it is a self-limited disease and the lesions regress with age, if necessary surgical treatment should be delayed after puberty. In this report a 15 year old boy diagnosed with cherubism is presented with dental malocclusion due to ectopic eruption and displacement of teeth caused by the lesions.

Keywords: Cherubism, treatment, giant cell

PP 086

A COMPOUND ODONTOMA IN THE ANTERIOR MANDIBLE WITH UNERUPTED TOOTH: A CASE REPORT

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Odontomas are benign odontogenic tumours and classified into complex and compound types. Compound odontomas are relatively rare in the anterior mandible and related with an unerupted tooth. The lesions are usually unilocular and contain multiple radiopaque, miniature tooth-like structures. A 16 year-old female patient was referred to our department. Extra-oral examination did not reveal any facial asymmetry. Intraorally, clinical absence of the tooth 33, increase of labial bone volume closer to the apex of tooth 32 and normal texture and colour of the soft tissues were noted. The panoramic

radiograph showed impaction of tooth 33 with an odontoma-like lesion. CBCT was performed aiming to improve the diagnosis and create strategies that minimise surgical trauma and damage to the surrounding anatomic structures. This clinical report describes surgical excision of a compound odontoma associated with unerupted tooth, their radiological features and importance of dental volumetric imaging planning in such cases regarding with the literature.

Keywords: compound odontoma, unerupted tooth, radiography

PP 087

DETECTION OF NONCAVITATED OCCLUSAL CARIES USING DIFFERENT DIAGNOSTIC METHODS

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Objectives: The evaluation of this study was to detection of suspicious occlusal caries to compare of cone beam computed tomography, digital periapical radiography, visual examination and diagnodent values with four observers by using histological validation. Materials and Methods: 110 human permanent molar teeth with macroscopically intact but suspicious occlusal surfaces were examined by four observers (two of them are Restorative Dentist and others are Oral and Maxillofacial Radiologist) using CBCT (Kavo 3D Exam, resolution 0.125mm), digital periapical radiography (Direc Digital Imaging System, CDD sensor, Exposure Time 0.3sn), visual examination. Diagnodent assesments were done by one of the observers. The true lesion diagnosis was established by histological examination. The detection methods were compared by means of sensitivity, specificity and accuracy. To assess intra and interobserver agreement, weighted kappa coefficients were computed. Results: For all diagnostic methods used in this study, sensitivity, specificity and accuracy in dentine caries lesions were determined higher than enamel caries lesions. Detecting occlusal caries lesions into the dentine increases success rate. Conclusions: Diagnostic performance of these methods combined with visual examination seems to be helpful for occlusal caries detection.

Keywords: Occlusal Caries, CBCT, Digital Radiography, Diagnodent, Visual Examination

PP 088

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERVICAL VERTEBRAE ANOMALIES AMONG DENTAL MALOCCLUSIONS

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The cervical vertebrae anomalies as related to craniofacial abnormalities were described in various studies Cervical vertebra anomalies divided into two categories as posterior arch deficiency and fusion anomalies. The aim of this study to investigate distribution cervical vertebra anomalies among Angle Class I, II and III malocclusions. The study was performed on lateral cephalometric radiographs which were taken at the Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Kırıkkale University. A total of 318 orthodontic patients (98 Angle Class I, 124 Angle Class II and 96 Angle Class III) were included in the study. The radiographs were obtained with the teeth in occlusion and in a standardized head posture. Dental malocclusions is performed according to Angle Classification. The first five cervical vertebrae were examined in radiographs. Data analysis was performed with SPSS 16.0 software using the Chi-Square test. 16 individuals (8 Angle Class I, 8 Angle Class II, 0 Angle Class III) had posterior arch deficiency and the 26 individuals (8 Angle Class I, 8 Angle Class II, 10 Angle Class III) had fusion defects. The differences among dental malocclusions were not statistically significant.

Although cervical vertebrae anomalies were associated with craniofacial deviations, they were not associated with dental malocclusions.

Keywords: Cervical vertebrae, anomalies, dental

PP 089

THE INVESTIGATION OF CERVICAL VERTEBRAE ANOMALIES AMONG VERTICAL SKELETAL ANOMALIES

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The changes of the cervical vertebra's anatomy may be effective on craniofacial morphology and occlusion. Cervical vertebra anomalies divided into two categories as posterior arch deficiency (partial cleft and dehiscence) and fusion anomalies (fusion, block fusion, and occipitalization). The aim of this study to investigate cervical vertebra anomalies among hypodivergant, normodivergant and hyperdivergant individuals. The study was performed on lateral cephalometric radiographs which were taken at the Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Kırıkkale University. A total of 510 individuals (31 hypodivergant, 321 normodivergant and 158 hyperdivergant) were included in the study. The radiographs were obtained with the teeth in occlusion and in a standardized head posture. Vertikal skeletal classification is performed according to Gazilerli Norms. Individuals are defined as SN-GOGN angle with smaller than 27 degrees: hypodivergant, between 27 and 37 degrees: normodivergant and greater than 37 degrees: hyperdivergant. The first five cervical vertebrae were examined in radiographs. Data analysis was performed with SPSS 16.0 software using the Chi-Square test. 28 individuals (0 hypodivergant, 7 normodivergant, 21 hyperdivergant) had posterior arch deficiency and the 42 individuals (0 hypodivergant, 32 normodivergant, 10 hyperdivergant) had fusion defects. The difference among the sagittal skeletal anomalies was statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Keywords: Cervical, Vertebra, Skeletal, Anomalies, Dental

PP 090

EVALUATION OF SELLAE TURCICA'S MORPHOLOGY AMONG ORTHODONTIC DENTAL ANOMALIES

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Aim: The aim of this study was to describe the morphology of the sellae turcica on standardized lateral cephalometric films of orthodontic patients with dental Class I, II and III. Material and Methods: 263 lateral cephalometric films were randomly selected from the pretreatment patient records of the Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Kırıkkale University. The inclusion criteria were good quality lateral cephalograms and absence of congenital craniofacial anomalies or syndromes. Exclusion criteria were poor quality lateral cephalograms and presence of congenital craniofacial anomalies or syndromes. The morphology of the sella turcica was assessed as Axelsson's study results. According to this, five different morphological aberration types were identified: normal sellae, oblique anterior wall, sellae turcica bridging, double contour of the floor, irregularity (notching) in the posterior part of the dorsum sellae, and pyramidal shape of the dorsum sellae. Results: A normal morphology of the sella turcica was found in 34.6 per cent of the Class I group, in 27.2 percent of the Class II group and in 45.2 percent of the Class III group. The pyramidal shape of the dorsum sellae and double contour of the floor was more common in the Class I group, while an oblique anterior wall and double contour of the floor, sella turcica bridging and irregularities of the posterior part of the dorsum sellae were more common in the Class II group, However, statistically significant differences

were found in sella morphology among Class I, Class II and Class III ($p<0.05$). Discussion and Conclusion: Measurements of the sella turcica and appraisal of its morphology are valuable in the assessment of pathology in the pituitary gland. The changes of the sellae turcica's morphology can play an important role on occurance of the dental anomalies

Keywords: Sellae turcica, Morphology, Orthodontic Anomalies

PP 091

DETERMINATION OF SELLAE TURCICA'S MORPHOLOGY OF THE PATIENTS WITH SKELETAL ORTHODONTIC ANOMALY

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Kırıkkale University

Aim: The aim of this study was to describe the morphology of the sella turcica on standardized lateral cephalometric films of orthodontic patients with skeletal Class I, II and III. Material and Methods: 145 lateral cephalometric films were randomly selected from the pretreatment patient records of the Department of Orthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, Kırıkkale University. The inclusion criteria were good quality lateral cephalograms and absence of congenital craniofacial anomalies or syndromes. Exclusion criteria were poor quality lateral cephalograms and presence of congenital craniofacial anomalies or syndromes. The morphology of the sella turcica was assessed as Axelsson's study results. According to this, five different morphological aberration types were identified: normal sellae, oblique anterior wall, sellae turcica bridging, double contour of the floor, irregularity (notching) in the posterior part of the dorsum sellae, and pyramidal shape of the dorsum sellae. Results: A normal morphology of the sella turcica was found in 30.2 per cent of the Class I group, in 31.6 per cent of the Class II group and in 34.3 per cent of the Class III group. The pyramidal shape of the dorsum sellae was more common in the Class I and III group, while an oblique anterior wall and double contour of the floor were more common in the Class I group, and sella turcica bridging and irregularities of the posterior part of the dorsum sellae were more common in the Class II group, However, no significant differences were found in sellae morphology among Class I, Class II and Class III. Discussion and Conclusion: The changes of the sellae turcica's morphology can not play an important role on occurance of the skeletal anomalies

Keywords: Sellae turcica, Orthodontic Anomaly

PP 092

GRANULAR CELL AMELOBLASTOMA ARISING AT THE MANDIBULAR RAMUS: A CASE REPORT

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Ameloblastoma is an odontogenic epithelial tumor. It is usually a benign, asymptomatic, slow-growing lesion but also have a potential to reach large sizes and may cause bone deformities. Ameloblastoma commonly occurs in 2nd and 3rd decade of life and has a wide variety of histopathological types. Some of them are rarely seen as desmoplastic, acanthomatous and granular types. Granular cell ameloblastoma (GCA) is the description of a rare type of an ameloblastoma which contains granular shaped neoplastic cells. It also contains exceedingly amount of lysosomes in cytoplasm. GCA has an aggressive nature and may cause metastases. In this report a granular cell

ameloblastoma case which is rarely seen in the literature is presented with radiographic (CBCT and panoramic) and histopathological findings.

Keywords: granular cell ameloblastoma, mandible, CBCT

PP 093

CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF IMPACTED MAXILLARY INCISORS

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Introduction: Impacted teeth lead to many problems such as transposition, root resorption, dilaceration of root and esthetic problems. In addition to clinical examination, radiologic examination is also essential to diagnose impacted teeth. The aim of this study was to determine the etiologic factors and radiologic findings of impacted maxillary incisors Material Methods: Radiologic and clinical records of 31 patients with 34 impacted maxillary incisors were examined. Number of impacted maxillery incisors, sides of impaction and radiologic records were examined. Associated pegshaped maxillary lateral incisors, supernumerary teeth, retained were ascertained from radiologic and clinical records. Ethiologic factors also asked to patients. Results: One third of patients have CBCT the others have panoramic radiographs and one third of impacted incisors were left sided. 17 of the patients were male and 14 were female. 20 of the impacted incisors were right maxillary central incisor. One patient has a peg shaped lateral and one of them has root resorption of lateral incisor because of the impaction of central. One patient has retained decidious teeth. Two patients have retained teeth. Dilaceration was seen fifty percent of the patients. Only two of the patients has impacted lateral incisor. Conclusion: Dilaceration is the most common dental anomaly in patients with impacted incisors. Panoramic radiographs are the most common radiological examination used to evaluate impacted teeth. Trauma is the most common ethiologic factor for impaction fraom patients histories. Orthodontists should make detailed radiological examination when planing the treatment of impacted incisors.

Keywords: Impacted teeth, maxillary incisors

PP 094

CBCT FINDINGS OF PERIAPICAL CEMENTAL DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT

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Periapical cemental dysplasia (PCD) is an asymptomatic fibro-osseous lesion developed in jaws. Usually PCD occurs in the fourth decade of life, women, black race, mostly lower jaw, on anterior region of lower jaws, seen in the apical region of the tooth. The etiology is not known exactly and related teeth are vital. PCD is generally asymptomatic and discovered during routine radiographs in most cases. Periapical lesions at an early stage are seen as a radiolucent area. Therefore, they may be confused with chronic inflammatory periapical lesions radiographically. Round-shaped lesions are usually smaller than 1 cm, is well-defined and there is a thin radiolucent band around them. Especially in the early stage lesions there is a risk of unnecessary endodontic treatment and surgical procedures. A 30-year-old female patient was admitted to our hospital with complaints of spontaneous pain in right lower second molar teeth. The patient's past medical history was not notable, and there was no evidence of systemic disease and no history of trauma to the mandible. It has been encountered deep dentin caries on patient's right second molar tooth and radiolucent areas were observed in the periapical radiography root tip taken from the same teeth. On the panoramic radiograph and CBCT

images of patient, multiple radiolucent lesions on mandible were seen. The cold and electric pulp vitality tests were applied to mandibular teeth and positive response was performed. Based on the patient's clinical and radiographic findings, a diagnosis of multifocal periapical cemental dysplasia was made. Biopsy was not performed because of lack of hemorrhage on the lesion region and possibility of a secondary infection development. No treatment was considered. The only recommendation was periodic radiographic follow-up.

Keywords: Periapical cemental dysplasia, CBCT, Mandible.

PP 095

EVALUATION OF ROOT CANAL ANATOMY OF MAXİLLARY FIRST MOLARS IN A TURKISH WESTERN SUBPOPULATİON USING CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY: AN IN VITRO STUDY

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Introduction: The aim of this study was to investigate the root and canal morphology of maxillary first molars by analyzing cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) images. Methods: Maxillary first (n=408) molars were collected from Western Turkish subpopulation and scanned by using in vitro CBCT method at a constant slice thickness of 0.075 mm. The number of root and root canal, root canal configuration, canal shape, apical delta, lateral canal and distance between radiographic and anatomic apex were examined, and root canal system configurations were classified by modified classification in addition to Vertucci's system. Results: The majority of 408 teeth (98.1%) teeth had 3 separate roots; and remained teeth had two (addition of second MB root) or four roots (1.4%, 0.5% respectively). CBCT results showed 2, 3, 4, and 5 root canals in 0.2%, 47.6%, 50.7% and 1.5% of the teeth, respectively. The most common canal morphology in the mesiobuccal roots was type I (32.3%), followed by type II and type III (28.8% and 9.5%, respectively). The palatal and DB roots commonly showed a type I canal configuration as well (99.5% and 96.6%, respectively). MB, MB2 and distal canals were commonly showed oval shape, whereas palatinal canals were showed round shapes. C-shaped and flat shaped canals were found 5.3%, 56% respectively. The mean distance between radiographic and anatomic apex was 0.77±0.45, 1.68±0.9 and 0.91±0.46 mm in MB, distal and palatal roots, respectively. Conclusion: The current CBCT in vitro study provided an analysis of canal configurations each roots of MFM and suggests that additional configuration of current classification may be required to more accurately reflect the morphology configurations of MFMs roots. CBCT is an exciting and clinically useful tool in better understanding of root canal morphology.

Keywords: Cone beam computed tomography, maxillary first molar, root canal morphology

PP 096

THE EVALUATION OF POSITION AND MAXILLARY SINUS RELATION OF MAXILLARY THIRD MOLAR TEETH BY DENTAL VOLUMETRIC TOMOGRAPHY

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Aim: The aim of the present study was to investigate the position and the relation to the maxillary sinus of maxillary third molars which were detected to have close relationship with the maxillary sinus

based on panoramic radiograph, by dental volumetric tomography Material and Method: The patients who applied to Ataturk University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology for various reasons and exposed to DVT were included in the study. In this retrospective study, the positions and sinus relations of maxillary third molar teeth, which showed close relation with maxillary sinus on the panoramic images obtained from DVT were comprehensively examined. Results: Through the relations of maxillary third molar teeth with maxillary sinus examined on DVT, vertically type III (34 %) and horizontally between roots (64.8 %) were seen most frequently. The furthest and nearest distance between apex of maxillary third molar and inferior border of maxillary sinus and the longest root in the maxillary sinus were measured. The results were, 3.6 mm, 0 mm and 1 1.2 mm respectively. Conclusion: By means of this study, in case of detection of a relation between 3rd molar teeth and anatomic formations, on ortopantomographs prior to dental treatment planning, the necessity of DVT in order to prevent possible complications during surgical procedures was expressed.

Keywords: Dental volumetric tomography, maxillary sinus, maxillary third molar

PP 097

TREATMENT FOR ECTOPIC THIRD MOLAR ASSOCIATED WITH DENTIGEROUS CYST IN THE SUBCORONOID REGION PLANNED WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Ectopic mandibular third molars are rare and the etiology remains ambiguous. The normal position for a third molar is distal to the second molar, however ectopic positions include: condyle, coronoid process, ramus, sigmoid notch and lower border of the angle of the mandible. The dentigerous cyst originates by the separation of the follicle from around the crown of an unerupted tooth. The literature search has shown no report of a similar case. In the present paper, we reported a case of an ectopic third molar with infected dentigerous cyst on the left side of the mandibular subcoronoid region. Report of Case: A 47-year-old man with mild asthma was referred to the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Izmir Katip Celebi, for the evaluation of a mandibular cyst with an impacted third molar. The patient presented with the chief complaint of pain and recurrent left-sided facial swelling. Patient's symptoms started 6 years ago. The history revealed two previous episodes of a similar swelling. The patient has a story which limitations at the mouth opening for the last 2 years. Extraoral examination revealed presence of diffuse, hard, tender swelling over left subcondyler region and extra discharging sinus was at the left angle of mandible. The panoramic radiograph and CBCT images revealed a third molar displaced to the left subcoronoid region, associated with a unilocular radiolucent lesion. The histological specimen sent was reported as a dentigerous cyst. Conclusion: Ectopic mandibular third molars may present with pain and swelling and a dentigerous cyst on the affected side, with a possible intraoral or extraoral purulent discharge. The approach and surgical technique depend on position in the mandible. We advocate an intraoral approach for an ectopic tooth placed high and anterior in the ramus.

Keywords: Ectopic Third Molar, Dentigerous Cyst, Cone Beam Computed Tomography

PP 098

TREATMENT OF PERIODONTAL POCKET IN THE MAXILLARY LATERAL TEETH DUE TO ACCESSORY ROOT-LIKE STRUCTURE: A CASE REPORT

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Tooth-related factors, such as cervical enamel projections, enamel pearls and palatal grooves are contributing factors to periodontal disease. Accessory root formation anomalies are rarely seen. This report is a case presentation of a 63 year old male with chronic periodontitis. An accessory root-like structure with a 7mm probing depth on the mesio-palatinal surface of the root of maxillary left lateral incisor was identified. The accessory root-like structure was surgically excised after phase I periodontal therapy and endodontic treatment. Periodontal healing was uneventful and periodontal pocket reduced from 7 mm to 4mm 3 months after surgery. Early recognition of these dental abnormalities has a great clinical significance in effectively treating periodontitis.

Keywords: Accessory root, dental abnormality, chronic periodontitis

PP 099

SIMPLE BONE CYST OF MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT

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Simple bone cysts (SBC), also termed as traumatic bone cysts, haemorrhagic bone cysts, extravasation cysts, solitary bone cysts, idiopathic bone cysts, idiopathic bone cavities and progressive bone cavities, are nonepithelial pseudocysts affecting long bones but less frequently jaws, especially mandible. In this case report, A 25-years-old male patient was referred to Department of Oral and Dentomaxillofacial Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, Istanbul Aydın University, with the complaint of painless swelling on the right posterior mandible for a period of one year. Clinical examination showed bony expansion on the buccal and lingual cortex of molar region and facial asymmetry on the right side without lymphadenopathy and soft tissue abnormality. His medical history was unremarkable and he had no history of trauma. On panoramic radiography a scalloped, well-circumscribed, uniloculer radiolucent lesion was found in the periapical region extending from the root of right mandibular first premolar tooth to second molar tooth. All related teeth were viable. Dental volumetric tomography scan was confirmed the presence of solitary, scalloped radiolucent lesion within the right mandibular body which had a similar or slightly less density than the adjacent soft tissue. The lesion led to expansion of buccal and lingual bone and also thin the lingual cortex. Root resorption was not detected. On the basis of these findings it was interpreted as simple bone cyst. For histopathologic evaluation incisional biopsy was performed at the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Lesion was approached by corticotomy under local anesthesia. An empty cavity with intact bone walls surrounding the lesion was observed without fluid content or epithelial lining. Formation of new immature bone was detected. The intraoperative presentation of lesion is typical of SBC. Careful curettage was done to initiate bleeding and subsequent healing. Histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of SBC. The patient was followed up postoperatively.

Keywords: Simple bone cyst, Dental volumetric tomography, mandible

PP 100

RADIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT ANKYLOSIS: AN EVALUATION OF THREE PATIENTS

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Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) ankylosis is characterized a bony fusion between glenoid fossa and condylar process of mandible. Generally, it is divided into three categories; formations of fibrous, fibro-osseous and osseous. The most common aetiology of TMJ ankylosis is trauma, particularly medially dislocated condylar fracture, communited or sagittal condylar fracture. The main clinical presentation is progressive reduction in jaw movement. In long-term cases in which onset of disease usually occurs in children under 10 years, it results in a severe progressive facial disfigurement, including micrognatia, reduced facial height, occlusal discrepancy or chin deviation towards the affected side. Computerized tomography (CT) scanning provides an accurate 3-dimesional analysis of the ankylosis structures between base of the skull and mandibular condyle. Based on the CT images, TMJ ankylosis shows some apparent features. Generally, lateral part of the joint is commonly affected by bone ankylosis. In this region, a radiolucent zone can be observed. Atrophic condylar head and rudimentary joint space located in the medial part of condyle. Osteosclerosis with decreased or absent bone marrow space can be seen in the new bony fusion area of lateral part of TMJ. The objective of this study is to describe the CT characteristics of three cases of TMJ ankylosis.

Keywords: Temporomandibular joint ankylosis; Computed tomography; Trauma

PP 101

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF A GROUP PATIENTS COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY MAXILLARY SINUS FINDINGS. A PILOT STUDY.

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Aim**:** The aim of the study was to evaluate the frequency of abnormal radiographic maxillary sinus findings in a group of patients computed tomography (CT). Methods: For this study, CT of 86 patient evaluated. The radiographic maxillary sinus findings were categorized as: (1) no sign of pathology, (2) mucosal thickening, (3) mucous cyst, or (4) occupation of the sinus for both sides (right-left). CT's were also evaluated for association of tooth-sinus relation, presence of retained root, impacted teeth and foreign bodies. Result: The CT images of 49 women and 37 men were included. Individuals showed a mean age of 35.15 ± 15.76 years. Approximately 40.7 % of evaluated CT's revealed normal radiographic findings. Different prevalence rates of radiographic abnormalities for left and right maxillary sinus images were observed. The most common radiographic maxillary sinus finding was mucosal thickening, occupation of the whole sinus and mucous cysts for left and right maxillary sinuses respectively. Almost one third of evaluated CT's showed association of tooth-sinus relation, presence of retained root, impacted teeth and foreign bodies. Conclusion: CT evaluations showed that maxillary sinus images should be handled with care for the diagnosis of maxillary sinus pathologies.

Keywords: Tooth, Tomography, Maxillary Sinus

PP 102

ACQUIRED HYPOPARATHYROIDISM AFFECTING JAW BONES: A CASE REPORT

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Hypoparathyroidism is an uncommon metabolic disorder characterized by hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia due to a deficiency or absence of parathyroid hormone. This condition is most often acquired, but may also be inherited. The acquired form most commonly occurs after damage or removal of parathyroid glands during neck surgery. It can be seen years after neck surgery. Lack of parathyroid hormone resulting in low bone turnover and increased bone mineral density. In this case report increased jaw bone density in a patient with acquired hypoparathroidism was presented as a rare metabolic disorder. A 25 year old female patient attended to our clinic with a complaint of tooth pain. Anamnesis revealed that the patient had undergone total thyroidectomy because of follicular thyroid carcinoma 12 years earlier and the damage to the parathyroid glands during surgery. Panoramic radiograph revealed cortical bone thickening and generalized osteosclerosis of the maxilla and mandible. Laboratory analysis revealed hypocalcaemia and hyperphosphataemia concordant with hypoparathyroidism. Development of a complication following thyroid surgery may be associated with significant homeostasis disorders, especially as regards calcium-phosphate metabolism, the skeletal system and the respiratory system. Thus when generalize osteosclerozis is seen in the jaws, the possibility of hypoparathyroidism must be remembered and consultation with internal medicine should be performed.

Keywords: Thyroid surgery, thyroid surgery complications, hypoparathyroidism

PP 103

RADIOLOGIC EVALUATION OF SET UP OF A NEW ORTHODONTIC APPLIANCE (ISMAN'S OPEN C3 DEVICE)

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Skeletal Class III malocclusion with addition of anterior open-bite could be classified as one of the most difficult case patterns among the craniofacial anomalies. A lot of different approaches for this malocclusion in growing patients were held recently including intrusion of upper molars with miniscrews or mini-plates, face-mask therapies and fixed orthodontic mechanics… etc. However, a lot of disadvantages of these treatments draw attention to new approaches to reduce the risks and disfavors of the up to date mechanics. The purpose of this study was to show the radiological findings of the mechanical set up of a new orthodontic device developed by the author. The outcomes suggest that the bio-mechanical way of approach of this appliance could be a new way that may reduce the risks of the previous methods.

Keywords: Class III, Open - bite, face mask therapy

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DENTAL TISSUE POLYMORPHISM: DENTAL FLUOROSIS

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Aim: Dental Fluorosis has a wide ranges of appearance (polymorphism) that is genetically expressed by certain genes not related to fluoride concentration . Method: This study presents a gene-epidemiologic survey examination, 180 school -age siblings (between 6– 12- year-old) were examined, 20 children (5 %) were identical twins. . 108 (60 %) out of 180 were boys and 72 (40 %) were girls. PCR evaluated the saliva specimens to estimate allelic alteration at each of targeted genes to assess the intensity of phenotypic appearance (polymorphism). It was done according to internationally recommended epidemiological preventive index such as dean's index, Thylstrup – Fejerskov's index, and Pendryas' index in relation to genetic analysis and fluoride concentration in their water supply. Results: All examined siblings and identical twins appeared to have different polymorphic appearance of fluorosis at an early stage of permanent dentition; also polymorphism evidence appeared more intense in girls than boys. Conclusion: Within the limits of this study Polymorphism of dental hard tissue is also related to genetic make-up rather than the minimal effective dose of fluoride concentration in water supply (lower than 1 ppm).

Keywords: Dental Tissue Polymorphism

PP 105

DENTIGEROUS CYST ASSOCIATED WITH IMPACTED TOOTH: REPORT OF THREE CASES

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Dentigerous cysts are the most common odontogenic cysts seen in the jaws after radicular cysts. It is an odontogenic cyst associated with accumulation of exudate between the enamel cement junction of unerupted teeth and epithelium. Dentigerous cysts are seen as well-defined unilocular radiolucency which surrounds the tooth crown. It is generaly determined at second and third decades of life and usually associated with wisdom teeth. The possibility of growing a dentigerous cyst from an unerupted tooth is expressed as 44% 1. In this study three dentigerous cyst cases were reported with clinical, radiographic and histopatological features. Radiological findings were evaluated with panoramic radiographs and CBCT.

Keywords: Dentigerous cyst, odontogenic cyst, CBCT

PP 106

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA: AN UPPER LIP ULCER (A CASE REPORT)

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Introduction: Basal cell carcinoma is a type of malignant skin tumour found most commonly in the centre of the face as nodular or multifocal lesion with tumour characteristic features as an aggressive

invasion. It is rarely seen as a deeply ulcerated or erosive lesion. Case: A chronic non-healing simple ulcer with clinically and histopathologically invasive character was presented in this case report. A 74-year-old fair-skinned Iraqi male came to our department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery with a chief complaint of non- healing painless ulcer at nasolabial fold of philtrum of slightly right side of upper lip. The patient informed us that this lesion was appeared almost one year ago and its size was gradually increased. On palpation, it was a relatively hard, non-elastic, indurated ulcer without tenderness. There was no lymphadenopathy. Paraesthesia was noted on the right side. An excisional biopsy was performed and histopathological diagnosis was superficial primary sub-type which is a low invasive grade of basal cell carcinoma. The patient was treated by surgical excision with clear margins. A reconstruction was done by a transperialaraesthetic flap Since it has been a superficial spreading basal cell carcinoma, the treatment was followed by topical medication as imiquinod treatment. The postoperative healing was uneventful. A-twelve-month post-operative follow-up revealed no sign of recurrence. Conclusion: Although this case was appeared as a chronic ulcer clinically, it was diagnosed as basal cell carcinoma histopathologically. It was surgically excised under local anaesthesia with clear margin. An aesthetic flap reconstruction was done to preserve the function, normal harmony of perioral muscular harmony and smile.

Keywords: basal cell carcinoma

PP 107

KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: A MANDIBULAR LESION

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Introduction: Keratocystic odontogenic tumour is a rare benign but aggressive developmental cystic neoplasm affects the posterior of mandible; malignant transformation to squamous cell carcinoma may occur, but is unusual. Case: A 22-year-old Iraqi male came to our department had a chief complaint of painless swelling at left lower jaw was appeared almost three month ago and its size was gradually increased. On palpation, it was a relatively hard, without tenderness or paraesthesia. There was no lymphadenopathy. Routine images was revealed a wide radiolucency related to left impacted tooth with intact bone border and without nerve canal involvement. Aspiration was negative so incisional biopsy was performed under local anaesthesia. A histopathological diagnosis was an aggressive keratocystic odontogenic tumour. A surgical enucleation under general anasthesia with Carnoy's solution as a fixative and local anticoagulant; A reconstruction was done by a peripheral osteotomy with vacuum drainage. A post-operative follow-up revealed no sign of infection, recurrenc without any complication or nerve injuries. Conclusion: Although this case appeared as a wide keratocystic odontogenic tumour near a mandibular canal; was surgically excised under general anaesthesia with fixative solution used. an aesthetic reconstruction was done by peripheral osteotomy to preserve function and aesthetic in orthognathic manner.

Keywords: odontogenic keratocystic tumor

PP 108

DIAGNOSIS OF FURCAL PERFORATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY USING DIGITAL PERIAPICAL RADIOGRAPHS AND CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Background: Perforation is a communication between the root canal system and the external root surface. It is an undesirable incident that can occur at any stage of endodontic treatment. A definite diagnosis of perforations in teeth may sometimes be challenging because of the limited capacity of periapical radiographs to image these perforations. However, timely detection of perforations will aid in selecting the proper therapy and minimizing bone loss. The present study was conducted to compare the sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values and diagnostic accuracy of digital periapical Radiography and Cone Beam Computed Tomography scans (CBCT) in diagnosis of furcal perforations. Method: 80 extracted human permanent molar teeth with developed and separated roots consisting of 40 maxillary and 40 mandibular molars were collected. In half of the teeth in each jaw, furcation perforation was created (registered as presence of furcal perforation) and the remaining 40 teeth were not perforate (absence of furcal perforation) . CBCT scans and digital periapical images of all the samples were prepared and the resulting images were interpreted by three observers. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software. Results: In this study, 40 maxillary molars and 40 mandibular molars were examined. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values and accuracy of CBCT in the detection of furcation perforation were respectively 95 % , 100 % , 100 % , 95.2 % , 97.5 % and for Digital Periapical Radiography were equal to 55 % , 90 % , 84.6 % , 66.7 % , 72.5%, and according to P-value of less than 0.05, the results were statistically significant. Conclusion: This study showed that the sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values and accuracy of CBCT in the detection of furcation perforation were higher than digital periapical radiography therefore we can recommend CBCT for detection of furcation perforation.

Keywords: furcation perforation, periapical digital radiographs, Cone Beam Computed Tomography

PP 109

FIBROUS DYSPLASIA OF THE MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT

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Fibrous dysplasia is a benign fibroosseous disease that is characterized by replacement of normal bone by fibrous tissue containing varying amounts of abnormal-appearing bone. It is related to mutations in the gene GNAS1 (guanine nucleotide-binding protein, α-stimulating activity polypeptide 1) on chromosome. When the disease is limited to a single bone, it is termed monostotic fibrous dysplasia and this type accounts for about 80% to 85% of all cases with the jaws being among the most commonly affected sites. Fibrous dysplasia involves the maxilla almost twice as often as the mandible and the posterior aspects of the jaw are more frequently affected. The most common clinical symptom in fibrous dysplasia is a gradual, painless enlargement of the involved bone. This will present as a facial asymmetry in fibrous dysplasia affecting the craniofacial bones. The radiopaque radiographic appearance of the lesion can vary; it may have a granular appearance (ground-glass appearance), a pattern resembling the surface of an orange (peau d'orange), a wispy arrangement (cotton wool) or an amorphous dense pattern. Radiolucent lesions resembling cysts occasionally occur in mature lesions of fibrous dysplasia. If the lesion is monostotic and confined to either jaw, then no treatment is required except to address disfiguring deformity. In this report, a case of a 16 year-old female patient with a large monostotic fibrous dysplasia affecting the mandible was described.

Keywords: fibrous dysplasia, mandible

PP 110

IMAGING A DERMATOSIS WITH DENTAL RADIOGRAPHS: A CASE REPORT OF FACIAL OSTEOMA CUTIS

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Osteoma cutis denotes true bony deposits in the skin. However the pathogenesis of osteoma cutis is not clear, it supposes that some pre-existing conditions like acne vulgaris may contribute to generate these ossifications. These osteomas are usually asymptomatic and do not require any treatment unless it causes cosmetic issues. Rarely, this dermatologic condition may give some evidence in dental practice. Diagnosis of osteoma cutis and the special sub-type multiple miliary osteoma of the face was made after considering the patient history and clinical and radiographic examination. In order to contribute about the diagnosis, etiology, imaging modalities and treatment of this rare disease; we present the case report of a 60 year-old woman with incidentally recognized multiple radiopaque microspheres on the intraoral radiographs, panoramic radiograph and CT.

Keywords: Osteoma cutis, Dental radiography, acne

PP 111

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION AMONG DIFFERENT SOFT TISSUE SIMULATION MATERIALS USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRA

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Cone Beam Computed Tomo y (CBCT) scan ging all ws to ev craniofacial structures in three dimensions with a table ac racy and used veral dental specialties and experimental studies ntoms are sed to si ula the so sues in various Oral Radiology experimental stud However, ere no cons sus in th ature about the ideal material and its respective thi s of these soft issue tors. Th re, the aim of this study was to test the ideal mat and thickne the soft tiss ing CBCT. Two human mandibles were used with th different material water andibles osed to radiation immediately immersed in water, 24 rs and 3 d fter im rsion) in t ifferent volumes (the second volume was used only immediately in wa r), a lic resin and (both with thickness of 2, 5 and 10 mm). Acquisition of the ma ibles with simulator m al was done using i-CAT new generation CBCT, operating at 120k 3-8mA and oxel of 0.2 m. The Image J software was used to measure the density of the mand ular mo s region average density of each material was calculated and statistically compa by student t with a significance p value of 5%. The gold standard was obtained from the average density ography of 20 patients. All materials tested presented significant different values from the standard. The wax and resin showed the most inferior values. Nevertheless, the mandibles s d immediately after immersed in water presented the nearest values to gold standard. In concl , the materials and thickness tested in this experimental study do not accurately simulate the s ssues in mandibles using CBCT.

CANCELLED

Keywords: Cone beam computer tomography, soft tissue, phantoms

PP 112

BISPHOSPHONATE RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT

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Biphoshonates are patent inhibitors of bone resorption and are widely used in the management of metastatic disease to bone and in diseases of altered bone turnover, such as Paget's diseases and multiple myeloma. In recent years, several cases of necrosis of the jaws associated with long-term use of bisphosphates have been reported. This condition has been named bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ). In this case, we report a 54 year-old, female patient with BRONJ in maxillary bone who undergoing treatment with bisphosphonates for metastatic breast cancer.

Keywords: Bisphoshonate, Osteonecrosis, Breast Cancer

PP 113

LIPOMA OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH: REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL CASE

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Lingual mandibular bone defect, also known as Stafne bone cavity, is mostly seen in the posterior region of the mandible. Stafne defects in the anterior mandible is very rare, with around 50 cases reported in the English literature. They are often asymptomatic and diagnosed during a routine radiographic examination. A 59 year-old female patient was referred to Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology for dental complaints. A radiolusent area is seen at left incisor - premolar area in panoramic radiography. Patient's dental volumetric tomography images showed a concavity at lingual side in the related area. MRI suggested for possible soft tissue pathology and depending on MRI the cavity diagnosed as a Stafne defect.

Keywords: Stafne bone defect, anterior mandible, CBCT.

PP 114

INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY IN MAXILLOFACIAL REGION

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Interventional radiology is the fastest growing portion of general radiology but this has only been applied to the maxillofacial region to a limited extent. Maxillofacial image guided procedures can be characterized as diagnostic and therapeutic. The diagnostic procedures include TMJ artherograms, sialograms, dacrocystigrams, CT-MRI-USG guided needle and core biopsies. The therapeutic maxillofacial image guided procedures such as balloon dilatation of salivary gland ducts, stone removals, embolization of nose bleeds, embolization of hemorrhagic tumors such as angiofibroma, balloon dilatation and stent placement in the lacrimal duct, and embolization of the maxillary artery in the traumatic hemorrhagic emergencies. TACE (Trans arterial chemoembolization) as a new method to control and eliminate the malignant tumors probably will be used more.

Keywords: interventional radiology, maxillofacial image

PP 115

INFLUENCE OF THE QUALITY OF ROOT CANAL TREATMENT AND CROWN RESTORATION ON THE PREVALENCE OF APICAL PERIODONTITIS IN DIGITAL PANORAMIC

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Object: This cross-sectional study was performed to assess the effect of RCT and CR on the prevalence of AP. Materials and Methods: 608 teeth with RCT were assessed in 152 panoramic radiographs of patients referred to radiology ward of dental school, Shahid Sadoughi University of medical sciences in 2011-2012 by two observers. The quality of RCT including length/density of root restoration and crown restoration and the presence of AP were recorded from patients' medical files. Results: The frequency of AP in tooth with RCT was 50.5%. Appropriate CR and RCT was observed in 348 (57.2%) and 168 (30.6%) teeth, respectively. 36.8% of teeth with appropriate and 68.8% with inappropriate crown restoration showed AP and the difference was significant (P<0.001). Prevalence of AP was significantly lower in teeth with acceptable RCT than unacceptable ones (P<0.001). Conclusion: The findings showed that a considerable number of teeth in Yazd had RCT/CR with unacceptable results, and also the quality of RCT and CR both may affect the prevalence of AP. Therefore considerable efforts are needed to improve the standards of endodontic and restorative treatments.

Keywords: apical periodontitis, crown restoration, radiology, root canal therapy

PP 116

EVALUATION OF MAXILLOFACIAL INJURIES IN COMBAT SPORTS ATHLETES

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Background: This study was designed to examine the prevalence of previously experienced maxillofacial injuries in athletes engaging in combat sports and to investigate any possible radiologic findings of dental and bone pathology that can be caused by repetitive head (jaw) impacts. Methods: Thirty-two boxers and thirty-two taekwondo athletes anda sex- and age-matched non-athlete control group participated in the study. A special questionnaire was used with questions on previously experienced maxillofacial trauma and mouthguard use. Temporomandibular disorders were also examined. Panoramic radiographs of the athletes and control group were examined by two radiologists. Results: Both athlete groups experienced significantly more dental (p=0.013<0.059), TMJ (p=0.00<0.05) and nasal (p=0.00<0.05) injury than non-athletes. In addition, boxers experienced more TMJ (p=0.039<0.05) and nasal injury (p=0.023<0.05) than taekwondo players. Although most of the athletes (96.9%) wore mouthguards in sports competitions, few of them (9.4%) used the guards while training. Temporomandibular disorders were mostly examined in combat sport athletes (p=0.001<0.05; x2=10.494). There was no statistically significant difference between the athletes and the control group for the possible radiologic findings of dental and bone pathology that could be caused by repetitive head (jaw) impacts on panoramic radiographs (p>0.05). Conclusions: Athletes engaging in combat sports, especially boxers, have significantly more maxillofacial injuries. Therefore

they should be educated to use more safety and protective guards not only in competitions but also in trainings to prevent maxillofacial injury. This is the first report of panoramic findings on dental and bone pathology that could be caused by repetitive head (jaw) impacts.

Keywords: combat sports, maxillofacial injury, panoramic film, temporomandibular disorders

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GORHAM HASTALIĞI: NADİR GÖRÜLEN BİR OLGU

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Giriş: Gorham hastalığı nedeni bilinmeyen, nadir görülen bir kemik hastalığıdır. Kemik rezorpsiyonunun kendiliğinden başladığı ve etyolojik sebebinin bilinmediği hastalıkta kemik yıkımı yıllarca devam eder. En sık mandibulada görülen hastalığın teşhisi ve tedavisi güçlükler içermektedir. Vaka sunumu: 52 yaşındaki kadın hasta çiğneme fonksiyonundaki yetersizlik, kemik erimesi şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvurdu. Yapılan klinik muayenede tüm alt dişlerinin eksik olduğu tespit edildi. Alınan anamnezde 1995 yılından itibaren dişlerinde sallanma ile birlikte diş ve kemik kaybı olduğunu belirtti. Alınan radyograflarda sol mandibula ve kondilin tamamen eksik olduğu gözlendi. Hastanın önceki radyografları incelendiğinde kemik yıkımının yıllar içinde devam ettiği izlenmiştir. Hastadan alınan histopatolojide inflamatuar hiperplazi ve anjiomatöz lezyonlar tespit edilmiştir. Alınan anamnez ve klinik/radyografik bulgular ışığında Gorham Hastalığı olarak teşhis konulmuştur. Sonuç: Gorham hastalığı teşhis edilmesi zor olan hastalıklardan biridir. Maksillofasiyal radyoloji uzmanlarının bu hastalığı ve ayırıcı tanılarını bilmeleri tedavinin başarısı için önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gorham Hastalığı, KIBT, Mandibula

GORHAM DISEASE: AN USUAL CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Gorham disease is a rare bone disorder without any known etiology. The bone resorption starts simultaneously and keep continue along with the years. The typical location is the mandible. The diagnosis and the treatment process great challenge on these cases. Case Report: A female patient,52 years old age was referred to outpatient clinic with the chief complaint of bone resorption and missing teeth. After an intensive clinical evaluation, it was figured out no teeth in the mandibula and also asymetry intra-oral. Her anamnesis revealed that the bone resorption started in 1995 simultaneously with extensive bone resorpsiyon. The radyographic examination showed missing left mandible/condyle and as also missing teeth. The histopathology showed angiomatous inflamatory hyperplasia. Based on patient's history, anamnesis and clinical/radiographic findings Gorham Disease was diagnosed. Conclusion: Diagnosis and menagement of Gorham Disease is challenging. Maksillofacial radiologyst should be aware from this disease for differential diagnosis and proper treatment.

Keywords: Gorham Disease, CBCT, Mandible

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TRANSMİGRASYON GÖRÜLEN ASEMPTOMATİK MANDİBULAR KANİN: OLGU SUNUMU

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Transmigrasyon dişin olması gereken konum yerine orta hattın diğer tarafında yer almasıdır. Etyolojisi tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Görülme sıklığı %0,1 olup, kadınlarda erkeklere oranla (1.6:1) daha sık rastlanmaktadır. Migrasyona uğramış dişler sıklıkla gömülü kalırlar. Nadir olarak ise orta hatta veya ilgili çenenin karşı tarafında sürebilirler. Transmigrasyona uğramış diş genellikle asemptomatik olup, komşu dişte eğilme, kök rezorpsiyonu, nörolojik belirtiler, ağrı ve rahatsızlık hissi oluşturabilir. İstanbul Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi kliniğine dental şikayetler ile başvuran 30 yaşındaki erkek hastanın yapılan ağız içi muayenesinde sağ mandibular süt kanin dişinin ağızda olduğu görüldü. Alınan panoramik radyografisinde sağ mandibular daimi kanin dişin Mupparapu sınıflandırmasına göre tip 4'e uygun transmigre diş olduğu görülmüştür. Herhangi bir semptom olmaması nedeniyle takip edilmesi uygun görülmüştür. Bu olgu çok nadir görülen bir migrasyon lokalizasyonu nedeniyle sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: transmigrasyon, gömülü diş, kanin

TRANSMIGRATED ASYMPTOMATIC MANDIBULAR CANINE: A CASE REPORT

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Transmigration is the eruption of a tooth in the opposite side of the jaw without the influence of pathologic factors. Its etiology is unknown. The prevalence of transmigration is 0,1 % with female predominance of 1,6:1. Migrated teeth are usually remained impacted, although the eruption in the midline or the opposed site of the relevant jaw may be rarely observed. A transmigrated tooth usually remains asymptomatic; however, tilting, root resorptions of the adjacent teeth, neurologic symptoms, pain and discomfort may occur. A 30 years old patient was referred to Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry Dentomaxillofacial Radiology Clinic for dental complaints. The right permanent mandibular canine was not clinically observed; instead, the right deciduous mandibular canine was present in the arch. Patient's panoramic radiography revealed that the right permanent mandibular canine had type 4 transmigration pattern according Mupparapu classification. The aim of this case report is to present a rare pattern of transmigration.

Keywords: Transmigration, impacted teeth, canine

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SIRA DIŞI YERLEŞİMLİ ADENOMATOİD ODONTOJENİK TÜMÖR: OLGU SUNUMU

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Adenomatoid odontojenik tümör nadir görülen, mine organı, dental lamina, mine epiteli ve mine epiteli artıklarından gelişen, içerisinde duktus benzeri yapılar bulunan, benign bir odontojenik tümördür. Lezyonun görülme sıklığı bütün odontojenik tümörler içerisinde %3-7 arasındadır. 5-50 yaşları arasında rastlanmakla birlikte, sıklıkla ikinci dekatta görülür. Kadınlarda görülme sıklığı erkeklerden 2 kat fazladır. Tümör yavaş büyür ve asemptomatiktir. Bazen ilgili bölgede ağrısız şişlik

ya da asimetri oluştururlar. Adenomatoid odontojenik tümör her iki çenede de görülebileceği gibi, maksillada mandibuladan iki kat fazla gelişir. Vakaların büyük çoğunluğunda gömülü bir diş kronunu içine alan, sınırları belirgin radyolusent alan şeklinde, bazen de radyolusent alan içinde küçük kalsifiye odaklarla izlenebilir. Bu olgu raporunda kliniğimize mandibular posterior bölgede uyuşukluk ve şişlik şikayeti ile başvuran 35 yaşındaki erkek hastada saptanan adenomatoid odontojenik tümörün klinik ve radyografik bulguları sunulmaktadır. Klinik ve radyografik bulguları adenomatoid odontojenik tümörün karakteristik özelliklerini tam olarak yansıtmadığından, bu olguda tanı histopatolojik olarak konulabilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: adenomatoid odontojenik tümör, odontojenik tümör, dental radyografi

UNUSUAL LOCATED ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CASE REPORT

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Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor is an uncommon, benign odontogenic tumor which is originated from enamel organ, dental lamina, enamel epithelium and has varying degrees of ductlike structures. The lesion incidence is about 3% to 7% of all the odontogenic tumors. This tumor, occurs mostly in the second decade, also seen between 5-50 years of age. Female incidence rate is two times more than male. The tumor progresses slowly and asymptomatic. Sometimes it leads to asymmetry or painless swelling in the involved region. As can be seen in both jaws, it occurs two times more frequently in the maxilla. In the majority of cases, it is related to crown of impacted tooth. The usual radiographic appearence is mostly radiolucent lesion with a well-defined corticated border, sometimes may contain tiny calcification foci in the radiolucent area. This case report presents clinical and radiographic findings of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor occuring in the posterior of mandible in 35 years old male patient who has complaint about numbness and swelling in the concerned area. Since the clinical and radiographic findings do not reflect the characteristics of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor, the diagnosis of lesion was confirmed by histopathological investigation in this case.

Keywords: Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor, odontogenic tumor, dental radiographic

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MULTİPLE GÖMÜLÜ DİŞLER: VAKA RAPORU

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Multiple gömülü dişler, kleidocranial displazi, Gardner sendromu, GAPO (Growth retardation, Alopecia, Pseudoanadontia, Optic atrophy) sendromu, osteopetrozis, kraniofasiyal disostozis gibi hastalılarla veya hipotiroidi, hipopituitarizm gibi metabolik bir bozuklukla ilişkili olabilirler. Bazı vakalar ise bu sendromlardan bağımsızdır.19 yaşındaki bayan hasta (H.İ.) çiğneme ve estetik sıkıntısından dolayı Hacettepe Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı'na başvurmuştur.Hastanın intraoral ve ekstraoral muayenesinde herhangi bir patolojik bulgu tespit edilememiştir. Üç tane daimi dişinin(14, 24, 25) ve onyedi tane süt dişinin sürmüş olduğu, bunun yanında bazı süt dişlerinin ise ağızda mevcut olmadığı (54,64,65) tespit edilmiştir. Hastanın genel bir sağlık sorunu bulunmamaktadır. Panoromik ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi filmlerinde yirmidokuz tane daimi dişinin gömülü olduğu görülmüştür. Tıp Fakültesi Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı Genetik Bilim Dalı ile konsültasyon sonucunda, hastanın durumu bir sendromla ilişkilendirilememiştir. Hastanın tedavisi için Ortodonti ve Ağız, Diş ve Çene Cerrahisi

bölümleri ile beraber, gömülü dişlerin cerrahi olarak açığa çıkarılması ve labiolingual barlarla dişlerin sürdürülmesi planlanmıştır. Hastanın klinik takibi devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, non-sendromik hasta, gömülü diş

MULTIPLE IMPACTED TEETH: CASE REPORT

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Multiple impacted teeth may be related to syndromes which are cleidocranial dysplasia, Gardner syndrome, GAPO (Growthretardation, Alopecia, Pseudoanadontia, Optic atrophy) syndrome, osteopetrosis, craniofacial dysostosis, or may be related with metabolic disorders such as hipothyroid, hipopituitarism. Some cases may be non syndromic. A 19-years old female patient (H.İ.) attended Hacettepe University Faculty of Dentistry Department Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology because of chewing and esthetical problems. No pathological findings were detected in patient's intraoral and extraoral examination. Three permanent teeth (14, 24, 25) and seventeen deciduous teeth were present in mouth. Some of the deciduous teeth were absent in her mouth (54,64, 65). The patient had no medical problems. Panoramic and cone beam computed tomography radiographs revealed twentynine permanent impacted teeth. We consultated the patient with the Faculty of Medicine Department of Child Health and Diseases Genetics Subdivision and there is no relation with any syndrome. The surgical treatment for eruption and correct treatment planning of labiolingual bars for eruption of impacted teeth were performed together by the department of orthodontics and department of oral surgery. The clinical follow of the patient were continued.

Keywords: Cone beam computed tomography, non-syndromic patient, impacted teeth

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GUBERNACULUM DENTİS: OLGU SUNUMU

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Giriş: Daimi dişin dental folikülü ile üzerindeki mukoperiostu bağlayan bağ dokusu şeridi gubernacular kanaldır. Büyüklüğü dişten dişe değişir. Radyograflarda gömülü diş kronundan alveolar kretteki normal erüpsiyon alanına uzanan, çoğunlukla kortike iyi sınırlı, radyolusent yol olarak görülür. Vaka sunumu: 25 yaşında erkek hasta diş eksikliği nedeni ile kliniğimize başvurdu. İntraoral muayenede mandibula sağ molar dişlerin eksik olduğu tespit edildi. Alınan panoramik radyografta 46, 47, 48 nolu dişlerin gömülü olduğu gözlendi. Alınan konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde 46 nolu diş kronu etrafında iyi sınırlı radyolusent alandan alveolar krete uzanan iyi sınırlı radyolusent yol gözlendi. Sonuç: Enfekte olmadığı sürece tedavi gerektirmemesi açısından teşhisi önemlidir. Fistül yolu ve aksesuar mandibular kanal ile ayırıcı teşhisi yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gubernaculum dentis, mandibula, KIBT

GUBERNACULUM DENTIS: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Gubernacular cord is a band of connective tissue and dental lamina epithelium, lying in bony canal, connecting dental follicle of permanent teeth to overlying mucoperiosteum. Size varies from tooth to tooth and with tooth development. Gubernacular cord is seen on intraoral images as well-defined, mostly corticated, radiolucent tract extending from crown of impacted tooth to location of normal eruption site at alveolar crest. Case report: A 25-year-old male patient was referred to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Ankara University Faculty of Dentistry for evaluation and treatment of impacted mandibular right molar teeth. Intraoral examination revealed that right mandibular first and second molar teeth are absent. Panoramic radiography showed that mandibular right first and second molar tooth are impacted in mandible. For detailed examination CBCT is performed. CBCT scans showed that radiolucent tract, lying in bony canal, connecting dental follicle of right mandibular first molar tooth to overlying mucoperiosteum. Result: Diagnosis of gubernacular cord is important because it does not require treatment unless infected. Differiantial diagnosis of gubernacular cord include sinus tract and accessory mandibular canal.

Keywords: Gubernaculum dentis, mandibula, CBCT

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ORAL VE MAKSİLLOFASİYAL BULGULARI İLE FİBRÖZ DİSPLAZİ: VAKA SUNUMU

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Fibröz displazi (FD), benign, yavaş ilerleyen, özellikle kraniyofasiyal kemikler, uzun tubüler kemikler ve kosta tutulumu gösteren iskeletin fibroosseöz lezyonudur. Benign bir tümör olmasına karşın, malign transformasyon potansiyeli mevcuttur. Fibröz Displazi; yapısal olarak zayıf fibröz ve osseöz dokunun, normal medüller kemiğin yerini alması ile karakterize bir bozukluktur. Baş ve boyun bölgesinde fibröz displazinin en sık görüldüğü yer maksilla ve mandibuladır. Bu vaka raporunda; sağ maksillada fibröz displazi tanısı konulan hastanın klinik, radyografik ve histopatolojik bulguları sunulmuştur. Vaka Sunumu: 50 yaşındaki erkek hasta kliniğimize sağ maksilla bölgesindeki şişlik şikâyeti ile başvurdu. Ekstraoral muayenesinde belirgin bir asimetri gözlendi. İntraoral muayenesinde sağ maksilla posterior bölgesinde ağrısız şişlik izlendi. Hastanın panoramik radyografisinde kemik yapımındaki artış ile birlikte 'buzlu cam' veya 'portakal kabuğu' diye tarif edilen radyografik görüntü tespit edildi. Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi lezyonun sınırlarını belirlemek için istendi. Sonuç: Ağrısız ve yavaş büyüyen bir şişlik ile kendini gösterdiğinden küçük boyutlarda iken hasta tarafından fark edilmesi zor olan FD, diş hekimlerinin dikkatli klinik ve radyografik muayenesi ile erken tespit edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fibröz Displazi, Panoramik Radyografi, Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi

FIBROUS DYSPLASIA WITH ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL FINDINGS: A CASE REPORT

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Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a slowly growing benign skeletal fibroosseous anomaly in which craniofacial bones, long tubular bones and ribs are generally involved. Although FD is a benign tumor,

it has available malignant transformation potential. Fibrous Dysplasia results from a localized change in normal bone metabolism that results in the replacement of all the components of cancellous bone by fibrous tissue containing. The most commonly involved areas in head and neck region are maxilla and mandibula bones. This case report presents clinic, histopathological and radiographic findings a patient with Fibrous Dysplasia. Case report: A-50-year old male patient with Fibrous Dysplasia attended to our clinic complaint with a swelling in the right maxilla. In extra-oral examination, a significant asymmetry was seen. In intraoral examination revealed a painless swelling at the right maxillary posterior region. Increases in bone formation within the lesion observed a radiographic appearance that is referred to as 'ground glass' or 'orange peel', in panoramic radiograph. Thereafter, Cone Beam Computed Tomography examination was obtained to determine the lesion borders. Conclusion: Dentist can be detected early period with careful clinical and radiographic examination, As shown by a slow-growing and painless swelling of the FD that are difficult to be noticed by the patient while in small sizes.

Keywords: Fibrous Dysplasia, Panoramic Radiography, Cone Beam Computed Tomography

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DİJİTAL PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİ İLE DENTAL ANOMALİ SIKLIĞININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Bu çalışmanın amacı, dijital panoramik radyografiler kullanılarak 6-40 yaş arası hastalarda dental anomaliler ve alt tiplerinin sıklığını araştırmaktır. Materyal ve Metot: Bu kesitsel çalışma 2014 yılında kliniğimize başvuran 1200 hastanın dijital panoramik filmleri incelenerek yapılmıştır. Dental anomaliler 5 grup ve 16 alt grup altında incelenmiştir. Bu dental anomaliler: (a) sayı (hipodonti, oligodonti, hiperdonti); (b) boyut (mikrodonti, makrodonti); (c) doku (amelogenezis imperfekta, dentinogenezis imperfekta, dentin displazisi); (d) durum (transpozisyon, ektopi, deplasman, inversiyon, gömük); (e) biçim (füzyon – geminasyon, dilaserasyon, taurodontizm) olarak gruplandırılmıştır. Bulgular: Panoramik radyogramlarda saptanan dental anomali sıklığı %39,2 (erkek(% 46),kadın (% 54) dir. En sık görülen anomaliler durum (%60,8) ve biçim (%27,8) anomalileri iken, en az görülenler sayı (%17), boyut (%8,2) ve doku (% 0,2) anomalileriydi. En yaygın alt tipler gömük (% 45,5), dilaserasyon (%16,3) , hipodonti (%13,8) ve taurodontism (%11,2) di. Taurodontismin en sık görüldüğü yaş aralığı 13-19 iken diğer bütün anomalilerin en sık görüldüğü yaş aralığı 20-29 du. Sonuç: Türk dental popülasyonunda en sık görülen anomaliler durum anomalileri iken en az görülen anomaliler doku anomalileriydi. Dental anomalilerin sıklığı ve tipi toplumlar arasında ırksal faktörlere bağlı olarak değişiklik göstermektedir. Dental anomalilerin saptanmasında dijital panoramik radyografi oldukça yararlı bir yöntemdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Panoramik Radyografi; Dental Anomali; Durum Anomalileri

INVESTIGATION OF PREVALANCE OF DENTAL ANOMALIES BY USING DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS

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Purpose: This study was performed to evaluate the prevalence of all types and subtypes of dental anomalies among 6 to 40 year-old patients by using panoramic radiographs. Materials and Methods:

This cross-sectional study was conducted by analyzing digital panoramic radiographs of 1,200 patients admitted to our clinic in 2014. Dental anomalies were examined under 5 types and 16 subtypes. Dental anomalies were divided into five types: (a) number (including hypodontia, oligodontia and hyperdontia); (b) size (including microdontia and macrodontia) ; (c) structure (including amelogenesis imperfecta, dentinogenesis imperfecta and dentin dysplasia); (d) position (including transposition, ectopia, displacement, impaction and inversion); (e) shape (including fusion-gemination, dilaceration and taurodontism);Results: The prevalence of dental anomalies diagnosed by panoramic radiographs was 39,2%(men (46%), women (54%)). Anomalies of position(60,8%) and shape(27,8%) were the most common types of abnormalities and anomalies of size(8,2%), structure(0,2%) and number(17%) were the least in both genders. Anomalies of impaction (45,5%), dilacerations (16,3%), hypodontia (13,8%) and taurodontism (11,2%) were the most common subtypes of dental anomalies. Taurodontism was more common in the age groups of 13-19 years. The age range of the most frequent of all other anomalies was 20-29.Conclusion: Anomalies of tooth position were the most common type of dental anomalies and structure anomalies were the least in this Turkish dental population. The frequency and type of dental anomalies vary within and between populations, confirming the role of racial factors in the prevalence of dental anomalies. Digital panoramic radiography is a very useful method for the detection of dental anomalies.

Keywords: Digital Panoramic Radiographs, Dental anomalies, Anomalies of position

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DİJİTAL PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİ İLE PULPA TAŞI SIKLIĞININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Bu çalışmanın amacı, dijital panoramik radyografiler kullanılarak 6-40 yaş arası hastalarda pulpa taşı sıklığını araştırmak ve pulpa taşlarının yaş, cinsiyet ve diş lokalizasyonu ile olan olası ilişkisini incelemektir. Materyal ve Metot: Bu kesitsel çalışma 2014 yılında kliniğimize başvuran 1200 hastanın dijital panoramik filmleri incelenerek yapılmıştır. Bulgular: Panoramik radyografilerde saptanan pulpa taşı sıklığı %14,2 (Kadın %63,1, Erkek %36,9) dir. Toplam 577 dişte pulpa taşı varlığı tespit edildi. Bunların %59,7 si 1.molar, %39,6 sı 2.molar dişte mevcuttu. Pulpa taşı sıklığı maksillada (%64) mandibuladan(%36) daha fazlaydı. Pulpa taşları en çok 20-40 yaş aralığında en az 6- 12 yaş aralığında görüldü. Sonuç: Pulpa taşları sadece rastlantısal radyografik bulgular değil aynı zamanda altta yatan ciddi hastalıkların göstergesi olabilir. Diğer taraftan üriner sistem taşları, kalsifiye ateromlar gibi distrofik yumuşak doku kalsifikasyonlarının tahmin edilmesinde yararlı bilgiler sağlayabilir. Ancak bu konuda daha fazla çalışma gereklidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Panoramik Radyografi; Pulpa Taşı; Kalsifikasyon

INVESTIGATION OF PREVALANCE OF PULP STONES BY USING DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS

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Purpose: This study was performed to evaluate the prevalence of pulp stones among 6 to 40 year-old patients by using panoramic radiographs. Any possible associations between pulp stones and age, gender, tooth localization were also evaluated. Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted by analyzing digital panoramic radiographs of 1,200 patients admitted to our clinic in

2014.Results: The prevalence of pulp stones diagnosed by panoramic radiographs was 14,2% (women 63,1% , men 36,9%). A total of 577 in the presence of dental pulp stone was found (first molars (59,7%), second molars (39,6%)). Pulp stone prevalence in the maxilla (64%) was higher than mandible (36%). Pulp stones were the most common in 20-40 age range and least in 6-12 age range. Conclusion: Pulp stones are not only incidental radiographic findings of the pulp tissue but may also be an indicator of some serious underlying disease. On the other hand, they may provide useful information to predict about the susceptibility of patients for other dystrophic soft tissue calcifications such as urinary calculi and calcified atheromas. However, further study on this issue is needed.

Keywords: Digital Panoramic Radiographs, pulp stone, calcification

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MARFAN SENDROMLU OLGU: KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ BULGULARI

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Giriş: Marfan sendromu iskelet, oral, göz, kardiyovasküler anomallilere yol açan bir multisistem hastalığıdır. İnsidansı 100000'de 4 ile 17 arasında değişmektedir. Bu vaka raporunda marfan sendromlu erişkin erkek hastada alveol kemik düzeltilmesi öncesi ve 6 ay sonrası konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) verileri sunulacaktır. Vaka Raporu: 45 yaşında erkek hasta protez yaptırmak amacıyla kliniğimize başvurdu. Ekstraoral muayenede yüz ve göz deformiteleri, uzun ve ince eller, uzun boy izlendi. İntraoral olarak maksillar darlık, sol alveolar posterior kret genişliği ve sarkıklığı mevcuttu. İnteroklüzal mesafe protez planlaması için uygun olmadığından cerrahi olarak alveol düzeltilmesi planlandı. 3 boyutlu detaylı inceleme ve operasyon planlamasında KIBT'dan yararlanıldı. Sol maksiller sinüs tabanının sağ taraf ile asimetrik olduğu izlendi. Hasta ağız, diş ve çene cerrahisi anabilim dalına sevk edildi. Genel anestezi altında sol maksiller alveoler kret düzeltilmesi yapıldı. Sonuç: Marfan sendromunun erken teşhisinde diş hekimlerinin rolü oldukça fazladır. Maksiller darlık, posterior çapraşıklık, ekstraoral bulgular(yüz, kas-iskelet, göz) Marfan sendromunda çocukluğun erken dönem teşhisinde diş hekimlerine ipucu verebilir. Hastalığın kardiyovasküler tutulum sonucu yaşam beklentisini 40 yılın altına indirdiği bilinmektedir. Cerrahi prosedürler Marfan sendromlu hastalarda kardiyovasküler tutulum açısından risklidir ve doktor konsültasyonu gerektirir. Ayrıca endokardit proflaksisi ve oral fokal odak eliminasyonu protokolleri de uygulanmalıdır. Bu hastalar oral hijyen yöntemleri ve periodontal sağlığın önemi açısından dişhekimleri tarafından bilgilendirilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: marfan sendromu, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, genetik hastalıklar

A CASE WITH MARFAN SYNDROME: FINDINGS OF CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Introduction: Marfan syndrome is a disease which causes multisystem abnormalities in skeletal, oral, eye and cardiovascular system. The incidence varies between 4 and 17 in 100.000. In this case the preoperative and 6-month- postoperative CBCT findings of surgical maxillary alveolar bone

correction of an adult, male Marfan syndrome patient will be presented. Case Report: 45-year-old male patient was applied to oral and maxillofacial radiology department in order to have dentures. In the extraoral examination he was found to have face and eye deformities, long and thin hand fingers and to be taller. Intraoral examination maxillary narrowness, expansion of posterior maxillary alveolar bone in buccolingual and superoinferior dimensions were occured. Because of the inadequate interocclusal space for prosthetic planning, alveoloplasty surgery was planned. CBCT was used for 3 dimentional detailed investigation and planning of surgical operation. In CBCT reconstructions, the base of left maxillary sinus was seen to be asymmetrical according to the right side. Alveoloplasty of left posterior crest was performed in oral and maxillofacial surgery department, under general anesthesia. Conclusion: The role of dentists in early diagnosis of Marfan syndrome is quite considerable. Maxillary narrowness, crossbite, extraoral findings (face, musculoskeletal, eye) may give clues to the dentists for Marfan syndrome in early childhood. Cardiovascular system involvements of this syndrome may reduce the life expectancy below 40 years. Surgical procedures are risky in the terms of hearth diseases and required doctor consultation. Also endocarditis prophylaxis and oral focal spot elimination protocols should be applied. These patients should be informed about the methods of oral hygiene and the importance of periodontal health by their dentists.

Keywords: Marfan syndrome, cone beam computed tomography, genetic disease

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AKSESUAR PAROTİS TÜKÜRÜK BEZİ: OLGU SUNUMU

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Aksesuar parotis tükürük bezi ana parotis tükürük bezinin anteriorunda yerleşen, anatomik olarak ayrı, bir veya birden fazla sekonder kanallarla stenon kanalına birleşen tükürük bezi olarak tanımlanmıştır. Yaygın bir anatomik varyasyondur. Büyük tükürük bezlerinin değerlendirilmesinde ultrasonografi (USG) 1980'lerden beri çok hassas bir teknik olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu posterde ultrasonografi ile görüntülenen bir aksesuar parotis tükürük bezi sunulmaktadır. Olgu Sunumu: Sistemik olarak sağlıklı 49 yaşındaki bir bayan hastada ultrasonografi tetkiki sonucunda klinik olarak tarif edilen sol bukkal bölgede cilt altı yağ dokusu içinde parotis bezi yüzeyel doku anterior komponenti ile devamlılık gösteren tükürük bezi ile uyumlu olan, 17x3,4 mm boyutlarında aksesuar parotis tükürük bezi tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç: Hastamız aksesuar tükürük bezinden kaynaklanabilecek tümör benzeri lezyon ihtimaline karşı takibe alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aksesuar parotis tükürük bezi, ultrasonografi (USG)

ACCESSORY PAROTID GLAND: CASE REPORT

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Aim: The accessory parotid gland has been defined as salivary gland that is anterior to and anatomically separate from the main body of the parotid gland and adjacent to Stensen's duct by way of one or multiple secondary connections. It is a common anatomical variation. Since the 1980s, ultrasonography (USG) has been used to be a highly sensitive means of evaluating the major salivary glands. A accessory parotid gland is presented in this report using ultrasonography. Case report: As a result of the ultrasound examination in Systemically healthy 49-year-old female patient, a accessory parotid gland compatible with salivary gland was detected clinically described in the left buccal region, about 17x3,4 mm dimension, showing continuity with the superficial tissues anterior

component of parotid gland within the subcutaneous fat tissue. Result: Our patient were followed up against the possibility of tumor-like lesions that may arise from accessory salivary glands.

Keywords: Accessory parotid gland, ultrasonography (USG)

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BİR ÜNİVERSİTE HASTANESİ AĞIZ, DİŞ VE ÇENE RADYOLOJİSİ KLİNİĞİNDEKİ KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ SEVK ENDİKASYONLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Giriş: Son yapılan çalışmalar, Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (KIBT)'nin endikasyonları, kontrendikasyonları, avantajları ve dezavantajlarının yanı sıra KIBT'nin dental eğitim veren okullarda güncel konumu hakkında da genel bir bakış açısı ortaya koymuştur. Son yayınlanan derlemeler ise KIBT'nin tanısal süreçte çok önemli bir araç olduğunu ve tedavi planlamasında tamamlayıcı bir rol üstlendiğini göstermiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; bir üniversite hastanesinin diğer bölümlerinden ağız, diş ve çene radyolojisi kliniğine yönlendirilen ve burada incelenen KIBT endikasyonlarının derlenmesidir. Materyal ve Metod: 501 hastadan alınan KIBT görüntüleri ve bunların raporları ağız, diş ve çene radyolojisi kliniğinin arşivinden çıkarıldı. Bunun yanında istem yapan bölüm, film endikasyonları ve film istenen bölge (FOV) büyüklükleri not edildi. Sonuçlar: KIBT'nin en çok dental implant planlaması, gömülü diş ekstraksiyonu, ortodontik analiz ve temporomandibuler eklem düzensizlikleri için kullanıldığı belirlendi. KIBT'ye en çok ihtiyaç duyan ve istem yapan kliniklerin sırasıyla maksillofasiyal cerrahi, periodontoloji ve ortodonti bölümleri olduğu saptandı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi, KIBT endikasyonları, FOV.

REFERRAL OF CONE-BEAM CT INVESTIGATIONS AT A DENTOMAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY CLINIC OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL: 2 YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Objectives: Recent studies has provided an overview to advantages, disadvantages, indications and contraindications of Cone-beam CT (CBCT) as well as some thoughts on the current educational status in dental schools. Reviews of recent publications have revealed that CBCT is an important tool in the diagnostic process and plays an integral role in treatment planning. The aim of the current study is to review the indications of CBCT exams at a dentomaxillofacial radiology clinic which referred by other departments/clinics of the university hospital. Material and Methods: 501 CBCT examinations and their reports retrieved from the archieves of the dentomaxillofacial radiology clinic. Also the referral departments, the indications, the FOV (region) were noted. Results: CBCT imaging has focused on applications for dental implant planning, impacted tooth extraction, orthodontic analysis and temporomandibular disorders. Referral departments which needed CBCT the most were maxillofacial surgery, periodontology and orthodontics departments respectively.

Keywords: Cone-beam computed tomography, CBCT indication, field of view

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EVANS SENDROMU: OLGU SUNUMU

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Evans sendromu otoimmun hemolitik anemi (OİHA) ve otoimmün trombositopenik purpura (ITP) ile birlikte veya ard arda gelişmesi ile karakterize nadir görülen bir hastalıktır. Nedeni tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Bu sendrom 1949-1951 tarihlerinde Evans ve arkadaşları tarafından tanımlanmıştır. Hastalığın sıklıkla görülme yaş aralığı 5.5 ile 7.7 dir. Her iki cinsiyette de eşit olarak görülmektedir. Klinik bulguları arasında hemolitik anemiye bağlı olarak solgunluk ve uyuşukluk, trombositopeniye bağlı burun kanaması, diş eti kanaması ve idrarda kan görülmesi sayılabilir. İstanbul Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız Diş Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı'na dental şikayet ile başvuran 19 yaşındaki erkek hastadan alınan anamnezde evans sendromu teşhisi konulduğu, trombositopenisi ve hemolitik anemisi olduğu öğrenilmiştir. Trombosit değeri düştüğü zamanlarda görülen diş eti kanaması nedeniyle oral motivasyon sağlanamadığı, bunun sonucunda dişlerde yaygın derin dentin çürükleri, kalmış diş kökleri ve periodontitis varlığı tespit edilmiştir. Tekrarlayan aftöz lezyon hikayesi hastada bulunan crohn hastalığı ve anemi varlığı ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Osteoporoza bağlı bifosfonat kullanımı da rapor edilmiştir. Bu posterde kliniğimize başvuran hastaya ait bulgular ışığında, evans sendromlu hastalarda diş tedavileri esnasında dikkat edilmesi gereken hususların değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: evans sendromu, hemolitik anemi, otoimmun trombositopenik purpura

EVANS SYNDROME: CASE REPORT

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Evans syndrome is a rare disease characterized by the simultaneous or sequential development of autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA) and autoimmune thrombocytopenia (ITP). The etiology is unknown. The syndrome was described by Evans et al. in 1949 and in 1951. The age range of manifestation is between 5.5 and 7.7 years and both sexes are equally affected. Its clinical findings include pallor and lethargy due to hemolytic anemia; and epistaxis, gingival bleeding and hematuria due to thrombocytopenia. The medical history of a 19 years old male patient who applied to Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology with a dental complaint revealed that he had been diagnosed with Evans syndrome and he had had thrombocytopenia and hemolytic anemia. It was determined that oral hygiene motivation could not be maintained due to gingival bleedings related with low levels of thrombocytes, and consequently there was widespread deep dentin caries, residual tooth roots and periodontitis. The patient's anamnesis of the recurrent aphthous lesion was correlated with the presence of Crohn's disease and anemia. Bisphosphonate usage due to osteoporosis was also reported. In this poster, in the light of the findings belonging to the patient applied to our clinic, the aim is to evaluate the topics that should be taken into consideration during the dental treatment of the patients with Evans syndrome.

Keywords: evans syndrome, hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura

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TÜKÜRÜK ANALİZİNDEN BAĞ DOKUSU HASTALIĞI ÖN TANISI: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Tükürük sindirim, konuşma ve yutma işlemlerinin kolaylaştırılması ve antimikrobiyal ve kayganlaştırıcı etkisi ile oral dokuların korunmasında görev alan önemli bir vücut sıvısıdır. Tükürük akımının azalmasına neden olan başlıca sebepler dehidratasyon, bazı ilaçlar, baş ve boyun bölgesine uygulanan radyoterapi ve Sjögren sendromu gibi bazı özel sistemik hastalıklardır. Bu olgu sunumunda yaklaşık 10 yıldır ağız kuruluğu şikayeti olan ve bu nedenle kliniğe başvuran 57 yaşında bir kadın hasta rapor edilmiştir. GC markalı kit (Saliva-Check BUFFER) kullanılarak yapılan tükürük analizinde tükürük viskozitesi, hidrasyon ve pH (uyarılmamış), tükürük akış hızı (TAH) ve tamponlama kapasitesi (uyarılmış) ölçüldü. Analiz sonuçlarına göre; viskozite çok yoğun ve köpüklü olarak gözlendi, hidrasyon normal (30 sn altında), pH 6.2 (orta asidik), uyarılmış TAH düşük (0.2ml/dk) ve tamponlama kapasitesi düşük (7) olarak bulundu. Bu sonuçlar değerlendirilerek kserostomi tanısı kondu. Hastanın yaşı ve cinsiyeti bir bağ dokusu hastalığı olabileceğini düşündürdü ve romatoloji kliniğine yönlendirildi. Yapılan romatolojik tetkiklerin bu öngörümüzü doğruladığı gözlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kserostomi; bağ dokusu hastalığı; tükürük analizi

PRE-DIAGNOSIS OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE FROM SALIVA ANALYSIS: A CASE REPORT

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Saliva is a body fluid which plays an important role on facilitating digestion, speaking and swallowing process and on protecting oral tissues with its anti microbial and lubricant effect. Major factors that decreases stream of saliva are some specific systematic diseases such as dehydration, some meds, radiotherapy that is applied on head and neck zones, Sjögren syndrome. In this case report, a 57 year-old woman patient, who has had dry mouth for about ten years and applied to the clinic for this condition, was reported. In the Saliva analysis that was executed with GC labeled kit (Saliva-Check BUFFER), Saliva viscosity, hydration and pH (unstimulated), salivary flow rate (SFR) and buffer capacity (stimulated) were measured. According to analysis results, viscosity was observed very thick and foamy, hydration was normal (below 30 seconds), pH was 6.2 (mid-acidic), stimulated SFR was low (0.2ml/min) and buffer capacity was observed low (7). By considering these results, xerostomia was diagnosed. Patient's age and gender indicated that there may be a connective tissue disease and the patient was forwarded to rheumatology clinic. Rheumatological examinations show that our prediction was true.

Keywords: xerostomia, connective tissue disease, saliva analysis

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AKTİF BRUKSİZME BAĞLI APİKAL APSE: İKİ OLGU SUNUMU

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Diş sıkma ve gıcırdatma sırasında oluşan aşırı yükler kronik okluzal travma olarak sınıflandırılır. Klinik olarak görülen vertikal kemik rezorbsiyonu ve kemik içi defektler, okluzal travmalar sonucu oluşan patolojik değişikliklerdir. Bu olgu sunumlarında diş apsesi şikayeti ile kliniğe başvuran 30 ve 35 yaşında iki bayan hasta rapor edildi. İntraoral muayene ve eklem muayenesi sonucu bruksizme bağlı belirti ve bulgular bildirildi. Her iki hastada da çürüğe veya herhangi bir periodontal hastalığa bağlı olmadan görülen apikal apselerin aktif bruksizm sonucu oluştuğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bruksizm, kronik okluzal travma, apikal apse

APICAL ABSCESSES DUE TO ACTIVE BRUXISM: TWO CASE REPORTS

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Excessive loads which emerge during grinding and gnashing the teeth are categorized as "occlusal trauma". Vertical bone resorption and intrabony defects that are seen clinically, are pathologic changes as results of occlusal traumas. In these case reports, two women patients, who are 30 and 35 year-old with tooth abscess, were reported. On intraoral and articular examination, indications and symptoms associated with the bruxism were noticed. It is thought that apical abscesses, seen on both patients regardless of rotting or any periodontal diseases, arise from active bruxism.

Keywords: bruxism, chronic occlusal trauma, apical abscess

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KERATOKİSTİK ODONTOJENİK TÜMÖRLERİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Bu retrospektif çalışmada, histopatolojik olarak keratokistik odontojenik tümör tanısı konulmuş vakaların konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri değerlendirilerek, radyolojik özelliklerini belirlemek amaçlandı. Materyal ve Metot: Gazi Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Oral Patoloji AD'nda keratokistik odontojenik tümör tanısı konulmuş 16 hasta belirlendi. Bu hastalara ait, Gazi Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi AD arşivinde bulunan konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri (Promax 3D® Plenmeca, Helsinki) değerlendirildi. Lezyonların lokalizasyon, boyut, kortikal ekspansiyon, kortikal dekstrüksiyon, gömülü dişler ile ilişkisi ve radyolojik görünümleri incelendi. Bulgular: Hastaların onüçü erkek, üçü kadındı. Lezyonların görülme yaş ortalaması 32 olarak saptandı. Tüm lezyonların dağılımı %19 oranında maksillada iken, %81 oranında mandibulada şeklinde belirlendi. Mandibulada izlenen lezyonların daha sık olarak posterior bölgede lokalize olduğu saptandı. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri incelenen 16 hastadan 8 tanesinde lezyonun gömülü bir diş ile ilişkisi saptandı. Dört lezyon oval formda, oniki lezyon parmaksı görüntüde izlendi. Onbeş vakada kortikal ekspansiyon belirlendi. Lezyonların aksiyal boyutları yaklaşık ortalama olarak 32 mm, koronal boyutları 31 mm, sagital boyutları 21 mm ölçüldü.

Sonuç: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, keratokistik odontojenik tümörlerin sınırlarının ve komşu anatomik yapılar ile ilişkisinin incelenmesinde faydalı bir radyolojik görüntüleme yöntemidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mandibula, maksilla, keratokistik odontojenik tümör, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

EVALUATION OF KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMORS WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Objective: In this retrospective study, it was aimed to evaluate the cone beam computed tomography images of patients histopathologically diagnosed with keratocystic odontogenic tumor and to determine their radiological features. Material and Method: Sixteen patients diagnosed with keratocystic odontogenic tumour in the Department of Oral Pathology in the Faculty of Dentistry of Gazi University were determined. Cone beam computed tomography images (Promax 3D® Plenmeca, Helsinki) of these patients were obtained from the Archive of the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology in the Faculty of Dentistry of Gazi University and they were evaluated. The lesions' localizations, sizes, cortical expansion, cortical destruction, relationship with impacted teeth, and radiological images were examined. Results: Thirteen of patients were male and 3 were female. The mean incidence age for lesions was calculated to be 32 years. With regard to the distribution of all lesions, 19% were observed in the maxilla while 81% were in the mandible. It was revealed that the lesions in the mandible were frequently located on the posterior region. Of 16 patients whose cone beam computed tomography images were evaluated, a relationship between the lesion and an impacted tooth was found in 8 cases. Four lesions were oval-shaped and 12 lesions were finger-shaped. Cortical expansion was detected in 15 patients. Axial, coronal, and sagittal sizes of the lesions were measured to be approximately 32 mm, 31 mm, and 21 mm, respectively. Conclusion: Cone beam computed tomography is an effective radiological imaging technique for evaluating the borders of keratocystic odontogenic tumors and their relationship with adjacent anatomic structures.

Keywords: Mandible, maxilla, keratocystic odontogenic tumor, cone beam computed tomography

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YAŞ, CİNSİYET VE MAKSİLLER SANTRAL KESİCİLERİN VARLIĞININ VEYA EKSİKLİĞİNİN NAZOPALATİN KANAL BÖLGESİNDEKİ VESTİBULAR ALVEOLAR KEMİK KALINLIĞINA ETKİSİ

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Giriş: Bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye'de belirli bir bölgede ki popülasyonun nasopalatin kanal (NPK) etrafındaki anterior bölgenin, vestibular alveolar kemik (VAK) kalınlığının konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) ile değerlendirilmesidir. Ayrıca çalışma VAK kalınlığına yaş, cinsiyet, maksiller santral diş varlığı ya da yokluğunda ki etkilerini karşılaştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Method 490 hastanın üst çene KIBT (New Tom 5G, QR, Verona, İtalya) görüntülerinden oluşan geriye dönük bir çalışma tasarlanmıştır. Veriler, 0.25mm aralıkta dilimler ile alveol kemiğinin yatay eksenine paralel olacak şekilde yeniden konumlandırıldı. NPK nın sagital kesitlerde dikey konumda izlendiği dilimler, yeniden düzenlendi. Bireyler dişsizlik durumuna göre dört gruba ayrıldı ve VAK kalınlığı Bornstein ve ark. nın protokolüne uygun olarak, üç farklı seviyede ölçüldü. Bir ay sonra, 490 olgunun ölçümlerinin % 20 si gözlemci içi değişkenliği kontrol etmek için tekrarlandı. Sonuç Çalışma

grubunun yaş ortalaması 46.1 yıl (17-77) idi, 250 erkek ve 240 kadından oluşmaktadır. Cinsiyetin VAK boyutları üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu görüldü ve erkek bireylerde ortalama değeri genellikle daha yüksekti. Ortalama VAK-1 kalınlığı 6.09 mm bulundu ve erkek hastalarda anlamlı olarak daha yüksek olduğu görüldü ($p<0.001$). VAB-2 erkeklerde 6.58 mm, kadınlarda 5.95 mm olarak tespit edildi. Bu bulgular da istatistiksel olarak anlamlıydı ($p <0.001$). Tartışma Bu bölgenin anatomik yapısının iki ve üç boyutlu görüntüleme teknikleri ile tanımlanmasının cerrahi girişimleri kolaylaştırmada ve olası komplikasyonların önlenmesinde etkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vestibular Alveolar Kemik Kalınlığı, Nazopalatin Kanal, Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi

EVALUATION THE EFFECT OF AGE, GENDER, PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF THE CENTRAL MAXILLARY INCISORS ON THE THICKNESS OF VESTIBUL ALVEOLAR BONE (VAB) IN NASOPALATIN REGION, WITH CBCT

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Introduction: The aim of this study was to investigate the thickness of vestibular alveolar bone (VAB) around anterior region of the nasopalatine canal (NPC), with cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) among a population in a particular region of Turkey. Furthermore, the study seeks to compare the effects of age, gender, presence or absence of the central maxillary incisors on the thickness of VAB. Method A retrospective study was designed of upper jaw CBCT (New Tom 5G, QR, Verona, Italy) images of 490 patients. The datas were reconstructed with slices at an interval of 0.25mm, positioned parallel to the horizontal axis of the alveolar bone. The slices were reformatted to place the NPC in a vertical position in the sagittal views. Individuals were classified into four groups according to edentulism and the VAB was measured at three different levels, according to the protocol of Bornstein et al. After one month, 20% of the measurements of 490 cases were repeated to check intra-observer variability. Result: The mean age of the study group was 46.1 years (17–77), which was composed of 250 men and 240 women. Gender of the subjects had a statistically significant influence on the dimensions of the VAB with mean values being generally higher for male subjects. Mean thickness of the VAB-1 was 6.09 mm and it seen significantly greater in male patients ($p<0.001$). VAB-2 was found to be 6.58 mm in males and 5.95 mm in females. These findings were also statistically significant ($p<0.001$). Discussion: Identification of the anatomical structure of this region with two and three – dimensional imaging techniques maybe thought to be important in facilitating surgical management and preventing possible complications.

Keywords: thickness of vestibular alveolar bone, nasopalatine canal, cone-beam computed tomography

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OSTEOSARKOM: OLGU SUNUMU

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Giriş: Osteosarkom, genelde uzun kemikleri tutan, en sık görülen primer kemik tümörüdür. Genç bireylerde daha sık görülür. Osteosarkomların % 5-13'ü çene kemiklerinde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Çene osteosarkomları, daha geç yaşlarda görülmeleri, daha uzun hayatta kalma süreleri, lokal nüks ve geç metastaz gibi özellikleri ile uzun kemik osteosarkomlarından ayrılırlar. Vaka Sunumu: 54 yaşında

kadın hasta sol alt çenede uyuşukluk ve şişlik, total protez vuruğu şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvurdu. Ekstraoral muayenede sol posterior mandibulada sert şişlik ve palpasyonda sert, büyük, ağrısız olan submandibular lenf nodları tespit edildi. İntraoral muayenede retromolar bölgede sert şişlik tespit edildi. Alınan panoramik radyograf ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde mandibula sol posterior bölgede, bukkal ve lingual tarafta lokalize, radyoopak güneş ışını tarzında düzensiz çıkıntı ve trabeküller gözlendi. Alınan anamnezde hastadan 8 ay önce diş çekimi yapıldığı, hastanın 1 ay önce şişliğin farkına vardığı, uyuşukluğun ise 3 ay önce başladığı öğrenildi. Ayrıca 5 yıl önce Meme Ca operasyonu geçirdiği öğrenildi. Sonuç: Osteosarkom lezyonlarının gerekli tedavilerin uygulanması için plastik ve rekonstrüktif cerrahi bölümü ile konsültasyon yapılmalı ve özellikle lezyon bölgesindeki dental müdahalelerde konsültasyon sonuçlarına göre tedavi planlaması belirlenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: osteosarkom, mandibula, KIBT

OSTEOSARCOMA OF MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Osteosarcoma is the most common primary malignant bone tumour that affects frequently long bones of young people. Osteosarcomas of jaw bones emerge from 5% to 13% of all the osteosarcomas. Jaw osteosarcoma differs from long bone osteosarcoma due to older age at presentation, longer median survival, local recurrences and low incidence of metastasis. Case report: A 54-year-old female patient was referred to our clinic with a chief complaint of swelling that was recognized by patient one month ago and parasthesia in left side of the lower jaw which has lasted for three months. The patient's dental history revealed that tooth extraction was performed 8 months ago. The patient's medical history revealed that the patient was operated for breast lesion 5 years ago. On extraoral examination, there was a diffuse swelling on the left side of the mandible. On palpation, the swelling was firm to hard, non-tender. Left submandibular lymph nodes were palpable, firm, mobile and non tender. Intraoral examination revealed a well defined swelling in retromolar region on left side of mandible. The radiographic evaluation included the panoramic radiograph and CBCT. Panoramic radiograph revealed that an ill defined, mixed radiolucent-radiopaque lesion along the left body of mandible. The CBCT images showed the presence of radial spicules spreading outside the jaw bone on left side, giving a “sunray appearance. Result: Consultation for necessary treatment of osteosarcoma lesions must be performed with Plastic and Cosmetic Surgery Department, especially dental operations on the region of osteosarcoma lesions must be determined by treatment plan according to consultation results.

Keywords: Osteosarcoma, mandible, CBCT

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KONVANSİYONEL RADYOGRAFİ, FOSFOR PLAK SİSTEMLERİ VE CMOS-APS SENSÖRÜNÜN ARAYÜZ ÇÜRÜKLERİNİ BELİRLEMEDE KARŞILAŞTIRILDIĞI BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı ağız dışı ortamda arayüz çürük teşhisinde konvansiyonel radyografi (KR), iki farklı fosfor plak sistemi (FPS) ve CMOS-APS sensörünü karşılaştırmaktır. Metot: Toplamda 58 tane restorasyonu bulunmayan çekilmiş insan premolar ve molar dişi kullanıldı. Dişlerin KR, 2 FPS ve CMOS-APS sistemiyle radyografisi elde edilip 3 gözlemci tarafından değerlendirildi. Dişler mesio-

distal yönde uzunlamasına bölünerek tarayıcıyla incelendi. Sonuç: KR, 2 farklı FP sistemi ve CMOS-APS sistemleriyle arayüz çürük teşhisinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık görülmedi. Tartışma: konvansiyonel radyografi, fosfor plak sistemleri ve CMOS-APS sensörü arayüz mine ve dentin çürük teşhisinde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Radyografi, Dental, Dijital

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CONVENTIONAL RADIOGRAPHY, STORAGE PHOSPHOR PLATE SYSTEMS, AND A CMOS-APS TO DETERMINE PROXIMAL CARIES

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Aim: The aim of this study was to compare conventional radiography (CR), two storage phosphor plate (SPP) systems and a complementary metal oxide semiconductor active pixel sensor (CMOS-APS) for in vitro determination of proximal caries lesions. Method: A total of non-restorated 58 extracted human premolar and molar teeth were selected. Teeth were radiographed with CR, the two SPP systems, and CMOS-APS system and evaluated by three observers. The teeth separated longitudinally at mesio-distal direction and examined with a scanner. Result: No statistically difference between CR, two different SPPs and the CMOS-APS sensor for the determining proximal caries. Conclusion: CR, SPP and CMOS-APS sensor can be used for the determining proximal caries in enamel and dentin.

Keywords: Radiography, Dental, Digital

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RADYOGRAFİK OLARAK ODONTOMU TAKLİT EDEN SİNÜS MUKOSELİ

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Amaç: Paranasal sinüs mukoselleri çoğunlukla frontal sinüslerde, daha seyrek olarak etmoid ve maksiller sinüslerde görülürler. Genellikle ostiumun blokajı sonucu oluşurlar. Benign karakterde olmalarına rağmen büyük boyutlara ulaşarak, çevresindeki kemikte yarattıkları basınç sonucu destrüksüyona yol açarlar. Olgu: Bu olguda kliniğimize restoratif ve protetik tedavilerinin yapılması isteğiyle başvuran 43 yaşındaki bayan hastanın maksiler sinüsdeki bulguları tartışılmıştır. Hastanın hem panoramik radyografisi ve hem dental volumetrik tomografi (DVT) incelemesi sonucunda sol maksiller sinüs bölgesinde mukosel olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Olgunun ayırıcı tanısı, cerrahi tedavisi ve postoperatif takibi sunulmaktadır. Sonuç: Sunulan olguda DVT'nin maksilofasiyal bölgedeki lezyonlarda ayırıca tanıdaki önemi vurgulanmış ve maksiller sinüs mukosellerinin tedavi planlaması tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dental volumetrik tomografi, maksiler sinüs, mukosel

A SINUS MUCOCEL RADIOGRAPHICALLY MIMICKING AN ODONTOMA

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Objective: Mucoceles in paranasal sinuses are most common in frontal sinuses and rarely seen in ethmoid and maxillary sinuses forming as a result of the blockage in the ostium. Although they have benign characteristics, they can expand in huge sizes resulting in the destruction of the bone by the pressure at the surrounding bone. Case: In this case report an incidental finding in the maxillary sinus

of a 43 year old female patient who referred to our clinic for restorative and prosthetic treatment is discussed. The radiographic examination including both the panoramic and (CBCT) cone beam computed tomography imaging revealed a mucocel in the left maxillary sinus. The differential diagnos is surgical treatment and postoperative follow- up is presented. Conclusion: The role of CBCT in the differential diagnosis of lesions in the maxillofacial region is emphasized. Also, the treatment planning of mucocels in the maxillary sinus is discussed.

Keywords: Cone beam computed tomography, maxillary sinus, mucocele

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DİŞETİ KAYNAKLI ŞİDDETLİ AĞIZ KOKUSU (HALİTOZİS): OLGU SUNUMU

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Ağız kokusu, ağız boşluğundan yayılan bireyde hatta bazen bireyin çevresinde rahatsızlık uyandıran, hoş olmayan kötü bir kokudur. Ağız kokusu en sık ağız kaynaklıdır ve esas olarak mikrobiyal metabolizma ile oluşur. Ağız kaynaklı kokuya neden olan bakteriler birincil olarak gram negatif anaeroplardır. Bunların en önemlileri; Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Bacteroides forsythus (Tannerella forsythia) ve Treponema denticoladır. Bu bakteriler kokuyu dil sırtında Volatil Sülfür Bileşikleri (VSB) üreterek oluştururlar. Ağız kokusu azalmış tükürük miktarı ile yakından ilişkilidir. Tükürük ve dental plak pH'sı ve bakterilerin asit-baz metabolizması da ağız kokusu oluşumunda önemlidir. Bu posterde dişetine bağlı şiddetli ağız kokusu olgusu sunulmaktadır. Olgu: Sistemik olarak sağlıklı 16 yaşında genç bir kız şiddetli ağız kokusu şikayetiyle kliniğimize başvurdu. Bir tükürük analiz ile (Saliva-Check BUFFER, GC EUROPE) tükürük analizi yapıldı. Bütün değerler normaldi. Bu değerlere göre hastada ağız kuruluğu saptanmadı. İkinci olarak dil ve dişetlerinden alınan sürüntüler ile BANA (Benzoyl-DL-arginine-B- napthylamide) enzim testi (BANA-Zyme) yapıldı. BANA dil testi negatif iken dişeti pozitifti. Bir sonraki aşamada OralChroma cihazı ile hastanın nefes gazlarının ölçümü yapıldı. Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S), Methylmercaptan (CH3SH) ve Dimethyl Sulfide ((CH3)2S) miktarları sırasıyla; 1,76, 1,47 ve 0 ng/ml'dir. Bu ölçüm yapıldıktan 2 hafta sonra diş taşlarının temizlenmesini takiben tekrar bir ölçüm yapıldı. Bu ölçümde ise Hydrogen Sulfide ve Methylmercaptan miktarları azalmıştı (sırasıyla;1,2, 0,39 ng/ml) ve sınırdaydı (cognitive threshold). Sonuç: Yapılan tükürük analizinde değerlerin normal olması ağız kokusunun ağız kuruluğu veya tükürük yapısıyla ilgili olmadığını düşündürmüştür. BANA dil testinin negatif, dişetinin pozitif yanıt vermesi ağız kokusunun dil kaynaklı olmayıp, dişeti kaynaklı olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağız kokusu (halitozis), tükürük analizi, BANA testi

SEVERE HALITOSIS ORIGINATED FROM GINGIVA: A CASE REPORT

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Halitosis, spanning from the oral cavity and inspiring discomfort in the individual and sometimes around the individual. is an unpleasant smell bad. Halitosis is most often sourced mainly mouth and formed by microbial metabolism. The bacteria that cause halitosis are primarily gram-negative anaerobes. These are the most important; Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Tannerella forsythia and Treponema denticola. These bacteria produce Volatile Sulfur Compounds (VSC) on the dorsum of the tongue. Halitosis is closely associated with decreased amount of saliva. Saliva and dental plaque pH and acid-base metabolism of bacteria is important in the development of halitosis. Severe halitosis depending on the gingiva is presented in this report. Case: Systemically healthy 16-year-old young girl was admitted to our clinic with complaints of severe halitosis. With a saliva analysis (Saliva-Check BUFFER, GC EUROPE) was saliva analysis. All values are normal. Xerostomia was not detected in patients according to these values. Secondly BANA (Benzoyl-DL-arginine-B- napthylamide) enzyme test (BANA-Zyme) was performed with the swabs taken from the tongue and gingiva. The gingival test was positive while the BANA tongue test was negative. At a later stage the patient's breathing gas measurement was performed by device of OralChroma. Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S), Methylmercaptan (CH3SH) and Dimethyl Sulfide ((CH3) 2S) amounts, respectively; 1.76, 1.47 and 0 ng / 10 mL. Measurement was repeated after 2 weeks after the removal of dental calculus. In this measurement was decreased in the amount of Hydrogen Sulfide and Methylmercap (respectively, 1.2, 0.39 ng / 10 mL) and was borderline (cognitive threshold). Result: The normal values of the salivary analysis suggests that halitosis isn't related to xerostomia or structure of saliva. The negative tongue test and positive gingiva test shows that halitosis is induced gingival.

Keywords: Halitosis, saliva analysis, BANA test

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MULTİPLE VE BÜYÜK BİR SİALOLİTİAZİS: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Tükürük bezi taş oluşumu (sialolitiazis) en sık olarak görülen tükürük bezi hastalıklarındandır ve en çok submandibular bezde görülür. Sialolitiazis tükürük bezinin veya boşaltıcı kanalının kalkulus ile tıkanması sonucu oluşur. En çok görülen klinik bulgular ağrılı şişlik, palpasyonda kanal ağzından pürülan akıntı, majör tükürük bezi kanallarında bimanuel palpasyonda hissedebilen veya gözle görülebilen taş varlığıdır. Klinik olarak şüphe duyulan olgularda 2 boyutlu radyografiler (ortopantomograf, okluzal grafiler) ve ultrosonografi yaygın olarak kullanılanılır. Taşlar küçük olup kanalın içinde olabileceği gibi, büyük boyutlara ulaşmış olup bezin içerisinde de yerleşebilirler. Olgumuzda 47 yaşındaki erkek hastamızda panoromik radyografide sağ submandibuler bölgede radyoopak lezyon saptandı. Çekilen bilgisayarlı tomografide (BT) submandibular bez ile ilişkili 24.6x18.1 mm radyoopak lezyon ve bunun inferior ve anteriorunda Wharton kanalı boyunca boyutları birkaç mm'den 5x3 mm'ye kadar değişen sialolitiazis ile uyumlu multipl radyoopak lezyonlar izlendi. Submandibular gland cerrahi olarak eksize edilmiş ve histopatolojik incelemede kronik sialadenit ve sialolithiazis olduğu doğrulanmıştır. Wharton kanalına ve büyüyerek submandibular bez içerisine yerleşmiş semptom göstermeyen nadir görülen multipl ve büyük bir siyalolitiazis olgusunu klinik ve radyalojik özellikleri ve tedavi protokolünü sunmayı amaçladık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sialadenit, sialolitiazis, submandibular gland

MULTIPLE AND LARGE SIALOLITHIASIS: A CASE REPORT

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Formation of calculi (sialolithiasis) is one of the most common salivary gland diseases and submandibular gland is the most effected gland. Sialolithiasis occurs when the gland or the excretory duct is obstructed with calculus. Painful swelling, purulent discharge from the duct orifice, bimanual palpation of the calculus or it's visual presence are the most common findings. Two dimensional radiography (orthopantomograph, occlusal radiograph) and ultrasonography are widely used in clinically suspected cases. Calculi can be small and located in the duct as well as reaching large dimentions and being located in the gland. A radioopaque lesion was seen in the panoramic radiograph of the 47 year old, male patient. Computed tomography (CT) revealed a 24.6x18.1 mm radioopaque lesion related closely to the submandibular gland and multiple small calculi ranging from a few millimiters to 5x3 mm in the Wharton's duct inferior and anterior to the large calculus. Submandibular glnad excision was performed and postoperative histopathologic examination revealed chronic sialadenitis and sialolithisis. We would like to present a rare, asymptomatic, large and multiple submandibular sialolithiasis case with clinic, radiologic findings and the treatment protocol.

Keywords: sialadenitis, sialolithiasis, submandibular gland

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İNTRAORAL YERLEŞİMLİ HERPES ZOSTER: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Herpes zoster (HZ), primer Varisella zoster (VZ) virüs infeksiyonu sonrası dorsal kök ganglion hücrelerini ve trigeminal ganglionu etkileyen latent bir infeksiyondur. VZ'ın bazı nedenlerle reaktive olması sonucu oluşur. İleri yaş, stres, kötü beslenme, yorgunluk, maligniteler, immunsupresif ilaç kullananımı, travma, zehirlenmeler gibi immün direncin azaldığı durumlar virüsün reaktive olmasını tetikler. Ganglionun aksonları boyunca ilerleyerek, onun innerve ettiği dermatomda eritemli bir şerit halinde yer alan unilateral olarak gözlenen ağrılı veziküller ile karakterize bir tablo oluşturur. En çok torakal sinirler etkilenir, ikinci olarak etkilenen sinir ise trigeminal sinirdir. Trigeminal sinirin 2. veya 3. dallarının etkilenmesi ile intraoral belirtiler ortaya çıkar. Klinik semptomlar ve anamnez ile kolaylıkla tanı konulabilir. Serolojik testler, Tzanck smear, viral kültür ve polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu (PCR)teknikleri tanı koymaya yardımcı olabilir. Trigeminal ganglionu tutan bir HZ dişlerin devitalizasyonu, alveoler kemikte osteonekroz, dişlerdeeksfoliasyon ya da post herpetik nöralji gibi komplikasyonlara neden olabilir. Kırk yaşındaki erkek hasta intra oral lezyonlar ve şiddetli ağrı-yanma şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvurmuştur. Hastanın anamnezinde herhangi bir sistemik hastalığı olmadığı, ilaç kullanmadığı ve stresli bir dönem geçirdiği belirlenmiştir. Yapılan intraoral muayenede tek taraflı tutulum gösteren gingiva ve palatinal mukozada yaklaşık 3x2 cmlik alanda orta hattı geçmeyen ülsere alanlara rastlanmıştır. Hasta herpes zoster ön tanısı ile dermotoloji polikliniğine yönlendirilmiştir. Hastaya tedavi olarak analjezik içeren ağız gargarası, B12 vitamini ve asiklovir (5x800 mg) başlanmıştır. Yaklaşık 3 hafta sonra lezyonların kaybolduğu izlenmiştir. Bu çalışmamızda trigeminal sinirin 2. dalını tutarak intraoral yerleşim gösteren HZ olgusunun patogenezi, etiyolojisi, seyri, klinik yaklaşımları ve uygulanan tedavi sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: herpes zoster, trigeminal, intraoral

AN INTRAORAL HERPES ZOSTER CASE

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Herpes zoster (HZ) is a latent infection arising from dorsal root ganglion cells and trigeminal ganglion after primary varicella zoster (VZ) infection. It is caused by the reactivation of VZ due to some triggering factors. These are: advanced age, stress, malnutrition, fatigue, malignancy, immunsupressive medications, trauma, intoxication and conditions impairing immunity. The infection progresses through the cause of ganglion's axons and it is characterized with a stripe of unilateral, erythematous painful vesicles along the dermatome of the ganglion. Thoracal nerves are the most effected localization followed by trigeminal nerve. Intraoral symptoms appear with the involvement of the second or third branch of the trigeminal nerve. The diagnosis is easily made with the history and clinical symptoms. Serologic tests, Tzanck smear, viral culture and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) are helpful for diagnosis. A HZ involving trigeminal ganglion can cause complications like devitalization of the teeth, osteonecrosis of the alveolar bone, exfoliation of the teeth and postherpetic neuralgia. A forty year old male patient admitted the clinic with painful intraoral lesions. The history revealed no systemic medial issues, no known medications however the patient was in a state of emotional distress. The intraoral examination showed an approximately 3x2 cm unilateral ulcerated lesion on the gingival and palatinal mucosa. The patient was referred to the dermatology clinic with an initial diagnosis of herpes zoster. Patient was treated with B12 vitamine, oral acyclovir (5x800 mg) and mouth rinse containing analgesic. The lesions disappeared in three weeks. We would like to present an intraoral HZ case involving the second branch of trigeminal nerve along with the pathogenesis, etiology, the course, clinical approach and treatment.

Keywords: herpes zoster, trigeminal, intraoral

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TEK TARAFLI KONDİL HİPERPLAZİSİ

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Kondiler hiperplazi, mandibulanın gelişimsel bir malformasyonu olup, kondilin çift veya tek taraflı büyümesi ile karakterizedir. Nedeni tam olarak bilinmemekle birlikte; travma, lokalize dolaşım sorunları, endokrin bozukluklar, enfeksiyon ve kalıtımın kondiler hiperplaziye neden olduğu düşünülmektedir. Ergenlik döneminde kadınları daha çok etkilediği belirtilmiş olup, genel olarak yaşa ve cinsiyete göre bir fark görülmemektedir. Kondiler hiperplazi, sadece kondil başını değil, aynı taraftaki kondil boynu, ramusu ve maksiller alveol kemiğini de etkileyebilmektedir. Klinik olarak, fasiyal asimetri, çapraz kapanış, malokluzyon, ağız açmada kısıtlanma, eklem disfonksiyonu ve ağrı görülebilir. Radyolojik olarak, kondil başı genişlemiş, normal şekli bozulmuş ve fazla kemik yapımına bağlı olarak radyoopasitesi artmış, glenoid fossa genişlemiş, kondil boynu uzamış ve kalınlaşmış, ramusun vertikal boyutu artmış görülmektedir. İstanbul Üniversitesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi kliniğine fasiyal asimetri şikayeti ile başvuran iki hastanın, yapılan radyografik incelemelerinde kondiler hiperplazi varlığı tespit edilmiştir. 26 yaşındaki erkek hastanın alınan anamnezinde 8 yıl öncesinde travma hikayesi mevcut olup, herhangi bir tedavi görmediği öğrenilmiştir. 25 yaşındaki bilinen bir sistemik rahatsızlığı olmayan kadın hastanın travma hikayesi bulunmamaktadır. Tek taraflı kondiler hiperplazisi olan hastaların, klinik belirtileri, radyografik bulguları ve tedavi seçeneklerinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kondiler hiperplazi, temporomandibular disfonksiyon, fasiyal asimetri

UNILATERAL CONDYLAR HYPERPLASIA

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Condylar hyperplasia is a developmental mandibular malformation and characterized with bilateral or unilateral condylar excessive growth. Even though its etiology is unknown; trauma, localized circulatory problems, endocrine disturbances, infection and heredity may be considered for condylar hyperplasia formation. Age and gender predominance is indiscriminate, although women predominance is stated during adolescence period. When condylar hyperplasia is present, ipsilateral condylar neck, ramus and maxillary alveolar process may also be affected. Facial asymmetry, cross-bite, malocclusion, restriction during jaw opening, temporomandibular dysfunction and pain may clinically be observed. Enlarged, irregular shaped condylar head with increased radiopacity due to increased bone formation, enlarged glenoid fossa, thickened and elongated condylar neck, increased vertical height of ramus are observed in radiography. Unilateral condylar hyperplasia was detected in the panoramic radiographies of two patients who had been referred to our Dentomaxillofacial Radiology Clinic with facial asymmetry complaints. The history of a 26 years old male patient revealed that he had facial trauma 8 years ago and received no therapy afterwards. The history of a 25 years old, systemically healthy female patient revealed no facial trauma. In this case report, our aim is to evaluate clinical symptoms, radiological findings and treatment options for unilateral condylar hyperplasia.

Keywords: condylar hyperplasia, temporomandibular dysfunction, facial asymmetry

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TRANSMİGRASYON GÖRÜLEN ASEMPTOMATİK MANDİBULAR KANİN

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Transmigrasyon, dişin patolojik etken olmaksızın, olması gereken konum yerine orta hattın diğer tarafında yer almasıdır. Etyolojisi tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Görülme sıklığı %0,1 olup, kadınlarda erkeklere oranla daha sık rastlanmaktadır. Migrasyona uğramış dişler genellikle gömülü kalırlar. Nadir olarak ise orta hatta veya ilgili çenenin karşı tarafında sürebilirler. Genellikle asemptomatik olup, transmigrasyona uğramış diş, komşu dişte eğilme, kök rezorpsiyonu, nörolojik belirtileri, ağrı ve rahatsızlık hissi oluşturabilir. İstanbul Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi kliniğine dental şikayetler ile başvuran 30 yaşındaki erkek hastanın yapılan ağız içi muayenesinde sağ mandibular süt kanin dişinin ağızda olduğu görüldü. Alınan panoramik radyografisinde sağ mandibular daimi kanin dişin Mupparapu sınıflandırmasına göre tip 4'e uygun transmigre diş olduğu görülmüştür. Herhangi bir semptom olmaması nedeniyle takip edilmesi uygun görülmüştür. Bu olgu çok nadir görülen bir migrasyon lokalizasyonu nedeniyle sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Transmigrasyon, gömülü diş, ektopik erüpsiyon

TRANSMIGRATED ASYMPTOMATIC MANDIBULAR CANINE

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Transmigration is the eruption of a tooth in the opposite side of the jaw without the influence of pathologic factors. Its etiology is unknown. The prevalence of transmigration is 0,1 % with female predominance of 1,6:1. Migrated teeth are usually remained impacted, although the eruption in the

midline or the opposed site of the relevant jaw may be rarely observed. A transmigrated tooth usually remains asymptomatic; however, tilting, root resorptions of the adjacent teeth, neurologic symptoms, pain and discomfort may occur. A 30 years old patient was referred to Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry Dentomaxillofacial Radiology Clinic for dental complaints. The right permanent mandibular canine was not clinically observed; instead, the right deciduous mandibular canine was present in the arch. Patient's panoramic radiography revealed that the right permanent mandibular canine had type 4 transmigration pattern according Mupparapu classification. The aim of this case report is to present a rare pattern of transmigration.

Keywords: transmigration, impacted tooth, ectopic eruption

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NİFEDİPİN KULLANIMINA BAĞLI DİŞETİ BÜYÜMESİ: OLGU SUNUMU

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Giriş: Dişeti büyümelerinin nedenleri arasında dental plağa bağlı inflamasyon ve antikonvülsanlar, immünsüprese ilaçlar ve kalsiyum kanal blokörleri gibi ilaçların kullanımı bulunmaktadır. Bu olgu sunumunda nifedipin tedavisine bağlı gelişen generalize dişeti büyümesi ve tedavisi sunulacaktır. Olgu: Hipertansiyon nedeniyle nifedipin kullanan 44 yaşındaki kadın hasta, kliniğimize dişetinde büyüme, konuşma ve çiğnemede güçlük şikayeti ile başvurdu. Hastanın klinik muayenesinde alt çenede daha şiddetli olmak üzere yaygın, ağrısız, inflame dişeti büyümesi görüldü. Panoramik radyografta ise generalize horizontal kemik kaybı gözlendi. Diş eti büyümesinin etiyolojisinde hastanın kullandığı ilaçlar etken olarak düşünüldü ve hasta tedaviyi veren dahiliye doktoru ile konsülte edildi. Konsültasyon sonucunda hipertansiyon tedavisine kalsiyum kanal blokörü olan nifedipin (Adalat Crono®) yerine anjiyotensin II reseptör antagonisti olan losartan potasyum (Cozaar®) ile devam edildi. Alt keser dişleri çekildi, dişeti büyümelerinin tedavisi; diş taşı temizliği ve kök yüzeyi düzleştirmesinin tamamlanmasının ardından flep operasyonları ile tamamlandı. Hasta destekleyici periodontal tedavi fazına alındı. Sonuç: İlaç kullanımına bağlı dişeti büyümelerinin şiddetini diş taşı ve plak varlığı arttırmaktadır. Bu olguda antihipertansif kullanımı ve yetersiz oral hijyene bağlı şiddetli dişeti büyümesinin; ilacın değiştirilmesi, periodontal tedavi ve hasta-hekim kooperasyonunu kapsayan multidisipliner tedavisi sunuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nifedipin, Dişeti Büyümesi, Hipertansiyon

NIFEDIPINE INDUCED GINGIVAL HYPERPLASIA: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Dental plaque induced inflammation and the use of such drugs like anticonvulsants, immunosuppressant and calcium channel blockers can be considered as the cause of gingival hyperplasia. In this case report; nifedipine-induced generalize gingival hyperplasia and treatment will be presented. Case: A 44-year-old female patient who was undergoing nifedipine treatment due to systemic hypertension admitted to our clinic with a complaint of gingival hyperplasia, and difficulty in chewing and speaking. Clinical examination of the patient revealed generalized, non-painful, inflamed gingival hyperplasia which was affecting the lower jaw more severely. The medical treatment of the patient was thought to be related with the ethiology of gingival hyperplasia and the patient consulted with her internist. The consultation resulted in change of her medication from nifedipine (Adalat Crono®), a calcium channel blocker, to losartan potassium (Cozaar®), an angiotension II receptor antagonist, to control her hypertension. Lower incisors were extracted. Treatment of gingival enlargement was completed with calculus removal and root planning followed by flap operations.

Patient was placed in supportive periodontal treatment phase. Results: Presence of plaque and calculus increases the severity of gingival hyperplasia induced by drug use. In this case, severe gingival hyperplasia induced by antihypertensive medical treatment and lack of sufficient oral hygiene, and its multidisciplinary management that involves change of drug, periodontal treatment and patient-doctor cooperation were presented.

Keywords: Nifedipine, Gingival Hyperplasia, Hypertension

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BİFİD MANDİBULAR KONDİL

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Bifid mandibular kondil, mandibular kondil başının çift başlı olması ile karakterize bir malformasyonudur. Genellikle asemptomatik olup cinsiyet ve ırk ayrımı görülmemektedir. Bifid mandibular kondil genellikle rutin radyografik incelemeler sırasında tespit edilmekte olup, erkeklerde ve 20 yaş üzerinde daha sık görülmektedir. Bilinen belli bir sebebi olmamakla beraber post-travmatik ve gelişimsel olduğuna dair iki ana teori bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada temporomandibular eklem (TME) rahatsızlıklarından dolayı, toplam 283 hastadan alınan konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) görüntüsü değerlendirildi. Çalışmamızda, altı (6) hastadaki tek taraflı bifid mandibular kondilin KIBT ile ayrıntılı olarak değerlendirilmesini sunmayı amaçladık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TME, Malformasyon, KIBT

BIFID MANDIBULAR CONDYLE

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Bifid mandibular condyle is a malformation that characterized by mandibular condyle head is double-headed. It is usually asymptomatic, gender and racial discrimination is not seen. Bifid mandibular condyle is usually detected during routine radiographic examinations and more commonly seen in men over 20 years old. There are two main theories that post-traumatic and developmental although there is not a certain reason. In this study, cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) images were evaluated that performed because of temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders in total of 283 patients. In our study, we aimed to present a detailed evaluation of six (6) patients with unilateral bifid mandibular condyle with CBCT.

Keywords: TMJ, Malformation, CBCT

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SUBMANDİBULAR VE PAROTİDEAL SİALOLİTİAZİS: İKİ OLGU SUNUMU

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Bu takdimin amacı parotideal ve submandibular sialolithiazis ön tanısı konulan iki yumuşak doku kalsifikasyonu vakasının KIBT(konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi) ve USG (ultrasonografi) bulgularını değerlendirmektir. Tükürük bezi taşları (sialolitler) en sık görülen tükürük bezi

hastalığıdır. Sialolitler, hem kanalın lokalizasyonu hem de tükürük muhtevası nedeniyle en sık submandibular bezlerde görülmekte olup (%80 - %90), ayrıca parotis bezinde (%5 - %20) ve daha nadir olmakla beraber sublingual ve minör tükürük bezlerinde de görülebilmektedir. Çalışmamızda parotideal ve submandibular sialolitiazis tespit edilen iki hasta sunuldu. İlk hasta, özellikle yemek yeme esnasında sağ kulak önü bölgesinde meydana gelen şişlik ve ağrı şikayetiyle kliniğimize başvuran 50 yaşındaki bir erkek hastaydı. İlgili bölge klinik muayenede, bimanuel ve bidigital olarak palpe edildi ancak herhangi bir lezyon ya da lenf nodu bulunamadı. USG sonrasında sağ parotis bezi kanalında hiperekojen kalsifiye bir alan ve dilataston tespit edildi. Sağ parotis bezinin yüzeyel lobu heterojen parankim görünümüne ve RDUSG (Renkli Doppler Ultrasonografi)' de izlenen nispeten artmış bir kanlanmaya sahipti. KIBT değerlendirmesinde, hastanın sağ üst molar dişlerinin lateralinde yumuşak dokuda konumlanan milimetrik ebatlı kalsifiye bir oluşum izlendi. Klinik ve radyolojik muayeneler sonrasında hastaya parotideal sialolitiazis teşhisi konuldu. İkinci hasta, kliniğimize sağ submandibular bölgede son birkaç aydır bulunan şişlik şikayetiyle başvuran 42 yaşında bir bayan hastaydı. Klinik olarak ilgili bölgenin bimanuel palpasyonu sonucunda kısmen mobil olan ağrılı bir kitle hissedildi. Panoramik radyografisinde sağ mandibular angulus bölgesinde süperpoze kalsifikasyon tespit edildi. USG ile ayrıntılı incelenmesi sonucunda sağ submandibular bez parankiminde, posteriorunda akustik gölge oluşturan büyük bir hiperekojen kitle izlendi. Submandibular bez heterojen parankim yapısındaydı ve submandibular bölgede çok sayıda reaktif konglomere lenf nodları bulunuyordu. Lenf nodları oval şekile, ekojen hilusa ve hiler vaskülariteye sahipti. KIBT' de mandibulanın medialinde düzgün kenarlı yuvarlak şekilli büyük bir kalsifiye kitle saptandı. Tüm bu bulgular sonucunda submandibular sialolitiazis teşhisi konuldu. Sonuç olarak, KIBT maksillofasiyal bölgelerin iskeletsel yapılarının incelenmesinde ideal bir tanı aracı olmasına rağmen yumuşak dokuların incelenmesinde yetersizdir. Tükürük bezi taşı tespitinde USG daha yararlı bir tanı aracıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tükürük bezi taşı, USG, KIBT

SUBMANDIBULAR AND PAROTID SIALOLITHIASIS: REPORT OF TWO CASES

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The aim of this case report is to evaluate the USG (Ultrasonography) and CBCT (Cone-beam computed tomography) findings of two cases with soft tissue calcifications that were initially diagnosed as submandibular and parotid sialolithiasis. Salivary gland stones (Sialolithiasis) are most common salivary gland disease. Sialolithiasis seems most commonly submandibular salivary gland due to duct location and secretion contents (%80 - %90), also parotid gland (%5 - %20) and more rarely in sublingual and minor salivary gland. In our study, two patients are presented that detected sialolithiasis in parotid and submandibular salivary gland. First patient was a 50-year-old male who was admitted to our clinic with main complaint that swelling and pain occurred preauricular region while eating. Related area was palpated as bimanual and bidigital in clinical examination, but any lesions or lymph node was not found. After USG performing, dilatation and a hyperechoic calcified area were detected in the right parotid gland duct. The right superficial lobe of the parotid gland had a heterogeneous parenchymal appearing, also relatively increased blood flow in CDUSG (Colour Doppler Ultrasonography). CBCT evaluating showed a calcified formation in millimeter diameter located in soft tissue at lateral side of upper molar teeth of the patient. After clinical and radiologic examination, parotid sialolithiasis was diagnosed to the patient. Second patient was a 42 year-old-female who admitted to our clinic with complaint for swelling in the right submandibular region that was there for the last few months. Clinically, there was a partially mobile and painful mass was felt after bimanual palpation of releated area. A superimposed calcification was detected on panoramic radiograph in the right angulus region of mandible. After detailed examination with USG, a giant hyperechoic mass was seen with posterior acoustic shadowing in the right submandibular gland parenchyma. Submandibular gland had a heterogeneous parenchyma and there was reactive multiple conglomerate lymph nodes in submandibular region. Lymph nodes had oval shape, echogenic hilum

and hilar vascularity. CBCT revealed a large calcified round shaped mass with smooth edges in medial side of mandible. Submandibular sialolithiasis was diasgnosed after all these findings. Consequently, although, CBCT is an ideal diagnostic tool to analysis skeletal structure of maxillo-facial region, it is not sufficient to examine of soft tissues. USG is a more useful diagnostic tool to determine sialolithiasis.

Keywords: Salivary gland stone, USG, CBCT

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NAZOLABİAL KİST: BİR OLGUNUN USG VE MRG BULGULARI

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Nazolabial kistler nasal alar bölgede meydana gelen ve nadir görülen non-odontojenik lezyonlardır. Lezyonlar genellikle asemptomatik şişlikler oluştururken ancak enfekte olduğu zaman ağrıya neden olabilmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda nazolabial kistlerin teşhisinde konvansiyonel radyografilerin yetersizliği ve 54 yaşındaki bir bayan hastadaki USG (Ultrasonografi) ile MRG (Manyetik Rezonans Görüntüleme) bulguları sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Non-odontojenik lezyonlar, kistler, ultrasonografi

NASOLABIAL CYSTS: USG AND MRI FINDINGS OF A CASE

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Nasolabial cysts are uncommon non-odontogenic lesions that occur in the nasal alar region. Lesions usually present asymptomatic swelling but can cause pain if infected. In this case report, it is presented that inadequacy of the conventional radiography for diagnosing nasolabial cysts and MRI (Magnetic Resonance İmaging) and USG (Ultrasonography) findings in a 54-year-old female patient.

Keywords: Non-odontogenic lesions, cysts, ultrasonograph

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DENS İNVAJİNATUSLU DİŞLERE ENDODONTİK YAKLAŞIM: OLGU SERİSİ

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Giriş: Gelişimsel dental anomalilerin şekil bozukluklarından olan dens invajinatus dişin mine organının içe doğru katlanmasıyla meydana gelir. Diş gelişimi sırasında kron veya kökte oluşabilir, pulpayı ve kök kanalını içerebilir. En çok maksiller lateral kesici dişlerde görülür. Klinikte kron morfolojisi çoğunlukla normal görünen dens invajinatus radyografik olarak teşhis edilir. Bu olgu serisinde Tip I dens invajinatuslu üç hasta sunulmuştur. Olgu raporu: Klinik muayenelerinde herhangi bir çürük tespit edilmeyen 3 hastanın rutin radyografik muayenesinde maksiller lateral kesici dişlerinde Tip I dens invajinatus ile birlikte periapikal lezyon teşhis edildi. Bu olgulardan kök ucu açık olan iki tanesine rezeksiyon yapılmış ve cerrahi operasyon sırasında kanalların tamamı MTA ile doldurulmuştur; bir tanesine rutin endodontik tedavi uygulanmış, kanallar AH-plus ve gutta perka ile

doldurulmuştur. Sonuç: Dens invajinatuslu dişlerin klinik önemi çürüksüz pulpa hastalıkları riski bulundurmasıdır. Bu raporda sunduğumuz olgular 6 ay süreyle takip edilmiş ve endodontik olarak başarılı bir şekilde tedavi sonlandırılmıştır. Tartışma: Biyolojik yaralanma ve enflamasyonu önlemek için klinisyen, dens invajinatusun farkında olmalı ve bu dişlerin palatinal pitleri profilaktik olarak restore edilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dens invajinatus, kök kanal tedavisi, MTA

ENDODONTIC APPROACH WITH DENSE INVAGINATUS TEETH: CASE SERIES

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Introduction: Dens invaginatus is a developmental malformation of teeth related to shape of the teeth occur that results from infolding of the enamel organ into the dental papilla. It may occur crown, root during tooth development, it may include root canal and pulp. Teeth most affected are maxillary lateral incisors. Crown morphology mostly normal clinical appears dense invaginatus, it's diagnosed radiographically. In this case series with Tip I dense invaginatus, three patients are presented. Case reports: No caries are inspected in clinical examinations of three patients. However, In routine radiographical examination of these three patients, type I dens invaginatus with periapical lesions identified in their maxiller lateral incisors teeth. Open root apexes are resected and roots are filled with MTA during surgical operation in two cases. On the other patient. routine endodontic therapy is used and roots are filled with AH-Plus and gutta percha. Results: Risk for non-carious tooth pulp diseases makes dens invaginatus clinically significant. In this report, we present cases for successful endodontic treatment which were followed for 6 months. Conclusion: Clinician should be aware of dens invaginatus in order to prevent biological injury and inflammation and prohylacticly restore palatinal pits of these teeth.

Keywords: Dens invaginatus, root canal therapy, MTA

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BİFOSFONAT KULLANIMINA BAĞLI ÇENELERDE GÖRÜLEN OSTEONEKROZ: OLGU SUNUMU

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Giriş: Bisfosfonatlar günümüzde kemik metabolizması ile ilgili pek çok hastalığın tedavisinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bisfosfanatların uzun süre kullanımına bağlı bir yan etki olarak çene kemiklerinde osteonekroz gelişebilmektedir. Lezyonlar kendiliğinden oluşabildiği gibi, bir enfeksiyon ve diş çekimi genellikle olayı hızlandırmaktadır. Bu makalenin amacı, bisfosfonat kullanımına bağlı olarak mandibulada osteonekroz gelişen bir vakanın sunulması, osteonekrozun teşhis ve tedavisine yönelik uygulamaların güncel literatür bilgisi ışığında değerlendirilmesidir. Olgu Sunumu 69 yaşındaki kadın hasta, diş çekiminden sonra gelişen ağız kokusu, alt çenede ağrı, uyuşukluk ve sağ mandibulada ekspoze olmuş kemik bölgeleri şikayeti ile Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi kliniğine başvurmuştur. Alınan anamnezde hastanın bisfosfonat içeren bir ilacı i.v. olarak kullandığını belirtmiştir. Panoramik radyografide, mandibula sağ taraf molar dişler bölgesinden ramusa kadar uzanan sınırları düzensiz, 3*5 cm çapında sklerotik bir lezyon tespit edildi. Hastadan biyopsi alındı ve teşhisin doğrulanması sonucu hasta genel anestezi altında opere edildi. Postoperatif 6. Ay kontrolünde

yapılan klinik ve radyolojik muayenede hastanın semptomlarının geçtiği ve iyileşmede herhangi bir sorun olmadığı saptandı. Sonuç Sonuç olarak, bifosfonatlar çene kemiklerinde osteonekroza sebep olabileceğinden, diş hekimlerinin herhangi bir hastalık nedeniyle bifosfonat grubu ilaçlardan birini şu anda ya da önceden kullanılıp kullanılmadığını detaylı bir şekilde araştırmalı, osteonekrozun semptomları ve tedavisi hakkında bilgi sahibi olmaları ve hastaları da konu hakkında bilgilendirmeleri gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bifosfonat, osteonekroz, çene

OSTEONECROSIS OF JAWS ASSOCIATED WITH BISPHOSPHONATES: CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Recently bisphosphonates are widely used for treatment of many bone metabolism related disease. Depending on long term use of the bisphosphonates, jaw bone osteonecrosis can develop as a side effect. In many cases lesions appear spontaneously, or following an infection or a dental extraction. The aim of this article is to report a case of bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the mandible and to assess the diagnois and treatment modalities according to current literature. Case Report: 69 year old female patient was referred to Oral and Maxillofacial depertment because of halitosis, lower jaw pain, numbness and exposed bone regions in right mandible. In patient history, a drug containing bisphosphonate was used in i.v. form. In panoramic radiograph, 3×5 cm sclerotic lesion was detected in mandible right region from molar teeth to rasmus with irregular borders. Biopsy was taken and then patient operated in general anestesia. Postoperatif 6.th month clinical and radiolagical examination patient's symptoms were passed and there were no problems with healing. Conclusion: It can be concluded that bisphosphonates can develop jaw bone osteonecrosis, dentists should be researched in detailed that one of the bisphosphonate group drug currently or already is being used due to any disease. They should have knowledge about the symptoms and treatment of osteonecrosis and are required to inform patients about the subject.

Keywords: Bisphosphonate, osteonecrosis, jaw

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KONDİL VE RAMUSTA PERİFERAL OSTEOMA: VAKA SUNUMU

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Osteoma, temporal kemik, sinüs veya çene kemikleri gibi kraniofasial bölgede gelişebilen, iyi huylu, yavaş büyüyen, osteojenik bir tümördür. Etyolojisi tam olarak belli değildir. Bu lezyon tek veya birkaç kemikte, soliter ya da multiple olarak görülebilir. Çenede en çok mandibula gövdesinde veya kondilde görülür. Mandibulada en az bulunduğu bölgeler ise angulus, koronoid çıkıntı ve ramustur. Osteoma, genellikle genç erişkinlerde görülür ve sıklıkla asemptomatik soliter lezyonlar şeklindedir. Bazı tipleri fasiyal deformiteyle sonuçlanan geniş boyutlara ulaşabilir. Çoğu vaka rutin radyografik muayene sırasında tesadüfen fark edilir. Osteoma, içeriğine göre kompakt, kansellöz veya kombine (kompakt ve kansellöz kemik) tipler olarak sınıflandırılırken; lokalizasyonuna göre periferal, santral ve ekstraskeletal tip olarak sınıflandırılabilir. Periferal osteoma periosttan köken alır ve sıklıkla unilateral görülür. Saplı veya geniş bir tabana sahip bir kitle olarak bulunabilir. Mandibulada periferal osteoma nadiren görülmektedir. Bu vakada, 60 yaşında sendromsuz kadın hastada, sol kondil boynu ve

mandibular ramusun üst kısmında, yüzde hafif bir asimetriye neden olan periferal osteoma sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: osteoma, mandibula, KIBT

PERIFERAL OSTEOMA OF CONDYLE AND RAMUS: CASE REPORT

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Osteoma is a benign, slow-growing osteogenic tumor that sometimes arises from the craniofacial region, such as the sinus, temporal or jaw bones. The cause is obscure. This lesion may be solitary or multiple, occurring on a single bone or numerous bones. The most common gnathic locations are the body of the mandible or the condyle. Less mandibular locations include angle, coronoid process and ramus. They usually detected in young adults and are generally asymptomatic solitary lesions. But some types may reach a large size, resulting facial deformity. In most cases it is discovered during routine radiographic examinations. Osteoma can be divided into three types: compact, cancellous and combination of compact and cancellous bone and it can be classified as peripheral, central or extraskeletal type according to localization. Peripheral osteoma arises from the periosteum and is mostly a unilateral, pedunculated or along wide base mass. Peripheral osteoma of the mandible is comparatively uncommon. We report here a peripheral osteoma that is located on the left condyle neck and upper ramus of mandible causing a mild facial asymmetry in a 60-year-old non-syndromic female patient.

Keywords: osteoma, mandibula, CBCT

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MANDİBULADA SOLİD VARYANT ANEVRİZMAL KEMİK KİSTİ: VAKA RAPORU

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Anevrizmal kemik kisti, nonneoplastik, benign karakterde ekspansil bir kemik lezyonu olup özellikle uzun kemiklerde görülür. Etiyolojisi bilinmemektedir. Lezyonlar genellikle 30 yaşın altındaki kadın hastalarda izlenir. En yaygın klinik bulgusu, hızlı bir şekilde büyüyen ağrılı şişliktir. Anevrizmal kemik kistleri, çene kemiklerinde posterior bölgelerde oluşur ve mandibula, maksillaya göre daha fazla etkilenir. Görüntülemede bu lezyon; kortikal kemikte belirgin ekspansiyona ve incelmeye neden olan uniloküler veya multiloküler radyolusensi olarak izlenir. Konvensiyonel (%95) ve solid (%5) tipi vardır. Solid varyant, oldukça nadir olan bir alt tipidir ve teşhisi oldukça zordur. Solid varyant konvansiyonel tipten farklı olarak ekspansiyona eşlik eden kortikal kemikte perforasyon gösterebilir ve histopatolojik özellikleri de malign lezyonlara benzediğinden bazen malign bir lezyondan ayrımı oldukça zor olabilir. Tanıda klinik, histopatolojik ve radyolojik bulguların birlikte dikkatlice değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu lezyonun; malign fibröz histiositom, kemiğin dev hücreli tümörü, fibröz displazi, osteoblastom ve osteosarkomdan ayırıcı tanısının yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu vaka raporunda, mandibula yerleşimli solid varyant anevrizmal kemik kisti olan hasta sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: anevrizmal kemik kisti, solid varyant, mandibula

SOLID VARIANT OF ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST OF THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT

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An aneurysmal bone cyst is a benign, nonneoplastic, expansile osseous lesion which is especially seen in long bones. Its etiology remains unclear. Lesions have a predilection for females younger than 30 years. The most common clinical manifestation is a rapidly enlarging swelling with pain. The most common clinical manifestation is painful, rapidly enlarging swelling. Aneurysmal bone cysts occur usually in the posterior segments of the jaws and the mandible is involved more often than the maxilla. On imaging, this lesion presents as a unilocular or multilocular radioluceny often associated with marked cortical expansion and thinning. It may be conventional (%95) or solid type (%5). The solid variant is a rare sub-type and more difficult to diagnose. Besides the expansion, this type can cause resorption unlike the conventional type. The histopathologic features resemblance to malignant tumors therefore sometimes differentiatition of solid type from the malignant lesions is very difficult. The carefully evaluation of clinical, radiological and histopathological findings all together is necessary for diagnosis. This lesion has to be differentiated from malignant fibrous histiocytoma, giant cell tumor of bone, fibrous dysplasia, osteoblastoma and osteosarcoma. In this case report, the radiologic features of a patient with solid variant of aneurysmal bone cyst of the mandible was presented.

Keywords: aneurysmal bone cyst, solid variant, mandible

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MAJOR PALATİN KANAL MORFOLOJİSİNİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

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Diş hekimleri, maksillofasiyal cerrahlar ve kulak burun boğaz uzmanlarının uyguladığı lokal anestezi, dental implant yerleştirilmesi, ortognatik cerrahi ve sinonazal cerrahi gibi işlemlerde oluşabilecek komplikasyon riskleri nedeniyle major palatin kanalın anatomisi çok önemlidir. Maksiller sinirin blok anestezisini gerektiren cerrahi işlemlerde anestezik solüsyonun orbita ve burun boşluğuna penetrasyonu sonucu, proptozis, oftalmik arterin vazokonstrüksiyonuna bağlı körlük, intrakraniyal yayılım gibi komplikasyonları önlemek için, major palatin kanalın ortalama uzunluğu, ortalama açısı ve kanalın izlediği anatomik yol, cerrahi öncesinde belirlenmelidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, major palatin kanalın ortalama uzunluğu, ortalama açısı ve en sık görülen anatomik yollarını, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri ile retrospektif olarak değerlendirmektir. Çalışmada yaşları 18 ile 86 arasında değişen (yaş ortalaması±standart sapma=47±13.6), toplam 200 hastanın (90 erkek, %45; 110 kadın, %55) çeşitli nedenlerle elde edilmiş konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri retrospektif olarak incelendi. Sagittal ve koronal kesitlerde, kanalın ortalama uzunluğu (milimetre), açısı (derece) ve izlediği anatomik yollar (önce aşağı, sonra aşağı-öne gibi) tek araştırmacı tarafından değerlendirildi. Görüntüler, aynı araştırmacı tarafından bir ay sonra tekrar incelendi. Toplam 400 major palatin kanal görüntüsündeki ortalama kanal uzunluğu, sagittal kesitlerde 30,36 mm; koronal kesitlerde ise 31,63 mm olarak belirlendi. Kanalın açısı ortalama olarak, sagittal kesitlerde 158°; koronal kesitlerde ise 171° olarak ölçüldü. Major palatin kanalın en sık olarak, sagittal düzlemde "önce aşağı, sonra aşağı-öne" yönde (n=282, %70,5); koronal düzlemde ise "önce içe-aşağı, sonra aşağı" yönde (n=227, %56,75) anatomik yol izlediği görüldü. Sonuç olarak; maksiller sinirin blok

anestezisi esnasında oluşabilecek komplikasyonları önlemek için major palatin kanal morfolojisinin, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi ile belirlenmesi yararlıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: major palatin kanal, morfoloji, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

EXAMINATION OF THE GREATER PALATINE CANAL MORPHOLOGY BY CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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The anatomy of the greater palatine canal is interesting for dentists, maxillofacial surgeons and otolaryngologists for surgical procedures including administration of local anesthesia, dental implant placement, orthognathic and sinonasal surgeries. Average length, angle and anatomic pathway of the greater palatine canal should be determined preoperatively to prevent possible complications such as blindness from vasoconstriction of the ophthalmic artery or intracranial spread, proptosis in surgical procedures required block anesthesia of maxillary nerve. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the average length and angle of the greater palatine canal and its the most common anatomic pathways of this structure using cone beam computed tomography images. Cone beam computed tomography images obtained the several causes of 200 patients (90 males, 45%; 110 females, 55%) age ranged between 18 and 86 (average age±standard deviation=47±13.6) were examined retrospectively. The average length (millimeter) and angle (degree) and anatomic pathway (firstly inferior, then anterior-inferior direction, etc.) of the canal were evaluated by one observer. The images were reexamined by the same observer one month later. The average length of the greater palatine canal was found to be 30,36 mm in the sagittal sections and 31,63 mm in the coronal sections. The angle of the greater palatine canal was measured 158° in the sagittal sections and 171° in the coronal sections. The most common anatomic pathway of the canal was moved “firstly inferior, then anterior-inferior direction” in the sagittal plane (n:282, 70,5%) and “firstly inferior-medial, then inferior direction” in the coronal plane (n:227, 56,75%). The detection of greater palatine canal morphology with cone beam computed tomography can be useful to prevent the possible complications during maxillary nerve block anesthesia.

Keywords: greater palatine canal, morphology, cone beam computed tomography

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İNTRAORAL FOSFOR PLAK GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDEKİ ARTİFAKTLARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Görüntü artifaktları, doğru teşhis ve tedavi planlamasını etkiler. Dijital görüntüleme sistemlerinde geleneksel radyograflardan daha farklı artifaktlar meydana gelir. Artifaktların nedenlerinin klinisyenler tarafından bilinmesi, artifaktları ve radyografların tekrar edilmesini azaltır. Böylece hasta, hekim, radyoloji personeli ve çevrenin gereksiz radyasyona maruz kalması, para ve zaman kaybı engellenebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, fosfor plaklar ile elde edilmiş periapikal görüntülerdeki artifaktların, meydana gelme sıklığı ve nedenlerini retrospektif olarak değerlendirmektir. Çalışmada dördüncü ve beşinci sınıftaki diş hekimliği öğrencileri tarafından elde edilmiş 1045 periapikal görüntü,

üç araştırmacı tarafından incelendi. Görüntü artifaktları, görüntü ekspozu sırasında oluşan (kon-kat, açılamaya bağlı artifakt, çift görüntü, yetersiz ekspoz, gürültülü görüntü, üst üste binmiş plak görüntüsü ve distorsiyon), görüntü işlenmesi sırasında oluşan (tanımlanamayan artifakt, parlak görüntü, parsiyel görüntü ve görüntü boyutunun küçülmesi), ve bozulmuş fosfor plaktan (hasarlı plak, plak soyulması, eldiven pudrası lekesi ve geometrik artifakt) kaynaklanan artifaktlar olmak üzere üç ana başlık altında sınıflandırıldı. İncelenen periapikal görüntülerin (toplam 1045) her birinde en az üç farklı (toplam 3150) artifakt tespit edildi. Artifaktların, en fazla bozulmuş fosfor plaklardan (n=1633, %51.84), kaynaklanmaktaydı, bunu sırasıyla görüntü ekspozu (n=1268, %40.25) ve görüntü işleme esnasında oluşmuş (n=249, %7.91) artifaktlar izlemekteydi. Klinik pratikte, artifaktların nedenlerinin ve fosfor plakların dikkatli kullanılması gerektiğinin bilinmesi, fosfor plak görüntü artifaktlarını en aza indirebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fosfor plak, görüntü artifaktı, periapikal radyografi

EVALUATION OF THE ARTIFACTS IN INTRAORAL PHOTOSTIMULABLE PHOSPHOR PLATE IMAGES

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Image artifacts affect correct diagnosis and treatment planning. The artifacts different from conventional radiographs appear in digital imaging systems. Awareness of the clinicians about causes of the artifacts decreases artifacts and radiographic retakes. Thus, unnecessary radiation exposure, dentist, radiology staff and the environment and also loss of time and money can be prevented. The aim of this study was to retrospectively evaluate the frequency and causes of the artifacts in periapical images obtained by phosphor storage plates. A total of 1045 periapical images taken by junior and senior dental students were examined by three researchers in this study. Image artifacts were classified into 3 main categories: Artifacts occurred during image exposure (cone-cut, the artifact resulting from shooting different angles, double image, insufficient exposure, noisy image, overlapped plates and distorted images) and during image processing (undefined artifact, bright image, partial image and smaller image size) and artifacts resulted from damaged phosphor plates (damaged plates-image receptor, starched plate, a glove powder smudge, geometric artifact). For each periapical images (totally 1045), at least three artifacts (totally 3150) were detected. The most common artifacts resulted from damaged phosphor plates (n= 1633, 51.84%), followed by the artifacts occurred during image exposure (n=1268, 40.25%) and image processing (n=249, 7.91%), respectively. The knowledge about the causes of artifacts and the necessity of careful usage of phosphor storage plates can be minimized the image artifacts in clinical practice.

Keywords: Phosphor plate, image artifact, periapical radiography.

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YETİŞKİN HASTADA GÖMÜLÜ SÜT MOLAR DİŞ: VAKA RAPORU

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Giriş: Diş sürmesinin lokal veya genel nedenlere bağlı olarak gerçekleşememesi, bir dişin gömülü kalması olarak tanımlanır. Süt dişlerinin gömülü kalması nadir bir durumdur. Bu vaka raporunda

mandibular gömülü süt molar diş ve tedavisi sunulmuştur. Vaka: Kliniğimize şiddetli ağrı şikayeti ile gelen 25 yaşındaki kadın hastanın ağız içi muayenesinde sağ mandibular molar diş ağız içinde görülmedi ve bu bölgedeki diş etinde hiperemi ve palpasyonda şiddetli ağrı olduğu tespit edildi. Hastanın radyografik muayenesinde kemik içerisinde gömülü olan süt molar dişin folikülünün genişlediği, daimi 2. premolar dişin olmadığı belirlendi. Lokal anestezi altında gömülü süt molar diş ve çevresindeki folikül cerrahi olarak çıkarıldı. Histopatolojik incelemede diş çevresindeki doku için, iltihabi granülasyon dokusu tanısı koyuldu. Sonuç: Anamnezinde geçirilmiş travma hikayesi olmayan ve gelişimsel bir anomali belirlenmeyen hastada, süt dişinde gömülü kalmanın dişin sürme kuvvetindeki eksiklik olabileceği düşünüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gömülü süt molar, gömülü diş, süt molar diş

IMPACTED DECIDIOUS MOLAR TOOTH IN AN ADULT PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Failure of tooth eruption due to local or general causes and related is defined as tooth impaction. Failure of tooth eruption involving primary teeth is unusual. In this case report a mandibular impacted decidious molar tooth and its treatment procedure was presented. Case: A 25 year-old-female patient was conducted to our clinic with the complaint of severe pain on right mandible. Clinical examination revealed a missing mandibular right second permanent molar, and gingival hyperemia and severe pain on palpation in this area. In radiographic examination, mandibular right second permanent molar was missing and an impacted right mandibular decidious molar tooth with widening of the follicle was observed. Impacted decidious molar tooth and its follicle was surgically excised under local anesthesia. Follicle around the impacted tooth was histopathologically diagnosed as inflamed granulation tissue. Conclusion: The cause of the primary tooth impaction of the presented case who did not reveal any dental trauma and any developmental anomally is tought to be related with the lack of eruptive forces.

Keywords: Impacted decidious tooth, impacted tooth, decidious molar tooth

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MELKERSSON ROSENTHAL SENDROMU – OLGU SUNUMU

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Melkersson Rosenthal Sendromu etyolojisi bilinmeyen ve nadir görülen bir hastalıktır. Klasik triadı, fasiyal paralizi, tekrarlayan orofasiyal ödem ve fissürlü dil olmakla birlikte üç bulgunun aynı anda görülme sıklığı azdır. Tipik bulgusu orofasiyal ödem olan monoseptomatik tutulum daha sık izlenir. MRS etyolojisi ve mekanizması tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Bununla birlikte enfeksiyon hastalıkları, genetik yatkınlık, alerjik sebepler, immünolojik faktörler, besin intoleransı, stres faktörleri muhtemel etyolojik faktörleri oluşturur. Olgu raporumuzda İstanbul Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı'na başvuran Melkersson Rosenthal Sendromu tanısı almış hastada, orofasiyal ödem ve fissürlü dil bulgusu sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: melkersson rosenthal sendromu, fissürlü dil, orofasiyal ödem

MELKERSSON ROSENTHAL SYNDROME (MRS)

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MRS is a rare disorder of unknown etiology. The simultaneous prevalence of three symptoms of the classical triad, which includes facial paralysis, recurrent orofacial edema and fissured tongue (lingua plicata), is very rare. The monosymptomatic form is more common and its typical manifestation is facial edema. The etiology and mechanism of MRS are not known exactly; however, infectious diseases, genetic susceptibility, allergy, immunologic factors, hypersensitivity to food additives and stress factors have been implicated as possible causes of the syndrome. In our case report, we present a patient who applied to Istanbul University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology and was diagnosed Melkersson Rosenthal Syndrome with the symptoms of orofacial edema and fissured tongue.

Keywords: melkersson rosenthal syndrome, fissured tongue, orofacial edema

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DENTİNOGENEZİS İMPERFEKTA: OLGU SUNUMU

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Giriş: Dentinogenezis imperfekta hem süt hem daimi dentisyonu etkileyen otozomal dominant geçişli kalıtsal bir hastalıktır. Bu kompleks dentin hipoplazisine ırsi saydam dentin hipoplazisi de denilmektedir. Bu posterde birinci dereceden akraba olan 3 ve 18 yaşındaki iki bireyin olgu sunumları anlatılmaktadır. Hastalarımızdan detaylı anamnez alınıp, genetik geçiş de göz önüne alınarak pedigri analizi yapılmıştır. Olgu 1: 18 yaşında genç bir kız birey estetik kaygı ile kliniğimize başvurdu. Yapılan ağız içi muaynesinde dentisyondaki bütün dişlerde hipokalsifik alanlar ve kahverengi, gri renklenmelerle karşılaşıldı. Alınan anamnezinde sistemik olarak sağlıklı olduğu, annesinin normal bir hamilelik süreci geçirdiği öğrenildi. Ailesel hikâyesi sorgulandığında akrabalarında da benzer anomaliler olduğu öğrenildi. Radyografik incelemesinde diş kuronlarının bulbous görünümünde olduğu ve pulpa odalarının tamamen oblitere olduğu gözlendi. Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda hastaya dentinogenezis imperfekta teşhisi koyuldu. Olgu 2: 3 yaşında çocuk hastamız diğer hastamızdan alınan anamnez doğrultusunda klinik gözlem amacıyla kliniğe çağırıldı. Yapılan ağız içi incelemeler sonucunda özellikle üst anterior bölgedeki dişlerinde hipokalsifik alanlar, dentisyondaki bütün dişlerinde ise kahverengi, gri renklenmeler gözlendi. Alınan anamnezinde annesinin normal bir hamilelik süreci geçirdiği herhangi bir ilaç kullanmadığı, postnatal olarak da herhangi bir rahatsızlığı olmadığı öğrenildi. Herediter hikayesine de bakılarak hastaya dentinogenezis imperfekta teşhisi koyuldu. Sonuç: Dentinogenezis imperfekta hem süt hem daimi dişleri etkileyen kalıtsal bir hastalıktır. Hastalığın erken teşhis ve tedavisi oklüzyonun korunması ve estetiğin devamlılığı açısından önemlidir. Yaptığımız çalışmada 18 yaşındaki hastamıza protetik tedavi, 3 yaşındaki hastamıza ise periyodik kontroller ve takip önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dentinogenezis İmperfekta, Heredite, Dental Anomali

DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Dentinogenesis imperfecta is an autosomal dominant disease which affects both permenant and decidious dentition. This complex dentin hypoplasia is also called as genetic translusent dentin hypoplasia. This poster presents two dentinogenesis imperfecta cases of 3 and 18 years old cousins. After questioning medical anamnesis and detailed history, pedigree analysis was performed considering genetical transmition. Case 1: 18 years old young female referred to our clinic for aesthetic reasons. In the clinical examination hypocalsific areas and grey - brown colorations were identified in all teeth. Learned from the taken history that there were no systemical disease and birth prosess was normal. She declared that other family members also have the similar abnormalities with their teeths. In the radiological examination it's observed that pulps was fully obliterated including bulbous crowns. At the end of all examinations the patient diagnosed as dentinogenesis imperfecta. Case 2: 3 years old child was invited to clinic for examination by the history taken from other patient. In the clinical examination hypocalsific areas, especially on maxillar anteriors, and grey -brown colourations in all teeth were identified. It was learned that mother had a normal birth process and no drug was taken, also there was no postnatal problems. Patient diagnosed as dentinogenesis imperfecta by hereditary history. Results: Dentinogenesis impercesta is genetical disorder which affects both permenant and decidious dentition. Early diagnosis and treatment is important for protection of oclusion and durability of aestethics. In our study prosthetic treatment was recommended to 18 years old patient and periodycal controls and follow up recommended to 3 years old patient.

Keywords: Dentinogenesis imperfecta, Hereditary, dental anomaly

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DENTİJERÖZ KİST SONRASI GELİŞEN KERATOKİSTİK ODONTOJENİK TÜMÖR: NADİR GÖRÜLEN BİR VAKA SUNUMU

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Keratokistik odontojenik tümör (KCOT), maksilla veya mandibulada genel olarak, nadir gelişen, dental lamina veya oral epitel bazal hücrelerinden kaynaklanan, benign odontojenik bir tümördür. Kemiğin uzun aksı boyunca büyür ve genellikle ekspansiyon yapmaz. Radyografik inceleme esnasında tesadüfi olarak saptanır. 2013 yılında 15 yaşındaki kadın hasta kliniğimize ağız içerisinde, ağrısız şişlik ve dişlerinde yer değiştirme şikayeti ile başvurmuştur. Hastadan alınan anamnezinde, şikayeti olan bölgeden 2007 yılında, gömülü 33 no'lu dişten gelişen kistin opere edildiği, patoloji raporuna göre dentigenöz kist olduğu belirlenmiş ve dişin sürdüğü öğrenilmiştir. Panoramik radyografta; 32, 33 numaralı dişlerin köklerinde yer değişikliğine yol açan, keratokistik odontojenik tümör görüntüsü ile uyumlu uniloküler radyolüsent lezyon izlenmiştir. Lezyonun cerrahi olarak eksizyonu yapılmış ve histopatolojik inceleme sonucunda, odontojenik keratokistik tümör tanısı konulmuştur. Günümüzde hastanın, rutin kontrolleri ve ortodonti bölümünde tedavisi devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Keratokistik odontojenik tümör, Dentijeröz Kist, Uniloküler Radyolüsent Lezyon

KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR GROWING AFTER DENTIGEROUS CYSTS: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) is a rare benign odontogenic tumor of the jaws, which arising from the dental lamina or oral epithelial basal cells. It usually grows along the long axis of the bone without any expansion and is detected incidentally during radiographic examination.15-year-old woman was admitted to our clinic in 2013, complaining of painless swelling and tooth displacement. From the dental history of the patient, it has been learned that, the region of the complaint was opereted and histopathologically defined as dentigeroz cyst which is associated with impacted lower left kanin in 2007 and after surgery this impacted tooth erupted normally. Panoramic radiograph of the patient revealed that a unilocular radiolucent lesion, which is compatible with the appearance of KCOT, displaced the roots of the adjacent teeth. Histologic diagnosis of the surgically removed lesion was KCOT. Follow-up and ortodontic treatment of the patient continues at the present time.

Keywords: Keratocystic odontogenic tumor, dentigerous cyst, Unilocular radiolucent lesion

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ÜST ÇENE ARKA GRUP DİŞSİZ HASTALARDA İZLENEN SİNÜS PATOLOJİLERİNİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ VE PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Maksilla posterior bölgedeki dişlerin çekimini takiben; implant ve sinüs augmentasyonu işlemlerinde maksiller sinüslerin görüntülenmesi büyük önem taşır. Maksiller sinüslerde mevcut kronik inflamasyonların sinüs augmentasyonu işleminde başarısızlığa neden olabileceği bildirilmiştir. Dişlerin ve çenelerin rutin incelemelerinde kullanılan panoramik radyografi tekniğinin; maksiller sinüslerin görüntülenmesinde yeterli bir yöntem olmadığı bildirilmesine rağmen, dijital panoramik radyografi ile görüntü kalitesinde artış sağlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde tespit edilen sinüs patolojileri standart kabul edilerek, panoramik radyografi tekniğinin bu patolojileri görüntülemedeki etkinliğinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya Gazi Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı arşivinde hem konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi hem de panoramik radyografisi olan maksilla posterior dişleri ağızda bulunmayan 200 hasta dahil edildi. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografide izlenen patolojiler "patoloji yok, mukozal kalınlaşma, polipoid mukozal kalınlaşma, müköz retansiyon kisti, hava-sıvı seviyesi ve sinonazal polipozis" olarak sınıflandırıldı. Panoramik radyograflar iki ayrı gözlemci tarafından, iki gözlem arasında en az iki haftalık süre olacak şekilde ikişer kez değerlendirildi. Gözlemci içi ve gözlemciler arası uyum ile panoramik radyografi tekniğinin lezyonları görüntülemede etkinliği tespit edildi. Her iki gözlemcinin birinci ve ikinci panoramik radyografik değerlendirmeleri arasında uygulanan Mc Nemar uyum testinde "uyum" tespit edildi. Birinci gözlemcinin her iki değerlendirmede ve ikinci gözlemcinin birinci değerlendirmesinde McNemar uyum testine göre konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi teşhisleriyle istatistiksel olarak uyumlu olduğu ($p>0,05$), bununla birlikte ikinci gözlemcinin ikinci panoramik radyografik değerlendirmesi ile konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi bulguları arasında istatistiksel olarak bir uyum bulunmadığı gözlendi. Sensitivite hesaplarken doğru pozitif sonuçları, doğru pozitif ve yanlış negatif sonuçların toplamına; spesifite hesaplarken, doğru negatif sonuçları yanlış pozitif sonuçlar ve doğru negatif sonuçların toplamına oranlandı. Sağ bölgede ortalama % 57,1 sensitivite, % 62 spesifite ve % 60,2 test geçerliliği tespit edildi. Sol bölge için

panoramik radyografi tekniğinde ortalama % 63,5 sensitivite, % 68,6 spesifite ve % 65,7 test geçerliliği sonucuna ulaşıldı. Bu bulgulara dayanarak panoramik radyografi yönteminin konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi tekniğine oranla, sinüs hastalıklarının teşhisinde yetersiz kaldığı sonucuna ulaşılabilir, bununla birlikte standardize edilmiş yöntemlerle alınmış panoramik radyograflarla yapılacak ileri çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KIBT, Panoramik Radyografi, Paranazal Sinüs

EVALUATION OF SINUS PATHOLOGIES SEEN IN MAXILLARY POSTERIOR EDENTULOUS PATIENTS USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AND PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

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For implant and sinus augmentation procedures subsequent to extraction of maxillary posterior teeth, imaging of the maxillary sinuses have great importance. It is reported that chronic inflamations resident in maxillary sinuses may lead to failures in sinus augmentation operations. Although it is shown that panoramic radiography, which is routinely used for the visualisation of teeth and jaws, is an inadequate technique for the visualisation of maxillary sinuses; advances in image quality is provided with digital panoramic radiography. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of panoramic radiographic technique in the diagnosis of paranasal sinus diseases, as the pathologies seen in cone beam computed tomography are accepted standard. This study included cone beam computed tomography and panoramic radiography scans of 200 maxillary posterior edentulous patients from the archives of Gazi University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology. Pathologies seen in cone beam computed tomography were classified as no pathology, mucosal thickening, polypoid mucosal thickening, mucous retention cyst, air-fluid level and sinonasal polyposis. Panoramic radiographs were evaluated by to seperate observers two times with at least two weeks interval between first and second evaluation. Efficiency of panoramic radiography in diagnosis of lesions was investigated by determining intra and interobserver agreement. In McNemar accordance test there was consistince between first and second evaluations of both observers. First observer in both evaluation and second observer in first examination made compatible diagnoses with cone beam computed tomography diagnoses ($p>0,05$), but there was no statistically significant relationship between cone beam computed tomography diagnoses and second panoramic diagnoses of second observer. To evaluate the sensitivity of panoramic radiography, true positive results were compared with the sum of true positive and false negative results and for the specifity of panoramic radiography true negative results were compared with the sum of true negative and false positive results. Mean 57.1 % sensitivity, 62 % specifity and 60.2 % test validity was observed in right area. Mean 63.5 % sensitivity, 68.6 % specifity and 65.7 % test validity was observed in left area. As a result of evaluation is inadequacy of panoramic radiography compared with cone beam computed tomography in the diagnosis of sinus diseases can be reached; for all that further studies with standardized panoramic radiographs will be helpful to determine the efficiency of this technique in the diagnosis of sinus diseases.

Keywords: CBCT, Panoramic Radiography, Paranasal Sinus

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BÜYÜK SİALOLİTLER: 3 VAKA RAPORU

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Sialolitler (tükürük bezi taşları) hidroksiapatit, amorf kalsiyum fosfat ve diğer minerallerden oluşan idiopatik yumuşak doku kalsifikasyonlarıdır. Tüm tükürük bezlerinde oluşabilirler ancak en sık submandibular bezde görülürler. Asemptomatik olabildikleri gibi özellikle yemek yerken oluşan ağrı, şişlik, tükürük akışında azalma ve ağız açıklığında kısıtlılık gibi semptomlara da neden olabilirler. İçerik ve kalsifikasyon derecelerine bağlı olarak radyolusent veya radyoopak görüntü verirler. Görüntülemede sıklıkla okluzal ve panoramik radyograflar tercih edilir. Çok büyük ve radyolusent olgularda ise bilgisayarlı tomografi, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, sialografi ve ultrason tanı için kullanılan diğer yöntemlerdir. Sialolitler genellikle 5-10 mm arası boyutlarda görülmekte, 10mm'den büyük olanlara ise nadiren rastlanmaktadır. Bu sunumda submandibular ve parotis bezi yerleşimli büyük sialolitler klinik ve radyolojik bulguları ile sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: büyük sialolit, panoramik radyografi, okluzal radyografi, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

GIANT SIALOLITHS: 3 CASE REPORTS

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Sialoliths (salivary calculi) are idiopathic soft tissue calcifications which consist of minerals such as hydroxyapatite, calcium phosphate and other substances. They occur most common in the submandibular gland. Patients with sialoliths may be asymptomatic or have symptoms such as local pain and edema, reduced salivary flow and hampered mouth opening especially at mealtimes. Sialoliths may present as radiolucent or radiopaque depending on their content and calcification. The most common radiographic techniques to diagnose sialoliths are panoramic and occlusal views. Computed tomography, cone beam computed tomography, sialography and ultrasound may be required to locate the giant and radiolucent stones. Sialoliths commonly measure between 5 and 10 mm in size, and all stones over the 10 mm can be reported as sialoliths of unusual size. In this paper giant submandibular and parotid gland sialoliths are presented with their clinic and radiographic features.

Keywords: giant sialolith, panoramic view, occlusal view, cone beam computed tomography

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KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ BULGULARIYLA KERATOKİSTİK ODONTOJENİK TÜMÖR: İKİ VAKA RAPORU

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Giriş: Odontojenik keratokist dental laminadan kaynaklanan noninflamatuar, yüksek rekürrens oranına ve hızlı büyüme potansiyeli olan benign bir tümördür. Sıklıkla mandibulada uniloküler ya da multiloküler radyolusent alanlar şeklinde görülür. Enfekte olmadıkça semptom vermez. Çoğunlukla tesadüfi olarak radyolojik muayene sırasında tespit edilir. Bu posterde klinik bulguları farklı iki

keratokistik odontojenik tümör vakası sunulmuş ve radyolojik bulguları tartışılmıştır. Vaka Sunumu: Sağ mandibulada ağrı ve uyuşukluk şikayetiyle gelen 37 yaşında erkek hastadan alınan panoramik radyografta sağ mandibulada ikinci molar dişin distalinden başlayan incisura mandibulaya kadar uzanan düzgün sınırlı içerisinde septaların izlendiği radyolüsent lezyon belirlendi. Hastadan alınan konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografide (KIBT) lezyonun lingualde kortikal kemikte incelmeye ve destrüksiyona neden olduğu ve mandibular kanalla ilişkili olduğu tespit edildi. İkinci vakamızda kliniğimize ağız kokusu şikayetiyle gelen 18 yaşında kadın hastadan aldığımız panoramik radyografta sol üçüncü molar dişin kronunu içine alan ramus mandibulaya doğru uzanan düzgün scallop tarzda dalgalı sınırları olan multiloküler radyolüsent bir lezyon görüldü. Alınan KIBT'de lezyonun bukkal ve lingualde kortikal kemikte incelmeye, lingualde dekstrüksiyona neden olduğu izlendi. Cerrahi enükleasyon ve küretajı yapılan iki vakanın histopatolojik incelemesi sonucunda keratokistik odontojenik tümör tanısı koyulmuştur. Tartışma: Genellikle herhangi bir belirti vermeden oldukça büyük alanları etkileyebileceğinden hastalardan rutinde panoramik radyograf alınması bu lezyonun göz ardı edilmesine engel olur. Bununla birlikte keratokistik odontojenik tümörün çeneleri etkileyen ameloblastoma, dentigeröz kist gibi lezyonlara benzer radyolojik özellikleri olduğu için ayırıcı tanısının iyi yapılması gereklidir. Ayrıca keratokistik odontojenik tümörün yüksek rekürrens oranı nedeniyle hastaların takiplerinin yapılması önemlidir. Bu raporda sunulan olguların iki yıllık post operatif takiplerinde rekürrens belirlenmemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: keratokistik odontojenik tümör, odontojenik tümör, Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR WITH CBCT FINDINGS: TWO CASE REPORTS

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Introduction: Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) is benign, noninflammatory tumor that arises from rests of the dental lamina and has high rates of recurrence rate, rapid growth potential. It is most commonly occurred in mandible and may appear as a unilocular or multilocular radiolucent area. KCOT is asymptomatic unless infected and often discovered incidentally during the radiographic examination. In this poster, two cases with keratocystic odontogenic tumor that have different clinical findings were presented and radiological findings were discussed. Case Report: A 37- year- old male attended to our clinic with complaints of pain and paresthesia in the right mandibular region. It was detected well-defined radiolucency in which has internal septa that extending from the distal aspect of the mandibular right second molar to mandibular notch on panoramic radiograph. It was determined that lesion caused destruction and thinning of the cortical bone lingually and in relation to the right inferior alveolar nerve on cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). The second case is an 18-year-old female attended to our clinic with a complaint of halitosis. Panoramic radiography revealed a well-defined scalloped multilocular radiolucent lesion extending from around crown of unerupted mandibular left second molar to ramus mandibula. It was detected that the lesion caused thinning of the cortical bone lingually and buccally, destruction lingually on CBCT. Surgical enucleation and curettage were performed. Histopathological examination of the removed tumors led to its diagnosis as KCOT. Discussion: Because KCOT may affect large areas without any symptoms, to take routinely panoramic radiography from patients prevents not be overlooked of this lesion. Since the radiographic appearance of KCOT may resemble that of other odontogenic lesions such as ameloblastoma, dentigerous cysts. Hence differential diagnosis of KCOT should be done well. It is important to follow-up of patients due to high recurrence rates of KCOT. It did not determine a recurrence at two-year follow-up on patients presented in this report.

Keywords: Keratocystic odontogenic tumor, odontogenic tumor, cone beam computed tomography

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NONSENDROMİK BİR HASTADA BİLATERAL DENTİGERÖZ KİST: OLGU SUNUMU

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Dentijeröz kistler, gömülü daimi dişlerin kronları ile ilişkili olan benign odontojenik kistlerdir. Genellikle tek taraflı olarak mandibulada yer alırlar. Bilateral veya multiple dentijeröz kistlerin oluşumu nadirdir ve genellikle mukopolisakkaridoz, bazal cell nevus ve kleidokranial displazi gibi gelişimsel sendromlar ile birlikte görülmektedir. Gelişimsel sendromlardan bağımsız olarak bilateral dentijeröz kistlerin görülmesi son derece nadirdir. Bu nonsendromik vakada 30 yaşında bir kadın hastada, inferior alveolar kanal duvarında destrüksiyona yol açan bilateral dentijeröz kistlerin radyolojik bulguları sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dentijeröz kist, Gelişimsel sendromlar, Odontojenik kist

PATIENT WITH NONSENDROMIC BILATERAL DENTIGEROUS CYSTS: A CASE REPORT

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Dentigerous cysts are benign odontogenic cysts which are associated with the crowns of the impacted permanent teeth. They are usually located unilaterally in the mandible. The formation of bilateral or multiple dentigerous cysts are rare and generally associated with developmental syndromes such as mucopolysaccharidosis, basal cell nevus and cleidocranial dysplasia. The occurrence of bilateral dentigerous cysts in the absence of a developmental syndrome is very rare. The purpose of this paper was to report radiological findings on a nonsyndromic, 30-year-old woman who presented mandibular bilateral dentigerous cysts causing destructions to inferior alveolar canal border.

Keywords: Dentigerous cysts, developmental syndromes, odontogenic cysts

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DAİMİ KANİN VE PREMOLAR DİŞLERİN SÜRMESİNİ ENGELLEYEN COMPOUND ODONTOMA: OLGU SUNUMU

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Benign odontojenik tümörlerin yaygın türü olan odontomalar gerçek neoplazmlardan ziyade gelişimsel anomaliler (hamartom) olarak kabul edilir. Tam gelişmiş odontomalar ağırlıklı olarak mine ve dentinden oluşmaktadır ve değişken miktarda pulpa ve sement dokusu içermektedir. Genellikle asemptomatiktir ve rutin radyografik muayenede tesadüfen tespit edilir. Klinik olarak daimi dişlerin sürmesinde gecikme ve persiste süt dişleri ile birlikte görülür. 30 yaşında kadın hasta, kliniğimize sol üst süt kanin dişinde mobilite şikayeti ile başvurmuştur. Panoramik radyografta, gömülü mezioangüler pozisyonda daimi kanin dişi ve odontoma ile uyumlu radyoopak bir görüntü izlenmiştir. Lezyonun daha ayrıntılı incelenmesi için alınan KIBT görüntülerinde dentisyonda bulunmayan daimi birinci premolar dişin de gömülü olduğu ve odontomanın posteriorunda yer aldığı izlenmiştir. İki daimi dişin gömülü kalması bu vaka raporunu ilgi çekici yapmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hamartom, Odontoma, Odontojenik tümör

COMPOUND ODONTOMA ASSOCIATED WITH UNERUPTED PERMANENT CANINE AND PREMOLAR TEETH: CASE REPORT

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Odontomas are a common type of benign odontogenic tumors and are considered to be developmental anomalies (hamartomas) rather than true neoplasm. Fully developed odontomas consist of mainly enamel and dentin and variable amounts of cementum and pulp tissue. They are usually asymptomatic and mostly detected on routine radiographic examination incidentally. Clinically, they are often associated with delayed eruption of permanent teeth and persistent primary teeth. 30-year-old female patient presented to our clinic with complaints of mobility in the upper left primary canine. In the panoramic radiograph, mesioangulary positioned impacted permanent canine and the radiopaque lesion compatible with odontoma were observed. In the CBCT images of lesion taken for further detailed examination, it was seen that the first premolar was impacted and lying behind the odontoma. Two impacted permanent teeth makes this case report interesting.

Keywords: Hamartom, Odontoma, Odontogenic tumor

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GÖMÜLÜ MAKSİLLER KANİN DİŞLERİN POZİSYONUNUN PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİ VE KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE RETROSPEKTİF OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Daimi maksiller kanin dişler, üçüncü molar dişlerden sonra en fazla gömülü kalan (%1-3) dişlerdir. Bu dişler, komşu dişlerde rezorpsiyona ve çeşitli patolojilere yol açtığı için estetik ve fonksiyonel problemlere neden olabilmektedir. Aynı zamanda, bu dişlerin cerrahi ve ortodontik tedavisi oldukça zordur. Bu nedenle, gömülü maksiller kanin dişlerin, tedavi öncesinde pozisyonunun belirlenmesi, komplikasyonların önlenmesi açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, gömülü maksiller kanin dişlerin pozisyonunu belirlemede, panoramik radyografi ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinin korelasyonunu değerlendirmektir. Çalışmada yaş ortalaması 28 olan 60 hastanın (43 kadın, %71,7; 17 erkek, %28,3) panoramik ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri incelendi. Gömülü maksiller kanin dişlerin bukko-palatinal yöndeki lokalizasyonu, kök gelişim durumu, komşu dişlerdeki kök rezorpsiyonu varlığı ve ilişkisi iki gözlemci tarafından değerlendirildi. Yapılan değerlendirmeler bir ay sonra tekrarlandı. Gözlemci içi ve gözlemciler arası uyumu değerlendirmek için Kappa istatistiği, korelasyonu değerlendirmek için ki-kare ve Wilcoxon Z istatistiği kullanıldı. Gözlemci içi ve gözlemciler arası değerlendirmeler birbiriyle uyumluydu. Tüm değişkenler için panoramik ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark ($p<0.001$) bulundu. Çalışmanın sonuçları, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinin gömülü kanin dişlerin pozisyonunun belirlenmesinde panoramik görüntülerden daha detaylı bilgi verdiğini gösterdi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gömülü maksiller kanin, panoramik radyografi, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

THE RETROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF THE IMPACTED MAXILLARY CANINE TEETH POSITION VIA PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY AND CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Permanent maxillary canine teeth are the most common impacted teeth (1-3%) after the third molars. Impacted maxillary canine teeth can cause aesthetic and functional problems due to resorption of adjacent teeth and several pathologies. Also surgery and orthodontic treatments of these teeth are very difficult. Therefore, determination of the impacted maxillary canine teeth position is important to prevent the complications before the treatment. The aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation between digital panoramic radiography and cone beam computed tomography images for the determination of impacted maxillary canine teeth position. In this study, panoramic and cone beam computed tomography images of 60 patients (43 females, 71.7%; 17 males, 28.3%) with mean age of 28 were examined. The localization of impacted maxillary canine teeth in bucco-palatal direction, root development, the presence of the root resorption in adjacent teeth and the relationship among them were evaluated by two observers. The evaluations were repeated one month later. The intraobserver and interobserver accordance were evaluated by Kappa statistics, and the correlation was evaluated by chi-square and Wilcoxon Z statistics. Intraobserver and interobserver assessments were consistent with each other. Statistically significant differences were found between the panoramic and cone beam computed tomography images for all variables ($p < 0.001$). The results of this study showed that cone beam computed tomography images provided detailed information than panoramic images to determine the position of impacted maxillary canine teeth.

Keywords: Impacted maxillary canine, digital panoramic radiography, cone beam computed tomography.

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NADİR GÖRÜLEN SOKET SKLEROZU: VAKA RAPORU

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Soket sklerozu, diş çekiminden sonra karşılaşılan nadir bir durumdur. Histolojik ve radyolojik olarak çekim soketinde görülen lokalize osteoskleroz olarak tariflenir. Soket sklerozu, çenenin diğer bölgelerinde izlenen sklerotik değişikliklerden farklı bir durumdur. Çünkü soket sklerozu dışında hiçbir osteoskleroz çekim soketinde meydana gelmez. Bu vaka raporunda tam kemik retensiyonlu mandibular 3. Molar diş çekimi sonrası gelişen soket sklerozu sunulmuştur. Geniş bir literatür taraması sonucu geçmişte sunulmuş az sayıda soket sklerozu vakası bulunmuş fakat bu vaka kemik retansiyonlu gömülü diş çekimi sonrası teşhis edildiğinden dolayı literatürdeki tek vaka olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: soket sklerozu, 20 yaş dişi, KIBT

UNCOMMON SOCKET SCLEROSIS: CASE REPORT

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Socket sclerosis is a uncommon entity that occurs after tooth extraction. It has been described radiologically and histologically as a localized osteosclerosis that has been observed on healing site of tooth extraction. Socket sclerosis is a different condition from the other sclerosis of the jaws, because none of osteosclerosis involves tooth extraction sites. In this paper a socket sclerosis that had occured after extraction of a whole bone-retentioned impacted lower third molar, was presented. A few samples of 'socket sclerosis' have found after a wide literature investigation but the case that in this paper is the only example for all literature because of diagnosing after a bone-retentioned impacted lower third molar extraction.

Keywords: Socket sclerosis, third molar, CBCT

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KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ (KIBT) UYGULAMASINDA KARŞILAŞILAN ENTERESAN TESADÜFİ BULGU: VAKA RAPORU

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Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (KIBT) ilk olarak anjiografide kullanılma amacı ile 1982 yılında keşfedilmiştir. 1990'lı yıllarda maksillofasiyal yapıları görüntüleme amacı ile modifiye edilmiştir. Şimdiki yıllarda ise Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (KIBT) uygulamaları diş hekimliğinde en çok implant planlaması, 20 yaş dişi mandibular kanal ilişkisinin tayini başta olmak üzere birçok alanda rutin bir radyografik teknik halini almıştır. Radyolojik olarak kullanımı arttıkça Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi'de (KIBT) rastlanılan tesadüfi bulgular da önem kazanmıştır. Bu raporda 47 yaşında sistemik olarak sağlıklı kadın hastada Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (KIBT) uygulamasında karşılaşılan tesadüfi bir bulgu sunulmuştur. Bu tesadüfi bulgu yıllar önce elde olunan bir myelografi tetkiğinin kalıntısı olan ve intrakranial boşlukta, ekstraaksiyal olarak yer alan dağınık milimetrik hiperdansitelerdir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Myelograf, Konik Işınlı BT, Tesadüfi Bulgu

AN INTERESTING INCIDENTAL FINDING ON CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CBCT) EXAMINATION: A CASE REPORT

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Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) was invented on 1982 for the purpose of using it for anjiography procedure. In 1990s some developments and modifications was done on this technique to use for assesment of maxillofacial region. Although nowadays clinicians use Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) mostly for presurgical assessment of implant surgery, it is also used for detection of relationship mandibular canal and root of third molar, mostly. Incidental findings on Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) became more important with increasing number of Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) surveys for radiological assessment. In this paper, we presented an incidental finding that was detected on Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT)

survey in 47 year-old systemically healthy female patient. This incidental finding was milimetric and scattered densities in intracranial space located as extraaxially as the residue of a myelography procedure that was made years ago.

Keywords: Myelography, Cone Beam CT; Incidental finding

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3 BOYUTLU GÖRÜNTÜLEMENİN 2 BOYUTLU GRAFİLERE ÜSTÜLÜĞÜNÜ GÖSTEREN 2 VAKA RAPORU

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3 boyutlu görüntüleme tekniklerinden biri olan bilgisayarlı tomografi 1950 li yıllarda keşfedilmiş olup bugünkü halini alana kadar birçok değişime uğramıştır. Bilgisayarlı tomografinin diş hekimliğinde kullanılması keşfinden belirli bir süre sonra düşünülmüş, fakat maliyetininin ve radyasyon miktarının yüksek olması sebebiyle diş hekimliğinde kullanımı sınırlanmıştır. 2000'li yılların başlarında maksillofasiyal bölgenin görüntülenmesi için uygun yeni tomografi cihazları geliştirilmiştir. Özellikle konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi dental bölgenin 3 boyutlu görüntülemesini kolaylaştırarak maksillofasiyal görüntülemede önemli role sahip olmuştur. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografinin sağladığı birçok avantajının yanında yumuşak doku görüntülemesindeki yetersizliği ise en büyük dezavantajıdır. Panoramik radyografi ise 1940'lı yılların sonunda ilk defa pratik kullanıma geçmiş bir radyografik yöntem olup maksillofasiyal bölgenin rotasyonel bir x ışını kaynağı ile 2 boyutlu görüntüsünün elde edilmesi esasına dayanır. Orta- alt yüz bölgesinin kemik yapıları hakkında ortalama bir fikir verirken, çeneler açısından radyodiagnostik kalitesi yüksek bir radyografidir. 3 boyutlu yapıların 2 boyuta indirgenip görüntülenmesi esasına dayanan diğer radyograflarda olduğu gibi 3. boyutta yer alan patolojiler hakkında net bir fikir veremeyebilir. Bu raporda intraoral ve panoramik radyografi yöntemleriyle etkeni belirlenememiş dental ağrının sebebinin 6 ay önce çekilen medikal BT aracılığıyla belirlenmiş olduğunu anlatan 2 vaka sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konik ışınlı BT, Medikal BT, 3 boyutlu görüntüleme

TWO CASES REPRESENTS ADVANTAGES OF 3 DIMENSIONAL IMAGING RATHER THAN 2 DIMENSIONAL IMAGING

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Two cases that show the advantage of three dimensional imaging compared with two dimensional graphics Computed Tomography (CT) is a 3 dimensional imaging technique that had invented on early 1950's and many changes and developments had made on this technique. It was though about to use CT on dentistry after discovery of the technique, but it could not be applied those days for its high cost and radiation dose. New CT machines that are appropriate for imaging of maxillofacial region were developed on early 2000's. Especially Cone Beam CT made the three dimensional imaging of dental region more easily and took an important role on maxillofacial region imaging. Although cone beam CT has more advantages, its most important disadvantage is insufficiency on soft tissue imaging. Panoramic radiography was used in practical life firstly on late 1940's and it is based on two dimensional imaging of maxillofacial region by a rotational x-ray source. Although panoramic radiography gives some information about middle and lower facial region, but its radiodiagnostic value is extremely high for the jaws. It cannot give clear information about lesions located on third

dimension as other radiographics that based on reduction of three dimensional structures to two dimensions. In this paper, two cases who had dental pain that could not be explained with intraoral and panoramic radiographics, but the causes were shown already with medical CT 6 mounts ago.

Keywords: CBCT, Medical CT, 3D imaging

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CERRAHİ OLARAK TEDAVİ EDİLMİŞ FLORİD OSSEOZ DİSPLAZİ: VAKA RAPORU

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Florid osseöz displazi, periapikal semental displazinin yaygın formu olup, normal spongiyoz kemiğin fibröz bağ doku zemininde daha yoğun, hücresiz ve amorf kemikle yer değiştirmesi sonucu gelişir. Bazı vakalarda ailesel geçişin de izlendiği florid osseöz displaziyi, periapikal semental displazinin birden fazla bölgede izlenen formu olarak gösterebilmek için gerekli tanımlamalar yapılmamıştır. Fakat 3 veya 4 kadranda izlenebilen periapikal semental displazinin FOD düşündürmesi gerektiği belirtilmiştir. Bir çok vakada da her iki ayrı olgunun da (POD ve FOD) kendine özgü radyografik özelliklerinin görüldüğü gösterilmiştir. Kliniğimize başvuran 36 yaşındaki sistemik olarak sağlıklı kadın hastanın sağ ve sol mandibulada şiddetli ağrı şikayetine yönelik yapılan muayenesi sonucu her iki çenede de FOD benzeri oluşumlara rastlanıldı. Her iki tarafta da ağrıya sebep olabilecek her hangi başka bir dental kaynak tespit edilemedi. Hastanın konforunu sağlamak amaçlı endike olmamasına rağmen lezyonlar cerrahi yaklaşımla eksize edildi. Hastanın 1 yıllık radyografik takibinde normal kemik iyileşmesi dışında her hangi bir durum tespit edilmedi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Florid osseoz displazi, cerrahi tedavi, osseöz displazi

FLORID OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA THAT TREATED WITH SURGICAL APPROACH: CASE REPORT

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Florid Osseous Dysplasia is a widespread form of Periapical Osseous Dysplasia this normal cancellous bone is replaced with dense, acellular amorphous bone in a background of fibrous connective tissue. In some cases with FOD, a familial trend can be seen. There is no clear definition indicates when multiple regions of POD should be termed FOD. However, if POD is identified in three or four quadrants or is extensive throughout one jaw, it usually is considered to be FOD. In many cases, both POD and FOD radiological features can be identified in same patient. In our case systemically healthy 36 year-old female patient referred to our clinic because an ache that effect both sides of her mandible. According to the radiological examination, fibro-osseous lesions had diagnosed on both side of mandible on molar regions. No other dental-ache cause could find. Surgical excision had planned for relieve patient's complaints. There is no pathological radiographic finding on 1-year-termed routine radiographic examination.

Keywords: Florid Osseous Dysplasia, surgical approach, Osseous Dysplasia

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HATALI BİR PROTEZ UYGULAMASI: OLGU SUNUMU

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Dental protezler çiğneme, konuşma ve estetik özelliklerin sağlanması, mevcut dokuların ise sağlığının korunması amacıyla yapılan apareylerdir. Protetik uygulamalar, uzun ve yorucu diş hekimliği eğitimi sonucunda öğrenilmektedir. Ancak bu uygulamalar ne yazık ki eğitim almamış kişiler tarafından da yasal olmayan yollarla yapılmaktadır. Bu sahteciler tarafından yapılan tedaviler sonucu ise hastalar birçok risk ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Özellikle enfeksiyon kontrolünün ve öneminin bilinmemesi çapraz enfeksiyona, dentoalveolar anatomi, morfoloji ve fonksiyonların bilinmemesi ise diş ve çevre dokuları da içine alan komplike sorunların ortaya çıkmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu sunumda sahte diş hekimi tarafından yapılan, soğuk akrilik ile mevcut dişlerin üzerine sabitlenen akrilik total protez olgusu, dentofasiyal etkileri ve klinik bulguları ile sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: hatalı protez, sahtecilik, dentofasiyal etkiler

AN ERRONEOUS DENTURE APPLICATION: A CASE REPORT

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Dentures are apparatus that are made to provide mastication, speech, aesthetic and to maintain the health of existing dental structures. Dental prosthesis applications are learnt after a long and hard dentistry education. Unfortunately untutored persons also do these applications in illegal ways. Patients who are treated by these counterfeiters come up against too many risks such as cross-infection (especially when infection control and its importance are not carried out) and complex problems that include dental and surrounding tissues (when dentoalveolar anatomy, morphology and functions are not known).In this presentation a total acrylic denture that is fixed to existing teeth with cold acrylic made by a counterfeiter dentist is presented with its dentofacial effects and clinical findings.

Keywords: erroneous denture, counterfeiter, dentofacial effects

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RATLARDA GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN ORTOPEDİK MAKSİLLER SUTUR GENİŞLETMESİNDE BORİK ASİT, PROPOLİS VE OZON TERAPİNİN ETKİLERİ

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Giriş: Bu radyografik deneysel çalışmanın amacı, ratlarda interpremaksiller sutur genişletmesinde borik asit, propolis ve ozon terapinin kemik formasyonu üzerine etkilerini değerlendirmektir. Metod: 50-60 günlük Wistar cinsi 48 adet rat 4 eşit gruba ayrıldı (kontrol ve deney grupları). Her gruptaki deneklere maksiller keser dişlere yerleştirilen helikal springler vasıtasıyla ekspansiyon süresi 5 gün boyunca 50 cN kuvvet uygulandı. Deney gruplarına borik asit, propolis ve ozon terapi uygulandı ve kontrol grubundaki 12 hayvana ise 0.1 ml serum fizyolojik tatbik edildi. Radyografik değerlendirme, deney ve kontrol grupları genel anestezi altındayken ekspansiyon sonrası (5. gün) ilk konik ışınlı

bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) taraması (T1); çalışmanın 15. günü ikinci KIBT (retansiyondan 10 gün sonra) (T2), relaps sonrası çalışmanın 22. günü üçüncü KIBT (NewTom 5G, FP, Quantitative Radiology Verona, Italy) ile ventral pozisyonda alındı. Sutural bölgedeki kemik yoğunluğu (Hounsfield Unit) ve formasyonu radyolojik olarak SimPlant Pro 15.0 yazılım programı (Materialise, Leuven, Belgium) kullanılarak değerlendirildi. İstatistiksel karşılaştırmalar Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Fisher's LSD testleri ile değerlendirildi. Bulgular: Tüm gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılıklar bulundu ($p<0.001$). Borik asit, propolis ve ozon gruplarında T1, T2 ve T3 dönemlerinde kontrol grubuyla karşılaştırıldığında anlamlı derecede daha yoğun kemik seviyesi gözlendi. Tedavi periyodunda deney grupları arasında anlamlı farklılık gözlenmedi. Sonuçlar: Radyolojik ölçümler deney gruplarında kemik yapısının daha gelişmiş/yoğun olduğunu göstermiştir. Borik asit, propolis ve ozon terapi interpremaksiller sutur bölgesinde erken ve geç dönem kemik rejenerasyonunda olumlu etkiler meydana getirmekte ve rutin maksiller ekspansiyon uygulamalarında özellikle retansiyon süresinin kısaltılmasında yararlı olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, borik asit, propolis, ozon, rat.

EFFECTS OF BORIC ACID, PROPOLIS AND OZONE THERAPY ON ORTHOPEDICALLY EXPANDED MAXILLARY SUTURE IN RATSEFFECTS OF BORIC ACID, PROPOLIS AND OZONE THERAPY ON ORTHOPEDICALLY EXPANDED MAXILLARY SUTURE IN RATS

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Introduction: The aim of this radiological experimental study was to evaluate the effects of boric acid, propolis and ozone therapy on bone formation in response to the expansion of the interpremaxillary suture in rats. Methods: Fourty-eight, 50- to 60-day-old Wistar rats were divided into four equal groups (control and experimentals). Both groups were subjected to expansion for 5 days, and 50 cN force was applied to the maxillary incisors with a helical spring during the expansion. Experimental groups were treated with boric acid, propolis and ozone therapy and twelve control animals received 0.1 ml physiologic saline solution. For radiographic evaluation, after expansion (5th day) of the experimental and control groups under anesthesia first tomography was performed (T1); after retention (to apply retention for 10 days) 15th day of the study second tomography was performed (T2), after relapse 22 days of study third tomography was performed with CBCT device (NewTom 5G, FP, Quantitative Radiology Verona, Italy) in the ventral position of all rats. Bone formation in the sutural area was evaluated radiologically, including the amount of bone density (Hounsfield Unit) using SimPlant Pro 15.0 Software (Materialise, Leuven, Belgium) database. Statistical comparisons were performed using one-way ANOVA, and Fisher's LSD tests. Results: Significant differences were found between the all groups ($p<0.001$). Boric acid Group, Propolis Group and Ozone Group are significantly high bone density level compared with Control Group at T1, T2, and T3. And there are no significantly differences between experimental groups at treatment periods. Conclusions: Bone radiological measurements revealed that bone architecture in the experimental groups were improved. Boric acid, propolis and ozone therapy have positive effects on early and late phase of bone regeneration in the interpremaxillary suture in response to expansion and they may be beneficial especially in reducing retention period of routine maxillary expansion procedures.

Keywords: CBCT, boric acid, propolis, ozone, rat

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NADİR LOKALİZASYONA SAHİP KALSİFİYE EPİTELYAL ODONTOJENİK (PİNDBORG) TÜMÖR: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Kalsifiye epitelyal odontojenik tümör, malign formasyon gösterebilen, iyi huylu (benign) bir neoplazmdır. Görülme sıklığı tüm odontojenik tümörlerin %1'inden azdır. Lokal yıkıcı potansiyeli, büyük kemik defektlerine yol açabilmektedir. Büyük oranda asemptomatik seyreden ve özellikle posterior mandibulada gözlenen kalsifiye epitelyal odontojenik tümör, çene kemiklerinde, herhangi bir cinsiyet ayrımı gözetmeksizin, özellikle dördüncü ve beşinci dekatlarda daha sık gözlenir. Klinik muayenesinde intra veya extra oral ekspansiyon gözlenebilir. Özellikle sürmemiş veya gömülü kalmış bir diş ile birlikte görülür. Ender olarak parestezi ile birlikte seyredebilir. Radyolojik olarak iyi sınırlı, tek veya çok odaklı kemik erime alanları şeklinde görülür. Uzun süreli vakalarda serpilmiş kum tanesi şeklinde radyoopak lekeler görülür. Bu tümörün röntgende erken evrede odontojenik keratokist, ameloblastoma ve dentigeröz kistler ile, geç evrede adenomatoid odontojenik tümör, odontojenik miksoma, ameloblastik fibroma, ameloblastik fibro-odontoma, dentigeröz kist, ossifiye fibroma ve santral dev hücreli granuloma ile ayırıcı tanısı yapılabilir. Bu olgu 32 yaşında pindborg tümörlü erkek hastanın klinik, radyolojik, histopatolojik durumunu ve bunu takiben tedavisini içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KEOT, pindborg, iyi huylu, tümör, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

UNCOMMON LOCATION OF THE CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC (PINDBORG) TUMOR: A CASE REPORT WITH REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) is a benign neoplasm that accounts for less than 1% of all odontogenic tumors, but its local destructive potential may lead to the formation of major bone defects. CEOT mostly occurs in the posterior mandible and most frequent found in fourth and fifth decades, without gender predilection. In intraoral examination CEOT may manifest as asymptomatic swelling that causes slow bone expansion; definitely associated with unerupted or impacted tooth. Rarely associated with paresthesia. Radiographic differentials of CEOT in early stages include odontogenic ceratocyst, ameloblastoma and dentigerous cyst. In later stages adenomatoid odontogenic tumor, partially mineralized odontoma, odontogenic myxoma, ameloblastic fibroma, ameloblastic fibro-odontoma, dentigerous cyst, ossifying fibroma and central giant cell granuloma, calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor, ameloblastic fibro-odontoma should be considered in the radiographic differential diagnosis. This report documents a case of CEOT in a 32-year-old male and the clinical, radiographic, and histopathologic findings of this condition and treatment are described.

Keywords: CEOT, pindborg, benign, tumor, cone beam computed tomography.

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KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİYLE FORAMEN MENTALE LOKASYONUNUN 10-70 YAŞ ARALIĞINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Cinsiyete ve bulunduğu tarafa göre foramen mentalenin(FM) lokasyonunu, çevre anatomik yapılara vertikal olarak uzaklığını, FM'nin vertikal ve horizontal olarak büyüklüğünün belirlenmesidir. Materyal-metod: Çalışmamız retrospektif olarak 10-70 yaş arasında 107 erkek 103 bayan olmak üzere toplam 210 kayıtlı konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) görüntüsüyle ile yapıldı. panoramic ve çapraz-kesitsel görüntülerden sağ ve sol FM'nin lokasyonu belirlendi. cross-section görüntülerinde sağ ve sol tarafta FM üst kenarının alveol kret kenarına, FM alt kenarının mandibula alt kenarına ve FM'nin vertikal uzunluğu ölçüldü. Aksiyel kesitsel görüntülerden FM'nin horizontal uzunluğu ölçüldü. İstatistiksel değerlendirme için student T testi ve ki-kare testi kullanıldı. Bulgular: FM'nin lokasyonunun erkek ve bayanlarda farklı olduğu(p=0,000) Bayanlarda genelde 1. ve 2. Premolar arasında, erkeklerde 2. Premolar hizasında lokalize olduğu belirlendi. FM lokasyonunun sağ ve solda farklı olmadığı bulundu. (p=0,436). FM'nin çevre anatomik yapılara uzaklığı bütün ölçümlerde bayanlarda erkeklerden daha düşük bulundu. (p=0,000) FM'nin horizontal büyüklüğü solda sağa göre daha az bulundu(p=0,000). Sonuç: FM'nin hem pozisyonunun hem çevre anatomik yapılara uzaklığının bilinmesi cerrahi operasyonlarda oldukça faydalı bilgiler sunmakla beraber parestezi gibi komplikasyonların önlenmesini sağlayacaktır. Özellikle FM'nin çevre anatomik yapılara uzaklığıyla ilgili daha çok çalışma yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: foramen mentale lokasyonu, KIBT, Foramen mentalenin çevre anatomik yapılara uzaklığı

EVALUATION OF MENTAL FORAMEN LOCALIZATION AT 10-70 AGE RANGE WITH CONE-BEAM COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY

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Purpose: Evaluation of mental foramen(MF) localization, vertically distance to the between MF and surrounding anatomical structures, vertically and horizontally size of MF. Materials and Methods: Our Retrospective study was performed with at 10-70 age range 107 male and 103 female totally 210 registered cone-beam computer tomography (CBCT) images. Localization of right and left MF was determined by panoramic and cross-section images. Between upper border of MF and border of alveal crest, between lower border of MF and lower border of mandible and vertical size of MF was measured on cross-section images both right and left side of mandible. Horizontal size of MF was measured on axial section both right and left side of mandible. student T testi and ki-kare test were performed for statistical analysis. Results: Localization of MF was found difference for female and male (p=0,000) . Common localization of MF was found between 1. and 2. Premolar in famale. MF was most commonly located in line with the longitudinal axis of the second premolar in male.

Localization of MF wasn't found difference according side of mandible (right or left) (p=0,436) distance to the surrounding anatomical structures of MF was found lower in female at all measurements (p=0,000). Horizontal size of MF has found lower ın left side of mandible. Conclusion: Knowing both localization of MF and distance to the surrounding anatomical structures of MF Present useful information for prevent complication such as paresthesia. Particularly more studies should be performed about distance to the surrounding anatomical structures of MF

Keywords: foramen mentale location, CBCT, distance between foramen mentale and surrounding anatomical structures

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GÖMÜLÜ ALT ÜÇÜNCÜ MOLAR İLE İNFERİOR ALVEOLAR KANAL ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ VE DİJİTAL PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Amaç: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) görüntüleri üzerinde gömülü alt üçüncü molar (GAÜM) ile inferior alveolar kanal (İAK) arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek ve KIBT bulguları ile dijital panoramik radyografi (DPR)'deki göstergeler arasındaki bağlantıyı değerlendirmek. Materyal ve Metot: Bu retrospektif çalışma DPRde İAKa yakın ilişki gösteren, 68 hastada izlenen 104 GAÜMı kapsamaktadır. Rood ve Shehab'ın kriterlerine göre radyografik belirtiler açısından DPG görüntüleri değerlendirildi ve GAÜM ve İAK arasındaki vertikal ilişki belirlendi. AKnın GAÜMa göre anatomik pozisyonu (lingual, bukkal, inferior veya interradiküler) ve aralarındaki ilişki (ayrık, temasta veya ilişkili-içerisinde) KIBT görüntülerinde incelendi. KIBTde İAKın kortikal sınır kaybı, DPRde belirtilerin görülmesi ile karşılaştırıldı. İstatistiksel analizler Ki-kare testi, Fisher kesin testi ve Spearman korelasyon analizi kullanılarak yapıldı. Bulgular: DPGde belirlenen, köklerin koyulaşması, köklerin/İAKın daralması, İAKın doğrultusundan sapması, İAKın beyaz hattında kesinti, KIBTde İAKın kortikal sınır kaybı ile istatistiksel olarak ilişkili bulundu($p<0,05$). DPRde iki veya daha fazla belirti varlığı, kortikal sınır olmaması olasılığını istatistiksel olarak artırdı ve herhangi bir belirtinin olmayışı, KIBTde GAÜM ile İAK arasında kemik varlığı ile ilişkilendi. DPR üzerinde GAÜM ve İAK arasındaki vertikal ilişki, KIBTde GAÜM ile İAK arasındaki ilişkiyi belirleyen bulgular ile istatistiksel olarak bağlantılı bulundu.($p<0,0001$) Sonuç: Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, DPGde Rood ve Shehab'ın kriterleri ve GAÜM ve İAK arasında derin vertikal ilişkinin varlığı ile KIBTde İAKın kortikal sınır kaybı arasında anlamlı bir ilişki göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, bu belirtiler DPG üzerinde tespit edildiğinde, daha kesin tanı için KIBT incelemesi önerilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT), dijital panoramik radyografi, inferior alveolar kanal, gömülü alt üçüncü molar

EVALUATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN IMPACTED LOWER THIRD MOLAR AND INFERIOR ALVEOLAR CANAL: A COMPARISON OF CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AND DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

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Objective: To define the relationship between the impacted lower third molar (ILTM) and the inferior alveolar canal (IAC) on cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) images and to evaluate the

correlation between the CBCT findings with signs on digital panoramic radiography (DPR). Materials and Methods: This retrospective study include 104 ILTMs, viewed in 68 patients, displaying close relation to the IAC on DPR. DPR images were evaluated for radiographic signs according to Rood and Shehab's criterias and the vertical relationship between ILTM and IAC were assessed. The anatomical position of the IAC with respect to ILTM (lingual, buccal, inferior or interradicular) and relationship between them (separated, contacted or involved) were examined on CBCT images. The loss of cortication of IAC on CBCT was compared to observing presence of the signs on DPR. The statistical analysis was performed using the Chi-square test, Fisher's exact test and Spearman correlation analysis. Results: Darkening of the roots, narrowing of the roots/IAC, diversion of the IAC and interruption of the white lines of the IAC defined on DPR were statistically associated with the loss of cortication of IAC on CBCT ($p<0,05$). Presence of two or more signs on DPR, statistically increased the possibility of absence of cortication and the lack of any sign was associated with the presence of the bone between ILTM and IAC on CBCT. The vertical relation between ILTM and IAC on DPR was statistically correlated with the findings determining the relation between ILTM and IAC on CBCT ($p<0,0001$). Conclusion: The results of the present study exhibit a significant association between the presence of Rood and Shehab's criterias and deep vertical relation between ILTM and IAC on DPR, and the loss of cortication of IAC on CBCT. However when these sings identify on DPR, CBCT examination is recommended for more accurate diagnosis.

Keywords: Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT), digital panoramic radiography, inferior alveolar canal, impacted mandibular third molar

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SERVİKAL LENF NODU KALSİFİKASYONU: OLGU RAPORU

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Servikal lenf nodu kalsifikasyonu Servikal lenf nodu kalsifikasyonları; kronik enflamasyon gösteren lenf nodüllerinde, lenfoid dokunun kalsiyum tuzları ile yer değiştirmesi sonucu oluşan, diş hekimliği pratiğinde panoramik radyograflarda da karşımıza çıkabilen, lokalizasyon olarak karotid arter kalsifikasyonu ve tükürük bezi kalsifikasyonları ile de karıştırılabilen nadir durumlardır. Bu kalsifikasyonlar genellikle asemptomatiktir ve çeşitli bening ve malign hastalıkların göstergesi olabilmektedir. Bu vakada dental problemlerden dolayı kliniğimize başvuran 47 yaşındaki hastanın alınan panoramik radyografisinde tesadüfi olarak farkedilen bilateral karotis bölgesinde lokalize kalsifiye odakların dental voumetrik tomografi ve ultrasonografi bulguları sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KIBT, lenf nodu kalsifikayonu

CERVICAL LYMPH NODE CALFICICATIONS: CASE REPORTS

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Cervical Lymph Node Calcification Cervical lymph node calcifications are rare conditions, which occur in lymph nodules showing chronic inflammation and happen as a result of lymphoid tissue's replacing with calcium salts, and also confronting us in the practice of dentistry and panoramic radiographies. Cervical lymph node calcifications are also confused with carotid artery calcifications as being localizations and salivary gland calcifications. These calcifications are usually asymptomatic and can be signs of benign and malign diseases. In this case the findings of a patient who is 47 and applied for our clinic are presented. Localized calcific focuses in bilateral radiography of this patient, which were accidentally realized, and dental voumetric tomography and ultrasonography of these findings are also presented.

Keywords: CBCT, Lymph node calcifications

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SUBMANDİBULAR BEZDE DEV TÜKÜRÜK TAŞI

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Sialolit, tükürük bezlerinin en sık görülen hastalıklarından biridir. Submandibular bezde görülme sıklığı %85tir. Genelde 1-10mm arası değişen uzunlukta görülürler. Fakat nadiren 15 mm den daha uzun olurlar. Diş hekimliğinde kullanılan konvansiyonel radyografi cihazları ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi ile görülebilirler(KIBT). Bu olgu sunumunda da sialolit görüntüleme yöntemlerinden biri olan KIBT ile büyük bir sialolit(41.25x15x10 mm) rapor edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Submandibular tükürük bezi, sialolit, KIBT

HUGE SUBMANDIBULAR SALIVARY GLAND STONE

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Sialolithiasis is the most common disease of salivary glands. Submandibular gland frequency is seen 85 %. The sialolith usually is measured between1-10mm. They are rarely measured more than 15 mm. Conventional radiography and cone-beam computed tomography can be used to sialolithiasis diagnose in dentistry. In this case report a large sialoliths (41x15x10 mm) has been reported with CBCT which is one of the sialoliths imaging.

Keywords: Submandibular salivary gland, sialolith, CBCT

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FİBROOSSEOZ HASTALIKLARIN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Fibroosseöz hastalıklar sağlıklı kemiğin çeşitli derecede mineralizasyon gösterdiği sınıflandırmasının tam yapılamadı. Bu hastalıkta benign fibröz dokuyla kemik yer değiştirmektedir.. Bu retrospektif çalışmamızda 2009-2013 yılları arasında üniversitemize başvuran kişiler ve biyopsi sonucuna göre fibröz displazi(1), ossifying fibroma (2) ve oldukça nadir görülen, Klinik davranış karakteri olarak bening fibröz lezyonlar ile fibrosarkom arasında çeşitlilik gösterebilen fibromatozis(1) teşhişi edilen 4 vakanın CBCT ile farklı kesitlerde radyografik değerlendirmesi yapıldı

Anahtar Kelimeler: fibröz displazi, fibromatozis, ossifying fibroma, KIBT

ASSESSMENT OF FIBROOSSEOUS DISEASES WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPH

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Fibroosseöz diseases that show various degree of mineralization of bone healthy cannot be made complete classification. In this disease, the bone replace with benign fibrous tissue. In this retrospective study, individuals who referred to our department of Oral Diagnosis and Radiology between 2009-2013 years and according to the result of the biopsy Fibrous Dysplasia (1), ossifying fibroma (2) and fibramotosis(1) that seen quite rare, recognized between benign fibrous lesions and fibrosarcoma as clinical character. totally 4 different cases were evulated with CBCT different sections

Keywords: Fibrous Dysplasia, fibramotosis, ossifying fibroma, CBCT

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AMELOBLASTOMANIN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Ameloblastomalar, radiküler kistlerden sonra çenelerde 2. sıklıkla görülen lokal agresif odontojenik bir tümördür. Genelde hayatın 3.-5. Dekatlarında görülmesine karşın uniksitik ameloblastomalar 2.-3. Dekatlarda görülür. Tümörün radyografik olarak değerlendirilmesi lezyonun ön tanısında oldukça önemlidir. Ameloblastoma kök rezorpsiyonu yapabilen ve dişlerde yer değiştirmeye yol açabilen, expansif tarzda büyüyen sınırları düzgün bir tümördür. Bu olgu sunumunda 2009-2011 yılları arası fakültemize başvuran biyopsi raporuna göre ameloblastoma teşhişi alan 4 hastanın Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi ile farklı kesitlerdeki durumunu değerlendirmeyi amaçladık

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ameloblastoma, KIBT, kortikal devamlılık

ASSESSMENT OF AMELOBLASTOMA WITH CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPH

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Ameloblastoma is a locally aggressive odontogenic tumor which is second most common after radicular cysts of the jaws. In general, Ameloblastoma is seen in third and fifth decade of life, whereas unicystic ameloblastoma is seen in the second and third decades. Radiographic evaluation of the tumor is important in the pre-diagnosis. Ameloblastoma is well- defined tumor which may displacement of teeth, resorb teeth and expand the cortical bone. In this case report, it aimed to evaluate ameloblastoma diagnosed (result of biopsy report) 4 patients who referred Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department of our faculty between 2009-2011 years with CBCT.

Keywords: Ameloblastoma, CBCT, cortical regularity

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KESİT KALINLIĞININ LİNGUAL FORAMEN VE LİNGUAL KANALIN GÖRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNE ETKİSİ

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Amaç: Dental volümetrik tomografi (DVT) görüntülerinin farklı kesit kalınlıklarında elde edilen rekonstrüksiyonları kullanılarak lingual foramen ve kanalının görülebilirliğini değerlendirmektir. Yöntem: 50 hastadan elde edilen DVT görüntülerinden 5 farklı kesit kalınlığında rekonstrükte görüntüler elde edildi (76µm, 229µm, 382µm, 535µm ve 1.3mm). Elde edilen 1000 görüntü 4 gözlemci tarafından lingual foramen ve kanalının görülebilirliği açısından 5 seviyeli skala kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Kesit kalınlığı ve anatomik oluşumlar arasındaki farklar Kruskall Wallis, Wilcoxon işaretli sıra sayıları ve Tek örnek işaret testleri kullanılarak karşılaştırıldı ($p<0.05$). Gözlemciler arası uyum Fleiss kappa ile saptandı. Bulgular: Lingual foramen ve kanalının görülebilirliği, çalışmaya dahil edilen tüm kesit kalınlıkları için farklılık gösterdi ($p<0.05$). Lingual foramen ve kanalının en iyi görüldüğü kesit en ince kesit iken, en kötü sonucu veren ise en kalın kesit idi. Kesit kalınlığı arttıkça, farklı kesit kalınlıklarına ait görülebilirlik skorları arasındaki fark da artış gösterdi ($p<0.05$). Tüm kesit kalınlıkları için orta dereceli-makul aralığında idi. İlk üç kesit kalınlığı için görülebilirlik seviyesi iyi'den kabul edilebilir'e değişti. Bununla birlikte, görülebilirlik skorlarına ait medyan değer, en ince iki kesit için gözlemciler arasında yüksek değişkenlik gösterirken ($p<0.001$), diğer kesitlerde değişkenlik bulunmadı. ($p>0.05$). Sonuç: Kesit kalınlığı, DVT görüntülerinde anatomik oluşumların görülebilirliğini etkileyen bir faktördür. Lingual foramen ve lingual kanal gibi anatomik oluşumların görülebilirliği açısından ince kesit kalınlıkları daha iyi sonuç vermekle birlikte, kesit kalınlığı azaldıkça gözlemciler arası uyum da azalmaktadır. Bu nedenle, anatomik oluşumların görülebilirliği açısından en uygun kesit kalınlığının seçimi diyagnostik amaca uygun olarak belirlenmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: lingual foramen, görülebilirlik, kesit kalınlığı, dental volümetrik tomografi

EFFECT OF SLICE THICKNESS ON THE VISIBILITY OF LINGUAL FORAMEN AND LINGUAL CANAL

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Objective: To evaluate the visibility of lingual foramen and lingual canal on cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) images using different slice thicknesses. Methods: Original CBCT images taken from 50 patients were reconstructed to produce images with five different slice thicknesses (76µm, 229 µm, 382 µm, 535 µm and 1.3mm). Total of 1000 images were evaluated by 4 observers for the visibility of lingual foramen and canal using a 5-graded scale. The differences in visibility among various slice thicknesses were determined by Kruskall Wallis, Wilxocon signed-rank and One-sample sign tests ($p<0.05$). Fleiss kappa was used for inter-rater reliability. Results: The visibility of lingual foramen was significantly different for each slice thickness ($p<0.05$). The slice thickness which presented the best visibility for both lingual foramen and canal was the thinnest slice; while the worst visibility was obtained with the thickest slice. The difference in visibility scores of consecutive slices increased as the slices gets thicker ($p<0.05$). ranged between fair to moderate for all slice thicknesses. The difference in visibility grade changed from good to acceptable among first three slices. However, the median of visibility scores for different slice thicknesses showed high variability between observers for the two thinnest slices ($p<0.001$), while no difference was observed for the remaining slices ($p>0.05$). Conclusion: Slice thickness affects the visibility of anatomic structures in CBCT images. For the visualization of delicate structures such as lingual foramen and lingual canal thinner

slices may be of value however, as the slice thickness decreases the agreement between observers decrease as well. Therefore, the best slice thickness for visibility of anatomic structures should be task dependent.

Keywords: lingual foramen, visibility, slice thickness, cone beam computed tomography

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DERİN GÖMÜLÜ DİŞ ÇEKİMİ ÖNCESİ KONİK IŞINLI BT GÖRÜNTÜLEMENİN ÖNEMİ: İKİ OLGU SUNUMU

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Derin gömülü dişlerin çekimi sırasında kemik osteotomisini dolayısı ile mandibulada fazladan kemik kaldırılmasını gerektiren durumlar ortaya çıkabilmekte ve bu işlem olası bir çene fraktürüne neden olabilmektedir. Birçok olguda 2-boyutlu (2B) görüntüleme teknikleri ile yapılan değerlendirme klinisyen için yetersiz kalmakta ve cerrahi öncesi gömülü dişin çene kemiği içindeki pozisyonun belirlenmesi için 3-boyutlu (3B) görüntüler çok değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Bu vaka serisi iki olgunun operasyon öncesi 2B panaromik radyografi ve 3B konik ışınlı tomografi görüntüleri arasındaki farklılıkları ve cerrahi öncesi 3B görüntülemenin önemini vurgulamaktır. Derin yerleşimli 1. molar dişin operatif çekiminin sunulduğu birinci olgunun panaromik radyografisinde mandibular kanal ile dişin yakın ilişkisi olduğu gözlendi. Ancak, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi değerlendirmesinde dişin bukkal pozisyonda gömülü olduğu saptandı ve bu nedenle dişin çekiminde kemik kaybını en aza indirgemek için 'bone splitting' tekniği kullanıldı. İkinci olgunun panaromik görüntüsünde ise 2. ve 3. molar dişler ile yakın ilişkili olarak gözlenen 9 numaralı molar dişin çekimi sunulmaktadır. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde dişin bukkal pozisyonda yerleşimli olduğu saptandı ve bu bulgu sonucunda piezocerahi aleti kullanılarak çekim gerçekleştirildi. Bu olgular sonucu elde edilen bulgular gömülü dişlerin pozisyonunu belirlemede konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografinin lokalizasyon açısından doğru bilgi sağladığını göstermektedir. Bu bilgi cerrahların farklı tedavi seçeneklerini değerlendirmesinde büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu nedenle, derin gömülü diş çekimi öncesi en uygun ve en az travmatik olan cerrahi yaklaşımı belirlemek üzere konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleme mutlaka önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: gömülü diş çekimi; konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi; panaromik radyografi

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONE BEAM CT FINDINGS BEFORE REMOVAL OF DEEPLY IMPACTED TOOTH: REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Removal of deeply impacted tooth from mandible with bone osteotomy may necessitate removal of extra bone and this procedure may create possible fracture of a jaw. In such cases two-dimensional (2D) imaging is inadequate for the clinician while the use of three-dimensional (3D) imaging provides valuable information for the determination of the position of impacted tooth within the jawbone. This report demonstrates the differences between preoperative imaging findings of 2D panoramic radiographs and 3D cone beam CT and the importance of using 3D images before the surgery. The first case presents removal of deeply impacted first molar tooth in a close relationship with the mandibular canal as observed on the panoramic radiograph. However, CBCT evaluation showed that tooth was located in the buccal position and therefore bone splitting technique was used to remove it to minimize bone loss. Second case presents the removal of a ninth molar tooth in the right mandibular angle which was in close relationship with the second and third molar teeth as seen on panoramic radiography; however it was observed to be in the buccal position in CBCT images and piezosurgery

devices was preferred to remove it. These results signify that cone beam CT provides accurate information about location of the impacted teeth. This information is of great importance for surgeons to consider different treatment options. Therefore, cone beam CT should be recommended before removal of deeply impacted tooth for the most adequate and non-traumatic surgical approach.

Keywords: impacted tooth removal, cone beam CT, radiography, panoramic

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POST-TRAVMATİK KONDİLER HİPERPLAZİNİN RADYOLOJİK OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: OLGU SUNUMU

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Amaç: Kondiler hiperplazi, kondillerin aşırı büyümesiyle karakterize olan nadir bir mandibuler malformasyondur. Etkeni bilinmemekle birlikte lokal dolaşım sorunları, endokrinal bozukluklar ve travmanın olası etiyolojik faktörler olduğu düşünülmektedir. Adolesan dönemde gelişmekte olan iki kondilden birinde büyümenin hızlanmasıyla ya da genel iskeletsel büyümenin durmasından sonra kondilin büyümesi nedeniyle oluşabilen kondiler hiperplazi fasiyal asimetri, prognatizm, çapraz kapanış ve açık kapanışla birlikte görülebilmektedir. Sunulan olguda post-travmatik kondiler hiperplazi saptanan bir hastanın radyolojik bulguları sunulmaktadır. Olgu: Ağız açıklığındaki kısıtlılık ve fonksiyon kaybı nedeniyle kliniğe başvuran ve herhangi bir sistemik hastalık saptanmayan 60 yaşındaki kadın hasta, anamnezinde geçirilmiş travma öyküsü bildirmektedir. Klinik muayenede sağ temporomandibuler eklemde ağrı, hareket kısıtlılığı ve alt çenede sola deviasyon belirlenen hastadan panoramik ve dental volumetrik tomografi (DVT) görüntüleri elde edilmiştir. Yapılan radyolojik değerlendirmeler sonucunda tek taraflı kondil hiperplazisi tanısı konan hasta, tedavi amacıyla Ege Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Plastik ve Rekonstrüktif Cerrahi A.D'na yönlendirilmiştir. Sonuç: Sunulan olguda, kondiler hiperplazinin teşhis ve değerlendirmesinde rutin radyolojik tetkiklerin yanı sıra DVT'nin ayırıcı tanı ve tedavi planlamasında katkısı bildirilmektedir. Maloklüzyon ve fasiyal asimetri gibi klinik bulgular kondiler hiperplaziyi düşündürmesine rağmen DVT kullanarak yapılan doğrusal ve açısal ölçümler maksilla ve diğer kafa-yüz kemiklerinin etkilenip etkilenmediğinin belirlenmesinde önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kondiler hiperplazi, Dental volumetrik tomografi, Radyolojik değerlendirme, Temporomandibuler eklem

RADIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF POST-TRAUMATIC CONDYLAR HYPERPLASIA: A CASE REPORT

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Objective: Condylar hiperplasia is an uncommon malformation of the mandible created by excessive growth of one of the condyles. Condylar hyperplasia can result from an acceleration of growth in one of the two developing condyles of an adolescent, or it can be the out come of continued growth of one condyle after cessation of general skeletal growth. It can be seen with facial asymmetry, prognathism, cross bite and open bite. In the present report, the radiological findings of a case with post-traumatic condylar hiperplasia is presented and the effect of radiological evaluation in the differential diagnosis and is discussed. Case: A 60 years old female patient who is referred to our out patient clinic with limited mouth opening and loss of function has reported a traumatic injury in her medical history. Clinical examination revealed pain and limited function in the right temporomandibular joint (TMJ) region and mandibular deviation to the left while opening panoramic and dental volumetric

tomography (DVT) images of the patient were obtained. Radiological evaluation disclosed condyler hiperplasia in the right mandibular condyle and the patient is referred to Ege University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery for further treatment. Conclusıon: This case presents the crucial role of DVT and routine radiological examination for the diagnostic evaluation of condylar hyperplasia. Although clinical findings such as malocclusion and facial asymmetry resembles condylar hyperplasia, radiological evaluation is essential for linear and angular measurements made on DVT images that can provide information to determine the maxillary or facial and skull bone involvement.

Keywords: Dental volumetric tomography, Condylar hyperplasia, Radiological evaluation, Temporomandibular Joint

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STAFNE KEMİK KAVİTESİ: VAKA SERİSİ

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Stafne kemik kavitesi mandibulada lokalize, sıklıkla yumuşak dokuların neden olduğu asemptomatik lingual kemik depresyonudur. Etiyolojileri halen daha tam olarak bilinmemektedir. Bu defektte genellikle tükürük bezine ait dokular bulunmakla birlikte, nadir olarak tükürük bezi ve yağ dokusunun birlikte olduğu vakalar da görülebilmektedir. Lezyon genellikle mandibula posterior bölgede ve mandibular kanalın altında tek taraflı radyolüsensi olarak görüntü vermektedir. Nadir olarak lezyon mandibula anterior bölgede de görülebilmektedir. Stafne kemik kavitesi genellikle asemptomatiktir ve tedavi gerektirmez. Bu vaka raporunun amacı Stafne kemik kavitesi olarak tanımlanmış 6 vakanın özelliklerini sunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stafne kemik kavitesi, radyografi, mandibula

STAFNE BONE CAVITY: CASE SERIES

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Stafne bone cavity is an asymptomatic lingual bone depression of the mandible that is frequently caused by soft-tissue inclusion. The etiology of Stafne bone cavity is still unclear. Mostly salivary gland tissue is present in the defect, but in rare cases fatty tissue could also be present besides salivary gland tissue. Radiographic findings of the lesion include a unilateral radiolucency located below the mandibular canal in the posterior region of the mandible in general. Rarely the lesion could be seen in the anterior region of the mandible. Stafne bone cavity is generally asymptomatic and doesn't require any treatment. The aim of this report was to describe the features of 6 cases described as Stafne bone cavity.

Keywords: Stafne bone cavity, radiography, mandible

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PAROTİS BEZİNDE NADİR GÖRÜLEN BÜYÜK BOYUTLU LENF NODU KALSİFİKASYONU: OLGU SUNUMU

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En büyük tükürük bezi olan parotis bezi, lenfatik sistemden sonra geliştiği için içerisinde lenf nodunun bulunduğu tek majör tükürük bezidir. Buradaki lenfatik pleksusta ekstraglandular ve intraglandular olmak üzere yaklaşık 20 adet lenf nodu bulunur. Çene yüz bölgesinin lenf bezi kalsifikasyonları nadir görülen yumuşak doku kalsifikasyonlarındandır. Parotis bezi lenf nodu kalsifikasyonu ise literatürde çok az vakada tanımlanmıştır. Bu olgu sunumunda; sağ parotis bezinde bulunan lenf nodunun nadir görülen büyük kitle formundaki kalsifikasyonu sunulmuştur. Sağ yanak bölgesinde şişlik ve ağrı şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvuran 58 yaşındaki kadın hastanın panoramik radyografında; sağ ramusun üst yüzeyinde sınırları belirgin, yuvarlak, radyopak kitle saptanmıştır. Kitlenin konumunu belirlemek için alınan konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografide; kemik dansitesinde, kondilin distal kısmına yapışık görüntü veren lezyon saptanmış, yumuşak doku ile ilişkisinin belirlenmesi için ultrason istenmiştir. Ultrason raporu sonucuna göre lezyona; sağ parotis yüzeyel lobu preauriküler alanda 15x10 mm boyutunda intraglandüler lenf nodu kalsifikasyonu tanısı konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: parotis bezi, kalsifiye lenf nodu, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

A RARE LARGE LYMPH NODE CALCIFICATION OF THE PAROTID GLAND: A CASE REPORT

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Parotid gland is the largest salivary gland and different from the other salivary glands it has lymph node in its structure because it develops after the lymphatic system. This lymphatic plexus contains approximately 20 lymph nodes including extraglandular and intraglandular. Lymph node calcifications of maxillofacial region are very rare in all soft tissue calcification types. Lymph node calcification in the parotid gland have been described in a few cases in the literature. In this case report; the lymph node calcification rarely seen form of large mass in the right parotid gland is presented. A 58-year-old female patient was admitted to our clinic with complaints of swelling and pain on the right cheek. On the panoramic radiograph; a well-demarcated, round, radiopaque mass on the right ramus upper surface was determined. Cone-beam computed tomography was taken to determine the exact position of the mass and it was detected that the lesion was attached to the distal portion of the condyle. To determine the relationship with soft tissue ultrasound was required. According to the result of ultrasound report; at the superficial lobe of the right parotid gland on preauricular area, an intraglandular lymph node calcification, 15x10 mm in size, was diagnosed.

Keywords: parotid gland, calcified lymph node, cone-beam computed tomography

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BİFOSFONAT KULLANIMINA BAĞLI MANDİBULADA GELİŞEN OSTEONEKROZ: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Bifosfonatlar, osteoklastları inhibe eden ve kemik metabolizmasını yavaşlatan pirofosfatların sentetik analoglarıdır. Bu ilaçlar, multiple myeloma, metastatik kemik tümörleri, maligniteye bağlı hiperkalsemi ve osteoporoz tedavisinde sıklıkla kullanılır. Özellikle intravenöz bifosfonat kullanan hastalarda, osteonekroz adı verilen ölü kemik alanları intraoral olarak izlenebilir. Bu durum genellikle diş çekimi ve periodontal cerrahi gibi nedenlerle mukoza bütünlüğünün bozulduğu durumlarda ortaya çıkar. Bifosfonata bağlı osteonekroz, çoğunlukla posterior mandibulada, daha sonra maxillada, nadiren de her iki çenede birden ortaya çıkar. Klinik ve radyografik bulguları çeşitlilik gösterir. Bu raporda, intravenöz bifosfonat kullanan bir hastada diş çekimi sonrası mandibulada ortaya çıkan osteonekroz olgusu sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bifosfonat, Osteonekroz, Mandibula, Dental Görüntüleme

BISPHOSPHONATE-RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT

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Bisphosphonates are synthetic analogs of pyrophosphates that inhibit osteoclasts and reduce bone metabolism. These medications are frequently used in the treatment of multiple myeloma, metastatic bone tumors, hypercalcemia of malignancy, and osteoporosis. Necrotic bone areas, called osteonecrosis, can be seen intraorally, particularly in patients who use bisphosphonate intravenously. It generally occurs when mucosal integrity is lost because of any reason like tooth extraction or periodontal surgery. Bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis occurs mostly in posterior mandible, followed by maxilla and rarely in both jaws. Its clinical and radiographic manifestations vary. In this report, a case of the osteonecrosis occurring in the mandible of a patient who used intravenous biphosphonate, after her tooth extraction was presented. Key Words Bisphosphonate, Osteonecrosis, Mandible, Dental Imaging

Keywords: Bifosfonat, Osteonekroz, Mandibula, Dental imaging

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MULTİPLE MYELOMA TEŞHİSİNDE DENTAL RADYOGRAFLARIN ÖNEMİ: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Genellikle yaşlılarda görülen multiple myeloma, immun sistemde rol alan plazma hücrelerinin kontrolsüz çoğalması ile karakterizedir. Lenfositler mikroorganizmayla karşılaştıklarında plazma hücrelerine dönüşerek antikor üretir, dolayısıyla bu hastalık aşırı antikor üretimi ile ilişkilidir. Etiyolojisi net olarak bilinmese de kimyasal maddelerle uğraşanlarda ve radyoterapiye maruz

kalanlarda hastalığın görülme sıklığı artar. Multiple myeloma genellikle vertebra, kafatası, pelvis, klavikula ve mandibula gibi kemikleri tutar. Radyografta çok sayıda düzgün konturlu, iyi sınırlı zımba deliği şeklinde litik kemik lezyonları izlenir. Kliniğimize rutin dental tedaviler için başvuran 51 yaşındaki erkek hastadan alınan radyografiler sonucunda hasta, multiple myeloma şüphesiyle tıp fakültesine yönlendirilmiş ve konsültasyon sonucunda teşhis doğrulanmıştır. Bu olgu raporunda, multiple myeloma teşhisi konulan bir hasta, literatür taraması ile birlikte sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Multiple Myeloma, Mandibula, Kemik Lezyonları

IMPORTANCE OF DENTAL RADIOGRAPHS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA: A CASE REPORT

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Multiple myeloma is characterized by uncontrolled increasment of plasma cells that act in immune system, and usually seen at older ages. Lymphocytes turn into plasm cells and produce antibodies when they come across microorganisms, so this disease is related with over production of antibodies. Its etiology is unknown clearly but the incidence increases in people who work with chemicals and exposed with radiotherapy. Multiple myeloma usually affects vertebrae, cranium, pelvis, clavicula and mandible. On radiographs, well-bounded, well-shaped, multiple punched-out lytick bone lesions are appeared. In this case report, 51 year old male patient presented with the literature review, who appealed our clinic for routine dental examination is suspected by taken radiographs and consulted with faculty of medicine, and diagnosed as multiple myeloma.

Keywords: Multiple Myeloma, Mandible, Bone Lesions

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TALON TÜBERKÜLÜ İLE İLİŞKİLİ DENS İNVAGİNATUS: NADİR GÖRÜLEN BİR VAKA RAPORU

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Talon tüberkülü, maksiller ve mandibular anterior dişlerin singulum bölgesinde görülen aksesuar bir tüberkül yapısıdır. Bu anomali genellikle mine ve dentinden oluşur, bazen de pulpa dokusu içerir. Okluzal çatışmalara ve estetik problemlere neden olabilen bu tüberkül radyografta genellikle ters V şeklinde gözlenir. Dens invaginatus ise dişin gelişimi esnasında mine ve dentin dokusunun pulpa odası içerisine ilerlemesiyle meydana gelen, radyografta diş içinde diş görüntüsü ile karakterize (dens in dente) bir dental anomalidir. Farklı kanal morfolojisi nedeniyle anomalinin tedavisi zordur. Bu olgu raporunda, kliniğimize rutin dental muayene için gelen 21 yaşındaki bayan hastanın sağ mandibular santral dişinde nadiren birarada gözlenen talon tüberkülü ve dens invaginatus anomalileri sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Talon Tüberkülü, Dens İnvaginatus, Okluzal Çatışma

DENS INVAGINATUS ASSOCIATED WITH TALON CUSP: REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL CASE

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Talon cusp is an accessory tubercule structure which is seen at the cingulum of maxillar and mandibular teeth. This anomaly usually consists of enamel and dentin tissues, and sometimes contains pulp tissue. It is seen as reverse V shaped on radiograph and this cusp can cause occlusal interferences and esthetical problems. Dens invaginatus is seen as dens in dente on radiograph and this dental anomaly occurs with the progression of dentin and enamel tissues into pulp chamber during tooth development. Treatment of the anomaly is difficult because of different canal morphology. In this case report, 21 year old female patient who appealed our clinic for routine dental examination was presented with the dental anomalies of talon cusp and dens invaginatus on her right mandibular central incisor which are rarely seen together.

Keywords: Talon cusp, Dens invaginatus, Occlusal conflict

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ÇİFT TARAFLI MAKSİLLER LATERAL İNSİZÖRLERDE BİR ARADA GÖRÜLEN DENS İNVAJİNATUS VE TALON TÜBERKÜLÜ

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Dens invajinatus (Dİ), genellikle rutin radyografik muayenede saptanan, muhtemelen mine organının içe doğru kıvrılmasıyla oluşan, nadir görülen bir gelişim anomalisidir. Talon tüberkülü (TT) anterior dişlerin lingual yüzeylerinde görülen; mine, dentin ve bazen de pulpa ihtiva edebilen, tüberkül benzeri oluşumdur. Her iki anomali de sıklıkla daimi maksiller lateral insizörlerde gözlenmektedir. Talon tüberküllerinin ve invajinasyonların birlikte görüldüğü vakalar nadir olarak rapor edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, her iki maksiller lateral insizörde TT ve Dİ'un beraber görüldüğü ve dişlerden birinde çift Dİ olduğu vakalar şimdiye kadar rapor edilmemiştir. Hem TT hem de Dİ çok sayıda klinik probleme neden olabilmektedir. Dİ, pulpal ve periapikal patolojilerin gelişimine zemin hazırlamaktadır. TT varlığı, okluzal uyumsuzluğa; travma sonuca tüberkül fraktürüne ve estetik kaybına neden olabilmektedir. Ayrıca TT, pulpal doku içerebildiğinden, estetik işlemlerin uygulanması sırasında dikkatli bir inceleme yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu vakada, yirmi yaş dişlerini çektirmek için kliniğimize başvuran 21 yaşındaki kadın hastanın her iki maksiller lateral insizöründe bir arada görülen TT ve Dİ ayrıca dişlerden birinde çift Dİ rapor edilmiştir. Kontrol randevusuna gelen hastanın sağ maksiller lateral insizöründe periapikal patoloji geliştiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dens İnvajinatus, Talon Tüberkülü

DENS INVAGINATUS AND TALON CUSP CO-EXISTING IN BOTH MAXILLARY LATERAL INCISORS

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Dens invaginatus (DI) is a rare developmental malformation of teeth possibly resulting from an invagination of the enamel organ, which is usually detected on routine radiographic examination. Talon cusp presents as a cusp-like structure consisting of enamel, dentin, and sometimes pulp on the lingual surface of anterior teeth. Both of these anomalies are observed more frequently in permanent

maxillary lateral incisors. Concomitant talon cusps (TCs) and invaginations in one tooth are reported rarely. However, co-existence of TC and DI in both maxillary lateral incisors and presence of double DI in one of them has not been reported till date. Both TC and DI can cause a various clinical problems. The invagination may lead to pulpal and periapical pathology. Presence of TC may result in occlusal interference, accidental cusp fracture, and compromised esthetics. Also TC may be composed of pulpal tissue so that careful examination is necessary while performing aesthetic procedures.
This report presents a case of concurrent occurrence of DI and TC affecting both upper lateral incisors, one with double DI, in a 21-year-old female patient who admitted for extraction of wisdom teeth. A periapical pathology associated with the right maxillary lateral incisor was detected at the follow-up appointment.

Keywords: Dens Invaginatus, Talon Cusp

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AĞIZ DİŞ VE ÇENE RADYOLOJİSİ BÖLÜMÜNE BAŞVURAN HASTALARDA ANLIK ANKSİYETE DÜZEYİ İLE DENTAL ANKSİYETE DÜZEYİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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Bu araştırmanın amacı anlık anksiyete düzeyi ile dental anksiyete düzeyi arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Bir diğer amaç ise anlık anksiyete düzeyi ile dental anksiyete düzeyinin demografik değişkenlere (cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim durumu ve sosyal güvence) ve hasta tanıma formundan elde edilen verilere (hastanın en son diş hekimini ziyaret etme zamanı, daha önceki diş hekimi ziyaretlerinde yaptırdığı işlemler, diş hekimini ziyaret etme aralığı ve yanında refakatçi bulundurma durumuna) göre farklılaşmasını incelemektir. Bu araştırmaya Gazi Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı'na başvuran 495 hasta katılmıştır. Bu araştırma kapsamında çalışmaya katılan hastaların anlık anksiyete düzeyi ile dental anksiyete düzeyine ilişkin bilgiler toplanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesinde Spearman Korelasyon, Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre anlık anksiyete düzeyi ile dental anksiyete düzeyi arasında pozitif yönde orta düzeyde anlamlı bir ilişki vardır. Anlık anksiyete düzeyi cinsiyete, yaşa, eğitim durumuna, sosyal güvenceye, hastanın en son diş hekimini ziyaret etme zamanına, hastanın daha önceki diş hekimi ziyaretlerinde yaptırdığı işlemlere, hastanın diş hekimini ziyaret etme aralığına hastanın yanında refakatçi bulundurma durumuna göre farklılaşmamaktadır. Dental anksiyete düzeylerine göre ise kadınların dental anksiyete düzeyleri erkeklere kıyasla anlamlı derecede yüksek bulunmuştur. Dental anksiyete düzeyi yaşa göre farklılaşmaktadır. Dental anksiyete düzeyi eğitim durumuna ve sosyal güvenceye, hastanın en son diş hekimini ziyaret etme zamanına, hastanın daha önceki diş hekimi ziyaretlerinde yaptırdığı işlemlere, hastanın diş hekimini ziyaret etme aralığına göre farklılaşmamaktadır. Refakatçisi bulanan hastaların dental anksiyete düzeyleri refakatçisi olmayan hastalara göre anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksek bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: anksiyete, anlık anksiyete, dental anksiyete

COMPARISON OF DENTAL ANXIETY AND STATE ANXIETY LEVELS OF PATIENTS WHO APPLY TO DEPARTMENT OF DENTO- MAXILLOFACIAL RADIOLOGY, FACULTY OF DENTISTRY UNIV

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The purpose of this study was to examine comparison level of dental anxiety and state anxiety. Another object of this study was to examine the difference between dental anxiety and state anxiety by demographic variables (gender, age, education, social assurance) and the data gained by using patient identification form (the last time to visit the dentist, transactions of the patient's recent visits to dentist, frequency of visits to dentist, dental visiting with companion). In this study, 495 patients who apply to Department of Dento- Maxillofacial Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry University of Gazi were investigated and collected information about their dental anxiety and state anxiety. Spearman Corelation, Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis techniques are used to analize information. According to the study, there is moderately significant relationship in positive direction between dental anxiety and state anxiety. State anxiety levels don't differ according to the last time to visit the dentist, transactions of the patient's recent visits to dentist, frequency of visits to dentist, dental visiting with companion. Besides women's dental anxiety levels was found to be significantly higher than the men's dental anxiety levels. Dental anxiety levels differ according to age. Also dental anxiety level doesn't differ according to last time to visit the dentist, transactions of the patient's recent visits to dentist, frequency of visits to dentist, dental visiting with companion. Dental anxiety level is found to be higher in patients who visits dentists with companion than the uncompanied patients.

Keywords: Anxiety, State Anxiety, Dental Anxiety

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DERİN GÖMÜLÜ DİŞ ÇEKİMİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ İYATROJENİK MANDİBULA KIRIKLARININ ÖNLENMESİ - İKİ OLGU SUNUMU

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Oral cerrahide gömülü diş çekimi ile ilişkili iyatrojenik mandibula kırıkları nadir görülen bir durum olmakla birlikte ciddi bir kompikasyon olarak karşımıza çıkabilmektedir. Klinisyenler bu ciddi komplikasyona zemin hazırlayan faktörler konusunda bilgi sahibi olmalı ve meydana gelme riskini azaltmak üzere önleyici tedbirler almalıdır. Bu olgu serisi iki olguda derin gömülü diş çekimlerini ve fraktürü önlemek üzere alınan önlemleri sunmaktadır. Birinci olguda kistik oluşum ile birlikte derin gömülü üçüncü molar dişin çekimi, ikinci olguda ise angulus mandibula bölgesinde gömülü ikinci molar diş ile birlikte gözlenen kompleks odontomanın uzaklaştırılması sunulmaktadır. Her iki olguda da olası mandibula kırığını engellemek için miniplak kullanımı ve radyolojik bulguların önemi detaylı olarak anlatılmaktadır. Derin olarak gömülü bulunan dişlerin ve ilgili patolojilerin tedavi planlaması ve cerrahi olarak uzaklaştırılması bakımından klinisyenin rolü büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu gibi olgularda titiz bir klinik ve radyolojik muayene sonrasında mandibular fraktürü önlemek için gerekli olan tüm önlemler alınmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İyatrojenik fraktür, Diş çekimi, Miniplak

PREVENTION OF IATROGENIC MANDIBULAR FRACTURES ASSOCIATED WITH DEEPLY IMPACTED TOOTH REMOVAL– REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Iatrogenic fracture of the mandible occurring either immediately or after surgery, due to the removal of impacted teeth is a rare condition but it can occur as a severe complication of oral surgery. The clinician should be aware of the predisposing factors and should take preventive measures to reduce the risk for this serious complication. This report presents the prevention of iatrogenic mandibular fractures associated with deeply impacted tooth removal for two cases. The first case presents removal of deeply impacted infected third molar tooth while the second case presents the removal of complex odontoma in the right mandibular angle involving the impacted second molar tooth. In both cases the use of miniplates for prevention of mandibular fracture and the importance of radiological findings were demonstrated in detail. The role of clinician is very important for the planning and implementation of surgical treatment of deeply impacted teeth and associated pathology. Following meticulous clinical and radiological evaluation, all preventive measures should be utilized to avoid mandibular fracture.

Keywords: Iatrogenic fracture, Tooth removal, Miniplate

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OSTEOİD OSTEOMA

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Osteoid osteoma çenelerde nadir görülen benign nonodontojenik bir tümördür. NSAİ'lerle hafifleyen şiddetli ağrı, bu tümörün karakteristik özelliğidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, bir osteoid osteoma olgusunun klinik ve radyolojik özelliklerini sunmaktır. 20 yaşında erkek hasta 48 numaralı dişindeki şiddetli ağrı ile kliniğimize başvurdu. Panoramik radyografta yarım retansiyonlu 48 numaralı dişin folikülü etrafında, sklerotik sınırlı bir radyolusent lezyon izlendi. Lokal anestezi altında 48 numaralı diş çekildi ve lezyon enükle edildi. Patolojik inceleme sonuçları osteoid osteoma ile uyumlu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: osteoid osteoma, KIBT, neoplazma

OSTEOID OSTEOMA

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Osteoid osteoma is a benign nonodontogenic tumor that seldom occurs in the jaws. Severe pain that relieves with NSAIs is characteristic feature of this tumor. The aim of this report is to present clinical and radiographic features of an osteoid osteoma case. A 20-year-old male patient was referred to our clinic with the chief complaint of severe pain in #48. On panoramic radiograph a radiolucent lesion with sclerotic border surrounding the folicle of partially embedded #48 was observed. #48 was extracted and the lesion was enucleated under local anesthesia. Pathologic examination results were consistent with osteoid osteoma.

Keywords: osteoid osteoma, cone beam computed tomography, neoplasms

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FLORİD SEMENTOOSSEÖZ DİSPLAZİ

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Florid sementoosseöz displazi, periapikal semental displazinin yaygın formudur ve osteomyelit riski açısından öenmli bir patolojidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı bir florid sementoosseöz displazi vakasını klinik ve radyolojik özellikleri ile sunmaktır. 49 yaşında bayan hasta, 46 numaralı dişindeki hafif ağrı şikayetiyle kliniğizimize başvurdu. Panoramik radyografta 46 numaralı dişte derin dentin çürüğü ve 46, 41, 42, 31, 32 numaralı dişlerin periapikal alanları ile sol mandibuler dişsiz bölgede mikst lezyonlar izlendi. Hasta osteomyelit riski açısından takibe alındı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: semental displazi, periapikal, sementoma, KIBT

FLORID CEMENTOOSSEOUS DYSPLASIA

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Florid cementoosseous dysplasia is the widespread form of periapical cemental dysplasias and it's also a significant pathology in terms of osteomyelitis risk. The aim of this study is to present a case of florid cementooseous dysplasia with its clinical and radiographic features. A 49-year-old female patient was referred to our clinic with the chief complaint of mild pain in #46. On panoramic radiograph deep dentinal caries lesion in #46 and mixed lesions were observed in periapical regions of #46, #42, #41, #31, #32 and left mandibular posterior edentulous region. The patient was asked for follow up visits due to risk of osteomyelitis.

Keywords: cemental dysplasia, periapical, gigantiform cementoma, cone beam computed tomography

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BENIGN SEMENTOBLASTOMA

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Benign sementoblastoma mezenşimal kökenli, yavaş büyüyen ve sement benzeri dokudan oluşmuş neoplastik bir lezyondur. Bu çalışmanın amacı bir benign sementoblastoma olgusunu klinik ve radyolojik özellikleri ile sunmaktır. 58 yaşında bayan hasta kliniğimize sağ alt çenede klinik olarak derin dentin çürüğü izlenen dişteki ağrı şikayeti ile başvurdu. Panoramik radyografide 46 nolu dişin distal kök sementi ile birleşik, çevresinde radyolusent bant bulunan radyoopak lezyon izlendi. Benign sementoblastoma ön tanısıyla lokal anestazi altına #46 nolu diş çekildi ve lezyon enükle edildi. Benign sementoblastoma klinik olarak genellikle asemptomatik olduğundan radyografik inceleme sırasında dikkat edilmesi gereken patolojilerden birisidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: neoplazma, odontojenik tümör, KIBT

BENING CEMENTOBLASTOMA

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Benign cementoblastoma is a slow-growing mesenchymal neoplasm composed of cementum like-tissue. The purpose of this study is to present the clinical and radiographic features of a benign cementoblastoma. A 58 years old female patient was referred to our clinic with a chief complaint of pain in right mandibular first molar teeth with profound dentin caries that was seen intraorally On panoramic radiograph a radiopaque lesion surrounded by a peripheral radiolucent band was observed in association with distal root of #46. With an initial diagnosis of benign cementoblastoma, the teeth #46 was extracted and the lesion was enucleated under local anesthesia. Since benign cementoblastoma is generally asymptomatic, it is of the noteworthy pathologies in radiographic examination.

Keywords: neoplasms, odontogenic tumors, cone beam computed tomography

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3.MOLAR GELİŞİMİNİN KRONOLOJİK YAŞLA İLİŞKİSİNİN RADYOLOJİK OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Diş yaşı tayini, yaş tayinin önemli kısımlarından birisidir. Diş yaşı tayininde kullanılan çeşitli yöntemler mevcuttur. Bu yöntemler genellikle 3. molar dişler hariç tutularak dişlerin gelişim evrelerini skorlama esasına dayanır. Bu nedenle 3. molar dişler hariç, diğer dişlerin gelişim evrelerinin tamamlandığı 15 yaşından sonra diş yaşı tayini yapmak zorlaşır. Bu çalışmada amacımız 3. molar dişlerin gelişim evrelerini yaşa göre belirlemektir. Materyal-Metod: 14-21 yaşları arasında 159 erkek ve 241 kadına ait panoramik grafiler retrospektif olarak incelendi. Gözlemciler tarafından 3. molar dişler Demirjian metoduna göre değerlendirilerek A'dan H'ye kadar skorlama yapıldı. Skorlar ile takvim yaşı arasındaki ilişki incelendi. Bulgular: 18-21 yaşları arasında en çok görülen evre H evresi olup yaşla birlikte artış göstermektedir. 3. molar diş gelişiminde kadın ve erkek arasında fark olmasına rağmen bu fark istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değildir. Diş gelişimi açısından sağ ve sol çene ile alt ve üst çene arasında fark yoktur. Sonuç: 3. molar dişlerin gelişimi ile kronolojik yaş arasında ilişki olduğu görüldü. 3. molar dişler, diş yaşı tayininde skorlamaya dahil edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: diş yaşı tayini, 3.molar diş, kronolojik yaş, panoramik grafi

RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THIRD MOLAR DEVELOPMENT AND CHRONOLOGICAL AGE

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Dental age estimation is one of the important parts of age estimation. There are various methods used in dental age estimation. These methods are generally based on scoring the developmental stages of the teeth, third molars excluded. Thus, it gets difficult to assess dental age after the age of 15 when the teeth except third molars complete their developmental stages. The purpose of this study is to assess the developmental stages of third molars based on age. Materials-Methods: Panoramic graphies of 159 men and 241 women between the ages 14-21 were examined retrospectively. Third molar teeth were

assessed by the two observers according to Demirijan method and they were scored from A to H. The association between the scores and chronological age was examined. Results: The stage most frequently seen between the ages 18-21 was stage H and it increased with age. Although there were differences between men and women in terms of the development of third molar, this difference was not statistically significant. No difference was found between the upper and lower jaw in terms of dental development. Conclusion: An association was found between the development of third molars and chronological age. Third molar teeth can be included in scoring in the estimation of dental age.

Keywords: age assessment, 3rd molar, chronologic age, panoramic radiography

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KRANİYOFASİYAL FİBRÖZ DİSPLAZİ: KIBT BULGULARIYLA BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Fibröz displazi normal kemiğin fibröz doku ve sağlıksız kemik ile yer değiştirdiği fibro-osseöz bir lezyondur. Bu konjenital gelişimsel anomali tüm kemik tümörlerinin yaklaşık % 2.5-10'ini oluşturur. Lezyon lokalize, bölgesel (monostatik) ya da sistemik (poliostatik) olabilir. Bu raporda sol maxilla, etmoid ve zigomatik kemik tutulumu olan kraniyofasiyal fibröz displazi olgusunun konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi bulgularının sunumunu amaçladık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fibröz Displazi, Monostatik Form, Maksilla, Çene Hastalıkları

CRANIOFACIAL FIBROUS DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT WITH CBCT FINDINGS

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Fibrous dysplasia is a fibro-osseous lesion where normal bone is replaced by fibroustis sue and abnormal bone formation. This congenital developmental anomaly accounts for 2.5-10 % of all bone tumors. This condition may be localised, regional (monostatic) or systemic (polyostatic). In this report, we aimed to demonstrate the CBCT findings from a case of craniofacial dysplasia involving left maxilla, ethmoid and zygomatic bones.

Keywords: Fibrous dysplasia, Monostatic Form, Maxilla, Jaw Diseases

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GOLDENHAR SENDROMU (OKULO-AURİKULO-VERTEBRAL SPEKTRUM): BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Goldenhar sendromu veya okulo-aurikulo-vertebral spektrum; hemifasiyal mikrosomi, kulak, göz ve vertebra anomalisi, fasiyal paralizi, yarık dudak ve damak, geniş burun kökü, mikrognati, koanal atrezi gibi kraniofasiyal anomaliler ile karakterize bir sendromdur. Kardiyak, genitoüriner ve santral sinir sistemi gibi anomalilerde bu sendrom ile birlikte görülebilmektedir. Goldenhar sendromunda kromozom anomalileri bildirilmesine rağmen çoğu hastada herhangi bir kromozom anomalisi bulunmamaktadır. Preaurikular deri çıkıntıları, epibulber dermoid ve şaşılık sık görülen klinik bulgulardır. Çenelerdeki malformasyonlarında eşlik ettiği bu hastaların erken tespiti ve tedavisi açısından diş hekimliğide dahil olmak üzere multidisipliner bir yaklaşım gerekmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda, epibulber dermoidi, preaurikuler deri çıkıntıları ve ortodontik anomalisi olan Goldenhar sendromlu 17 yaşındaki bir bayan hasta sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Goldenhar sendromu, hemifasiyal mikrosomi, kulak anomalisi

GOLDENHAR SYNDROME (OCULO-AURICULO-VERTEBRAL SPECTRUM): A CASE REPORT

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Goldenhar syndrome or Oculo-Aurikulo-Vertebral spectrum is a syndrome characterized that hemifacial microsomia, auricular, ocular and vertebral anomalies, facial paralysis, cleft lip and palate, broad nasal bridge, micrognathia and craniofacial anomalies such as choanal atresia. Cardiac, genitourinary and central nervous system anomalies can be seen with this syndrome. Although there are reported chromosomal abnormalities in goldenhar syndrome, most patients have no chromosomal abnormalities. Preauricular skin protrusions, epibulbar dermoid and strabismus are common clinical findings. It requires a multidisciplinary approach including dentistry in terms of treatment and early identification of these patients that accompanied by malformations of the jaws. In this case report, a 17 year old female patient with Goldenhar syndrome is presented who has epibulbar dermoid, preauricular skin tags and orthodontic anomaly.

Keywords: Goldenhar syndrome, hemifacial microsomia, ear anomaly

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ÇİFT TARAFLI STİLOHYOİD LİGAMENT OSSİFİKASYONU: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Stiloid proçes, temporal kemiğin timpanik parçasın alt kısmında, öne ve aşağı doğru uzanan, ince ve silindirik yapıda kemik çıkıntısıdır. Stiloid proçesin normal uzunluğu yaklaşık 20-25 mm olup, proçesin uç kısmı stylohyoid ligament ile devam eder ve hyoid kemiğin küçük boynuzuna tutunur. Stiloid proçes ve stylohyoid ligament komşuluğunda internal ve eksternal karotid arter, internal jugular ven, fasiyal, vagal ve spinal aksesuar sinir gibi birçok önemli anatomik yapı bulunur. Stiloid proçesin uzaması ve stylohyoid ligamentin ossifikasyonu sonucu bu yapılara baskı meydana

gelebilmekte ve Eagle sendromu olarak bilinen disfaji, otalji, baş ağrısı, baş dönmesi ve kulak çınlaması gibi durumların da eşlik ettiği sorunlara yol açabilmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda, 45 yaşında bir bayan hastada bulunan asemptomatik çift taraflı stylohyoid ligament ossifikasyonunun KIBT(Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi) bulgularını sunmayı amaçladık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stylohyoid Ligament, Kalsifikasyon, KIBT

BILATERAL STYLOHYOID LIGAMENT OSSIFICATION: A CASE REPORT

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Styloid process is a thin and cylindrical bone spur that extending forward and down from the bottom of the tympanic part of the temporal bone. Normal length of the styloid process is about 20-25 mm and end portion of the process continues with stilohyoid ligament and attached to the small horn of the hyoid bone. There are many important anatomical structures adjacent to styloid process and stilohyoid ligament such as internal and external carotid arteries, internal jugular vein, facial, vagus, and spinal accessory nerves. Elongation of styloid process and ossification of stilohyoid ligament can pressure on these structures and can occur accompanied such as dysphagia, otalgia, headache, dizziness and tinnitus symptoms that known as Eagle's syndrome. In this case report, we aimed to present the CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography) findings of a 45-year-old female patient with asymptomatic bilateral stylohyoid ligament ossification.

Keywords: Stylohyoid Ligament, Calcification, CBCT

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BİLATERAL MANDİBULAR PERİFERAL DEV HÜCRELİ REPARATİF GRANÜLOM: OLGU SUNUMU

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Dev hücreli granüloma, aynı zamanda osteoklastoma, dev hücreli tümör, dev hücreli epulis veya dev hücreli reparatif granuloma olarak da bilinen oral kavitenin nadir görülen reaktif lezyonudur. Dev hücreli granülomların etyolojisi tartışmalı olmakla beraber kötü oral hijyen ile birlikte irritan ve travmatik faktörlerin (diş çekimi, taşkın dolgu, kötü uyumlu protezler, diş taşları, kronik enfeksiyonlar) oluşumunda etken olduğu öne sürülmektedir. Dev hücreli granülomların kemik içi yerleşimli olanları "santral tip" yumuşak dokuda oluşanları "periferik tip" diye adlandırılmaktadır. Biz bu olgu sunumunda 72 yaşındaki bayan hastada bulunan çift taraflı mandibular periferal dev hücreli reparatif granulomların KIBT (Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi) ile değerlendirilmesini amaçladık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Periferal Dev Hücreli Granülom, KIBT, Oral Kavite

BILATERAL MANDIBULAR PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL REPARATIVE GRANULOMA: A CASE REPORT

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Giant cell granuloma, also known osteoclastoma, giant cell tumor, giant cell epulis or giant cell reparative granuloma is a rare reactive lesion of the oral cavity. The etiology of giant cell granuloma is

controversial nonetheless the irritant and traumatic factors (tooth extraction, ill-fitting tooth restoration and dentures, dental calculus, chronic infections) along with poor oral hygiene has been suggested as a factor in the formation. The giant cell granulomas which located inside the bones " central type" and occurred in the soft tissues are called "peripheral type". We aimed to evaluate a case report of 72-year-old female patient with bilateral mandibular peripheral giant cell reparative granuloma with CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography).

Keywords: Peripheral giant cell Granulom, CBCT, Oral cavity

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KALİBRE PERSİSTANT LABİAL ARTER (CPLA)

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Labial arterin herhangi bir dallanma veya çapta azalma olmaksızın submukozal dokuya penetre olan primer arter dalı olarak tanımlanır. Genellikle alt veya üst dudak mukozası yüzeyinde asemptomatik yumuşak lineer veya mavimsi pulsatil papül görüntüsünde tespit edilen CPLA; kolaylıkla varis, hemanjiyoma, venöz göllenme, mukosel ya da fibrom ile karıştırılır. Ülsere olduğunda squamoz hücreli karsinoma ile ayırıcı tanısının yapılması gereklidir. CPLA teşhisinde en sık kullanılan yöntem ciddi kanama riski taşıyan eksizyonel biyopsidir. Anjiyografi kullanılan bir diğer invaziv metottur. Bu vaka raporunda 30 yaşında erkek hastada 5 yıl önce hasta tarafından fark edilen üst dudak CPLA sunulmuştur. Bu vakanın teşhisi klinik olarak konulmuş; non-invaziv ve basit diagnostik bir yöntem olan Renkli Doppler Ultrasonografi ile doğrulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diagnoz, Lip/blood supply, Ultrasonografi, Doppler

CALIBRE PERSISTENT LABIAL ARTERY (CPLA)

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Calibre persistent labial artery (CPLA) is defined as a primary arterial branch that penetrates into the submucosal tissue without division or decrease in diameter. It usually presents as an asymptomatic soft linear or bluish pulsatile papule on the upper or lower lip and can be easily misdiagnosed as a varix, haemangioma, venous lake, mucocele or fibroma. When it is ulcerated, squamous cell carcinoma differential diagnosis is crucial. The most frequently used method to confirm the diagnosis of CPLA has been excisional biopsy, which carries the risk of profuse bleeding. Angiography, another invasive method, has also been used. Here, we report a case of a 30-year-old man with a 5-year history of a CPLA lesion on upper lip. In this case, the diagnosis was made clinically and confirmed by color Doppler ultrasonography, which is a noninvasive and simple diagnostic tool.

Keywords: Diagnosis, Lip/blood supply, Ultrasonography, Doppler

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SÜPERNÜMERER DİŞ: VAKA SERİSİ

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Amaç: Süpernümerer dişler; süt veya daimi dentisyonda, normal sayıdan fazla olarak tanımlanan dişlerdir. Bu posterin amacı; klinik ve radyografik olarak süpernümerer diş tespit edilen 26 hastayı sunmak ve süpernümerer dişlerin cinsiyete göre çenelerdeki dağılım durumlarını değerlendirmektir. Materyal-metod: 19-44 yaş arasında kadın ve erkek 26 hastanın klinik muayenesi yapıldı, hastalar panoramik ve/veya periapikal radyografiyle incelendi. Maksiller santral dişlerin arasında bulunan süpernümerer dişler meziodens; premolar bölgedeki süpernümerer dişler parapremolar; üçüncü molar dişlerin distalinde yer alan süpernümerer dişler distomolar olarak adlandırıldı. Bulgular: 17 hastada(8 erkek 9 kadın) 24 adet distomolar diş gözlendi. Distomolar dişlerin tümü maxilladaydı ve bunların 4 tanesi bilateraldi. 4 hastada (2 erkek 2 kadın) 4 adet meziodens gözlendi ve meziodenslerden yalnızca bir tanesi sürmüştü. Meziodenslerin 2 tanesi kanin diş formundayken, 2 tanesi konik şekildeydi. 5 hastada (2 erkek 3 kadın) 9 adet parapremolar diş gözlendi. Parapremolar dişlerin 6'sı mandibulada gözlendi. 8 tane parapremolar diş ise sürmemişti. Sonuç: Doğru teşhis ve tedavi planlaması için süpernümerer dişlerin klinik ve radyolojik değerlendirilmesi dikkatli bir şekilde yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süpernümerer, distomolar, parapremolar

SUPERNUMERARY TEETH: CASE SERIES

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Aim: Supernumerary teeth are defined as those in addition to the normal series of deciduous or permenant dentition. The aim of this poster is to present clinical and radiographic features of 26 patients who demonstrated supernumerary teeth and to evaluate the distribution of supernumerary teeth in jaws according to gender. Material and method: 26 patients between the ages of 19-44 were examined clinically and radiographically with panoramic and/or periapical radiographs. The supernumerary teeth that occur between the maxillary central incisors are named as mesiodens while the supernumerary teeth in the premolar area are named as parapremolar and the teeth distal to the third molar are named as distomolar. Results: 24 distomolar teeth observed in 17 patients (8 male and 9 female). All of the distomolar teeth was seen in the maxilla and 4 of them were bilateral. 4 meziodens observed in 4 patients (2 male and 2 female) and only one of them erupted. According to their forms, 2 mesiodens teeth were conical while the other 2 were in the canine form. 9 parapremolar teeth observed in 5 patients (2 male, 3 female) and 6 of them were in mandible. 8 parapremolar teeth were unerupted. Conclusion: Clinical and radiographic evaluation of supernumerary teeth should always be thorough in order to correct diagnosis and treatment planning.

Keywords: Supernumerary, distomolar, parapremolar

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BÜYÜK BOYUTLU NAZOPALATİN KANAL KİSTİ VE BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ GÖRÜNTÜSÜ

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Nazopalatin kanal kisti (NPKK), oral kavitenin en sık görülen non-odontojenik gelişimsel kistidir. Görülme sıklığı yaklaşık %1 olarak verilmiştir. Genellikle asemptomatik olup, rutin dental ve radyolojik muayenede tesadüfen fark edilebilir. Büyük kistler, labial veya palatal bölgede şişlik, komşu dişlerde kök rezorpsiyonu yapabilir. Nazopalatin sinire baskı olursa palatal mukozada hissizlik oluşabilir. Kliniğimize başvuran 35 yaşında erkek hastadan alınan panoramik grafide 12,11,21,22 numaralı dişlerin apikalinde, sınırları belirgin ve sklerotik sınırla çevrili, kalp şeklinde radyolusensi görüldü. Etkilenen dişler vital olup, 11,21 nolu dişlerde kök rezorpsiyonu mevcuttu. BT aksiyel kesitlerde maksiller orta hatta iyi sınırlı, yaklaşık 2.5x2 cm çapında hipodens lezyon görüldü. Klinik ve radyolojik değerlendirmeler sonucunda NPKK ön tanısıyla enükle edildi. Histopatolojik inceleme sonucunda kesin tanı konuldu. Bu olgu sunumunda büyük boyutlu NPKK olgusu ve BT görüntüleri sunuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: nazopalatin kanal kisti, nonodontojenik kist, bilgisayarlı tomografi

LARGE NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST AND COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FEATURES

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The nasopalatine duct cyst (NPDC), is the most common developmental nonodontojenic cyst in the oral cavity, with a reported prevalance %1 of all jaw cyst. Mostly, it is asymptomatic and usually is discovered incidentally during routine dental or radiological examination. The most commonly reported clinical symptom is swelling in the anterior part of the palatal or labial mucosa. A larger lesion may resorbs adjacent tooth roots. If the cyst is pressure on the nasopalatin nerve, paresthesia may ocur. A 35-year-old male patient visited our clinic for dental examination. Panoramic radiography revealed a heart shaped radioluceny surrounded by sclerotic borders measuring approximately 2.5 x 2 cm, located near the apex of the central and lateral incisors. Related teeth were vital. Resorption was seen roots of maxillary central incisors. CT scan showed that well-defined hypodense lesion measuring approximately 2.5 x 2 cm, was present in the midline of the maxilla. On the basis of the clinical and radiographic findings, a provisional diagnosis of nasopalatine cyst was made. Cyst was enucleated and definitive diagnosis was made by histopathological examination. In this case report, a large NPDC and its CT features were presented.

Keywords: nasopalatine duct cyst, nonodontojenic cyst, computed tomography

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BİLATERAL BİFİD MANDİBULER KANAL: NADİR BİR VAKA SUNUMU

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Bifid mandibular kanal, mandibular kanalın ikiye ayrılarak gösterdiği bir varyasyondur. Nadir olarak görülmekle birlikte rutin panoramik radyograflarda çoğunlukla gözden kaçabilmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra yapılacak bir cerrahi müdahale öncesinde eğer varsa bifid mandibular kanalın tespiti

komplikasyonlardan kaçınılması açısından önem arz eder. Çalışmamızda çift taraflı bifid mandibular kanal tespit edilen hastanın radyografik bulguları ve önemi sunulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bifid, Mandibular kanal, Panoramik

BILATERAL BIFID MANDIBULAR CANAL: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Bifid mandibular canal is a variation which is occurred by separation of mandibular canal. It is rarely seen and it could be missed frequently in routine panoramic radiographic examination. In addition to avoid complications in surgery procedures, detecting of bifid mandibular canal has a great importance if it is existed. In this report, it will be presented radiographic findings of a very rare case of bilateral bifid mandibular canal and its importance.

Keywords: Bifid, Mandibular Canal, Panoramic

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KRONİK BÖBREK YETMEZLİĞİNİN KAROTİD ARTER KALSİFİKASYONLARI, PULPA TAŞLARI VE PULPA KALSİFİKASYONLARI İLE OLAN İLİŞKİSİ

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Amaç: Kronik böbrek yetmezliği geniş bir yelpazede ağzın sert veya yumuşak dokuları etkileyen, belirtilerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olabilir. Kronik böbrek hastalığı olan yetişkinlerin diş pulpa odasında daralma veya kalsifikasyonlar oluşabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, hemodiyalize giren kronik böbrek yetmezliği olan hastalar ile sağlıklı bireylerdeki, panoramik radyografilerde tespit edilen karotis arter kalsifikasyonu ve periapikal radyografilerde pulpa taşları ve kalsifikasyonlarının varlığını araştırmak ve iki grup arasındaki ilişkiyi tanımlamak için yapılmıştır. Hastalar ve metod: Bu çalışmaya toplam 115 olgu (hemodiyalize giren kronik böbrek yetmezliği olan 57 hasta ve herhangi bir sistemik hastalığı olmayan 58 sağlıklı birey) dahil edildi. Panoramik radyografilerde karotis arter kalsifikasyonları, periapikal radyografilerde ise pulpa kalsifikasyonları ve taşları incelenmiştir. Bulgular: Kontrol grubundaki bireylerin hiçbirinde karotid arter kalsifikasyonu bulunmadı. Ancak, hemodiyaliz programındaki 57 hastanın 3'ünde (5.26%) kalsifikasyon saptandı. Hemoliyaliz hastalarının 16 'sına (10.24%) ait toplam 108 dişte pulpa kalsifikasyonu tespit edilirken, kontrol grubundaki sağlıklı bireylerin 7'sine (1.45 %) ait toplam 19 dişte pulpa kalsifikasyonu vardı. Kontrol grubundaki 3(üç) kişiye (0.38 %) ait 5 dişte ve hemodiyaliz hastası 1(bir) kişideki 1 diştede pulpa taşı tespit edildi. Sonuç: Hemodiyalize giren kronik böbrek yetmezliği olan hastalar sağlıklı bireylerle karşılaştırıldığında panoramik ve periapikal radyografi ile, karotis arter kalsifikasyon ve diş pulpa taşları için istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark saptanmadı. Ancak pulpa kalsifikasyonları karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulundu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemodiyaliz, Pulpa Kalsifikasyonu, Karotid Arter Kalsifikasyonu

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE WITH CAROTID ARTERY CALCIFICATIONS, DENTAL PULP CALCIFICATIONS AND DENTAL PULP STONES

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Purpose: Chronic renal failure can give rise to a wide spectrum of oral manifestations, affecting the hard or soft tissues of the mouth. Narrowing or calcifications of the pulp chamber of teeth of adults with chronic renal disease can occur. The aim of this study was to investigate the existence of carotid artery calcifications in dental panoramic radiographs and dental pulp calcifications together with dental pulp stones in periapical radiographs in patients with chronic renal failure undergoing haemodialysis and healthy individuals, and to identify the relationship between the two groups. Patients and methods: A total of 115 cases (57 patients on haemodialysis for chronic renal failure and 58 healthy individuals without any systemic disease) were included in the study. Carotid artery calcifications in panoramic radiographs and dental pulp calcifications, and pulp stones in periapical radiographs were investigated. Results: None of the individuals in the control group had calcifications of carotid artery. However, in 3 out of 57 (5.26 %) of patients in haemodialysis program, calcifications were detected. Dental pulp calcifications existed in 108 (10.24 %) teeth of 16 patients on haemodialysis and 19 (1.45 %) teeth of 7 individuals in the control group. Existence of dental pulp stones was recorded in 5 (0.38 %) teeth of 3 control cases and 1 (0.09 %) tooth of 1 patient on haemodialysis. Conclusion: When patients with chronic renal failure undergoing haemodialysis were compared to healthy individuals by means of panoramic and periapical radiographs, there were no statistically significant differences for carotid artery calcifications and dental pulp stones. However, there was statistically significant difference when dental pulp calcifications were compared.

Keywords: haemodialysis, pulp calcifications, carotid artery calcifications

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TEMPOROMANDİBULAR EKLEM DİSFONKSİYONUNDA MANDİBULAR KONDİL BAŞI MORFOLOJİSİ İLE PETROTİMPANİK FİSSÜR TİPLERİNİN İLİŞKİSİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, temporomandibular eklem disfonksiyonu (TMD) olan hastalarda petrotimpanik fissür (PTF) tipi ile mandibular kondil şeklinin ilişkisinin olup olmadığını dental volumetrik tomografi (DVT) ile belirlemektir. Materyal ve metod: TMD' li 134 hastadaki PTF tipi ve mandibular kondil şekli, DVT sagittal plandaki kesitlerde değerlendirildi. Üç ana PTF şekli tanımlandı bunlar; geniş, tünel şekilli olanlar (Tip 1), mandibular fossa girişinde geniş ancak timpanik kaviteye doğru giderek incelme gösteren tünel şekilli olanlar (Tip 2), mandibular fossa girişinde geniş, orta kısmı düz ve timpanik kavite çıkışı dar olanlar (Tip 3). Ayrıca düz (Tip1), konveks (Tip 2), açılı (Tip 3) ve yuvarlak (Tip 4) olmak üzere 4 ana mandibular kondil şekli tanımlandı. Bulgular: DVT taramalarında PTF Tip 2 en düşük oranda(%1.5) ve Tip 1 ise en yüksek oranda (%67.2) izlendi. Mandibular kondil şekilleri ise sırasıyla Tip 1 den Tip 4 'e doğru %37.3, %43.3, %4.5 ve %14.9 oranlarında görüldü. Mandibular kondil şekli ve petrotimpanik fissür tipleri ile yaş ve cinsiyet arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmadı. Sonuç: Bu çalışma temporomandibular eklem disfonksiyonu olan hastalarda mandibular kondil şekli ile petrotimpanik fissür tipleri arasında bir korelasyon olmadığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dental volümetrik tomografi; petrotimpanik fissür; mandibular kondil

RELATIONSHIP OF THE PETROTYMPANIC FISSURE TYPES AND THE MANDIBULAR CONDYLAR HEAD MORPHOLOGY IN THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DYSFUNCTION

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Objective: The objective of this study was to determine the relationship whether types of the petrotympanic fissure (PTF) correlate with the mandibular condyle shape using dental volumetric tomography (DVT) in the temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMD) patients. Study Design. DVT scans in the sagittal planes of PTFs of 134 patients with TMD were examined for the types of PTF present and the mandibular condyle shape. Three main PTF types were described: wide, tunnel-shaped structure (type 1); tunnel-shaped structure that is wide open in the PTF entrance to the mandibular fossa and gradually thins out in the tympanic cavity (type 2), tunnel-shaped structure that is wide open in the entrance of the mandibular fossa, with a middle region with a flat-shaped tunnel structure and a narrow exit in the tympanic cavity (type 3) and also four main mandibular condyle shapes were described: flattened (type 1), convex (type 2), angled (type 3) and rounded (type 4). Results. In DVT scans, the low percentage of PTF type was type 2 PTF (1.5%) and high percentage of PTF type was type 1 PTF (67.2%). The mandibular condyle shapes 1-4 were seen in 37.3%, 43.3%, 4.5%, and 14.9% of cases, respectively. We found no significant relationship among age, genders, the PTF type and the mandibular condyle shape. Conclusion. This study suggests there is no correlation between the condyle shape and the PTF type in the patients with TMD.

Keywords: dental volumetric tomography, petrotympanic fissure, mandibular condyle

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MAKSİLLER ADENOİD KİSTİK KARSİNOMA: OLGU RAPORU

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Adenokistik karsinoma (AKK), baş boyun bölgesinin nadiren görülen epitelyal kökenli kötü huylu tükürük bezi tümörüdür. En belirgin özelliği yavaş ve ağrısız büyümesi, uzun süren klinik seyri ve multiple ve/veya gecikmiş uzak bölge metastazıdır. Bu karsinomaların %30-40'ı baş-boyun bölgesinde görülür. Karşılaşılan vakaların yaklaşık %50-70'i ağız içerisinde minör tükürük bezlerinde saptanmıştır. Minör tükürük bezlerinde ise en fazla sert damakta görülür. Baş boyun bölgesinde ayrıca orofaringeal mukoza, trakobranşial triadda ve özefagusda görülebilir. 27 yaşındaki bayan hasta, 1 sene önce başlayan sol maksiller palatinal bölgede ağrısız şişlik ve daha sonrasında oluşan burunda sürekli tıkanma ve buna bağlı gelişen hiponazal konuşma şikayeti ile bize başvurmuş olup alınan panoramik radyografisinde ilgili bölgede uniloküler radyolüsensi görülmüştür. Lezyonun ayırıcı tanısı ve sınırlarının belirlenmesi için alınan bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) ve manyetik rezonans görüntülemede (MRG) sol maksiller kuatranda bulunan yumuşak damak ve sert damak, pterygopalatin fossa sınırı, maksiller sinüs ve orbita duvarlarını içine alan invaziv bir lezyon görülmüştür. Alınan preoperatif insizyonel biyopsinin frozen sectional tekniği ile incelenmesi sonucunda adenokistik karsinom olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu olgu sunumunda, lezyonun BT ve MRG'deki radyografik karakteristikleri, tedavi seçenekleri ve ayırıcı tanıları tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adenoid kistik karsinom, radyografik özellikler, maksilla

ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF THE MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT,

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Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a rare malignant epithelial tumor orginating from the salivary glands of the head and neck. The most prominent characteristic of this lesion is painless and slow growth, long-term clinical course and multipl and/or delayed distant metastasis. %30-40 of these carcinomas occurred as head and neck tumors. Approximately 50 to 70% of reported cases occured in the minor salivary glands. ACC is mostly seen in the salivary glands of the hard palate. Also it can be seen at the oropharygeal mucosa, tracheobronchial triad and esophagus around head and neck region. A 27 year old female patient was presented with complaint of painless swelling at the left maxillary palatal region which was started 1 year ago. After this swelling stuffiness and depending on this hiponasal speech problems was observed. Panoramic radiography examination revealed a uniloculer radiolucency at the left maxillary region. For differential diagnosis and the determination of the lesion's borders computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) were taken. From this images, it is understood that invasive lesion spreaded to soft and hard palate, fossa pterygopalatina, maxillary sinus and walls of the orbita. After investigations of preoperative incisional biopsy via frozen sectional technique, adenocystic carcinoma was found. In this case report, the radiographic characteristics of the lesion in CT and MRI, treatment modalities and differential diagnosis are discussed.

Keywords: Adenoid cyctic carcinoma, radiographic characteristics, maxilla

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BİLATERAL MAKSİLLER KANİN TRANSPOZİSYONU

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Transpozisyon komşu iki dişin yer değiştirmesi ya da komşu olmayan bir dişin yerine aynı kadranda bulunan farklı bir dişin sürmesidir. Transpozisyonun etyolojisi hala belirsizliğini sürdürmektedir. Buna rağmen genetik aktarım ve travma gibi çeşitli faktörler bu anomali ile ilişkilendirilmektedir. Bilateral transpozisyon nispeten nadir görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada bilateral kanin-premolar transpozisyonu klinik ve radyografik bulguları ile sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: kanin diş, maloklüzyon, diş migrasyonu

BILATERAL MAXILLER CANINE TRANSPOSITION

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Transposition is the positional interchange of two adjacent teeth or eruption of a tooth in the place of a non-adjacent other in same quadrant. The etiology of transposition still remains unknown. However, several factors like genetic transmission and trauma have been associated with this anomaly. Bilateral occurrence of transposition is relatively rare. In this study a case of bilateral canine-premolar transposition is presented with its clinical and radiographic findings.

Keywords: canine teeth, malocclusion, tooth migration

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BİLATERAL SÜPERNÜMERER DİŞ GEMİNASYONU

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Sıklıkla süt dişlenmede izlenen geminasyon, diş tomurcuğunun bölünme girişimi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Süreç kronun parsiyel olarak bölünmesi veya dişin tüm uzunluğu boyunca tam bölünme ile sonuçlanabilir. Bu çalışmada nadir görülen bilateral süpernümerer diş geminasyonu vakasının sunumu amaçlanmaktadır. Hastanın panoramik radyogramında #44-45 ve #24-25 kökleri arasında, multipl süpernümerer dişleri andıran radyopak cisimler izlendi. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde tek köklü ve kronları kısmen bölünmüş iki adet süpernümerer diş tomurcuğu görüldü. Hasta, komşu dişleri rezorpsiyondan korumak amacıyla gemine jermlerin çekimi için Ağız, Diş ve Çene Cerrahisi Anabilim Dalına sevk edildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: dişler, süpernümerer diş, diş anomalileri, sürmemiş diş

BILATERAL SUPERNUMERARY TEETH GEMINATION

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Gemination is defined as the attempted division of a tooth bud that occurs more frequently in primary dentition. The process may result with either partial division of the crown or complete division through the entire length of the tooth. The aim off this study is to present a rare case of bilateral supernumerary teeth germination. On panoramic radiograph of the patient, radiopaque bodies resembling multiple supernumerary teeth between roots of #44-45 and #24-25 were observed. Cone beam computed tomography images revealed two supernumerary tooth buds with partially divided crowns on single roots. The patient was referred to Maxillofacial Surgery Department for extraction of geminated germs to prevent adjacent teeth from root resorption.

Keywords: teeth, supernumerary, tooth, abnormalities, tooth, unerupted

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TEMPOROMANDİBULAR EKLEMİN KEMİK DOKU PATOLOJİLERİNİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

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Temporomandibular eklemin (TME) kemik dokularına ait patolojilerinin doğru şekilde tanımlanması önemlidir, çünkü bu patolojiler TME de ağrı ve oklüzyon ile kondiler pozisyonlanmadaki değişiklikleri de içeren temporomandibular düzensizliklerin bulgu ve belirtileri ile ilişkili olabilir. Bu patolojilerin varlığı uygulanacak tedavi planlamasını etkiler. Bu çalışmanın amacı çeşitli sebeplerle konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri elde edilen hastalarda eklem bölgesinde görülen kemik doku patolojilerini retrospektif olarak değerlendirmektir. Çalışmada, 87 hastanın TME bölgesine ait konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri incelendi. Mandibular kondil ile artiküler fossa ve eminenste izlenen kemik doku patolojileri 15 başlık altında sınıflandırıldı (Tip 1:kondilde skleroz, tip 2: kondilin artiküler yüzeyinde düzleşme, tip 3: kondilde erozyon, tip 4: osteofit formasyonu, tip 5: kondil boynu kırığı, tip 6: subkondiler bölge kırığı, tip 7: kondiler hipoplazi, tip 8: kondiler hiperplazi, tip 9: bifid kondil, tip 10: ankiloz, tip 11: eklem faresi, tip 12: ely kisti, tip 13: artiküler fossa ve/veya

eminenste skleroz, tip 14: artiküler fossa ve/veya eminenste düzleşme, tip 15: artiküler fossa ve/veya eminenste erozyon). Yaş ortalaması 34.7 olan (standart sapma: 13.3) 87 hastanın (62 kadın,%71 ve 25 erkek hasta, %29) toplam 174 adet TME bölgesi değerlendirildi. En fazla izlenen patolojiler, tip 13 (121 eklem, %69), tip 2 (120 eklem, %68) ve eşit sayıda tip1 ve tip3 (62 eklem, %35) olarak sıralandı. En az izlenen patolojiler ise, tip 8 (1 eklem, %0.5), tip 12 (2 eklem, %1.1) ve eşit sayıda tip 6,9,10,11 (3 eklem, %1.7) olarak sıralandı. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri TME'nin kemik doku patolojilerinin saptanmasında geçerli bir tanı aracıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Temporomandibular eklem girişi, osseöz patolojiler, KIBT

DETECTION OF OSSEOUS PATHOLOGIES OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Correct identifying of osseous pathologies of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is important because they are associated with clinical signs or symptoms of temporomandibular disorder including TMJ pain and changes in occlusion or condylar position. Also the presence of these abnormalities affects the treatment planning. The aim of this study was to evaluate retrospectively osseous pathologies of TMJ on the cone beam computed tomography images of patients who had gone tomographic examination for various reasons. In this study cone beam tomographic images of 87 patients were examined. The pathologies of mandibular condyle, articular fossa and eminence were classified as 15 types (type 1: sclerosis of the condyle, type 2: flattening of the articular surface of the condyle, type 3: erosion of the condyle, type 4: osteophyte formation, type 5: condylar neck fracture, type 6: subcondylar region fracture, type 7: condylar hypoplasia, type 8: condylar hiperplasia, type 9: bifid-shaped condyle, type 10: ankylosis, type 11: joint mouse, type 12: ely cyst, type 13: sclerosis of the articular fossa and/or eminence, type 14: flattening of the articular fossa and/or eminence, type 15: erosion of the articular fossa and/or eminence). Totally 174 joints of 87 patients with mean age of 34.7 (standart deviation: 13.3) were evaluated. The mostly detected osseous pathologies were, type 13 (121 joints, 69%), type 2 (120 joints, 68%), type1 and type 3 equally (62 joints, 35%) respectively. The least detected osseous pathologies were type 8 (1 joint, 0.5%), type 12 (2 joints, 1.1%), types 6,9,10 and 11 equally (3 joints, 1.7%) respectively. According to this study cone-beam computed tomography can be considered as an available diagnostic tool for detection of osseous pathologies of TMJ.

Keywords: Temporomandibular joint, osseous pathologies, cone beam computed tomography

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ALENDRONAT İLİŞKİLİ ORAL LİKEN PLANUS: OLGU SUNUMU

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Giriş: Oral liken planus (OLP), kronik, enflamatuar bir hastalık olarak tek başına deri lezyonlarından bağımsız olarak ortaya çıkabilir. Etyolojisi tam olarak bilinmemekle beraber, patogenezinde hücresel immunitenin rol oynadığı, çevresel ve genetik etkilerin yanında bazı ilaçların etkili olduğu bildirilmiştir. Alendronat, osteoporoz tedavisinde sıklıkla kullanılan bir aminobifosfanattır. Olgu Sunumu: Bu olgu sunumunda Kocaeli Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı Oral Diagnoz Kliniğine yönlendirilmiş 48 yaşındaki erkek hastada tespit edilen OLP anlatılmaktadır. Hasta ankilozan spondilit hastası olarak 5 yıldır sülfasalazin ve 1 yıldır metilprednizolon kullanmakta iken gelişen osteopeni için oral yolla aledronat sodyum tedavisine başlanmıştır. İlacın verilmesini takiben ortaya çıkan eroziv karakterde OLP lezyonları bilateral olarak

yanak mukozasında tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan biyopsi sonucunda OLP lehine bulgular saptanmıştır. Tartışma: OLP lezyonlarının alendronat kullanımını takiben gelişmesi muhtemel bir ilişkiyi düşündürmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oral liken planus, Alendronat, Bifosfanat

ALENDRONATE-INDUCED ORAL LİCHEN PLANUS: A CASE REPORT

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Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic, inflammatory disease and often with the absence of skin lesions. The exact etiology of OLP remains uncertain and associated with immune-mediated pathogenesis. In addition to environmental and genetic factors, some drugs were related to etiology of the disease. Alendronate is an oral amino derivative of the bisphosphonates, widely used for the treatment of osteoporosis. Case Report: This case report presents the OLP case of a 48-year-old man who has been referred to Oral Diagnosis Clinic, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Kocaeli. The patient suffered from ankylosing spondylitis and used sulfasalazine for 5 years and methylprednisolone for 1 years. In order to treat osteopenia, oral alendronate administration was initiated. After medication, erosive type OLP lesions were observed bilaterally on buccal mucosa of the patient. Histopathological evaluation revealed findings in accordance with OLP. Discussion: Due to onset of OLP lesions after alendronate administration, a relationship may be considered.

Keywords: Oral lichen planus, Alendronate, Bisphosphonates

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GÖMÜLÜ MAKSİLLER KANİN DİŞLERİNİN RETROSPEKTİF ANALİZİ

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Giriş: Maksiller kanin dişleri üçüncü molar dişlerden sonra en fazla gömülü kalan dişlerdir ve prevalansı % 0.92 ve % 4.3 arasında rapor edilmiştir. Kanin dişlerin gömülü kalması; gelişimlerinin uzun sürmesi, geliştikleri bölge ve sürme yollarının uzunluğu nedeniyle sıklıkla karşılaşılan bir durumdur. Metod: Bu çalışmada 2011-2014 yılları arasında Kocaeli Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesine başvuran 1284 hastanın (727 Kadın, 557 Erkek) panoramik grafilerinde retrospektif olarak gömülü kanin olguları araştırılmıştır. Sonuç: Yapılan değerlendirmede 47 gömük kanin olgusu (34 kadın, 13 erkek) tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulgular sonucunda gömülü kanin prevelansı tüm bireylerde % 3.66, kadınlarda % 4.67, erkeklerde % 2.33 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Gömülü maksiller kanin olgularının % 34'ü bilateral (n=16); % 66'sı ise unilateral (n=31) olarak tespit edilmiştir. Unilateral olguların % 55'i sol (n=17); % 45'i ise sağ (n=14) şeklindedir. Tartışma: Bu çalışmada, Kocaeli ilindeki maksiller gömülü kanin dişlerin prevalansı belirli bir popülasyonda incelenmiştir ve veriler ortaya konmuştur. Ülkemizde yapılan çalışmaların sonuçlarına benzer bir şekilde kadın bireylerin prevelansı erkek bireylerden fazla olarak tespit edilmiş, tüm bireylerde tespit edilen prevelans (% 3.66), ve unilateral gömülülüğün fazla olması (% 66) literatürle uyumlu olarak bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maksiller gömülü kanin, Prevelans, Kocaeli

RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF MAXILLARY IMPACTED CANINES

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Introduction: Maxillary canines are the second most frequently impacted teeth after the third molars and reported ranging from 0.92% to 4.3%. Impaction of a maxillary canine is a common problem due to long period of development, area of development, and the long eruption path of all the teeth. Method: In the present study, the panoramic images of 1284 patients (727 females, 557 males) who were admitted to Faculty of Dentistry, University of Kocaeli between 2011-2014 were retrospectively evaluated in terms of maxillary impacted canines. Results: 47 impacted maxillary canine cases (34 females, 13 males) were detected. The impacted maxillary canine overall prevalence was found to be 3.66 %, whereas 4.6 % for females and 2.33 % for males. Maxillary canines were found to be 34 % (n=16) bilaterally impacted and 66 % (n=31) unilaterally impacted. Among the unilaterally impacted teeth, 45 % (n=14) were right and 55 % (n=17) were left maxillary canines. Discussion: This study presents the frequency and provides a baseline of impacted maxillary canines in a particular population (Kocaeli, Marmara Region, Turkey). In accordance with the results investigating Turkish population, female prevalence was higher than males. The overall prevalence of impacted maxillary canines in this study (3,66 %) and higher unilateral impaction (66 %) was similar to the results of the literature.

Keywords: Impacted maxillary canine, prevalence, Kocaeli

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MAKSİLLER SİNÜSÜN MALİGN TÜMÖRÜ: BİR OLGU RAPORU

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Paranazal sinüslerin malign tümörleri tüm malignansilerin %1'inden azını oluşturur ve bu tümörlerin çoğu maksiller sinüs kökenlidir. Lezyon, sıklıkla sinüs dışına ilerlemeden semptom vermemekle birlikte inflamatuar sinüzit bulgu ve semptomları olabilir. Erken dönemlerde spesifik radyografik bulguları yoktur. Sinüste yumuşak doku kitlesinin radyopasitesi görülebilir. İlerleyen evrelerde sinüs duvarlarında yıkım ve çevre kemikte düzensiz radyolusent alanlar izlenebilir. Ayırıcı tanı olarak sinüzit ve odontojenik kistler gibi sinüs boşluğunun radyopasitesine neden olabilen tüm durumlar düşünülmelidir. Erken tanı konulamaması ve bölgenin kompleks anatomisi nedeniyle prognozu genellikle kötüdür. Lezyon, semptomlar görülmeden önce ilerleyebileceği için orta yaş ve üzerindeki hastalarda maksiller sinüsün açıklanamayan radyopasiteleri detaylı bir şekilde incelenmelidir. Bu raporda, yüzde şişlik ve ağrı şikayetiyle diş hekimine başvuran hastada maksiller sinüsün malign tümörü olgusu sunulmakta, çenelerde görülen malignansilerin radyografik bulguları vurgulanmakta ve dental muayenenin vazgeçilmez bir unsuru olan radyografik değerlendirmenin önemine değinilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Malign Tümör, Maksiller Sinüs, Çene Kemikleri, Dental Görüntüleme

MALIGNANT TUMOR OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS: A CASE REPORT

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Malignant tumors of the paranasal sinuses comprise of less than 1% of all malignancies and most of them originate from maxillary sinus. Lesion often is asymptomatic before it becomes extensive out of sinus, however, the signs and symptoms of inflammatory sinusitis may be present. In early periods, there are not specific radiographic findings. Radiopacity of soft tissue mass in the sinus may appear. In advanced periods, the destruction of sinus walls and irregular radiolucent areas in the adjacent bone may be seen. In differential diagnosis, all the conditions that may cause radiopacity of the sinus, such as sinusitis and odontogenic cysts, should be considered. Its prognosis is generally poor due to its hardly diagnosis in early periods and the complex anatomy of the region. Since the lesion may advance before symptoms become apparent, unexplained radiopacities in the maxillary sinus of middle-aged and older patients should be investigated in detail. In this report, a case of the malign tumor of the maxillary sinus in a patient who was referred to the dentist with the complaint of facial swelling and pain, is presented. The radiographic findings of the malignancies in the jaw are emphasized, and the significance of the radiographic assessment which is the indispensable component of the dental examination, is stated.

Keywords: Malignant Tumor, Maxillary Sinus, Jaw, Dental Imaging

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RADYOLOJİK MUAYENEDE TESADÜFİ TESPİT EDİLEN RİNOLİT OLGULARI

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Giriş: Rinolitler nazal kavite içinde yerleşen, kalsiyum fosfat, kalsiyum karbonat, magnezyum karbonat gibi mineral tuzların bir nidus etrafında birikimi ile oluşan kitlelerdir. Bu nidus, eksojen kaynaklı ve seyrek olarak da endojen kaynaklı olabilir. Rinolitlerin boyutları küçük olabileceği gibi tüm nazal kaviteyi doldurabilir. Olgu Sunumu: Bu olgu sunumunda Kocaeli Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalı Oral Diagnoz Kliniğine rutin dental tedavileri için başvurmuş hastalarda radyolojik muayeneleri sırasında tesadüfi olarak tespit edilen rinolit vakaları anlatılmaktadır. Panoramik ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) bulgularında intranazal radyoopasiteler saptanmıştır. Tespit edilen rinolitler, Kocaeli Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Kulak Burun Boğaz Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalında endoskopik transnazal yaklaşımla lokal anestezi altında rezeke edilmiştir. Tartışma: Radyolojik muayene esnasında nazal bölgedeki radyoopasiteler değerlendirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rinolit, Tesadüfi bulgu, KIBT

INCIDENTALLY REVEALED RHINOLITH CASES DURING RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

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Rhinoliths are presences of nasal masses which arise from the deposition of mineral salts such as calcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, and magnesium carbonate around a nidus. Nidus arises in most of the cases from an exogenous origin and rarely arise from an endogenous origin. The dimensions of

rhinoliths can be small in size or can fill the nasal cavity. Case Report: This case report presents incidentally revealed rhinolith cases of patients who were admitted to Oral Diagnosis Clinic, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Kocaeli for their routine dental treatments. The radiological findings from panoramic and cone beam computed tomography(CBCT) images displayed intranasal radioopacities. Detected rhinoliths were resected under local anesthesia with endoscopic transnasal approach in Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kocaeli. Discussion: Intranasal radioopacities should be evaluated during radiological examination.

Keywords: Rhinolith, Incidental finding, CBCT

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BASİT KEMİK KİSTİNİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ BULGULARI

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Giriş: Basit kemik kisti (BKK) diğer adıyla travmatik kemik kisti, çoğunlukla genç yaşta ve erkeklerde görülen nadir benign bir lezyondur. Bu lezyonlar epitelle çevrili olmayıp sıklıkla mandibular premolar/molar bölgelerde görülürler. Sıklıkla asemptomatiktirler ve rutin radyografik muayene sırasında tespit edilirler. Kistik kavite genellikle boş olup histopatolojik inceleme için yeterli materyal ihtiva etmez. Tedavisinde cerrahi küretaj yapılır ve rekürrens nadirdir. Radyolojik olarak, düzgün sınırlı ve kavisli olup, tarak seklinde dişlerin arasına girmiş radyolusent lezyon şeklinde görülürler. Tanı genellikle radyolojik olarak konulur. Klinik olarak lezyon normal kemikle çevrili boş bir kavite olarak görülür. Bu sunumda mandibulada görülen basit kemik kisti olgusunu sunmayı ve sıradışı radyografik bulguları hakkında bilgi vermeyi amaçlıyoruz. Olgu sunumu: 20 yaşında erkek hasta sol alt posterior bölgede pürülan akıntı şikayetiyle başvurdu. Panoramik grafide sol alt ikinci molar dişten ramusa kadar uzanan diffüz ve kavisli sınırlara sahip dekstrüktif lezyon görüldü. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografide (KBIT), multiloküler görünümde kortekste ekspansiyon ve incelmeye neden olmuş yaklaşık 33x12 mm çapında hipodens lezyon izlendi. Ayırıcı tanıda keratokistik odontojenik tümör (KOT), ameloblastoma, basit kemik kisti ve malignite düşünüldü. Lokal anestezi altında yapılan biyopsi ve histopatolojik inceleme sonucu basit kemik kisti öntanısı destekledi. Tartışma: Basit kemik kisti olgusunun KIBT görüntüleriyle ilgili bilgi verildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basit kemik kisti, Mandibula, KIBT

CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FINDINGS OF SIMPLE BONE CYST

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Introduction: Simple bone cyst (SBC) (called also traumatic bone cyst) is an uncommon benign lesion seen frequently in young patients with a prevalence for males, the lesion is a non-epithelium lined cavity and is found more often in the premolar/molar mandibular regions. Patients are usually asymptomatic and the lesion is incidentally detected and diagnosed on routine radiographic examination. The cystic cavity is usually empty and there is scanty material for histological examination. Surgical curettage is the treatment of choice and recurrence is rare. Radiographically, the lesion presents with smooth and curved with an oval or scalloped borders developing between the

roots of the adjacent teeth. The lumen is totally radiolucent. The diagnosis is usually radiographic. Clinically the lesion presents with an empty cavity surrounded by normal bone. The aim of this presentation is to report unusual radiographic findings of a simple bone cyst of the mandible. Case Report: A 20-year-old male was referred with a complaint of purulent drainage in the left posterior mandible. Panoramic radiography showed a destructive lesion with diffuse and scalloped borders extending from second molar to the ramus of the mandible. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) showed approximately 33x12 mm low density lesion causing expansion and thinning of the cortex with a multilocular appearance. An initial diagnosis of a keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KOT), ameloblastoma, SBC and malignant lesion was made. Biopsy under local anesthesia revealed SBC. Discussion: CBCT imaging features of a SBC was presented.

Keywords: Simple Bone Cyst, Mandible, CBCT

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ORAL SKUAMÖZ HÜCRELİ KARSİNOM: VAKA SUNUMU

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Amaç: Oral skuamöz hücreli karsinom, ağız kanserleri içinde görülme insidansı %95'le en yaygın kötü huylu tümördür. Sigara ve alkol kullanımı, bazı genetik faktörler, viral ajanlar, beslenme alışkanlıkları skuamöz hücreli karsinom'un etiyolojisinde rol oynar. Bu posterde skuamoz hücreli karsinom vakası sunulacaktır. Olgu Sunumu: 54 yaşındaki erkek hasta sol alt çenesindeki şişlik nedeniyle kliniğimize başvurdu. Alınan anamnezde yaklaşık bir yıl önce dişetlerinde kızarıklıklık şikayetiyle diş hekimine gittiği öğrenildi. Hastanın sol mandibular bölgesinde yer alan bazı dişlerin çekilmiş ve antibiyotik tedavisi uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra çekim bölgesinde şişlik şikayetiyle çene cerrahisi uzmanına giden hasta tedaviyi reddetmiştir. Hastanın klinik muayenesinde 34 ile 38 numaralı dişleri arasında ağrısız şişliğe ve ekspansiyona neden olan ülsere, verrüköz yapıda ekzofitik lezyon belirlendi. Hastadan alınan panoramik radyografi ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde 45 ile 38 numaralı dişler arasında ekspansiyon ve dekstrüksiyona neden olmuş sınırları düzensiz radyolüsent lezyon izlendi. İnsizyonel biyopsi ile skuamoz hücreli karsinom tanısı koyuldu. Hastanın mandibula rezeksiyonu ile tedavisi yapıldı. Sonuç: Hastalarının tedavi ve yaşam süreleri tümörün boyutu ile yakın ilişkilidir. Bu nedenle ağız kanserlerinin erken evrede teşhis ve tedavi edilmesi hastalar için yaşamsal önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: skuamöz hücreli karsinom, oral, mandibula

ORAL SQUAMOS CELL CARSINOMA: A CASE REPORT

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Aim: Oral squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type of the malignant tumors of oral mucosa with a share of 95% . Tobacco and alcohol usage, some genetic factors, viral agents and eating habits play role in the etiology of oral squamous cell carcinoma. In this poster a squamous cell carcinoma case is presented. Case report: A 54-year-old male patient attended to our clinic with swelling in the left lower jaw. The anamnesis revealed that he admitted to a dentist because of gingival red lesion a year ago. His teeth was extracted on left mandible and antibiotic therapy was applied. After a while, the patient admitted to a surgeon due to swelling of the region of extracted teeth but he refused treatment. Clinical examination revealed a painless exophytic, verrucous, ulcerated, swelling between the teeth 34-38. Panoramic radiograph and cone beam computed tomograph images revealed an irregular, expansile and destructive radiolucent lesion between the teeth 45 and 38. Incisional biopsy

revealed squamous cell carcinoma. The patient was treated with resection of the mandible. Conclusion: Treatment and survival of patients is closely related with tumor size. Therefore, the diagnosis and treatment of oral cancer at early stage is vital for patients.

Keywords: squamos cell carsinoma, oral, mandibula

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SÜPERNÜMERER DİŞ VE FARKEDİLMEYEN PERİAPİKAL LEZYON: OLGU SUNUMU

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Giriş: Klinik ve radyografik muayenede fark edilemeyen lezyonlar, hatalı tedavi planlamalarına ve ilerleyen durumlarda geri dönüşü olmayan kayıplara neden olabilmektedir. İki boyutlu radyografların doğası gereği süperpozisyonların izlenmesi, birçok lezyonu gizleyebilir. Bu nedenle, üç boyutlu değerlendirme yapabilmeyi sağlayan Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (KIBT) görüntüleri, doğru tanı koymada oldukça yardımcı olmaktadır. Klinik ve radyografik muayene detaylı şekilde yapılmalı ve şüpheli durumlarda ileri incelemeler için bölgesel KIBT istenmelidir. Vaka Sunumu: Dişlerinde çürük ve hassasiyet şikayeti ile başvuran hastadan panoramik ve bitewing radyograflar istenmiş ve radyografik incelemeler sonucunda sağ mandibular premolar bölgede gömülü süpernümerer diş izlenmiştir. Daha sonra ilgili bölgeden alınan periapikal radyografta süperpozisyonlar nedeniyle karışık bir imaj elde edilmiş ve ilgili dişin tedavi planlamasını yapabilmek ve detaylı incelemesi için bölgesel KIBT istenmiştir. KIBT incelemesinde gömülü süpernümerer dişin, daimi premolar dişlerin kökleri arasında bukko-lingual yönde uzandığı ve bukkal kortikal kemikte perforasyona, lingual kortikal kemikte ise incelmeye neden olduğu izlenmiştir. Süpernümerer dişin kronu çevresinde kompound odontamaya benzeyen mikst radyoopak-radyolüsent görüntü belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, 2 boyutlu radyograflarda görülmeyen, dolgu restorasyonuna sahip olan 44 nolu dişin kök apeksinde kronik apikal periodontitis ile uyumlu radyolüsensi olduğu izlenmiştir. Lezyonun izlendiği bölgedeki dişte bir semptom olmadığı öğrenilmiştir. En geniş çapı 6,9 mm olan apikal lezyon, gömülü süpernümerer dişin kronuyla da ilişkilidir. Bu bulgular sonucunda, süpernümerer dişin çekimi, yakın komşuluktaki, kök apeksinde kronik apikal periodontitis bulunan 44 nolu dişin ise bu sırada kanal tedavisi veya çekim açısından değerlendirilmesi düşünülmüştür. Tartışma: Bu vakada olduğu gibi süperpozisyonlar nedeniyle detaylı değerlendirilemeyen vakalarda ilgili bölgelerden alınan KIBT görüntülerinde yapılan incelemeler ile daha doğru teşhis ve tedavi planları yapılabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süpernümerer diş, Periapikal lezyon, KIBT

SUPERNUMERER TOOTH AND ASSOCIATED PERIAPIKAL LESION: CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Undetected lesions during clinical and radiographic examination may cause to incorrect treatment planning and irreversible missing in progressive cases. Superpositions in the 2-D radiographs may obscure the lesions. Therefore, Cone-beam CT (CBCT) images which could be provide 3-D assessment may help true diagnosis. Clinical and radiographic examination should be perform detailed and regional CBCT should be consider in uncertain cases. Case Presentation: The patient was referred to our clinic for dental caries and sensitivity and digital panoramic and bitewing radiographs were taken. On the radiographic examination, impacted supernumerary premolar tooth was detected on right mandibular premolar region. Then, a periapical radiograph was also taken. Because of superpositions, CBCT was performed. In the CBCT images, it was revealed that impacted supernumerary tooth was located between the roots of the permanent premolar teeth in bucco-lingual

direction, to cause the perforation of buccal cortical bone and the lingual bone thinning. There was a mixt-radioopact-radiolucent lesion compatible with compound odontoma around the crown of the supernumerary tooth. In addition, a periapical lesion could not be detected on 2-D radiographs was revealed on the apices of right mandibular premolar tooth. The tooh was asymptomatic and the apical lesion was related with impacted supernumerary tooth crown. In light of these signs, it was considered that the extraction of the supernumerary tooth and to assess the right mandibular premolar tooth with periapical lesion during this tretament in terms of root canal treatment or extraction. Discussion: In cases which could not be assessed because of superpositions, regional CBCT images might be provide true diagnosis and treatment planning.

Keywords: Supernumerary tooth, Periapical lesion, CBCT

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KRONİK BÖBREK YETMEZLİĞİ OLAN HASTALARDA PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİK İNDEKSLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Kronik böbrek yetmezliği (KBY); birçok sistemi etkileyen, dental ve periodontal problemlere, özellikle de radyografide kortikal kemik miktarında azalma veya kayba neden olan progresif bir hastalıktır. Panoramik radyografta mental foramen bölgesinde kortikal kemik görünümü ve kalınlığına bağlı olarak yapılan değerlendirmeler, kemik kalitesini belirlemede oldukça kullanışlıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; kronik böbrek yetmezliği olan hastalarda panoramik radyografik indekslerin ortalama değerlerini belirlemek ve bu değerleri aynı yaş ve cinsiyetteki sağlıklı hasta grubuyla karşılaştırmaktır. Metot: Kronik böbrek yetmezliği tanısı konmuş ve dijital panoramik radyografisi alınmış 71 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. Panoramik radyografta, mental foramen bölgesinde mandibula alt kenarındaki kortikal kemik kalınlığının görünürlüğüne (Mandibular Kortikal İndeks, MCI) ve kalınlığına (Mental İndeks, MI) göre ölçümler yapıldı. Daha sonra aynı yaş ve cinsiyetteki 71 sağlıklı hastanın da panoramik radyografilerinde MCI ve MI ölçümleri yapılarak sonuçlar karşılaştırıldı. Sonuç: Kronik böbrek yetmezliği olan hasta grubunun 26'sı kadın 45'i erkek, yaş aralığı 18-73 idi. Sağlıklı gruptaki bireylerin yaş aralığı 19-78 olup, 27'si erkek, 44'ü kadındı. KBY olan hastalarda MCI değerlerinin dağılımı %5,6 C1, %77,4 C2, %16,9 C3 gözlenirken, sağlıklı grupta bu oranlar sırasıyla %14 C1, %81,6 C2, %4,2 C3'tü. KBY hastalarının sağ MI ortalaması 5,58 mm, sol MI ortalaması 5,47 mm olarak bulunurken, sağlıklı grupta bu değerler sırasıyla 5,78 mm ve 5,73 mm olarak bulunmuştur. KBY hastalarının panoramik radyografik indekslerinin belirlenmesi ve sağlıklı hastalarla karşılaştırılması, çene kemiklerinin kalitesi hakkında bilgi vererek, bu hastaların tedavi planlamaları konusunda yol gösterici olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kronik böbrek yetmezliği, panoramik radyograf, mental indeks, mandibular kortikal indeks

CHARACTERISTICS OF PANORAMIC BASED INDICES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

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Chronic renal failure (CRF) is a progressive disease affecting many systems causing dental and periodontal problems, especially decrease or loss in the amount of cortical bone in radiography. Assessments based on the appearance and thickness of cortical bone around mental foramen region on panoramic radiographs are useful to determine the bone quality. The purpose of this study is to

determine the average value of the panoramic indices in patients with CRF and to compare these values in healthy subjects of the same age and gender. Method: Digital panoramic radiographs of 71 CRF patients were included the study. The measurements of panoramic indices were made according to the visibility (Mandibular Cortical Index, MCI) and thickness (Mental Index, MI) of the inferior cortex of mandible around the mental foramen region. Then, MCI and MI measurements of 71 healthy subjects of same age and gender were performed and the results were compared. Results: A total of 71 CRF patients (26 female and 45 male, age range 18-73 years) was studied, together with 71 healthy group (44 female and 27 male) age matched. The distrubition of MCI values with CRF patients C1 5.6% , C2 77.4%, C3 16.9% was observed. In healthy group the distrubition of MCI values were C1 14%, C2 81,6%, C3 4,2%. Average of the right and left mental indices of CRF patients was 5,58 mm and 5,47 mm respectively. In healthy group, average of the right and left mental index was found as 5,78 mm and 5,73 mm, respectively. To determine the panoramic indices of CRF patients and to compare these indices with healthy subjects will show the quality of jawbones and to provide useful knowledge to treatment planning of these patients.

Keywords: Chronic renal failure, panoramic radiograph, mental index, mandibular cortical index

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İKİ BOYUTLU RADYOGRAFİDE GÖZDEN KAÇANLAR

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Giriş: Diş hekimliğinde teşhis amaçlı kullanılan iki boyutlu radyograflar, ilgili bölgeyi bukkolingual yönde göstermede yetersiz kalmaktadır. Son yıllarda kullanılmaya başlanan konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) ile üç boyutlu görüntüler elde edilebilmektedir. Vaka Sunumu: Sağ üst bölgede yaklaşık bir aydır geçmeyen ağrı şikayeti ile başvuran hastanın anamnezinde; 25 gün önce başka bir şehirde 13 numaralı dişine kanal tedavisi başlandığı, sonra diğer bir klinikte aynı dişe birer hafta ara ile pansuman yapıldığı fakat ağrısının geçmediği öğrenildi. Klinik muayenede 11,12 ve 13 numaralı dişlerde dikey perküsyonda hassasiyet mevcuttu. Sağ üst anterior, kanin ve premolar bölgelerden alınan periapikal radyograflar incelendiğinde; 12 numaralı dişte dens invaginatus, 13 numaralı dişte kök kanal medikamanı ile uyumlu radyoopasite izlendi. Klinikte 12 numaralı dişe vitalite testi yapılarak dişin devital olduğu tespit edildi ve kanal tedavisine başlandı. Hasta 1 hafta sonra geldiğinde 12 numaralı dişin kanal tedavisi tamamlandı, ağrısının azaldığı fakat tamamen geçmediği öğrenildi. Bu seansta 13 numaralı dişte mobilite olduğu tespit edildi ve hasta Periodontoloji bölümüne danışıldı. Periodontal muayene sonucunda 13 numaralı dişin distal ve palatinal yüzlerinde derin cep, 14 no lu diş bölgesindeki implanta doğru uzanan sirkümferensiyal kemik defekti saptandı. Hastanın tedavisinin başlangıcında başka merkezde alınan panoramik radyografi istendi ve kliniğimizde alınan periapikal radyograflarla karşılaştırıldığında 13 numaralı dişin distal ve palatinal yüzlerinde, tespit edilen defekt her ikisinde de izlenemedi. Hastanın şikayet bölgesindeki teşhisini netleştirmek ve tedavi planlamasını yapabilmek amacıyla 13 numaralı diş bölgesinden konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) istendi. KIBT görüntülerinde; 13 numaralı dişin distal ve palatinal bölgesinde panoramik ve periapikal radyografilerde izlenemeyen lezyon tespit edilmiştir. Periodontoloji, Endodonti ve Ağız, Diş ve Çene Cerrahisi bölümleriyle yapılan konsültasyonlar sonucunda 13 numaralı dişin çekimine ve 14 numaralı diş bölgesindeki implantın çıkarılmasına karar verildi. Tartışma: Bu vaka sunumunda, inatçı ve kontrol altına alınamayan, ağrı ve iltihapla seyreden durumlarda KIBT alınarak üç boyutlu değerlendirme yapılmasının önemi ve gerekliliği vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KIBT, Periapikal lezyon, İki boyutlu görüntüler

OVERLOOKED IN 2 DIMENSIONEL RADIOGRAPHY

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Introduction: Two-dimensional radiographs are used for diagnostic purposes in dentistry, but they are insufficient to show the buccolingual directions of maxillofacial structures. Three dimensional images can be obtained by cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) which has been used in recent years. Case Report: A 44 years old male patient referred to our clinic with complaints of pain at the right upper region about a month. Twenty-five days ago, in another city, root canal treatment was started to his right upper canine tooth. Later, in another clinic, dressing was done with a week break to the same tooth through twenty one days but his pain did not passed. In clinical examination, vertical percussion sensitivity was detected at right upper incisors and canine teeth. On periapical radiographs; dens invaginatus was observed at right upper lateral tooth and root of the right upper canine tooth revealed radiopacity compatible with root canal medicament. Since the right upper lateral tooth was found to be non-vital, endodontic treatment was started. When the patient came a week after, the root canal treatment has been completed. But the patient stated that the pain is reduced but not completely healed. In this session mobility was detected at the right upper canine and the patient was consulted to Periodontology department. At the end of the periodontal examination, it was found that deep pocket on the distal and palatinal surfaces of the right upper canine tooth and bone defect extended to dental implant. Then, patients' panoramic radiographs which was taken one month ago in another city was obtained. When comparing the periapical and panoramic radiographs, this defect was not reveal in these radiographs. To determine the exact diagnose and treatment planning, regional CBCT was performed. On these images, large radiolucent lesion on the right upper canine tooth extending maxillary sinus. After the consultation of Periodontology, Endodontics and Maxillofacial Surgery Departments, it was considered that the extraction of right upper canine tooth and removal of the implant. Discussion: In this case presentation, the importance of the assessment of 3-D CBCT images in cases with uncontrolled pain and infection was emphasised.

Keywords: CBCT, Periapical lesion, Two-dimensional images

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FOKAL EPİTELYAL HİPERPLAZİ (HECK HASTALIĞI): OLGU SUNUMU

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Fokal Epitelyal Hiperplazi (FEH) veya diğer adıyla Heck Hastalığı, Human papilloma virüsünün (HPV) 13 ve 32 alt tiplerinin neden olduğu seyrek görülen benign bir oral mukoza lezyonudur. Klinik olarak FEH genellikle oral mukoza üzerinde birden çok asemptomatik sesil papül, plak veya nodül oluşumları ile karakterizedir. Sıklıkla dudaklarda, bukkal mukozada ve dilde görülen FEH, nadiren dişetinde, damakta ve orofarinkste görülür. FEH'e ağırlıklı olarak cinsiyet ayrımı olmaksızın çocuklarda ve genç erişkinlerde rastlanır. Hastalık spontane olarak gerileyebileceği gibi estetik veya fonksiyonel problem yarattığı durumlarda tedavi gerektirebilmektedir. Rutin dental kontrol amacıyla kliniğimize başvuran 30 yaşındaki erkek hastanın ağız içi muayenesinde, sol dudak köşesinde ve dilde, mukozayla aynı renkte, boyutları 3mm ile 10mm arasında değişen birden çok sesil papül olduğu gözlenmiştir. Kesin tanı için eksizyonel biyopsi uygulanmıştır. Histopatolojik inceleme ve klinik değerlendirme sonucu, hastalığın Fokal Epitelyal Hiperplazi ile uyumlu olduğu saptanmıştır. Hastalığın benign karakteri göz önünde bulundurularak tedavi gerekli görülmemiş ve hastaya mevcut durumuyla ilgili bilgi verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fokal epitelyal hiperplazi, human papilloma virus, Heck hastalığı

FOCAL EPITHELIAL HYPERPLASIA (HECK'S DISEASE): A CASE REPORT

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Focal epithelial hyperplasia (FEH) or Heck's disease is a rare benign lesion of the oral mucosa produced by the subtypes 13 or 32 of human papillomavirus (HPV). Clinically, FEH is typically characterized by asymptomatic multiple sessile papules, plaques or nodules on the oral mucosa. The lips, buccal mucosa and tongue appear to be the frequently affected sites while the gingiva, palate and the oropharynx seem to be affected rarely. FEH is predominantly seen in children or young adults, with no gender predilection. Healing can be spontaneous, and the treatment is indicated if there are aesthetic or functional complications. Here it is described the case of a 30-year-old male patient who was referred to our department for routine dental examination. On intraoral inspection, multiple sessile papules ranging from 3 to 10 mm which are the same color with mucosa, was observed on the left labial commissure and tongue. For exact diagnosis excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological features together with the clinical features were consistent with FEH. Considering the diagnosis and the benign nature of the disease no treatment was attempted and this was explained to the patient.

Keywords: Focal epithelial hyperplasia, Human papillomavirus, Heck's disease

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UNSİNAT ÇIKINTININ SÜPERİOR BAĞLANIMININ DENTAL VOLUMETRİK TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı dental volumetrik tomografi (DVT) görüntüleri kullanarak, retrospektif olarak unsinat çıkıntının farklı bağlanım tiplerini değerlendirmektir. Materyal ve Metot: Bu çalışmada 500 unsinat çıkıntının süperior bağlanımı DVT (Newtom 5G) görüntüleri kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Çalışma grubu yaş aralığı 18-74 olan 250 hastadan oluşmaktaydı. Unsinat çıkıntının süperior bağlanım varyasyonları 6 tip olarak kabul edildi. Herbir tip bağlanım varyasyonunun görülme sıklığı değerlendirildi. Bulgular: Çalışmaya dahil olan hastaların yaş ortalaması 41.04 olarak bulundu. Hastaların 140'ı kadın iken 110'u erkek idi. Tip I bağlanım şekli 50 (%10.7) olguda, Tip II 294 (%63), Tip III 43 (%9.2), Tip IV 37 (%7.9), Tip V 31 (%6.6) ve Tip VI ise 12 (%2.6) olguda tespit edildi. Sonuç: En sık unsinat çıkıntı bağlanım varyasyonu Tip II olarak bulundu. Bu bağlanım varyasyonu süperiorda infindubulumun ager nazinin tabanının altında kapanmasına neden olmaktadır. Osteomeatal ünitenin görüntülenmesinde DVT önemli bilgiler vermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: unsinat çıkıntı, DVT

EVALUATION OF SUPERIOR ATTACHMENT OF UNCINATE PROCESS WITH DENTAL VOLUMETRIC TOMOGRAPHY

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Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate of different types of uncinate process attachments retrospectively with using dental volumetric tomography (DVT) images. Material and Methods: In this study 500 uncinate process süperior attachments were evaluated with using DVT (Newtom 5G) images. The study group included 250 patients which age range between 18-74 years. 6 types were

accepted for uncinate process süperior attachments variations. Frequent of each type attachment variations were evaluated. Results: The average age of patients included in this study was found as 41.04. 140 patients were female and 110 were male. Type I attachment found that in 50(10.7%) samples, Type II, 294 (63%), Type III 43 (9.2%), Type IV 37 (7.9%), Type V 31 (6.6) % and Type VI was detected in 12 (2.6%) samples. Conclusion: The most frequent uncinate process attachment variation was found as Type II. This attachment variation cause to close of infindibulum under the agger nasi floor. DVT gives important informs for imaging of ostiomeatal unit.

Keywords: Uncinate process, DVT

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DUDAK DAMAK YARIKLI HASTALARIN SİNONAZAL ANATOMİK VARYASYONLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı dudak damak yarığı (DDY) olan hastalarla, DDY olmayan kontrol grubu hastaların sinonazal anatomik varyasyonlarını retrospektif olarak Dental Volumetrik Tomografi kullanarak değerlendirmektir. Materyal ve Metod: Bu çalışmada 24 DDY hastası ile 24 DDY olmayan kontrol grubu hastaya ait DVT (Newtom 5G) görüntüleri retrospektif olarak incelendi. Çalışmada nazal kavite ve paranazal sinüs anatomik varyasyonları değerlendirildi. Ki-kare ve fisher exact testleri istatistiksel analiz için kullanıldı. ($p<0.05$) Bulgular: Çalışmamızda en sık rastlanan anatomik varyasyon her iki grupta da ager nazi hüresi (%100) olarak bulundu. En az ratlanan anatomik varyasyon DDY hastalarından oluşan grupta maksiller sinüs hipoplazisi(%4.2) ve anterior klinoid çıkıntı pnömatizasyonu(%4.2) olarak bulundu. DDY olmayan kontrol grubunda ise maksiller sinüs hipoplazisi (%0) en az rastlanan varyasyon olarak bulundu. Değerlendirilen varyasyonlardan iki grup arasında sfenoid sinüste pnömatizasyon artışına neden olan varyasyonlar, nazal septum deviasyonu ve interfrontal septal hücre görülme sıklıkları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark bulundu. Sonuçlar: Nazal septal deviasyonu ve interfrontal septal hücre görülme sıklığının DDY'li hasta grubunda kontrol grubuna göre daha fazla olduğu görüldü. Sfenoid sinüste pnömatizasyon artışının ise kontrol grubunda daha fazla olduğu görüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: dudak damak yarığı, sinonazal, anatomik varyasyon

EVALUATION OF SINONASAL ANATOMICAL VARIATIONS OF CLEFT LIP PATIENTS

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Aim: The aim of this study is to evaluate of sinonasal anatomical variations of cleft lip palate patients (CLP) and non CLP control grup patients retrospectively with using dental volumetric tomography (DVT) images. Material and methods: In this study 24 CLP patients and 24 non CLP control group patients DVT (Newtom 5G) images were examined retrospectively. Nasal cavity and paranasal sinus anatomical variations were evaluated. Chi-square test and fisher exact tests were used for the statistical analysis. ($p<0.05$) Results: In our study agger nasi cell (100%) was found as the most common anatomical variation for both group. Maxillary sinus hipoplasia (4.2%) and anterior clinoid pneumatization(4.2%) was found as the least anatomical variations in CLP group. Maxillary sinus hypoplasi(0%) was found as the least anatomical variation in control group. There were stastically significant difference for frequency of anatomical variations lead to over pneumatization in sphenoid sinuses, nasal septal deviation and interfrontal septal cell frequencies between CLP group and control group. Conclusion: Nasal septal deviation and interfrontal cell were seen more frequently in CLP

group compare to control group. Sphenoid sinus over pneumatization was seen more frequently in control group.

Keywords: cleft lip patient, sinonasal, anatomical variation

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POSTERİOR SÜPERİOR ALVEOLER ARTERİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

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Maksillanın posteriorunu içeren cerrahi işlemler sırasında sıklıkla karşılaşılan komplikasyonlardan biri arteryal yaralanmadır. Bu durum klinisyenler tarafından sıkça dile getirilmesine rağmen, bu konuda yapılan çalışma sayısı oldukça azdır. Posterior süperior alveoler arter (PSAA) maksiller arterin bir dalıdır; maksiller sinüsün lateral duvarını ve bu bölgeyi çevreleyen zarı besler. Maksillanın posteriorunda gerçekleştirilen cerrahi operasyonlarda oluşan arter yaralanmalarının en sık PSAA'da gerçekleştiği bildirilmiştir. Bu nedenle maksillada yapılan bu çalışmada; PSAA'nın görülme sıklığı, seyri, çapı ve bunların alveoler kret ve sinüs ile ilişkisini, ayrıca sinüste mukozal kalınlaşma ve sinüs septası görülme sıklığını konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi ile saptamak amaçlanmıştır. Gazi Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi, Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Kliniği'ne çeşitli sebeplerle başvurmuş, maksillanın tam olarak görüntülendiği 200 (100 erkek-100 kadın) hastanın konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri dahil edilmiştir. Bu görüntülerde, PSAA'nın alt sınırından itibaren alveoler krete uzaklığı, medial sinüs duvarına uzaklığı, çapı ölçülmüş, maksiller sinüste görülen mukozal kalınlaşma ve sinüs septası görülme sıklığı incelenmiştir. PSAA'nın görülme sıklığı % 91,5 olarak bulunmuş, sıklıkla kemikiçi (% 82) seyrettiği gözlenmiştir. Arterin ortalama çapı 1,14 mm olarak ölçülmüştür. PSAA'nın çapı ile yaş arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki gözlenmemiş, erkeklerde kadınlardan daha geniş olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmanın sonucu olarak; konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, PSAA'nın varlığı, maksiller sinüste mukozal kalınlaşma, sinüs septası ve maksillanın cerrahi işlemler öncesinde değerlendirilmesi için tavsiye edilen bir görüntüleme yöntemi olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, posterior süperior alveoler arter, maksiller sinüs

EVALUATION OF POSTERIOR SUPERIOR ALVEOLAR ARTERY BY CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Arterial injuries are one of the commonest complications of surgical procedures involving posterior part of maxilla. Although commonly mentioned by clinicians, there are only a few studies investigating such complications. Posterior superior alveolar artery (PSAA) is a branch of maxillary artery that supplies the lateral wall of maxillary sinus and the membrane surrounding this area. It has been reported that arterial injuries occurring in surgical operations involving the posterior part of maxilla most commonly involve PSAA. Thus, this study aimed to determine the frequency of PSAA, its course, diameter, and its relation with alveolar crest and sinus, the frequency of mucosal thickening

and a sinus septa with the help of a cone beam computed tomography. This study included cone beam computed tomography images of 200 patients (100 males and 100 females) applying to Gazi University Faculty of Dentistry, Clinics of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology for various reasons whose maxillae were completely visualized. These images were utilized to measure the distance of PSAA to alveolar crest from its lower border, its distance to medial sinus wall and its diameter; the frequency of mucosal thickening and a sinus septa were also calculated. The frequency of PSAA was found 91.5% and it was frequently seen intraosseous (82%). The average diameter of the artery was measured 1.14 mm. No significant correlation was observed between PSAA diameter and age, although it was larger in males than females. This study suggests that cone beam computed tomography is the preferred imaging modality to assess the presence of PSAA and mucosal thickening in maxillary sinus, as well as to evaluate sinus septa and maxilla prior to surgical procedures.

Keywords: CBCT, posterior superior alveolar arteria, maxillary sinus.

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KİMLİKLENDİRME İÇİN PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFLARDA DENTAL PATERN ÇEŞİTLİLİĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR PİLOT ÇALIŞMA

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Kimliklendirme için başlıca parmak izi, DNA ve dentisyon kullanılır. Şiddetli yanık, çürüme ve iskeletleşme gibi parmak izlerinin bulunmadığı durumlarda; vücudun en dayanıklı parçası olan dentisyon değerli bir kimliklendirme aracı olur. Dental kimliklendirme, dental paternin parmak izi gibi kişiye özgü olmasına dayalıdır. Sıklıkla yararlanılan kimliklendirme araçları restorasyon, kanal tedavisi, kron, çekim gibi dental işlemlerdir. Bu pilot çalışmanın amacı panoramik radyograflarda dental paternleri belirlemek ve bunun için kullanılacak dental parametreleri tanımlamaktır. Belirlenen parametrelerin tanımlamalarına göre 169 panoramik radyograf dental patern açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Çenelere göre dental paternlerin çeşidi, birbirini tekrar eden dental paternler ve sıklıkları belirlenmiştir. Maksilla ve mandibula birlikte dikkate alındığında 166, sadece maksilla ya da mandibula dikkate alındığında ise 149'ar adet dental patern tespit edilmiştir. Dental patern çeşitliliğinin neredeyse benzersizliğe yakın derecede fazla olması, tanımlanan parametrelerle birlikte panoramik radyografinin kimliklendirmede kullanılabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adli Diş Hekimliği, Kimliklendirme, Dental Patern, Panoramik Radyografi

A PILOT STUDY ON DENTAL PATTERN VARIETY IN PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY FOR IDENTIFICATION

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Fingerprints, DNA and dentition are principally used for the purpose of the identification. In cases of severe burnt, decomposed, skeletonized body, fingerprints are lost and in such cases dentition provides valuable identification tool as the most resistant part of the body. Dental identification is based on the uniqueness of dental pattern, like fingerprints. Frequently used identification tools are dental procedures such as restoration, root canal therapy, crowns and extraction. The purpose of this pilot study was to determine dental patterns and to define the dental parameters in panoramic radiographs. Based on the definition of the specified parameters, 169 panoramic radiographs were evaluated for the dental patterns. Variety repetition and observation frequency of dental patterns among the patients,

with respect to each jaw were determined. For both maxilla and mandible 166, for maxilla or mandible 149 different dental patterns were identified. Dental pattern varieties were found to be very close to uniqueness, so we conclude that panoramic radiographs with the specified parameters can be utilized for identification.

Keywords: Forensic Odontology, Identification, Dental Pattern, Panoramic Radiography

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FLORİD OSSEÖZ DİSPLAZİ: OLGU SUNUMU

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Florid osseöz displazi (FOD) tipik olarak birden fazla kadranı tutan ve sıklıkla simetrik dağılım gösteren benign fibro-osseoz bir lezyondur. FOD en çok orta yaş siyah kadınlarda görülmekle birlikte Kafkasya ve Asya ırklarında da görülmektedir. FOD lezyonları genellikle asemptomatiktir ve farklı amaçlarla alınan radyograflarda tesadüfen farkedilir. Lezyonlar büyürse çenelerde ekspansiyona ve fasiyal deformiteye neden olabilir. FOD' un tedavisi semptom varlığına bağlıdır. Hafif ağrı veya fistülizasyon gibi semptomlar hemen her zaman sklerotik kalsifiye kitlenin oral kaviteye açılmasıyla birlikte olur. Bu durum etkilenen bölgedeki dişlerin çekiminden sonra veya protez altında progresif alveolar atrofi sonucu oluşur. Radyografik olarak FOD çenelerin muhtelif bölgelerinde sıklıkla simetrik olarak lokalize, dens, lobuler kitleler şeklinde görüntü verir. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT), bu lezyonun değerlendirilmesinde faydalıdır. Bu raporda 2012 yılından itibaren dental kayıtları olan ve herhangi bir semptomu olmayan FOD vakası 2015 yılına ait KIBT görüntüleri ile sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: florid osseöz displazi, fibro-osseöz lezyonlar, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

FLORID OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA: CASE REPORT

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Florid osseous dysplasia (FOD) is a benign fibroosseous lesion, typically involving multiple quadrants and frequently symmetric in distribution. This lesion is most commonly found in middle-aged black women, although it may also occur in Caucasians and Asians. The process may be totally asymptomatic and, in such cases, the lesion is detected on radiographs taken for some other purposes. When the lesions are large, jaw expansion and facial deformity may be apparent. The treatment of FOD depends on the presence of symptoms. Symptoms such as dull pain or drainage are almost always associated with exposure of sclerotic calcified masses in the oral cavity. This may occur as the result of progressive alveolar atrophy under a denture or after extraction of teeth in the affected area. Radiographically, FOD appears as dense, lobulated masses and often symmetrically located in various regions of the jaws. Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) is useful for the evaluation of this lesion. In this report, an asymptomatic case of FOD with dental records from the year 2012 were presented with CBCT images of 2015.

Keywords: Florid osseous dysplasia, fibro-osseous lesions, cone beam computed tomography

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KALSİYUM KANAL BLOKÖRÜ TEDAVİSİNE BAĞLI DİŞ ETİ BÜYÜMESİ: 2 OLGU SUNUMU

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İlaca bağlı diş eti büyümesine sebep olan ilaçlar antikonvülsanlar, immünsüpresan siklosiporin ve kalsiyum kanal blokerleri (KKB) olmak üzere üç gruba ayrılır. KKB'ler hipertansiyon ve anjina tedavisinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. KKB'ye bağlı diş eti büyümelerine en sık neden olan antagonist nifedipin olarak bildirilmiştir. Bunun yanında, amlodipin kaynaklı diş eti büyümesi diğer KKB'lere oranla daha az yaygındır. Literatürde lerkanidipinin kullanımına bağlı diş eti büyümesiyle ilgili çok az sayıda vaka bildirilmiştir. Bu durumun ilacın nadir kullanımı veya yan etkileriyle ilgili çalışmaların yetersizliği kaynaklı olup olmadığı belirsizdir. Bu çalışmada antihipertansif tedavi amaçlı kalsiyum kanal blokörülerinden amlodipin ve lerkanidipin kullanılan iki hastanın ilaç-bağımlı gingival büyümesi klinik özellikleri, tedavi planlaması, tedavisi ve takibi ile sunulmuştur. Lerkanidipin kullanan hastada daha belirgin olmak üzere her iki olguda da ilacın değiştirilmesi sonucu gingival hiperplazi dikkate değer şekilde gerilemiştir. Gingival hiperplazi olgularında hastaların kullandığı ilaçların sorgulanması ve tedavi planlamasında ilacın değiştirilmesi konusunda hastanın hekimine konsülte edilmesi önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalsiyum kanal blokörü, ilaç-bağımlı diş eti büyümesi, amlodipin, lerkanidipin, gingivektomi

CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER-INDUCED GINGIVAL OVERGROWTH: REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Three classes of drugs are primarily implicated as causative of gingival hyperplasia, namely anticonvulsants, the immunosuppressant cyclosporine and calcium channel blockers (CCB). CCBs are widely used for managing hypertension and angina. Among CCBs, nifedipine is the most frequently implicated antagonist in drug-induced gingival overgrowth. Besides, amlodipine-induced gingival enlargement is comparatively less prevalent than other CCBs. Lercanidipine has been very rarely reported to cause gingival hyperplasia in literature. It is unclear that whether or not the situation is caused by rare use of lercanidipine or insufficient number of researches conducted on adverse effects of it. In this report clinical features, treatment planning, treatment and follow-up of two patients with drug-induced gingival hyperplasia who use amlodipine and lercanidipine as calcium channel blocker for their antihypertensive treatment, is presented. Gingival hyperplasia remarkably regressed in consequence of changing the medication of both patients, especially of the patient who uses lercanidipine. It is both important to consider the medication that the patient uses and the physician to consult with the patient about changing the medication on treatment planning.

Keywords: Calcium channel blocker, drug-induced gingival overgrowth, amlodipine, lercanidipine, gingivectomy

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TME'DE SIRADIŞI YABANCI CİSİM: VAKA SUNUMU

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Temporomandibular eklem (TME) disfonksiyonu insidansı en yaygın olan temporomandibular bozukluktur. Disfonksiyonu olan hastalarda baş ağrısı, TME ve/veya kulak ağrısı, kaslarda hassasiyet, klik ya da diğer eklem sesleri, hareket kısıtlılığı, kilitlenme ve sublüksasyon gibi belirti ve semptomlardan biri veya birkaçı aynı anda bulunabilir. TME disfonksiyonunun tedavisinde konservatif yaklaşımlar veya çeşitli cerrahi yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. 52 yaşında kadın hasta TME bölgesindeki metalik yabancı cismin değerlendirilmesi ve çıkarılması için Hacettepe Üniversitesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi bölümüne başvurdu. Hastanın öyküsünden 22 yıl önce TME'de ağrı ve klik şikâyeti ile kliniğe başvurduğu ve sağ temporomandibular bölgeye dental cerrahi uygulamalarında rutin olarak kullanılmayan metal bir çivi yerleştirilerek tedavi edildiği öğrenildi. Klinik muayenede maksimum ağız açıklığı 40.48 mm olarak saptandı. Protruzyonda ve sol lateral hareketlerde kısıtlılık mevcuttu. Palpasyonda sağ masseter ve lateral pterygoid kaslarda ağrı; sağ eklem bölgesinde ağrı ve klik tespit edildi. Panoramik grafide sağ kondil bölgesinde metal bir çivi olduğu gözlendi. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) kesitleri yabancı cismin tamamen yumuşak dokuda bulunduğunu ve kemikle herhangi bir temasının olmadığını ortaya koydu. Hastaya takip ve cerrahi tedavi seçenekleri sunuldu ve hasta ilgili bölgedeki şikâyetleri nedeniyle cismin çıkarılmasını talep etti. Yabancı cismin çıkarılması genel anestezi altında preauriküler yaklaşımla yapıldı. Hastanın operasyon sonrası dönemi sorunsuzdu. Maksillofasiyal bölgede travma nedeniyle ya da tedavi amaçlı yabancı cisimler bulunabilir. KIBT gibi ileri görüntüleme teknikleri bu cisimlerin lokalizasyonunun tespitinde ve tedavilerinin planlanmasında etkin olarak kullanılabilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Temporomandibular eklem bozuklukları, yabancı cisim, cerrahi tedavi, KIBT

AN EXTRAORDINARY FOREIGN BODY IN TMJ: A CASE REPORT

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Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction is the most common temporomandibular disorder. Signs and symptoms of dysfunction may include one or more of the following: pain in the TMJ or ear or both, headache, muscle tenderness, clicking or other joint noises, reduced range of motion, locking and subluxation. The dysfunction is treated by conservative approaches or certain surgical methods. A 52-year-old woman patient was referred to the Hacettepe University Department of Dentomaxillofacial Radiology for evaluation and removal of a metallic foreign body from TMJ. The patient's history indicated that she has referred to a clinic with a TMJ pain and clicking complaint 22 years ago and correspondingly treated by attaching a metal nail on right temporomandibular region, which is not routinely employed in dental surgery. Clinical examination revealed a maximum mouth opening of 40.48 mm. Protrusion and left lateral movements of the mandible were restricted. There was palpation tenderness of the right masseter and lateral pterygoid muscle and right joint, at which a clicking was detected. The patient's panoramic radiography showed a metal nail located in her right condylar process. Cone beam computed tomography was performed and the sections revealed that the foreign body presents only in the soft tissue without any bone contact. Dental surgery and follow-up options was offered to the patient, of which she has chosen the removal of the body because of the complaints at that region. The removal of the foreign body was performed under general anesthesia via preauricular approach. The postoperative course was uneventful. Foreign bodies might be presented in maxillofacial region because of trauma or with the intention of treatment. Advanced imaging techniques such as CBCT can be effectively employed on definitely detecting the localization of those bodies and planning the pertinent treatment method.

Keywords: Temporomandibular joint disorders, foreign body, surgical treatment, CBCT

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MANDİBULADA MİKS TİP VASKÜLER MALFORMASYON: OLGU SUNUMU

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Vasküler malformasyonlar maksillofasiyal bölgede nadir görülen, ancak hayatı tehdit edebilen konjenital lezyonlardır. Baskın olan damar tipine göre; kapiller, venöz, arteriyel, arteriyovenöz, lenfatik veya bunların karışımından oluşan miks vasküler malformasyon olarak gruplara ayrılırlar. Venöz ve miks tipleri en sık rastlanan formlarıdır. Yüz bölgesindeki vasküler lezyonlar daha çok mandibula ve maksillayı etkilemektedir. Çene lezyonları, radyografik olarak sabun köpüğü veya bal peteği şeklinde görüntü verebilmektedir. Ayırıcı tanıda BT, MR ve anjiografi gibi ileri görüntüleme tekniklerinden yararlanılır. Son yıllarda bir mTOR inhibitörü olan sirolimus, vasküler malformasyonların tedavisinde etkili olarak kullanılabilmektedir. Bu raporda, ramus mandibulada oldukça büyük, miks tip vasküler malformasyon tanısıyla izlenen 15 yaşında bir kız hasta radyolojik bulguları, tedavisi ve takibiyle sunulmuştur. Hastaya ilk kez 3 aylıkken sağ çene altından boyuna uzanan şişliği nedeniyle dış merkezde kısmi eksizyon yapıldığı, patoloji sonucunun "kistik higroma" olarak raporlandığı, izleyen yıllarda intralezyoner enjeksiyonlar yapıldığı ve sonrasında düzenli izleminin olmadığı öğrenildi. Hasta bu bulgularla ilk kez Ağustos 2013'de hastanemize başvurdu. Başvurusunda fizik muayenede sağ çene altından boyna uzanan şişliği, eski geniş insizyon skarı mevcuttu ve çene hareketleri kısıtlı idi. MRG'de mandibulayı tutan ve bu düzeyde kemikte deformite oluşturan miks tipte vasküler malformasyon saptandı. Hastaya ağızdan sirolimus tedavisi başlandı. Kan düzeyi yakın izlenerek tedaviye 17 aydır devam edilmektedir. Sirolimus tedavisi ile sağ çene altındaki dolgunluk ve vasküler lezyonlarda biraz gerileme, çene hareketlerinde kısmi rahatlama izlendi. Hasta halen sirolimus kullanmaya devam etmektedir ve düzenli aralıklarla izlemine devam edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vasküler malformasyon, mandibula, sirolimus

MIXED TYPE VASCULAR MALFORMATION OF THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT

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Vascular malformations are rare but life-threatening congenital lesions seen in the maxillofacial region. They are identified by the predominant vessel type and grouped into arterial, venous, capillary, and mixed malformations. Venous malformations or mixed venous malformations are the most frequently seen lesion types. Large vascular lesions of the facial region frequently affects the mandible and the maxilla. Lesions of the jaws may have a honeycomb or soap bubbles appearance radiographically. CT, MR and angiography are used in differential diagnosis of vascular lesions. Sirolimus, an mTOR inhibitor, can be used effectively in the treatment of vascular malformations in recent years. In this case report, a 15-year-old female patient with large, mixed type vascular malformation in the mandibular ramus is presented with the radiological findings, treatment and follow-up. It was learned that at the age of 3 months, first partial excisional biopsy was performed in another hospital due to a swelling extending from the inferior border of the right jaw to the neck and the lesion was histologically diagnosed as cystic hygroma. Intralesional injection was performed in the following years and the patient wasn't under regular follow-up for a long time. She was admitted to our hospital in August 2013. The physical examination revealed a swelling extending from the inferior border of the right jaw to the neck, and the old incision scar. Patient's jaw movements were also

limited. MR imaging showed a large mixed type vascular malformation causing deformity of the mandible. Sirolimus was started to be administered daily by mouth. Treatment has been going on with regular clinical follow-up and blood counts for the last 17 months. With sirolimus treatment, reduction of the swelling under the right jaw and partial regression of the vascular lesions were observed. Jaw movements also improved partially. The patient is still on Sirolimus treatment and regular followed up with no significant side effects.

Keywords: Vascular malformation, mandible, sirolimus

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AKSESUAR MENTAL FORAMEN GÖRÜLME SIKLIĞI VE LOKALİZASYONUNUN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ VE DİJİTAL PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Aksesuar mental foramen, mental foramen etrafında izlenen küçük foramen olarak tanımlanan anatomik bir varyasyondur. Aksesuar mental formanenin cerrahi ve dental anestezi gibi işlemlerden önce belirlenmesi kanama ve parestezi gibi komplikasyonların önlenmesi için önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, aksesuar mental foramen prevalansı ve lokalizasyonunun dijital panoramik radyografi ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi ile değerlendirilmesidir. Bu çalışmada yaş ortalaması 34.7 olan toplam 120 hastanın (52 erkek, 68 kadın) dijital panoramik ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri iki gözlemci tarafından retrospektif olarak incelendi. Görüntülerde izlenen aksesuar mental foramenlerin prevalansı, çapı, uzunluğu, mandibula bazisine olan uzaklığı, yönü, komşu dişler ve mental foramen ile olan ilişkisi değerlendirildi. Elde edilen veriler ki-kare, t-testi ve Kappa testi ile istatistiksel olarak analiz edildi. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde her iki gözlemci tarafından toplam 15 (%12,5) hastada birer aksesuar mental foramen tespit edildi. Aksesuar mental foramenlerin ortalama çapı 1,6 mm, ortalama uzunluğu 4,2 mm ve mandibula bazisine olan ortalama uzaklığı 11,7 mm olarak ölçüldü. Aksesuar mental foramenlerin, çoğunlukla aşağı yönlü, ikinci premolar ve birinci molar dişlere yakın olduğu ve mental foramenin üstünde ve arkasında bulunduğu belirlendi. Her iki yöntem için de gözlemci içi ve gözlemciler arası değerlendirmeler birbiriyle uyumluydu. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntüleri standart kabul edildiğinde, her iki gözlemci için aksesuar mental foramenlerin belirlenmesi açısından, panoramik radyografinin sensitivitesi oldukça düşük iken (1. gözlemci için 0;, 2.gözlemci için 0.04), spesifitesi ise yüksekti (1. gözlemci için 0.90, 2. gözlemci için 0.94). Bu çalışmanın sonucuna göre, aksesuar mental foramenlerin belirlenmesinde, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi etkili bir yöntem iken, panoramik radyografi görüntüleri yetersizdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aksesuar Mental Foramen, Konik Işınlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi, Panoramik Radyografi

ASSESSMENT OF PREVALENCE AND LOCATION OF ACCESSORY MENTAL FORAMEN WITH CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AND DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

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Accessory mental foramen, described as small foramen in the surrounding area of mental foramen, is an anatomic variation of mental foramen. Detection of accessory mental foramen before surgery and dental anesthesia has an important role in avoiding complications such as bleeding and paresthesia. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and localization of accessory mental foramen with cone-beam computed tomography and digital panoramic radiography. In this study, digital panoramic and cone-beam computed tomography images of totally 120 patients (52 males, 68 females) with mean age of 34.7, were retrospectively examined by two observers. The prevalence, diameter, length, distance to basis of mandible, location related to adjacent teeth and the mental foramen of the accessory mental foramen were assessed. Results were analyzed with chi-square, t-test, and Kappa test statistically. On cone-beam computed tomography images, accessory mental foramen was observed unilaterally on 15 patients (12.5%) by both observers. The accessory mental foramen's mean diameter was measured as 1.6mm, mean length as 4.2mm, mean distance to basis of mandible as 11.7mm. The accessory mental foramen was mostly located having inferior direction, close to the second premolar and first molar teeth and posterosuperior of mental foramen. The interosserver and intraobserver assessments were consistent with each other for both of the techniques. Cone-beam computed tomography images are considered as gold standard, the sensitivity of panoramic radiography was very low (first observer:0, second observer:0.04), when specificity was high (first observer: 0.90; second observer: 0.94) . According to the results of this study, panoramic radiography are inadequate compared to cone beam computed tomography for detection of accessory mental foramen.

Keywords: accessory mental foramen, Cone-beam computed tomography, panoramic radiography

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SUBMANDİBULAR TÜKÜRÜK BEZİ TAŞI: VAKA RAPORU

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Sialolithiasis özellikle orta yaşlı bireylerde sıklıkla submandibular gland içinde veya kanalında izlenen tükürük bezi patolojileri olarak kabul edilir ve kalsifiye yapılar olan tükürük bezi taşlarının tükürük bezi içinde veya kanalında birikmesiyle oluşur. Bu vaka raporunda medikal anamnezinde sadece hipertansiyon tanısı yer alan 73 yaşındaki erkek hastanın ağız açmada ve yutkunurken meydana gelen ağrısı sonucu yapılan klinik ve radyolojik muayenesinde teşhis edilen, 15x9x20 mm boyutlarında, sağ submandibular kanalda lokalize tükürük bezi taşının cerrahi yaklaşımla alınması sunuma değer görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: submandibular tükürük bezi taşı, konik ışınlı BT

SUBMANDIBULAR SIALOLITHIASIS: A CASE REPORT

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Sialolithiasis is the most common disease of the salivary glands in middle-aged patients especially in submandibular salivary gland or in its duct. It occurs with congestion of calsified structures in the gland or in its canal. In this case report, 73 year-old male patient referred to our clinic because of pain while swallowing or opening of his mouth. The patient has only hypertansion on his medical history. According to the results of clinical and radiological examination a submandibular sialolithiasis has diagnosed on right submandibular gland with its 15x9x20 mm dimensions. Diagnosis and surgical approach to sialolithiasis were presented in this paper.

Keywords: submandibular salivary gland stone, cone beam CT

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TÜRK POPÜLASYONUNDA DİŞSEL ANOMALİLERİN PREVELANS VE DAĞILIMI

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Giriş: Bu çalışmanın amacı; Türk popülasyonunda dişsel anomalilerin sıklığının ve dağılımının belirlenmesidir. Materyal ve Metod: 3683 hastanın (2230 erkek ve 1453 kadın; ortalama yaş: 21.48±7,08) panoromik röntgenleri gelişimsel dişsel anomalileri 5 alt grup olarak belirlemek için değerlendirilmiştir. Durum anomalileri (transpozisyon, ektopi, enversiyon); sayı anomalileri (hipodonti, oligodonti, hiperdonti, meziodens) ; şekil anomalileri (dilaserasyon, taurodontizm) ve yapı anomalileri (ameligenezis imperfekta) olarak belirlenmiştir. 3. molar dişler dışındaki tüm daimi dişler çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bu anomalilerin görülme sıklıkları belirlenmiş ve cinsiyet karşılaştırması yapılmıştır. Bulgular: Türk popülasyonunda gelişimsel dişsel anomali prevelansı %8,79 olarak bulunmuştur. kadınlarda; erkeklere göre daha fazla dişsel anomali belirlenmiştir (Kadın:%5.07, Erkek:%3.71). En sık rastlanan anomali hipodontidir (%4,34). Şekil anomalileri incelendiğinde en yüksek prevelans mikrodontide bulunmuştur (%0,54). Amelogenezis imperfekta (%0,03) en az rastlanan anomalidir. Sonuç: Diğer milletlerde olduğu gibi göre; Türk toplumunda hipodonti belirgin olarak farklı şekilde en sık görülen anomalidir. En sık eksikliği görülen dişler; maksiller keser dişlerdir. Irksal faktörlerin rolü toplumlarda ve toplumlar arasında dişsel anomali prevelansında etkili olmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dişsel anomaliler, hipodonti, mikrodonti

PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DENTAL ANOMALIES IN TURKISH SUB-POPULATION

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Introduction: The aim of this study was investigate the prevalence and distribution of dental anomalies in a Turkish population. Materials and evaluated to assess developmental dental anomalies such as 5

subgroups: position anomalies (transposition, ectopia, inversion), number anomalies (hypodontia, oligodontia, hyperdontia, meziodens), size anomalies (microdontia, macrodontia), shape anomalies (dilaceration, taurodontism) and structure anomalies (amelogenesis imperfecta). All permanent teeth were invastigated except third molars. The percentages of these anomalies were evaluated, and compared between gender. Results: Developmental dental anomalies prevelance in Turkish population was 8.79%. Female has increased dental anomalies compared with males (Female:5.07%, Male:3.71%). The most common anomaly was hypodontia (4.34%). Analyzing the shape anomalies microdontia (0.54%) has the highest prevelance. Amelogenesis imperfecta (0.03%) was the rarest anomaly in the total group. Conclusions: Hypodontia is found to be the most common anomaly with a marked difference in Turkish population as the other nationalities. The most common missing teeth is maxillary incisors. The role of racial factors effects in the prevalance of dental anomalies vary within and between populations.

Keywords: Dental anomalies, hypodontia, microdontia

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TÜRK TOPLUMUNDA YAŞLARI 10-35 ARASINDA DEĞİŞEN BİREYLERDE GÖMÜLÜ DİŞ SIKLIĞININ RETROSPEKTİF OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı; yaşları 10 ile 35 arasında değişen bireylerde 3. molar haricindeki dişlerin gömülü kalma sıklığını araştırmak ve bu sıklığın çenelere ve cinsiyete göre dağılımını tespit etmektir. Materyal ve Metod: Bu retrospektif çalışmada; 2012 ve 2014 yılları arasında Şifa Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi'ne, çeşitli sebeplerle başvuran 3865 hastanın (1515 Kadın, 2350 Erkek) panoramik radyografları tarandı. Mandibula ve maksillada gömülü kalan dişler kaydedildi. Hastanın yaşı, cinsiyeti belirlenip; dişlerin gömülü kalma oranları ve lokalizasyonları tespit edildi. Gömük kanin dağılımının cinsiyetler arası farkı Ki-Kare testi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Bulgular: Hastaların 131'inde (% 3.38) gömülü diş tespit edildi. Bu dişlerin 100 tanesi maksiller kanin, 14 tanesi mandibular kanin, 7 tanesi mandibular premolar, 3 tanesi maxiller premolar, 4 tanesi mandibular molar ve maksiller santral ve molar dişlerde ise 1 dişin gömülü olduğu görüldü. Gömülü dişlerin 106 tanesi üst çenede; 25 tanesi ise alt çenede gözlendi. Unilateral ve bilateral gömük kanin sıklığında cinsiyetler arası fark bulunmamaktadır (p=0.390). Sonuç: Bu demografik çalışmaya dayanarak en fazla gömülü kalan dişin maksiller kanin dişi olduğu tespit edildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gömük diş, gömük kanin, panaromik radyograf

RETROSPECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE FREQUENCY OF IMPACTED TEETH IN PATIENTS AGED BETWEEN 10-35 IN TURKISH POPULATION

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Purpose: The aims of this study was to examine the frequency of impacted permanent teeth excluding third molars and to perform the distributions according to gender and jaws with the age range of 10-35

years in Turkish population. Material and Methods: In this retrospective study, up to 3865 orthopantomograms of the patients (1515 Female, 2350 Male) who were referred to Sifa University, Faculty of Dentistry were examined. Impacted teeth were recorded in the mandibular and maxillary teeth. Data including the age, gender, localization and remain embedded in rates of tooth were evaluated. Distribution of the impacted canine according to genders evaluated by Chi-Square. Results: There were 131 (% 3.38) patients having impacted teeth detected. Of these teeth, 100 were maxillary canines, 14 were mandibular canines, 7 were mandibular premolars, 3 were maxillary premolars, 4 were mandibular molars, both maxillary central and maxillary molar teeth were 1 impact teeth. Of these teeth, 106 in maxilla and 25 in mandibula were detected. There is no statistically significant difference between genders according to frequency of unilateral and bilateral impaction of canine (p=0.390). Conclusion: Based on this demographic study, the most prevalance of impact teeth were detected in maxillary canines.

Keywords: Impacted teeth, impacted canine, panoramic radiograph

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TÜRK POPULASYONUNDA SÜT MOLARLARIN İNFRAOKLÜZYONU: SIKLIĞI, DAĞILIMI VE KÜÇÜK AZI DİŞ EKSİKLİĞİ

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Amaç: Süt molarların infraoklüzyonu sık görülen ve alveolar büyümenin kesintiye uğramasıyla klinik olarak kolaylıkla belirlenebilen bir durumdur. Bu çalışmanın amacı Türk popülasyonunda görülen süt molar infraoklüzyonunun sıklık, dağılım ve premolar diş eksikliğinin belirlenmesidir. Materyal-Method: Bu çalışma 3683 hastaya ait panoromik radyografileri kapsamaktadır (2230 Erkek, 1453 Kadın; Ortalama yaş: 21.48±7.08). İnfraoklüzyondaki süt molarların sıklığı ve dağılımı değerlendirilmiştir. Konjenital küçük azı eksikliği prevelansı; cinsiyet ve infraoklüzyon varlığına göre karşılaştırılmıştır. Bulgular: Süt molarlarda görülen infraoklüzyon sıklığı %0,51dir ve kadınlarda görülme sıklığı daha fazladır(Erkek: %0.26, Kadın: %0.89). İnfraoklüzyonda bulunan süt molarların %0.08' nin altında küçük azı diş germi mevcutken ; %0.43'ünde ise küçük azı konjenital olarak eksiktir. Sonuçlar: Bu çalışmanın limitasyonları içinde; dental arkta en sık görülen infraokluze süt molar dişi mandibular sol süt molar sonrasında ise mandibular sağ süt molardır. İnfraokluzyonda olan ve infra okluzyonda olmayan persiste süt molar dişlerin altında sıklıkla daimi küçük azı eksikliği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnfraokluzyon, persiste süt dişi, panaromik radyograf

PRIMARY MOLAR INFRAOCCLUSION: FREQUENCY, DISTRIBUTION AND PREMOLAR AGENESIS IN A TURKISH POPULATION

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Aim: Infraocclusion of primary molars is a frequent and easily detected clinical alteration which indicates disruption of the alveolar growth. This study was aimed to determine frequency, distribution and premolar agenesis of infraocclusion in primary mandibular molars in a Turkish population. Material-Method: The study was conducted of 3683 patients panoramic radiographs (2230 Male, 1453

Female; Mean age: 21.48±7.08). Frequency, distribution and location of infra-occluded primary molars were evaluated. Congenital absence of the premolar frequency according to gender and infraocclusion were compared. Results: Prevelance of the infra-occluded primary molar was 0.51% and female has a significantly higher frequency (Male: 0.26%, Female: 0.89%). 0.08% of the infra-occluded primary molar has premolar while 0.43% has congenital absence of premolar. Conclusion: Within the limitation of the present study, the most common type of persistent primary teeth seen on the dental arch were mandibular left primary molars, followed by mandibular right primary molars. Frequency of primary molars with premolar agenesis is high both in infraoccluded and non-infraoccluded primary molars.

Keywords: Infraocclusion, persistant primary molar, panoramic radiograph

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DİFFÜZ KRİSTA GALLİ: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Crista galli çeşitli varyasyonlar gösterebilmektedir. Krista gallinin pnömatizasyonu ve bifid olarak görülmesi bu varyasyonlara örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Literatürde bahsedilen bifid krista galli nazal dermoid kist gibi yüzün ortahattını etkileyen gelişimsel anomalilerde görülmektedir. Bifid krista gallide birbirinden ayrı iki krista galli bulunmaktadır. Dudak damak yarığı bulunan vakamızda ise krista gallide bifid görüntü olmakla beraber birbirleriye yapışık bir görüntü izlenmektedir. Bu yüzden literatürde ilk defa tanımlanan bu vakaya diffüz bifid krista galli ismi verildi. Bu çalışmada dudak damak yarıklı bir hastadaki diffüz bifid krista gallinin radyolojik bulguları dental volumetrik tomografi ile gösterildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: bifid krista galli, dudak damak yarığı

DIFFUSE CRISTA GALLI: A CASE REPORT

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Some anatomical variations may be observed about crista galli. Crista galli pneumatization and bifid crista galli can be mentioned for these variations. Bifid crista galli in the literature is encountered in developmental anomalies of midface like nasal dermoid cyst. Two separately crista galli are seen in bifid crista cases. In our case the patient had a cleft lip palate. The patient's crista galli observed bifid, but there were not separately. In our case was consisted of diffusing two crista galli each other. Therefore diffuse bifid crista galli was used for this variation name first. In this study radiological findings of diffuse bifid crista galli which seen in a cleft lip patient demostrated with dental volumetric tomography.

Keywords: bifid crista galli, cleft lip palate

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EKTOPİK ATİPİK KABUK DİŞ: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Kabuk dişler klinik olarak normal renge ve şekle sahiptirler. Fakat yaş arttıkça renkleri daha koyu hale gelir. Radyografik olarak normal mine kalınlığına sahiptirler fakat dentin kalınlığı oldukça incedir. Kabuğa benzeyen bu sert doku genişlemiş olan pulpa odası ve kök kanallarını çevreler. Radyografik olarak kısa kökler ve kapalı apekslerde görülür. Kabuk dişler dentin anomlileriyle birliktede görülebilir. Bizim vakamızda maksiller sinüsde molar formunda ektopik atipik kabuk diş değerlendirildi. Bu vakada mine normal yapıdayken dentin ve kökler yoktu. Hastanın diğer dişlerinde herhangi bir dentin anomalisine rastlanmadı. Bu vakada bir ektopik kabuk dişin konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) bulguları gösterildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kabuk diş, ektopik diş

ECTOPIC ATYPICAL SHELL TEETH: A CASE REPORT

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Shell teeth have normal color and shape clinically. But, as the age increased teeth color is become more darkener. Shell teeth have normal enamel thickness but the dentin thick is very thin radiographically. This hard tissue which likes a shell surrounds the enlarged pulp chamber and root canals. Short roots and closed apices are also seen radiographically. Shell teeth may be accompanied with the dentin anomalies. In our case a molar form ectopic atypical shell tooth in maxillary sinus was evaluated. While the enamel was the normal structure, the dentin and roots were absent in this case. There was not encountered any dentin anomaly for other teeth of patient. In this case cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) findings of an ectopic shell tooth were presented.

Keywords: shell tooth, ectopic tooth

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GARDNER SENDROMU: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Gardner sendromu polipozis koli, multiple osteom ile birlikte cilt ve yumuşak dokuda mezenşimal tümör varlığı ile tanımlanmış otozomal dominant kalıtım gösteren nadir bir hastalıktır. Bu çalışmada klinik ve radyografik özellikleriyle Gardner sendromuna sahip bir vakayı sunmak amaçlanmıştır. 40 yaşında erkek hasta KTÜ Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi Ağız Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi kliniğine diş çürüğü şikayetiyle başvurdu. Rutin radyografik inceleme sırasında multiple osteomalar saptandı ve Gardner sendromu ön tanısı ile gastroenteroloji kliniğine yönlendirildi. Yapılan kolonoskopi sonucunda polipozis koli saptandı. Gardner sendromunda tipik olarak görülen polipozis koliler malign potansiyele sahip olduğundan, hastalardan alınan radyograflarda multiple osteom saptanması durumunda Gardner sendromu açısından GİS taraması yapılması ve polipozis koli saptanan hastalarda gerekli tedavinin planlanması önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adenomatöz polipoziskoli, gardner sendromu, osteom

GARDNER SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

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Gardner syndrome is a rare disease showing autosomal dominant inheritence identified by the presence of mesenchimal tumors in soft tissue together with polyposis coli and multiple osteoma. This study aims at presenting a case of Gardner syndrome using clinical and radiographic features. A 40 year-old male patient with the chief complaint of dental caries was admitted to the Oral Diagnosis and Radiology Clinic of KTÜ Faculty of Dentistry. Having observed multiple osteomas during routine radiographic examination, the patient was suspected of having Gardner syndrome and hence was directed to Gastroenterology Clinic of Farabi Hospital. Following colonoscopy, the patient was found to have polyposis coli. We therefore emphasise that, in case of presence of multiple osteomas in patient's radiographies, it is highly important to undertake a GIS examination for Gardner syndrome to search for polyposis coli which necessitates a spesific treatment plan, since polyposis coli is a characteristic feature of Gardner syndrome and has a high malignant potential.

Keywords: Adenomatous polyposis coli, gardner syndrome, jaw, osteoma

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TRABEKÜLER KEMİK MİMARİSİ VE TEMPOROMANDİBULER EKLEM RAHATSIZLIĞI

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Bu retrospektif çalışmada temporomandibuler eklem (TME) rahatsızlığı şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvuran hastaların dental volumetrik tomografi (DVT) görüntüleri üzerinde imagej programı kullanılarak kemik pörözitesi ile kondil dejenerasyonu arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığı araştırıldı. Materyal-metod: TME rahatsızlığı şikayetleri ile başvuran 60 hastanın dental volumetrik tomografileri incelenerek radyografik teşhis konuldu. Yine bu hastaların tomografileri rekonstrükte edilerek TME kondilinin coronal planda görüntüleri oluşturuldu. Koronal planda elde edilen bu görüntülerden kondiler trabeküler kemiği en orta ve en geniş şekilde gösteren kesit seçildi. Bu kesitin en orta bölgesinden 15x15 piksel sayısında inceleme alanı imagej programında analiz edilerek kondiler kemiğin meduller ve kompakt alanları hesaplandı. Hastalara konulan radyografik teşhis ile kemiğin pörözite derecesi arasında ilişki olup olmadığına bakıldı. Bulgular: TME rahatsızlığı şikayetleri ile başvuran 60 hastadan 17'sinde radyografik olarak kondiler kemikte herhangi bir patolojiye rastlanmadı. 12 hastada hafif derecede erozyonel dejeneratif değişiklik (EDD), 25 hastada orta derecede EDD, 6 hastada ise ileri derecede EDD tespit edilmiştir. Kondiler kemik yapısı normal olan hastaların imagej programı ile tespit edilen ortalama trabeküler kemik pörözite alanı (TKPA) 117,470 pixel sayısı (ps), hafif derecede EDD'ye sahip hastalarda 121,5 ps, orta derecede EDD'ye sahip hastalarda 124,04 ps, ileri derecede EDD'ye sahip hastalarda ise 125 ps olarak bulunmuştur. Değerlendirme: EDD oranı ile TKPA değerleri arasında pozitif bir ilişki vardır. Dolayısıyla TKPA tesbiti TME problemine sahip hastaların değerlendirilmesinde faydalı bir tanı metodudur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Temporomandibuler eklem, trabeküler kemik

TRABECULAR BONE AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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In this retrospective study, dental volumetric tomography (DVT) images of patients who admitted to our clinic with temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorder complaints whether there is a relationship between bone porosity and condylar degeneration were investigated using ImageJ software. Study design: Examining dental volumetric tomography of 60 patients admitted with TMJ disorders complaints radiographic diagnosis was made. Yet these patients' tomographies were reconstructed and TMJ condyle images in the coronal plan was created. The section showing the condylar trabecular bone in the middle and widely has been selected from obtained that coronal plane images. 15x15 pixel count area of this selected section was analyzed by the ImageJ program and compact and medullary areas of condyler bone were calculated. We analyzed whether there is a relationship between the degree of porosity and radiographic diagnosis of patients. Results: The condylar bone in 17 of 60 patients admitted with TMJ disorders complaints did not show any pathology on radiography. Mild erosional degenerative changes (EDC) in 12 patients, moderate EDC in 25 patients, and 6 patients were identified highly EDC. Trabecular bone porosity area(TBPA) of the patients who condylar bone structure is normal mean 117.470 pixel count (pc) by the ImageJ program, in patients with mild EDC 121.5 pc, in patients with moderate EDC 124.04 pc, It has been found 125 psi in patients with severe EDC. Conclusion: There is a positive relationship with EDC ratio between the value of TBPA. Therefore, the determination of TBPA is a diagnostic method useful in the evaluation of patients with TMJ problems

Keywords: Temporomandibular joint, trabecular bone, image

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NAZAL SEPTUM DEVİASYONU, KONKA BÜLLOZA, OSTEOMEATAL KOMPLEKS HASTALIKLARININ VE ODONTOJENİK LEZYONLARIN MAKSİLLER SİNÜSE OLAN POTANSİYEL ETKİLERİNİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmada nazal septum deviasyonunun, konka bülloza tiplerinin, osteomeatal kompleks tıkanıklığının ve odontojenik lezyonların maksiller sinüs üzerine potansiyel etkilerinin konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi ile değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Materyal ve metot: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi arşivinden 200 hastaya ait görüntüler ve 400 maksiller sinüs retrospektif olarak incelenmiştir. Septal deviasyonun varlığı ve yönü, konka bülloza türleri, maksiller sinüsle ilişkili odontojenik lezyonlar ve maksiller sinüsteki mukozal kalınlaşmalar değerlendirilmiştir. Bulguların birbirleriyle, yaş ve cinsiyetle olan potansiyel ilişkileri araştırılmıştır. Bulgular: 118 (%59) hastada septal deviasyon, 100 (%50) hastada en az bir tarafta konka bülloza, 26 (%13) hastada en az bir tarafta osteomeatal kompleks tıkanıklığı, 39 (%19,5) hastada da maksiller sinüsle ilişkili odontojenik lezyon (apikal periodontitis, apikal granülom, odontojenik kist) tespit edilmiştir. 112 (%56) hastada maksiller sinüste mukozal kalınlaşma tespit edilmiştir. Ostium tıkanıklığı ve odontojenik lezyon ile sinüs mukozasında kalınlaşma arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki bulunmuştur (p=0.00). Septal deviasyon ve konka bülloza ile sinüsteki mukozal kalınlaşma arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki bulunamamıştır (p>0.05). Sonuç: Odontojenik lezyonlar ve osteomeatal kompleks tıkanıklıklarıyla maksiller sinüsteki mukozal kalınlaşma arasında önemli ilişki bulunmuştur. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı

tomografi, paranazal yapıların varyasyonlarını ve maksiller sinüsle ilgili patolojileri değerlendirmede tanı aracı olarak kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konka bülloza, septal deviasyon, odontojenik lezyon, maksiller sinüs mukoza kalınlaşması, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF NASAL SEPTAL DEVIATION, CONCHA BULLOSA, OSTEOMEATAL COMPLEX DISEASE, ODONTOGENIC LESION AND PRESENTATION OF THEIR POSSIBLE EFFECT ON MAXILLARY SINUS

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Objectives: The purpose of present study was to establish the prevalence of nasal septal deviation (NSD), concha bullosa (CB), osteomeatal complex disease (OMD), odontogenic lesion (OL) and their potential relationships with maxillary sinus mucosal thickening (MT). Materials and methods: Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) images of 200 patients (101 males, 99 females) with 400 exposed maxillary sinuses who admitted our clinic were inspected for the evaluate of nasal septal deviation, concha bullosa, osteomeatal complex disease(obstruction), odontogenic lesion related with maxillary sinus and maxillary sinus mucosal thickening. Clinical features for example age and gender of the patients and pathologic findings of the maxillary sinus were analyzed. Results: 59% (118) of patients had nasal septal deviation, 50% (100) of patients had at least one concha bullosa, 13% (26) of patients had osteomeatal complex disease at least one side, 19,5% (39) of patients had odontogenic lesion (apical periodontitis, apical granulomas and odontogenic cysts) related to maxillary sinuses and 56% (112) of patients had evidence of maxillary sinus mucosal thickening. There was a statistically significant relationship between osteomeatal complex disease, odontogenic lesion and maxillary sinus mucosal thickening ($p=0.00$). There was not a statistically significant relationship between the presence of concha bullosa, nasal septal deviation and maxillary sinus mucosal thickening ($p>0.05$).
Conclusions: Odontogenic lesion related with maxillary sinus and osteomeatal complex disease have strong association with maxillary sinus mucosal thickening. CBCT imaging could be a diagnostic tool for assessment potential reasons of maxillary sinus mucosal thickening.

Keywords: Concha bullosa, nasal septal deviation, maxillary sinus mucosal thickening, odontogenic lesion, cone beam computed tomography.

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KONJENİTAL MAKSİLLER SÜT KANİN EKSİKLİĞİ: İKİ OLGU SUNUMU

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Hipodonti, 1'den 6'ya kadar olan diş eksikliği (3.molar dişler hariç) şeklinde tanımlanır. Bir diş oral kavitede sürmemişse ve radyografta görünmüyorsa konjenital eksik olarak kabul edilir. Konjenital diş eksiklikleri, çevresel ve genetik birçok etiyolojik faktöre bağlı olabilir. Hipodonti kalıtımsal bir geçmiş olmadan da oluşabilir. Bu sunumunda 6 yaşında, sağlıklı, erkek hastanın maksiller sağ süt kanin dişinin ve 4 yaşında, sağlıklı, erkek hastanın mandibular sağ süt kanin dişinin konjenital eksikliğini içeren olgular sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konjenital diş eksikliği, hipodonti, panoramik radyograf, diş anomalisi

CONGENITALLY ABSANCE OF MAXILLARY DECIDIOUS CANINE TOOTH: PRESENTATION OF TWO CASES

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Hypodontia is defined as missing one to six teeth (excluding the third molars).A tooth is defined to be congenitally missing if it has not erupted in the oral cavityandis not visible in a radiograph. Congenitally teeth loss can be related to genetic and other environmental factors. Hypodontia may also occur with no hereditary history. In this report, it is presented two cases of hypodontia including absence of right upper decidious teeth of a 6-year-old and lower decidious teeth of a 4-year-old, healthy males patient.

Keywords: Congenitally missing tooth, hypodontia, panoramic radiograph, dental anomaly

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RADYOLOJİ STAJYERİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN RADYOGRAFİ HATALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Giriş: Radyografi hataları hastaların gereksiz yere radyasyon almasına, fazla film kullanılmasına ve zaman kayıplarına yol açmaktadır. Sonuçta da iyi bir görüntüleme sağlanamadığı için yanlış teşhis konulmakta veya patolojiler iyi teşhis edilememektedir. Ayrıca banyo solüsyonlarının aşırı kullanımı sonucunda ekolojik zararlar da ortaya çıkmaktadır. Amaç ve yöntemler: Dönem III klinik gözlem öğrencilerinin almış oldukları radyogramlarda meydana gelen hataların neler olduğunun ve anatomik bölgelere göre dağılımlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Klinik gözlem sırasında alınan 653 radyogram değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Hatalar; film yerleştirme hatası, yanlış vertikal ve horizontal açılama, cone-cut, banyo hataları ve diğer hatalar (parmak izi, katlanma, çizik v.s) olarak belirlendi. Bir radyogram üzerinde birden fazla hata var olabilmekteydi. Sonuç: En çok yapılan hata da banyo sırasında oluşmaktaydı (%29,54). Anatomik bölge olarak en fazla hata maksiller premolar-molar bölgede ortaya çıkmaktaydı (%19,41). Maksillada yapılan hatalar sırasıyla banyo hatası (%17,3), horizontal açılama hatası (%8,42), cone-cut (%5,68), film yerleştirme hatası (%4,89), vertikal açılma hatası (%4,75) ve diğer hatalar olarak bulunmuştur (%2,31). Mandibuladaki hatalar ise sırasıyla banyo hatası (%12,24), film yerleştirme hatası (%4,47), cone-cut (%4,14), vertikal açılma hatası (%3,03), horizontal açılama hatası (%2,32), ve diğer hatalar olarak belirlenmiştir (%1,68).

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntraoral radyografi, radyografik hatalar, artifaktlar, diagnostik kalite

ASSESMENT OF THE RADIOGRAPHICAL MISTAKES OF THE TRAINEES

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Introduction: Mistakes occuring during dental radiography cause some unenviable conditions like over irrradiation of patients, excessive use of films, and waste of time. As a result, misdiagnose of the pathologies because of the lack of sufficient imagination occurs. Furthermore, ecological detriments also arise because of the over use of developing solutions. Material and methods: The aim of this study was to determine the types of the faults and their distribution according to the anatomical regions on

the radiograms obtained by the IIIrd semester students. 653 radiograms were utilized. Faults were established as: incorrect positioning of the films, incorrect horizontal and vertical angulation, cone-cut, problems caused by the faulty processing techniques, and miscellenous faults. Multiple faults were a possible situation. Result: Chiefly faults emerged during film processing (29,54%). Maxillar permolar-molar region was the anatomical region where the majority of the mistakes were occurred (19,41%). The mistakes in the maxilla were found respectively as faulty film processing (17,3%), incorrect horizontal angulation (8,42%), cone-cut (5,68%), incorrect film placement (4,89%), incorrect vertical angulation (4,75%), and miscellenious faults (2,31%). Meanwhile the mistakes occurred in the mandible were classified as faulty film processing (12,24%), incorrect film placement (4,47%), cone-cut (4,14%), incorrect horizontal angulation (3,03%), incorrect horizontal angulation (2,32%), and miscellenious faults (1,68%).

Keywords: Intraoral radiography, radiographic mistakes, artifacts, diagnostic quality

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ETHMOİD SİNÜSTE KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE TEŞHİS EDİLEN BİR OSTEOM OLGUSU

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Osteomlar, paranazal sinüslerde en yaygın görülen iyi huylu tümörlerdir. Paranasal sinüslerde en sık olarak sırasıyla frontal, ethmoid, maksiller ve sfenoid sinüslerde görülür. Her yaşta rastlanabilir ve erkeklerde kadınlara oranla daha fazla görülür. Tümörün büyüme hızı oldukça yavaştır ve klinik olarak farkedilebilmesi bazen uzun yıllar alır. Bu tümörlerin kökeni gelişimsel bozukluğa sahip bir embriyolojik doku, travma veya geçirilmiş bir enfeksiyondur. Bu vakada, 55 yaşında bir kadın hastanın sol ethmoid hava hücrelerinde konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) ile tesbit edilen bir osteom sunulmaktadır. Hasta ilk olarak paranazal sinüs şikayetleri ile bir KBB kliniğine başvurmuş ve KIBT ile paranazal sinüs tomografisi çekilmesi için kliniğimize yönlendirilmiştir. Hastadan alınan KIBT görüntülerinde her iki maksiller sinüste enflamatuar mukozal hipertrofi ve osteomeatal komplekste tıkanıklıkla beraber sol ethmoid hava hücrelerinde yaklaşık 5mm boyutunda bir osteom tesbit edilmiştir. Hasta bilgilendirilmiş ve hastanında takdiriyle herhangi bir cerrahi tedaviye gerek duyulmamıştır. Sonuç olarak osteomlar gibi iyi huylu tümörler geleneksel bilgisayarlı tomografilere oranla çok daha düşük radrasyon dozunda çekim yapan KIBT ile kolayca teşhis edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osteom, ethmoid sinüs, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi

AN OSTEOMA DIAGNOSED BY CBCT IN THE ETHMOID SINUS

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Osteomas are the most common benign tumors of the paranasal sinuses. The frontal sinus is the most common site of involvement, followed by the ethmoid, maxillary, and sphenoid sinuses, respectively. They may be seen at all ages and show a male preponderance. The growth rate is very slow, and it may take many years for osteomas to become clinically apparent. The origin of these tumors has been ascribed to embryologic tissue maldevelopment, trauma, or infection. In this case, an osteoma that were found with cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) in the 55 years old female patient's left ethmoid air cells are presented. Patient first referred to an ENT clinic with paranasal sinus complaints and were directed to our clinic for taking paranasal sinus tomography with CBCT. In CBCT images taken from patient, inflammatory mucosal hypertrophy in both maxillary sinüs, osteomeatal complex blockage and left ethmoid air cells with an osteoma approximately 5 mm in size has been found.

Informed to a patient and no surgical treatment was performed at the patient's discretion. As a result, such as osteomas are benign tumors that can be easily diagnosed by CBCT shooting at a much lower radiation dose than conventional computed tomography.

Keywords: Osteom, ethmoid sinus, cone-beam computed tomography

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MAKSİLLOFASİYAL TRAVMA OLGULARININ TEŞHİSİNDE DENTAL VOLÜMETRİK TOMOGRAFİ

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Bu olgu sunumunun amacı, travma nedeniyle maksillofasiyal kırıkların oluştuğu hastalarda Dental Volumetrik Tomografinin (DVT) klinik kullanımını göstermek ve tartışmaktır. Bu sunumda, travma öyküsü ile kliniğimize başvuran 8 hastanın DVT görüntüleri kullanılmıştır. Travma öyküsü ile kliniğimize başvuran bu hastaların ilk muayeneleri yapıldı ve ön tanı amacıyla panoramik radyografileri alındı. Panoramik radyografide kırık hatları tesbit edilebildiysede 3 boyutlu yeterli bir inceleme sağlanamadığı için DVT kullanıldı. Kesitsel tomografik görüntüler incelenerek travmatik fraktürler ile ilgili detaylı bilgiler elde edildi. Bir vakada ise panoramik radyografide coronoid proçeste kırık hattı varmış gibi görünmesine rağmen DVT ile yapılan 3 boyutlu incelemede o bölgede herhangi bir fraktürün olmadığı görüldü. Sonuç olarak, DVT modern diş hekimliğinde popüler bir araç haline gelmektedir ve dentoalveolar kırıklarının tanısında uygulayıcılara daha detaylı ve güvenilir bilgiler sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimler: dental volumetrik tomografi, maksillofasiyal travma, fraktür

CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FOR MAXILLOFACIAL TRAUMA

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The purpose of this case reports is to discuss and illustrate the clinical usage of Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) for the diagnosis of maxillofacial fractures in a traumatized patient. In this presentation, CBCT images of eight patients who admitted to our clinic with a history of trauma were used. Patients who admitted to our clinic with a history of trauma was the first examined and panoramic radiographs were taken with a pre- diagnostic purposes. Broken lines could be detected on panoramic radiographs but, CBCT was used because of panoramic radiographs were not provide an adequate 3D examination. Cross-sectional tomographic images were examined and were obtained more detailed information about the traumatic fractures. In the one case, it seems like patient has a broken line in the coronoid process on panoramic radiography. After 3D examination with CBCT, we saw the absence of any fracture in that area. As a result, CBCT is becoming a popular tool in modern dentistry and provide more detailed and reliable information to practitioners in the diagnosis of maxillofacial fractures.

Keywords: DVT, maxillofacial trauma, fracture

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MANDİBULAR KONDİL ŞEKLİNİN PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Mandibular kondil şekli ile cinsiyet ve dişsizlik arasındaki ilişkiyi ve aynı bireyde kondiller arasında asimetri olup olmadığını değerlendirmektir. Materyal ve metot: 40-70 yaşları arasında, 67'si kadın, 33'ü erkek olmak üzere 100 hastaya ait (50 dişli, 50 dişsiz) 200 mandibularkondil panoramik radyografi ile incelendi. Tümü aynı cihazla çekilen radyogramlarda teknik uygunluk ve her iki kondilin de görülebilir olmasına dikkat edildi. Görüntüler iki deneyimli gözlemci tarafından değerlendirildi. Kondiller şekillerine göre (A) düz, (B) konveks, (C) açılı, (D) yuvarlak olmak üzere 4 gruba ayrıldı. Bulgular: 100 hastada toplam 200 mandibularkondilden 128'inin (%64) konveks, 47'sinin (%23,5) açılı, 23'ünün (%11,5) düz ve 2'sinin (%1) yuvarlak tipte olduğu görüldü. Kadınlarda %70 ve erkeklerde %51,5 oranıyla konveks tip en sık rastlanan kondil şekliydi. Bunu sırasıyla; kadınlarda 25 (%18,7), erkeklerde 22 (%33,3) oranıyla açılı kondil, (kadınlarda 13 (%9,7), erkeklerde 10 (%15,2) oranıyladüz kondil ve kadınlarda 2 (%2,0), oranıyla yuvarlak kondil izledi. Cinsiyet ile kondil şekli arasında istatistiki olarak önemli ilişki bulundu (p= 0,035). Kondil şekli ile dişsizlik arasında istatistiki olarak fark bulunamadı. Olguların 82 (% 82)' sinde aynı bireyde sağ ve sol kondil şekli simetrik, 18 (%18)' inde asimetrik olarak bulundu. Sonuç: Toplumumuzda en çok konveks tipte kondile rastlanır. Erkeklerde kondil şekli çoğunlukla açılı tiptedir. Aynı bireyde sağ ve sol kondil şekli genellikle simetriktir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mandibula, kondil, asimetri, dişsizlik, panoramik grafi

EVALUATION OF THE MANDIBULAR CONDYLAR SHAPE BY PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY

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Aim: This work aims to assess the frequency of different shapes of the mandibular condyle on panoramic radiographs and to correlate the condylar shape with gender and edentulousness and to evaluate symmetric occurrence of the shape with in each subject. Material and methods: 200 mandibular condyles (50 edentulous, 50 dentulous) of 100 subjects (33 males, 67 females) between the ages of 40-70 were examined by panoramic radiographs. All radiographs were taken on the same panoramic machine at Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology Clinic. They were technically appropriate and both condyles can be seen on the radiographs. Two experienced observer analyzed the images which were further classified into four groups, according to their shape: (A) flat, (B) convex, (C) angled and (D) round. It was also recorded whether the same shape appeared bilaterally or different shapes were seen within each subject. Results: Of the 200 mandibular condyles of 100 patients, 128 (64%) were convex, 47 (23,5%) were angled, 23 (11,5%) were flattened and 2 (1%) were rounded. Among both genders the most frequently seen type of condyle was convex with 94 (70,1%) women and 34 (51,5%) men. Convex shape was respectively followed by the angled with 25(18,7%) women and 22 (33,3%) men, flattened 13 (9,7%) women and 10 (15,2%) men, rounded 2 (2,0%) women. A statistically significant relation was found between gender and type of condyle (p= 0,035). No statistical difference was found between dentulous and edentulous groups in terms of type of condyle. In 82 (82%) of the cases, the shape of right and left condyles were symmetric and in 18 (18%) of the cases the shape of right and left condyles were asymmetric. Conclusion: Between both genders, the most frequently seen

type of condyle is convex. Angled type of condyle shape is more common among men. Both left and right Condyle shapes are generally symmetric in an individual.

Keywords: Mandibula, condyle, asymetric, anadontia, panoramic graphy

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PERİFERAL DEV HÜCRELİ GRANÜLOM: İKİ VAKA RAPORU

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Amaç: Periferal dev hücreli granülom dişeti ve alveolar kret üzerinde oluşan, periost ve periodontal ligament kökenli, bir reaktif ekzofitik lezyondur. Kötü oral hijyen, diş çekimi, uyumu kötü restorasyonlar, travma, plak, diştaşı, kronik enfeksiyonlar gibi faktörlerle ilişkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu vaka raporunda, periferal dev hücreli granülom tanısı koyulmuş iki hasta sunuldu. Materyal ve Metot: Sunulan birinci olgu, kliniğimize sol üst çenede şişlik ve ağrı şikayeti ile gelen 46 yaşındaki kadın hastadır. İntraoral muayenesinde 26-27 numaralı dişler çevresinde, vestibül-palatinal yönde büyümüş dişlerin kronunu tamamen kaplayan, kanamalı, enfekte, saplı, kırmızı renkte ekzofitik lezyon belirlendi. Sunulan ikinci olgu, kliniğimize sol üst çenesinde şişlik şikayeti ile gelen 59 yaşındaki kadın hastadır. İntraoral muayenesinde 22-25 numaralı dişler çevresinde, vestibül-palatinal yönde büyümüş dişlerin kronunu tamamen kaplayan, kanamalı, enfekte, saplı, kırmızı renkte ekzofitik lezyon teşhis edildi. Lezyonlar lokal anestezi altında cerrahi olarak eksize edildi ve histopatolojik olarak periferal dev hücreli granülom tanısı koyuldu. Sonuç: Periferal dev hücreli granülomun erken tanısı ve konservatif tedavilerinin yapılması oluşabilecek dentoalveolar komplikasyonları azaltması açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Periferal Dev Hücreli Granülom, Maksilla, Dişeti

PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA: REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Objective: Peripheral giant cell granuloma is a reactive exophytic lesion of gingiva and alveolar ridge which originates from periosteum and periodontal ligament. It is thought to be associated with bad oral hygiene, irritant and traumatic factors such as dental extractions, bad compatible restorations, trauma, plaque, calculus and chronic infections. In this case report, two cases with peripheral giant cell granuloma presented. Material and Method: The first case is a 46- year-old-female patient who attended to our clinic with the complaint of swelling and pain on left maxilla. Intraoral examination revealed a hemorrhagic, red colored, exophytic, infected lesion covering the crowns of the teeth 26-27 through vestibul-palatinal direction. The second case is a 59-year-old-female patient who attended to our clinic with the complaint of swelling on left maxilla. Intraoral examination revealed a hemorrhagic, red colored, exophytic, infected lesion covering the crowns of the teeth 22-25 through vestibul-palatinal direction. Orthopantomogram and intraoral periapical radiographs showed no bone resorption. Lesions are surgically excised under local anesthesia and histopathologically diagnosed as

peripheral giant cell granuloma. Conclusion: Early diagnosis and conservative treatment of periferal giant cell granuloma is important to minimize potential dentoalveolar complications.

Keywords: Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma, Maxilla, Gingiva

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SUBMANDİBULER TÜKÜRÜK BEZİNDE ÜST MOLAR DİŞ FORMUNDA SİALOLİT: OLGU SUNUMU

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Submandibular tükürük bezi, submandibuler üçgendeki temel anatomik yapılardan birisidir. En yaygın patolojileri arasında sialolit ve sialadenit bulunmaktadır. Bununla beraber bölgede tükürük bezi patolojilerinin yanında lenf nodları, damarlar, sinirler, diğer yapılara ait patolojilerle oral dokular ve dişlere ait enfeksiyonlar da görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, 41 yaşındaki bir erkek hastanın submandibular tükürük bezinde maksiller molar diş formunda, radyografik muayenede tesadüfen saptanan, asemptomatik bir sialolit olgusunun sunumu ve bölgedeki patolojilerin ayırıcı tanısının tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sialolit, panoramik radyografi, diş

MAXILLARY MOLAR SHAPED SIALOLITHIASIS IN SUBMANDIBULAR SALIVARY GLAND: CASE REPORT

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Submandibular salivary gland is one of the main structures of submandibular triangle. Sialolithiasis and sialadenitis are the most common pathologies of gland. However, in this region the pathologies of lymph nodes, vessels, nerves, other tissues and infections drain from oral tissues and teeth are also seen beside the pathologies of salivary glands. In this study, it is aimed to present an asymptomatic, maxillary molar shaped sialolithiasis which was coincidentally diagnosed in radiographic examination in submandibular salivary gland of a fourty-one year old man and to discuss the differential diagnosis of pathologies in this area.

Keywords: Sialolithiasis, panoramic radiography, tooth

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MAKSİLLER MOLAR BÖLGEDE SÜRMÜŞ KOMPOUND ODONTOMA: BİR VAKA RAPORU

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Odontoma, farklı gelişim aşamalarındaki odontojenik dokulardan (mine, dentin, sement, pulpa) oluşan benign bir tümördür. Anterior maksillada sık görülen ve çok sayıda iyi şekillenmiş dişler şeklinde dokular içeren tipine kompound odontoma, mandibular molar bölgede sık görülen ve karmaşık kitleler

şeklinde dokular içeren tipine ise kompleks odontoma adı verilir. Bu vaka raporunda sağ üst 2. molar diş ile ilişkili ağız içine süren kompound odontoma sunuldu. 25 yaşında erkek hasta kliniğimize sağ üst çenede sert bir kitle şikayeti ile başvurdu. İntraoral muayenede sağ üst ikinci moların bukkal yüzünde ağız içine sürmüş sert bir kitle tespit edildi. Radyografik olarak dental doku benzeri, iyi sınırlı radyoopak kitle belirlendi. Kitle cerrahi olarak çıkartıldı ve histopatolojik inceleme ile odontoma tanısı koyuldu. Odontomalar genellikle ağrısızdır, yavaş büyür ve gömülü bir diş ile ilişkili olup dişin sürmesini engeller. Genellikle asemptomatik olduğu için rutin radyografik muayenede teşhis edilir. Odontomalar nadiren ağız içine sürer bu durumda ağrı, enflamasyon, enfeksiyon ve farklı klinik görünümlerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kompound odontoma, sürmüş odontoma, odontojenik tümör

AN ERUPTED COMPOUND ODONTOMA IN THE MAXILLARY MOLAR REGION: A CASE REPORT

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Odontoma is a benign tumor composed from odontogenic tissues at different developmental stages (enamel, dentin, cementum and pulp tissue). If the structural relationship of the component tissues of the odontoma are multiple wellformed teeth it is referred to as a compound odontoma seen more common in the anterior maxilla and if the structural relationship of the component tissues of the odontoma are nondescript masses of dental tissue it is referred to as a complex odontoma seen more common in the mandibular molar region. In this case report erupted compound odontoma associated with maxillary second molar was presented. A 25 year old male patient attended to our clinic with the complaint of hard mass in the right maxillary region. Clinical examination of patient revealed an erupted hard mass on the buccal surface of the right maxillary second molar. Radiographic examination revealed a well-defined radiopaque mass that similar to dental tissues. Lesion was excised surgically and histopathologic examination of the lesion revealed odontoma. Odontomas are usually painless, grow slowly and associated with an impacted tooth and cause delayed eruption of adjacent tooth. They are usually asymptomatic and are found on routine radiographic examination. Odontomas rarely erupt in to the oral cavity and their eruption can give rise to pain, inflammation, infection and different clinical manifestations.

Keywords: Compound odontoma, erupted odontoma, odontogenic tumor

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MANDİBULAR ANTERİOR ANATOMİK OLUŞUMLARIN İNCELENMESİ: DİŞLİ VE DİŞSİZ MANDİBULALARIN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı; dişli ve dişsiz mandibulaların insiziv kanal ve lingual foramen varlığı, çapı ve uzunluğu açısından dental volümetrik tomografi (DVT) görüntüleri yardımıyla karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmesidir. Yöntem: Ege Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Anatomi Anabilim dalından temin edilen (35 dişli, 35 dişsiz) toplam 70 adet kuru insan mandibulasından yararlanıldı. Dental volümetrik tomografi cihazı (Kodak 9000 3D CBCT system, Kodak Carestream Health, Trophy, Fransa) ile standart ışınlama parametreleri kullanılarak elde edilen görüntüler, mandibular insiziv kanal varlığı,

boyutları ve antero-posterior uzunluğu yönünden dişli ve dişsiz mandibula grupları için ayrı ayrı incelendi. Ek olarak, lingual foramen(ler)in varlığı, sayısı, lokalizasyonu ile labial ve lingual yükseklikleri 2 farklı çalışma grubu için değerlendirildi. Ölçümler, DVT görüntülerinin koronal ve sagital kesitleri kullanılarak 2 maksillaofasiyal radyoloji uzmanı tarafından yapıldı. Elde edilen veriler tekrarlayan ölçümler için varyans analizi (ANOVA) ile karşılaştırıldı ($P < 0.05$). Gözlemciler arası uyum Pearson's korelasyon analizi kullanılarak saptandı. Bulgular: İnsiziv kanal dişli grubun %80'inde saptanırken, dişsiz grubun %68,6'sında gözlendi ($p>0.05$). Lingual foramen ise, dişli grubun tamamında (%100) gözlenirken, dişsiz grubun % 94.3'ünde saptandı ($p>0.05$). Lingual foramenin lingual yüksekliği ve insiziv kanalın çapı dışında ölçümü yapılan parametrelerin hepsinde dişli ve dişsiz gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık saptandı ($p <0.05$). Gözlemciler arası uyum, tüm çalışma grupları ve anatomik oluşumlar için 0,74 ve 0,99 aralığında idi. Sonuç: Mandibular insiziv kanal, lingual foramen ve ilişkili sinir damar paketleri sayı, lokalizasyon ve boyutları açısından bireylerin dişsizlik durumuna göre değişkenlik göstermektedir. Buna göre, klinisyenler bu anatomik yapıların varlığını ve özelliklerini kişi bazında belirlemeli, böylece farklı tedavi protokolleri sonucu ortaya çıkabilecek olası komplikasyolar için önlem alabilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anatomik oluşumlar, dental volümetrik tomografi, mandibular interforaminal bölge, dişsizlik

ASSESSMENT OF THE MANDIBULAR ANTERIOR LANDMARKS: COMPARISON BETWEEN EDENTULOUS AND DENTATE MANDIBLES

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Aim: The aim of this study was to assess and compare the presence, diameter, and length of mandibular incisive canal (MIC) and lingual foramina (LF) between dentate and edentulous mandibles using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT). Methods: Mandibles of 70 adult human cadavers (35 edentulous+ 35 dentate) were retrieved from the Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Ege University. Images of the dry mandibles were obtained using a CBCT unit (Kodak 9000 3D CBCT system, Kodak Carestream Health, Trophy, France) applying a standardized exposure protocol. Images were evaluated for the absence/presence of mandibular incisive canal, its dimensions and antero-posterior length for both edentulous and dentate groups. In addition; the presence, number, location, labial and lingual diameters and heights of lingual foramina were determined for both groups. The measurements were done using the coronal and sagittal slices of CBCT images by two maxillofacial radiologists. Repeated measures two-way ANOVA was used to compare the results ($P < 0.05$). Agreement between individual observers was calculated by means of Pearson's correlation analysis. Results: Incisive canal was observed in 80% and 68.6% of the dentate and edentulous groups consecutively ($p >0.05$). Lingual foramina were observed in all dentate mandibles (100%), while it was present in 94.3% of the edentulous mandibles ($p >0.05$). Significant differences were found between dentate and edentulous groups in all of the parameters ($p <0.05$), except for lingual height of the lingual foramen and diameter of the incisive canal ($p >0.05$). The agreement between observers' measurements ranged between 0.74 and 0.99 for all anatomical landmarks and mandible groups. Conclusion: The mandibular incisive canal, lingual foramina and associated neurovascular bundles may show many variations in number, location and size according to the degree of edentulism. Therefore, clinicians should determine each of these anatomical structures on a case-by-case basis to recognize their presence and characteristics in order to take measures for the possible implications of various treatment options.

Keywords: Anatomical landmarks, cone beam computed tomography, mandibular interforaminal region, edentulism

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FORAMEN HUSCHKE: KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ ANATOMİ ÇALIŞMASI

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Giriş: Foramen Huschke (foramen timpanikum) temporal kemiğin gelişimsel bir kemik defektidir ve genellikle 5 yaşında kapanır. Dış kulak yolunun anterior ve inferiorunda; temporomandibular eklemin posterior ve medialinde yer alır. Bu çalışmanın amacı Foramen Huschke' nin prevelansını, lokalizasyonunu ve boyutunu değerlendirmektir. Metot: Çalışmamızda 200 adet konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) (400 kulak) kesitleri retrospektif olarak değerlendirildi. Çalışmada 98 kV ve 15-30 mA değerlerinde çalışan dental görüntüleme sistemi (GALİLEOS, Sirona Dental Systems, Bensheim, Germany) kullanıldı. Kesitlerden foramen timpanikumun lokalizasyonu (unilateral ve bilateral) ve prevelansı değerlendirildi. Sonuç: Değerlendirilen 200 hastada 40(%20) foramen timpanikuma rastlanıldı. Bunların 29 (%14.5)'u unilateral iken 11 (%5.5)'inin bilateral olduğu görüldü. Ortalama aksiyal boyut 1.13mm (0.23-4.43 mm) ve ortalama sagittal boyut 1.44 mm (0.22-3.99 mm) olarak ölçüldü. Sağ tarafta aksiyal kesitlerde ortalama boyut 1.32 mm (0.23-2.52 mm), sagittal kesitlerde ortalama boyut 1.33mm (0.42-3.77 mm) olarak hesaplandı. Sol tarafta aksiyal kesitlerde ortalama boyutun 1,04 mm (0.22-3.99 mm), sagittal kesitlerde ise ortalama boyutun 1.33mm (0.42-3.77 mm) olduğu görüldü. Tartışma: Foramen timpanikum hastaların %20' sinde görülmesi sebebiyle, klinisyenler tarafından ilgili bölge daha dikkatli incelenmelidir. Bu defektin, temporomandibular eklemin ilgili bölgeye hernitiasyonuna, dış kulak yolu ile parotis bezi arasında fistül oluşumuna ve buna bağlı olarak otosialore tarzında kulak akıntısına, enfeksiyonlar ile tümörlerin dış kulak yolundan infratemporal fossaya yayılımına sebep olabileceği bilinmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Foramen timpanikum, Foramen Huschke, CBCT

FORAMEN HUSCKE: CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPYH ANATOMICAL STUDY

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Objective: The foramen of Huschke (foramen tympanicum) is an ossification defect of the temporal bone and usually close by the age of 5 years. The foramen is located anteroinferior aspect of the external auditory canal (EAC), posteromedial to the temporomandibular joint (TMJ). The aim of this study is to define the prevalence, location and size of the foramen. Material and Methods: We retrospectively examined 200 cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) studies (400 ears). We used a CBCT dental imaging system (GALILEOS, Sirona Dental Systems, Bensheim, Germany) operating at 98 kV and 15-30 mA. We noted the size and location (unilateral and bilateral) of the foramen tympanicum and calculated its prevalence. Results: Foramen tympanicum was determined in 40 (20%) of 200 patients. This was unilateral 29 (14.5%) in patients and bilateral in 11 (5.5%) patients. Mean axial diameter was 1.13mm (range 0.23-4.43 mm), and mean sagittal diameter was 1.44 mm (range 0.22-3.99 mm). On the right side mean diameter was 1.32 mm (range 0.23-2.52 mm) in the axial plane, and mean diameter was 1.33mm (range 0.42-3.77 mm) in the sagittal plane. On the left side mean diameter was 1,04 mm (range 0.22-3.99 mm) in the axial plane, and mean diameter was 1.33mm (range 0.42-3.77 mm) in the sagittal plane. Conclusion: Because of the defect presents in 20% of patients, clinicians should be aware of the possible presence of the defect. It is known that, this developmental dehiscence may cause herniation of temporomandibular joint (TMJ), formation of salivary otorrhea, spread of infection or tumor from external auditory canal to the infratemporal fossa.

Keywords: Foramen Tympanicum, Foramen Huschke, CBCT

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DİJİTAL PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFLARDA MENTAL FORAMEN VE GONİAL AÇI ÖLÇÜMLERİ İLE CİNSİYET TAYİNİ

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Amaç: Kemik morfolojisini kullanarak cinsiyet tayini yapmak adli antropolojide önemli bir yere sahiptir ve mandibulanın insan vücudunun en sert ve dayanıklı kemiği olması, mandibula üzerinde cinsiyet ayrımına yönelik yapılan ölçümleri değerli kılmaktadır. Çalışmamızın amacı mental foramenin superior ve inferior yüzeylerinin mandibula alt sınırına uzaklıkları ve gonial açının cinsiyet ile ilişkisini değerlendirmekti. Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmamızda 20-50 yaşları arasındaki 75'i kadın, 75'i erkek bireylere ait olmak üzere 150 dijital panoramik radyograf kullanıldı. Katılımcılar herhangi bir sistemik hastalığı olmayan bireylerdi ve görüntüler üzerinde mental foramenler ve mandibula sınırlarının belirgin olmasına dikkat edildi. Çalışma için sağ mental foramenin superior ve inferior yüzeylerinin mandibula alt sınırına olan uzaklıkları ile sağ ve sol gonial açılar olmak üzere 4 farklı ölçüm yapıldı. Bulgular: Verilerin analizi yapılan bütün ölçümler için cinsiyetler arasında anlamlı fark olduğunu gösterdi ($p<0.05$). Gonial açının çenelerin her iki tarafında erkeklerde bayanlara göre daha küçük olduğu ve çalışmamızdan elde ettiğimiz bulgulara göre sağ gonial açının erkeklerde 109,99±5,2o, kadınlarda 112,23±5,88o iken sol gonial açının erkeklerde 111,53±6,42o, kadınlarda 113,85±6,01oolduğu görüldü. Mental foramen superior ve inferior yüzeylerinin madibula alt sınırına olan uzaklıklarının ise erkeklerde kadınlara göre daha fazla olduğu ve mental foramen superior sınırının mandibula alt tabanına uzaklığı erkeklerde 1,78±0,3cm, kadınlarda 1,55±0,25 cm iken inferior sınır için bu değerler erkeklerde 1,45±0,28cm, kadınlarda 1,27±0,23cm olarak belirlendi. Sonuç: Gonial açı ve mental foramenin mandibula alt sınırına olan mesafesinin cinsiyetin belirlenmesi noktasında adli diş hekimliğinde bir araç olarak kullanılması mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Panoramik radyograf, mental foramen, gonial açı, cinsiyet

DETERMINATION OF THE GENDER BY MENTAL FORAMEN AND GONIAL ANGLE MEASUREMENTS IN DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS AIM:

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Determining the gender using bone morphology has a significant role in forensic antropology. Measurements made for gender discrimination on the mandible is valuable because mandible is the hardest and strongest bone of the human body. The aim of this study was evaluating the mental foramen and gonial angle in terms of the differences between the genders. Material And Method: In our study, 150 digital panoramic radiographs were used (75 males and 75 females) and the age interval was 20-50 years. Sample participants have no systemic diseases, mental foramen and mandible borders of the images were distinct. Four different measurements were performed including the distance between superior and inferior border of the mental foramen and lower border of the mandible and right and left gonial angle. Results: Analysis of the data showed significant difference between the genders for all measurements ($p<0,05$). Gonial angles were higher in females than males in both sides of the jaws and right gonial angle was 109,99±5,2o in males, 112,23±5,88o in females and left gonial angle was 111,53±6,42o in males and 113,85±6,01o in females. The distances between superior and inferior borders of the mental foramen and lower border of the mandible were higher in males than females and the distance between superior border of the mental foramen and lower border of the mandible was 1,78±0,3cm in males and 1,55±0,25 cm in females. The distance between inferior border of the mandible and lower border of the mandible was 1,45±0,28cm in males and 1,27±0,23cm

in females. Conclusion: It is possible to use the gonial angle and the distance between mental foramen and lower border of the mandible as a tool in forensic odontology.

Keywords: Panoramic radiograph, mental foramen, gonial angle, gender

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EKSTERNAL KAROTİD ARTER VE DALLARINDA KALSİFİKASYON: VAKA RAPORU

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Ciddi bir kronik hastalık olan ateroskleroz, arter duvarlarında normal dışı lipid birikimine bağlı olarak damarların daralması ve elastikiyetini kaybetmesi durumudur. Bu hastalık her yıl binlerce kişinin hayatını kaybetmesine neden olmakta ve bu sebeple özellikle erken teşhisi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Dişhekimliğinde rutin olarak kullanılan panoramik görüntüleme tekniği ile karotis arterindeki tıkanıklıklar veya kalsifikasyonlar rastlantı sonucu bile olsa tespit edilebilmekte ve bu konuda dişhekimlerine önemli sorumluluklar düşmektedir. Bu vaka raporumuzda literatürde oldukça nadir karşılaşılan ve tamamen rastlantı sonucu tespit edilen eksternal karotid arterin bir dalı olan fasial arterin kalsifikasyonu sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karotid arter, arterioskleroz, panoramik görüntüleme

CALCIFICATION OF EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY AND ITS BRANCHES: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Atherosclerosis is a serious chronic disease which is characterized by thickening and loss of elasticity of the arterial walls by abnormal lipid accumulation. This situation is responsible for thousands of deaths every year so early diagnosis has a great importance. Panoramic imaging technique which is routinely used in dentistry, is useful for detecting blockage or calcifications in carotid artery as incidental finding; so clinicians have crucial responsibilities. In this report, it will be presented incidentally found, a very rare case of the calcification of facial artery which is a branch of external carotid artery.

Keywords: Carotid Artery, Atherosclerosis, Panoramic Imaging

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PANORAMİK RADYOGRAFİDE KALSİFİYE STİLOHYOİD KOMPLEKS BELİRLENEN HASTALARDA KLİNİK BULGULARIN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Giriş: Stilohyoid kompleks, stiloid proçes, stilohyoid ligament ve hiyoid kemiğin küçük boynuzundan oluşur. Yetişkinlerde normal stilohiyoid proçesin uzunluğu 25 mm olarak kabul edilmekte ve bunun

üzerindeki ölçümler kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleks olarak kabul edilmektedir. Kalsifiye stilohyoid kompleks farenkste kulağa vuran künt bir ağrı veya yabancı cisim hissi, yutmada güçlük, vertigo, baş ağrısı, yüz ağrısı ve dil kökünde ağrı gibi şikayetlere neden olabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı panoramik radyografta kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleks belirlenen hastalarda klinik bulguları ve kalsifikasyonun demografik özellikler ile ilişkisini değerlendirmektir. Metot: Çalışmaya panoramik radyograflarında kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleks kalsifikasyonu tespit edilen 120 (66 kadın, 54 erkek) yetişkin hasta dahil edildi. Hastaların yaş ortalaması 37±14'dü. Sağ ve sol tarafta kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleksin uzunluğu panoramik radyograf üzerinde dış kulak yolunun en alt noktasından geçen doğruyla stilohiyoid çıkıntının apeksinden geçen doğrunun kesiştiği noktadan uzanan çizgi boyunca ölçüldü ve Langlais sınıflandırmasına göre sınıflandırıldı. Ayrıca kalsifikasyonun neden olabileceği semptomların belirlenmesi için hastalara bir anket uygulandı. Sonuç: Kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleksin ortalama uzunluğu sol tarafta 46±15 mm, sağ tarafta 47±15 mm olarak bulundu. Her iki tarafta Langlais sınıflandırmasına göre kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleksin en sık belirlenen tipi Tip 2 (kısmen kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleks) idi (sağ tarafta % 55,8, sol tarafta % 47,5). Sağ ve sol tarafta stilohiyoid kompleksin uzunluğu bakımından kadınlar ve erkekler arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık vardı ($p<0.05$). Hastaların çoğunluğunda (% 75,8) kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleksle ilgili semptom belirlendi. Bu semptomlardan bazıları; %14,2'sinde yutmada güçlük, % 15,8'inde farenkste yabancı cisim hissi, %34,2'sinde boynun yan tarafında ağrı, % 31,7 'sinde gözde ağrı, % 35'inde temporal bölgede ağrı şikayeti şeklindeydi. Tartışma: Çalışmamızın sonucunda kalsifiye stilohiyoid kompleks kalsifikasyonu olan hastaların çoğunda bu kalsifikasyonun neden olabileceği klinik semptomlar belirlendi. Bu nedenle diş hekimleri yüz ağrısı, dil kökünde ağrı, temporal bölgede ağrı gibi şikayetlerle gelen hastalarda stilohiyoid kompleks kalsifikasyonunun varlığını göz ardı etmemelidirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalsifikasyon, panoramik radyografi, stiloid kompleks

THE EVALUATION OF CLINICAL SYMPTOMPS ON PATIENTS WITH CALCIFIED STYLOHYOID COMPLEX DETECTED BY PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS

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Introduction: The stylohyoid complex includes the styloid process (SP), the stylohyoid ligament, and the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. The SP is usually approximately 25 mm in length on adults. It is considered as calcified stylohyoid complex when its length is 25 mm or longer. Calcified stylohyoid complex can result in several symptoms such as a dull, aching pain localized in either or both sides of the throat, with or without referred pain to the ear or foreign body sensation, dysphagia, headache, facial pain, vertigo, pain in tongue. The aim of this study was to evaluate clinical manifestations in patients with calcified stylohyoid complex and the association between calcification and demographic characteristics. Method: One hundred twenty adult patients (54 men and 66 women) with calcified stylohyoid complex detected by panoramic radiographs were included in the study. The mean age of the patients was 37 ± 14. It was measured the length of the calcified stylohyoid complex, through a line segment extending from translating straight from the lowest point of the external acoustic meatus to the apex of the process, directly on the radiographs for the right and left side. Classification of calcified stylohyoid complex was made according to the classification proposed by Langlais. A questionnaire was administered to patients to determine the symptoms of calcified stylohyoid complex. Conclusion: The mean lengths of the left and right calcified stylohyoid complex were 46 ± 15 and 47 ± 15, respectively. Type 2 (partially calcified) was the most frequent type of styloid process on both sides (55.8% on the right side, 47.5% on the left side). However, there was a statistically significant difference between men and women in terms of the lengths of the stylohyoid processes complex on the left and right sides ($p<0.05$). Symptoms related to calcified stylohyoid complex were determined on the most of patients (75.8%). Some of these symptoms are difficulty in swallowing at 14.2%, foreign body sensation at 15.8%, pain in the side of the neck at 34.2%, eye pain at 31.7%, and pain in the temporal region at 35% of patients. Discussion: According to the results of the present

study, the clinical symptoms were determined on the most of patients with calcified stylohyoid complex calcification. Therefore dentists should not ignore the existence of stylohyoid complex calcification in patients with symptoms such as facial pain, tongue pain, pain in the temporal region.

Keywords: Calcification, panoramic radiography, stylohyoid complex

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MANDİBULADA KERATOKİSTİK ODONTOJENİK TÜMÖR: VAKA SUNUMU

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Başlarda odontojenik keratokist (OK) olarak adlandırılan keratokistik odontojenik tümör (KKOT) rekürrens agresif ve infiltratif davranış gösteren ve bu sebeple yüksek rekürrens oranına sahip olan odontojenik kökenli benign bir neoplazmdır. KKOT'de epitel hücrelerinin yüksek proliferatif aktivitesi tümörün agresif klinik davranışına katkıda bulunan faktörlerden biri olarak kabul edilir. Çenelerdeki agresif büyüme, çevre anatomik yapıları işgal etme eğilimi, nadiren de olsa malign değişiklik gösterme özellikleri KKOT'yi diğer odontojenik tümör türlerinden ayıran özelliklerdir. Benzersiz klinik ve biyolojik özelliklerine bağlı olarak KKOT dişhekimliğinde hala önemli bir problemdir. Bu vakada Bezmialem Vakıf Üniversitesi Dişhekimliği Fakültesi Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi Anabilim Dalına mandibula sol tarafta ağrı ve sol alt dudakta uyuşukluk şikayeti ile başvuran 25 yaşındaki erkek hastanın tanı ve tedavi sürecinin sunulması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Keratokistik Odontojenik Tümör, Mandibula

KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR IN MANDIBULA: CASE REPORT

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Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT), formerly referred to as odontogenic keratocyst, is a benign neoplasm of odontogenic origin which may present an aggressive and infiltrative behavior leading to high recurrence rates. High proliferative activity of KCOTs epithelial cells is considered as one of the factors contributing to their aggressive clinical behavior. Aggressive growth within the jaws, tendency to invade surrounding anatomical structures and occasional malignant alteration are the features that distinguish KCOTs from other types of odontogenic tumors. Due to their unique clinical and biological features, KCOTs still present an important problem in dentistry. In this case we aimed to present the diagnosis and treatment process of 25 year-old male patient who was referred to Bezmialem Vakif University Faculty of Dentistry Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology with complaint of pain in the left side of mandible and numbness in the left lower lip.

Keywords: Keratocystic odontogenic tumor, mandible

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MENTAL FORAMEN BÖLGESİNDE MANDİBULER KANALIN ANTERİOR LOOP'UNUN KIBT KULLANILARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Giriş: Bu çalışmanın amacı; konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) kullanılarak mental foramen bölgesinde dental durum, yaş ve cinsiyete bağlı anterior loop (AL) varlığı ve seyrinin değerlendirilmesidir. Metod: 141 hastanın sağ ve sol bölgeleri çalışmaya dahil edildi (n = 282). Aksiyel, sagittal, kros-seksiyonel ve panoramik görüntüler incelendi. Ayrıca, 3 boyutlu rekonstrüksiyonlar da hazırlanarak gerektiğinde incelendi. Anterior loop morfolojisi, seyri ve uzunluğu ölçüldü. Ölçümlerin güvenilirliği ve tekrarlanabilirliği sınıflararası korelasyon katsayısı ve varyans katsayısı ile değerlendirildi. Sonuçlar: Görüntülerin yaklaşık %86'sında anterior loop varlığı tespit edildi. Erkek hastaların yaklaşık %72,2'sinde anterior loop tespit edilirken bu oran kadınlarda yaklaşık %83,7 olarak bulundu. Bunun yanında gözlemciler arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunmadı ($p>0.05$). Tartışma: KIBT görüntüleri ile anterior loop çok büyük oranda tespit edilebilir. Klinisyenler, implant cerrahisi veya kemiği ilgilendiren cerrahi girişimler sırasında olası komplikasyonları önlemede daha az radyasyon gerektiren bu görüntüleme yöntemini kullanarak dikkatli bir değerlendirme yapmalıdır. Ayrıca, bunun için hastanın yaşı ve dental durumuna da özellikle dikkat edilmelidir. Kadın hastalarda anterior loop görülme sıklığı daha fazladır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mandibuler kanal, anterior loop, mental foramen, KIBT

ASSESSMENT OF ANTERIOR LOOP OF MANDIBULAR CANAL IN THE MENTAL FORAMEN REGION USING CBCT

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Objectives: The purpose of the present study was to assess the presence and course of the anterior loop (AL) in the mental foramen region according to dental status, age and gender using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT). Methods: Both the right and left sides were retrospectively studied in 141 patients (n = 282). Axial, sagittal, cross-sectional, and panoramic images were evaluated, and three-dimensional images were reconstructed and evaluated as necessary. The morphology, course, and length of AL were measured. The reliability and reproducibility were examined by the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) and the coefficient of variation. Results: The AL was found in about 86% of the scans. AL was identified approximately in 72,2% of male patients while this rate was 83,7% in female patients. In the meantime, no statistically significant differences were found between the observers ($p >0.05$). Conclusion: A high proportion of AL can be detected by CBCT imaging. Clinicians should be careful during implant or bone surgery procedures to avoid possible complications, with special emphasis on patient age and dental status, using this imaging modality that involves use of less radiation. Incidence of AL is higher in female patients.

Keywords: Mandibular canal, anterior loop, mental foramen, CBCT

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MASTOİD KEMİĞİN FİBRÖZ DİSPLAZİSİ

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Fibröz displazi; etiyolojisi ve patogenezi tam olarak bilinmemekle birlikte kalıtsal olduğu düşünülen, bir veya daha fazla sayıda kemiği tutan, normal kemik dokusunun yerini bağ dokusunun almasıyla ve zamanla yeni oluşan bu bağ dokunun ossifiye olması ile karakterize benign bir hastalıktır. Yaşamın ilk iki dekatında ortaya çıkmaktadır. Tanı radyografik bulgulara dayanarak yapılır ve tedavisi konservatiftir. Bu bildiride, temporamandibular eklem ağrısı ve kulak çınlaması şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvuran 24 yaşındaki bayan hasta sunulmuştur. Hastanın bilgisayarlı tomografi görüntülerinde sağ temporal kemiğin mastoid çıkıntısında fibröz displazi saptanmıştır. Alanımızda daha çok çenelerin incelenmesi için kullanılan Konik Işınlı Bilgisayaralı Tomografi (KIBT)'nin kranium kemiklerinin incelenmesinde de faydalı olacağını düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: fibröz displazi, mastoid kemik, KIBT

FIBROUS DYSPLASIA OF MASTOID BONE

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Fibrous dysplasia is a benign disease, its etiology and pathogenesis is not exactly known, but was thought to be hereditary and it hold one or more bones. The connective tissue takes place of normal bone tissue and eventually newly formed this connective tissue ossified. Fibrous displasia arises in the first two decades of life. The diagnosis is based on radiographic findings and treatment is conservative. In this report, a 24-year-old female patient who admitted to our clinic with temporomandibular joint pain and tinnitus complaints was presented. Fibrous dysplasia of the right mastoid process of the temporal bone was determined in Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) images of the patient. We believe that dental CBCT which is more commonly used to examine the jaws in dentistry, additionally would also be useful to examine the cranium bones.

Keywords: Fibrous dysplasia, mastoid bone, CBCT

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TEMPOROMANDİBULAR EKLEM HASTALIKLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE ULTRASONOGRAFİK GÖRÜNTÜLEMENİN TANISAL DEĞERİ: OLGU RAPORU

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Ultrasonografi (USG), ses dalgalarının dokulardan yansıma farkını ölçerek görüntü oluşturan bir görüntüleme cihazıdır. Diş hekimliğinde daha çok yumuşak dokuların değerlendirilmesinde kullanılan yeni bir araçtır. Temporomandibular eklem rahatsızlığı toplumun %40-60'ında görülen ve diş hekimlerini ilgilendiren bir rahatsızlıktır. Bu bildiride; uzun süredir devam eden eklem ağrısı, ses şikayeti ile kliniğimize başvuran 35 yaşındaki bayan hasta sunulmuştur. Hastanın eklemi önce USG ile

değerlendirilmiş ve redüksiyonlu disk dislokasyonu tanısı konulmuştur ve daha sonra doğrulama amaçlı Manyetik Rezonans Görüntüleme (MRG) kullanıldı. MRG bulgularının de USG'yi doğrular nitelikte olduğu görüldü. Son zamanlarda yapılan birçok çalışmada USG'nin temporomandibular eklem hastalıklarının değerlendirilmesi açısından faydalı ve pratik bir yöntem olduğu düşünülmektedir, nitekim bu vakada da ultrasonografi ile elde edilen tanı MRG ile doğrulanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Temporomandibular Eklem, ultrasonografi, redüksiyonlu disk dislokasyonu

DIAGNOSTIC IMPORTANCE OF ULTRASOUND IMAGING IN TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS

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Ultrasonography (USG), is an imaging device that produces image by measuring the difference in the sound waves reflected from the tissue. it is a new tool that is used in the evaluation of more soft tissue in dentistry. Temporomandibular joint disorder is seen in 40-60% of the population and is a condition of interest to the dentist. In this paper; 35-year-old female patient who admitted to our clinic with complaint of the long-standing joint pain was presented. Before, patients both temporomandibular joints were evaluated with USG and put preliminary diagnosis of a double-sided disc dislocation reduction and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) were used for verification purposes. MRI findings were found to be in confirmation of the USG. Recently with many studies it was believed that USG is a useful and practical technique for the evaluation of temporomandibular joint disorders.

Keywords: Temporomandibular joint, ultrasonography, disc dislocation with reduction

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BAŞ BOYUN BÖLGESİNDEKİ OSTEOMA KUTİS GÖRÜLME SIKLIĞININ KIBT İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Giriş: Osteoma kutis kemiğin, deri içinde anormal gelişimi ile ortaya çıkan bir lezyondur. Kemik oluşumu, hiçbir etken olmadan ya da derinin bir yaralanma gibi hasar görmesi sonucunda oluşabilir. Başta konjenital olduğu düşünülen osteoma kutis'in; son zamanlarda, yetişkinlerde idiopatik olarak geliştiğini rapor eden birkaç yayın da bulunmaktadır. Tedavisi sınırlıdır ve sadece hastada estetik rahatsızlık varsa gereklidir. Materyal metot: Bu çalışmada çeşitli sebeplerle kliniğimize başvuran ve tomografi alınan; 137'si erkek, 195'i kadın olmak üzere yaş ortalaması 32 olan 335 hastanın tomografik görüntüleri osteoma cutis varlığı açısından retrospektif olarak tekrar değerlendirildi. Osteoma kutis izlenimi veren görüntüler farklı bir araştırmacı tarafından tekrar değerlendirildi. Ve osteoma kutis bulunan hastalar kaydedildi. Bulgular: Bu çalışmada incelenen 332 hastanın 23'ünde(%6,9) osteoma cutis bulunduğu görüldü. Bu hastaların 9'u erkek(%40), 14 tanesi(%60) ise kadın hasta idi. Osteoma kutis bulunma oranı erkeklerde %6,5 kadınlarda % 7,2 olarak bulundu. Ve 5 hastada multiple olarak görüldü. Osteoma kutis bulunan hastaların yaş ortalaması ise 40,5 olarak hesaplandı. Bayan hastalarda ve ileri yaşlarda osteoma kutis bulunma olasılığın daha arttığı belirlendi. Sonuç: Osteoma kutis nispeten sık görülen bir yumuşak doku kalsifikasyonudur. KIBT, osteoma kutis dahil baş boyun bölgesinde görülen yumuşak doku kalsifikasyonlarını göstermede yaralı bir tanı aracıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: osteoma kutis, KIBT, insidans

EVALUATION OF FREQUENCY OF OSTEOMA CUTIS IN HEAD AND NECK REGION BY CBCT

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Introduction: Osteoma cutis is the aberrant development of bone within the skin. The bone formation may be primary or result from an injury to the skin. Plate- or plaque-like osteoma cutis was initially described as a congenital condition but has now been reported several times in the literature as an idiopathic process that occurs in adults. Treatment options are limited and are only required if the lesion is bothersome to the patient. Material and Methods: In this study, tomography scans of 332 patients (137 male and 195 female) patients who admitted to our clinic for various reasons with a mean age of 32, were reevaluated retrospectively for the presence of osteoma cutis. The images that giving the Osteoma cutis impression were re-evaluated by a different researcher. Patients with osteoma cutis were recorded. Results: In 23 of 332 patients examined in this study (6.9%) had found osteoma cutis. Of these patients, 9 were male (40%), 14 (60%) of the patients were female. Osteoma cutis in the rate of the male was found to be 7.2% and for women 6.5%. The mean age of patients with osteoma cutis was calculated to be 40.5. More frequently in female patients than male osteoma cutis were seen. In elderly patients showed a greater percentage of osteoma cutis. Conclusion: Osteoma cutis is relatively common soft tissue calcification. CBCT is a useful diagnostic tool showing soft tissue calcification seen in the head and neck region, including osteoma cutis.

Keywords: osteoma cutis, CBCT, incidence

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TİP 2 DİABETİN MANDİBULADA YOL AÇTIĞI OSTEOPOROTİK DEĞİŞİMLER: KONİK IŞINLI TOMOGRAFİ GÖRÜNTÜSÜ ÜZERİNDE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR İNCELEME

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Son yıllarda tip 2 diabete sahip bireylerde kemik mineral yoğunluğu ve kırık riski üzerine çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Biz bu çalışmada tip 2 diabete sahip bireylerin mandibular kemiklerinin kalite ve kantitesini değerlendirmeyi amaçladık. Çalışmaya yirmi üç tip 2 diabetli ve yirmi üç sağlıklı birey dahil edildi. Her bir hastanın radyomorfometrik ölçümleri CBCT görüntüleri üzerinden yapıldı. Radyomorfometrik ölçümlerde diabeti olan ve kontrol grubu bireyler arasında istatistiksel bir fark belirlenemedi. Mandibular kemiğin kantitatif değerlendirilmesinde kortikal kemiğin incelmesine yönelik bulgulara rastlandı. Diabet ile ilişkili kemik hastalıkları karmaşık patofizyolojik durumları içerdiğinden radyografik parametreler klinik parametrelere yardımcı olarak kullanılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, mandibula, tip 2 diabetes mellitus

OSTEOPOROTIC CHANGES IN MANDIBLE CAUSED BY THE DIABETES TYPE 2: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CONE-BEAM TOMOGRAPHY IMAGES

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In recent years, there have been large number of studies concerning bone mineral density and fracture risc on individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus. In parallel with these studies, the current research aims at evaluating quality and quantity of mandibular bones of such individuals based on twenty three patients with type 2 diabetes, and twenty three healty people as the control group. Each person in these

two groups was subjected to radiomorphometric measurements using CBCT imaging, which produced no statistical difference between them. Quantitative evaluation of mandibular bone, however, put forward some evidence of thinning of cortical bone. We therefore, suggest that radiographic parameters can be utilised as subsidary tools to clinical parameters, since bone diseases related with type 2 diabetes have complex pathophisiological features.

Keywords: cone beam computed tomography; mandible; type 2 diabetes mellitus

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TOTAL DİŞSİZ HASTALARIN KLİNİK PROFİLİ: 274 HASTA ÜZERİNDE YAPILAN BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Çalışmanın amacı Ağız, Diş ve Çene Radyolojisi A.D. kliniğine başvuran total dişsiz hastaların sistemik hastalıkları, kliniğe başvurma nedenleri, kullandıkları protezlere ait bilgilerini, ağız içi ve radyografik bulgularını incelemek ve klinik profillerini oluşturmaktı. Çalışma grubu, Eylül 2013 ve Ocak 2015 tarihleri arasında kliniğimize başvuran yaş aralığı 38-95 arasında 181 kadın ve 93 erkek hastadan oluşturuldu. Hastaların sistemik hastalıkları, başvuru nedenleri, kullandıkları protezlere ait bilgiler, ağız içi ve panoramik radyografi bulguları incelendi. Verilere tanımlayıcı istatistik, ki-kare ve lojistik regresyon analizi yapıldı(IBM SPSS Statistics 21.0). Hastalar en çok(%31.8) 7.dekatta idi. Sistemik hastalıklardan en sık görülen hipertansiyon(%38.3), en az görülen serebrovasküler hastalıktı(%2.6). Hipertansiyonun 4.dekatta önemli derecede fazla olduğu görüldü($p<0.001$). Kliniğe en çok başvurma nedeni protez kullanamama idi(%46). Başvuru nedeni ile cinsiyet arasında ilişki bulunmadı($p>0.05$). Ağız içi bulgular kadın ve erkek arasında homojen dağılım gösterdi. En çok görülen ağız içi bulgu irritatif hiperplazi(%25.5), radyografik bulgu ise gömülü diş kökü(%39.1) idi. Onkolojik tedavi görmüş hastalarda ağız içi şişlik görülme ihtimali 33 kat fazla, kardiovasküler cerrahi yapılan hastalarda kretle ilişkili mental foramen görülme ihtimali 6.317 kat fazla olarak bulundu. Sistemik hastalıkların ağız içi ve radyografik bulgularla ilişkisi olduğu görülmektedir. Tedavi planlamasından önce tam bir anamnez alınmalı, ağız içi ve radyografik muayene eksiksiz şekilde yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Total dişsiz hastalar, sistemik hastalık, klinik profil

THE CLINICAL PROFILE OF EDENTULOUS PATIENTS: A STUDY OF 274 PATIENTS

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The aim of this study was to examine the systemic diseases, the reasons of reference, the data about prosthesis, the intraoral and the radiographic findings of edentulous patients and to constitute the clinical profile of them. The study group was constituted of 181 female and 93 male patients (age ranged between 38-95) who applied to our clinic from September 2013 to January 2015. The systemic diseases, the reasons of reference, the data of prosthesis, the intraoral and the panoramic radiographic findings of the patients were examined. Descriptive statistics, chi-square test and logistic regression analysis were used for data analysis (IBM SPSS Statistics 21.0). Most of the patients (31.8%) were in 7th decade. The most common systemic disease is hypertension (38.3%), the least common is

cerebrovascular disease (2.6%). Hypertension was significantly high in 4th decade ($p<0.001$). The most common reference reason was prosthesis wearing problem (46%). There was no correlation between sex and reference reason ($p>0.05$). Intraoral findings were homogenous between male and females. The most common intraoral finding was epulis fissuratum (25.5%), radiographic finding was retained root tips(39.1). The probability of intraoral abscess was found 33 times higher in oncologic treatment patients. The probability of crest related mental foramen was found 6.317 times higher in patients with cardiovascular surgery. The relation of systemic diseases on intraoral and radiographic findings were observed. Complete anamnesis should be taken, intraoral examination and radiographic evaluation should accurately be performed before treatment plan.

Keywords: edentulous patients, systemic disease, clinical profile

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SANTRAL DEV HÜCRELİ GRANÜLOM: BİR VAKA RAPORU

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Santral dev hücreli granülom, çenelerde görülen ve etyolojisi tam olarak bilinmeyen, neoplastik olmayan bir kemik hastalığıdır. Maksillaya oranla mandibulada daha sıktır. Genellikle adölesanlarda ve genç erişkinlerde görülür. Klinik olarak yavaş seyirli, asemptomatik lezyonlardan, agresif formlarında ağrı, lokal kemik destrüksiyonları ve kök rezorpsiyonuna neden olabilecek kadar geniş bir yelpazede gözlenebilir. Bu vaka raporunda sağ mandibulada periferik tutulumlu santral dev hücreli granülom sunuldu. 28 yaşında kadın hasta sağ mandibulada ağrılı şişlik şikayetiyle kliniğimize başvurdu. Klinik muayenede alt sağ kanin dişinden alt sağ molar dişe uzanan, yüzeyi ülsere kırmızı renkte dişeti büyümesi ve bukkal kemikte şişlik izlendi. Panoramik radyografta alt sağ kanin dişin kökünün mezialinden alt sağ molar dişin mezial köküne ve alveoler kretten mandibula kortikal sınırına kadar uzanan düzgün sınırlı radyolüsent bir lezyon belirlendi. Ayrıca lezyonun dişlerde yer değiştirmesine ve kök rezorpsiyonuna neden olduğu izlendi. Lezyon cerrahi olarak çıkartıldı ve histopatolojik inceleme ile santral dev hücreli granülom tanısı koyuldu. Santral dev hücreli granülom ağız ortamına ulaştığında, diğer periferal lezyonlardan ayırımı güçleşebilir. Bu ayırımın yapılmasında; iyi bir anamnez, klinik ve radyolojik muayene önem kazanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Santral Dev Hücreli Granülom, Mandibula, Cerrahi Tedavi

CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA: A CASE REPORT

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The central giant cell granuloma is a non-neoplastic bone disease seen in the jaws with unknown aetiology. It is more common in the mandible than in the maxilla. It is usually seen in adolescents and young adults. The clinical behavior of central giant cell granuloma ranges from a slowly growing asymptomatic lesion to an aggressive lesion manifesting with pain, local bone destruction and root

resorption. In this case report peripherally localized central giant cell granuloma in the right mandible was presented. A 28 year-old-female patient attended to our clinic with the complaint of painful swelling on right mandible. Red coloured gingival hyperplasia having ulcerated surface extending from the mandibular right canine to the mandibular right molar and swelling on the buccal bone are observed during the clinical examination. Panoramic radiography revealed a well-circumscribed radiolucent lesion extending from the mesial surface of the mandibular right canine to the mesial root of the mandibular right molar and from the alveolar ridge to the cortical border of the mandible. In addition, it was detected that the lesion caused tooth displacement and root resorption. Lesion was excised surgically and histopathologic examination of the lesion revealed central giant cell granuloma. When the central giant cell granuloma extends into the oral cavity, it may be difficult to distinguish from other peripheral lesions. History of the patient, clinical and radiographic examinations are essential for differential diagnosis.

Keywords: Central Giant Cell Granuloma, Mandible, Surgical Treatment

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BİSFOSFONATA BAĞLI OSTEONEKROZ (BON) OLGULARINDA MANDİBULAR KEMİĞİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: PRELİMİNER KANTİTATİF BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Amaç: Çalışmanın amacı mandibular kemikte bisfosfonata bağlı osteonekroz (BON) saptanan hastalara ait dental volumetrik tomografi (DVT) görüntülerinde kemik yoğunluğunun kantitatif olarak değerlendirilmesi ve sağlıklı kontroller ile karşılaştırılmasıdır. Yöntem: Mandibular kemikte BON saptanan 9 hastaya ait DVT görüntüleri, sağlıklı kontrol grubundaki 20 bireyin görüntüleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Tomografik kesitlerde ortalama grilik değeri (OGD) lezyon saptanan trabeküler kemik, lezyon alanına komşu trabeküler kemik ve lezyon alanına komşu kortikal kemik olmak üzere üç bölgede ölçülmüştür. Sağlıklı kontroller için de trabeküler kemik ve kortikal kemik OGD belirlenmiştir. Değerlendirilen her grupta kortikal kemik OGD bir iç referans olarak kullanılmış ve BON ve sağlıklı kontrol gruplarında trabeküler kemiğin kortikal kemiğe oranı hesaplanmıştır. Bulgular: Ölçülen OGD lezyon alanına komşu trabeküler kemikte 72,203, lezyona komşu trabeküler kemikte 109,925 ve lezyon alanına komşu kortikal kemikte 133,879 olarak belirlenmiştir. Sağlıklı bireylerde OGD değerleri trabeküler kemikte 82,628, kortikal kemikte ise 134,177 olarak ölçülmüştür. İkili karşılaştırma testleri trabeküler kemik değerlerinin BON ve sağlıklı kontroller arasında anlamlı düzeyde farklı olduğunu göstermiştir (p=0,000). Ancak kortikal kemik açısından gruplar arasında anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır (p=0,950). BON grubunda trabeküler kemiğin kortikal kemiğe oranı 0,845, sağlıklı kontrollerde ise 0,621 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Sonuçlar: Bu preliminer çalışmada BON hastalarında mandibular trabeküler OGD ölçümlerinin ve bu değerin kortikal kemiğe oranının sağlıklı kontrol grubundan anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. BON hastalarının kemik kalitesinin değerlendirilmesinde trabeküler kemik / kortikal kemik oranının kullanılabilirliği geniş popülasyonlar üzerinde yapılan çalışmalarla irdelenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osteonekroz, bisfosfonat, dental volumetrik tomografi, mandibular kemik ölçümü

MANDIBULAR BONE EVALUATION IN PATIENTS WITH BISPHOSPHONATE–RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAWS (BRONJ): A PRELIMINARY, QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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Objective: The aim was to quantitatively evaluate the mandibular bone on cone beam CT(CBCT) images of patients treated with bisphosphonates, and compare with healthy controls. Methods: CBCT images of nine patients with bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ) and 20 healthy controls were evaluated. Of these patients, the mean gray values (MGVs) of 3 selected ROI's were measured: damaged area within the trabecular bone, area adjacent to BRONJ within the trabecular bone, and the cortical bone adjacent to the BRONJ area. The MGVs of healthy controls' trabecular bone and the neighbouring cortical bone were also determined. For each group, the cortical bone MGV was used as an inherent reference. For both groups, the ratios of the MGV values of the trabecular bone to those of the cortical bone were obtained. Results: The MGV for damaged trabecular bone was 72.203, whereas this was 109.925 for the area adjacent to the lesion. The MGV of the cortical bone adjacent to the BRONJ area was 133.879. For healthy controls, the trabecular bone and adjacent cortical bone MGVs were 82.628 and 134.177, respectively. Paired samples tests revealed a significant difference for trabecular bone (p=0.0), but no significant differences were found for the cortical bone (p=0.950). The ratio of the MGV of the trabecular bone to that of the cortical bone was 0.845 for BRONJ patients, while this was 0.621 for healthy controls. Conclusion: In this preliminary study, both the mandibular trabecular bone MGVs and the ratio of this value to that of the cortical bone were significantly higher in BRONJ patients. The applicability of this ratio to evaluate the status of the bone quality of BRONJ patients need to be investigated in larger populations, so that its value as a clinical tool can be assessed. osteonecrosis, bisphosphonates, computed tomography, mandibular bone measurement

Keywords: Osteonecrosis, bisphosphonate, dental volumetric tomography, mandibular bone measurement

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KLEİDOKRANİYAL DİSPLAZİ: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Kleidokraniyal dispilazi; nadir görülen (1/1.000.000), herediter, otozomal dominant geçişli, kraniyal süturların kemikleşmesinde gecikme, klavikulanın hipoplazisi/aplazisi, dişlerde sürme gecikmesi/gömülü kalma ile karakterize, dişsel ve iskeletsel bir sendromdur. Herhangi bir yaşta tespit edilebilir. Cinsiyete göre görülme sıklığında farklılık yoktur. Bu vakamızda; bilinen bir sistemik hastalığı olmayan 24 yaşındaki kadın hasta, çok sayıda diş çekimini takiben protetik tedavi isteği ile İstanbul Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesine başvurmuştur. Hastadan alınan panoramik radyografide, mandibular anterior bölgede çok sayıda gömülü, süpernümerer diş olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan ağız-dışı fizik muayenede, hastanın klavikulalarının var olduğu, omuzlarını öne doğru hareket ettirmesi istendiğinde, humeral başların yakınlaşmasının normal sınırlarda kaldığı görülmüştür. Buna rağmen hastanın kısa boylu olduğu ve bazı karakteristik yüz bulguları gözlenmiştir. Hasta, şüphe uyandıran klinik ve radyolojik muayene bulguları sebebi ile Tıbbi Genetik Polikliniği'ne yönlendirilmiş ve yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda, hastanın kleidokraniyal displazi sendromuna sahip olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Yapılacak cerrahi operasyon öncesi detaylı planlamada, dental volumetrik tomografi görüntülerinden yararlanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kleidokraniyal displazi, süpernümerer diş, dental volumetrik tomografi

CLEIDOCRANIAL DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT

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Cleidocranial Dysplasia Syndrome, is a rare (1/1.000.000), hereditary, with autosomal dominant inheritance pattern, skeletal and dental syndrome that is characterized by delayed ossification of the skull, aplastic/hypoplastic clavicles, delays during tooth maturation/tooth impaction. It can be determined at any age and there is no difference in the incidence by gender. In this case, a 24-year-old woman with no sistemic disease who consults to Istanbul University, Faculty of Dentistry for prosthodontic treatments, after many tooth extractions is showed. In the panoramic radiography that taken from the patient, many impacted, supernumerary teeth were determined, at the mandibular anterior region. On extraoral physical examination, when the patient was asked to move her shoulders, she was not capable of bringing closer the humeral heads. In spite of this, It was observed that patients short stature and some of characteristic face manifestations. By reason suspicious clinic and radiographic findings, the patient directed to Medical Genetics Polyclinic and as a result of the research carried out, it's revealed that the patient has Cleidocranial dysplasia syndrome. Things to detailed planning before surgical operations has been used for dental volumetric tomography images.

Keywords: cleidocranial displasia, supernumerary teeth, dental volumetric tomography

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KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ KULLANILARAK ÜST AZI DİŞLERDEKİ PERİODONTAL KEMİK HARABİYETİNİN SINIFLANDIRILMASI

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Amaç: Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) kullanılarak maksiller molar dişlerdeki periodontal kemik defektlerini sınıflayan bu çalışma, konu ilgili literatürdeki ilk çalışmayı oluşturmaktadır. Bu detaylı çalışmanın amacı, dental implantlar açısından zorlayıcı alanlar olan maksiller molar bölgedeki dişlerin alveolar yapıların hatalı teşhisi sebebiyle ortaya çıkabilen diş kayıplarının önlenebilmesi için uygun periodontal tedavi seçeneklerinin değerlendirilebilmesidir. Gereç ve Yöntemler: Bu çalışmada, periodontal kemik kaybı olan 243 hastanın 669 üst azı dişinin mevcut alveolar kemik yapısı, dişlerin 4 tarafı ve furkasyon bölgeleri incelendikten sonra, 13 farklı grup altında sınıflandırıldı. Tüm defektlerin cinsiyet ve yaş grupları dağılımları ile bilateral kıyaslamaları belirlendi. Ayrıca kombine periodontal-endodontik lezyonlar da ayrı bir kategoride rapor edildi. Bulgular: Tüm dişler içinde tespit edilen 39 tane (%5,8) kombine periodontal-endodontik lezyonlu diş çıkarıldıktan sonra, kalan dişlerin tüm alveolar kemik alanları içinde, en yaygın grup horizontal kemik defektleri (%71,4) olurken, 3 duvarlı vertikal kemik defektleri (%1,9) en az görülen gruptu. Vertikal defektler içindeki kombine kemik defektlerinin oranı ise %6,9 olarak belirlendi. İnterdental alveol kemikteki krater defektlerinin oranı %6,7 iken, bukkal ve palatinal alveolar kemikteki dehisens ve fenestrasyonların oranları sırasıyla %2,7 ve %3,3 olarak saptandı. Furkasyon bölgeleri değerlendirildiğinde ise dişlerin %61,4 ünde furkasyon tutulumu bulunmazken, sınıf-2 tutulumun oranı %26,2 idi. Sonuç: Mevcut alveolar kemik morfolojisi hakkında kapsamlı bilgi verebilen KIBT ile periodontal defekt yapıları hatasız olarak tespit edilip, en uygun tedavi seçeneği belirlenebilir. Bu sayede maksiller molar bölgeye daha konservatif bir yaklaşım ile birçok vakada dental implant gerekliliğinin önüne geçilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: periodontal kemik kaybı, sınıflama, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, maksiller molar, periodontal tedavi

CLASSIFICATION OF ALVEOLAR BONE DESTRUCTION PATTERNS IN MAXILLARY MOLAR TEETH USİNG CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Objective: This study was classified the periodontal bone defects of maxillary molars by using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) which constitutes the first study in the literature about the subject. The aim of this elaborate research was assessment of available periodontal treatment options to prevent the tooth loss due to defective diagnosis of alveolar structures of teeth in maxillary molar region that are challenging area for dental implants. Material and Methods: In this study, remaining alveolar bone patterns of 669 maxillary molars of 243 patients with periodontal bone loss were investigated on four aspects and furcation areas of teeth, then they were classified in 13 different groups. Age decades and sex distributions with bilateral comparisons of all defects was defined. Combined periodontal-endodontic lesions were also reported in another category. Results: After removal of the 39 (5,8%) determinated combined periodontal-endodontic lesions, as the most common group was horizontal bone defects (71,4%), the least seen group was three-walled vertical bone defects (1,9%) in all alveolar bone sides of remaining teeth. In vertical bone defects, the rate of combined osseous defects was 6,9%. While the osseous crater was found at the rate of 6,7% on interdental alveolar bone, on buccal and palatinal alveolar bone, dehiscence and fenestration were detected in proportion to 2,7% and 3,3%, respectively. When the assessment of furcation areas, there was no furcation involvement in 61,4% of all teeth as rate of grade-2 involvements was 26,2%. Conclusions: The most appropriate treatment option may be decided with the accurate detection of periodontal defect morphology by CBCT that can provide comprehensive information about the remaining alveolar bone structures. In this way, the dental implant requirements can be prevented in many cases with a more conservative approach on the maxillary molar region.

Keywords: Periodontal bone loss, classification, cone beam computed tomography, maxillary molars, periodontal treatment.

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SÜRMÜŞ KOMPAUND ODONTOMA: İKİ OLGU SUNUMU

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Odontomalar radyografik ve histolojik olarak matür mine, dentin, sement ve pulpa dokusu ürünleriyle karakterize benign, mikst odontojenik tümörlerdir. Sınırlı ve yavaş büyümeleri ve iyi diferansiye diş dokuları içermeleri nedeniyle odontomalar gerçek bir tümörden ziyade hamartom olarak kabul edilir. Genellikle semptomsuzdurlar, fakat bazen diş sürme bozukluklarıyla ilişkilendirilirler. Odontomalar cinsiyet farkı göstermezler ve birçoğu normal dişlenme dönemindeyken oluşmaya başlar. Çenelerin en sık rastlanılan odontojenik tümörleri olmalarına rağmen, bir odontomanın ağız içine sürmesiyle nadiren karşılaşılır. Bu makaledeki iki vakada, yarı sürmüş sert kitle mevcudiyeti olan 14 ve 35 yaşlarındaki kadın hastaların ağız içi ve radyolojik muayeneleri ile belirlenen kompaund odontomaların cerrahi olarak çıkarılmasının yanı sıra histopatolojik incelemesi ve hasta takipleri sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Odontoma; Hamartom; Odontojenik Tümörler

ERUPTED COMPAUND ODONTOMA: REPORT OF TWO CASES

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Odontomas are benign, mixed odontogenic tumor that is radiographically and histologically characterized by the production of mature enamel, dentin, cementum and pulp tissue. Because of its limited and slow growth and including well-differentiated tooth tissue, odontomas are considered to be a hamartom rather than a true neoplasm. They are usually asymptomatic, but they often associated to disturbances in tooth eruption. Odontomas shows no sex predilection and most begin forming while the normal dentition is developing. Although, odontomas are the most common of the odontogenic tumor of the jaws, eruption of an odontoma in the oral cavity is rare. In two cases of this article, it is reported a 14 year-old and a 35 year-old women with presence of partial erupted hard masses whose surgical extractions and histopathological evaluation of determinated compound odontomas through intraoral and radiological examinations and follow-ups of patients.

Keywords: Odontoma; Hamartoma; Odontogenic Tumors

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MAKSİLLER PREMOLAR VE MOLAR DİŞLERDE MEYDANA GELEN MARJİNAL VE PERİAPİKAL KEMİK KAYBI İLE MAKSİLLER SİNÜS MUKOZA KALINLIĞI ARASINDAKİ OLASI İLİŞKİNİN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Amaç: Bu çalısmada, maksiller sinus mukoza kalınlaşmasının ilgili bölgedeki dişlerde meydana gelen periodontal kemik kaybı ve periapikal lezyonla olan ilişkisinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Aynı zamanda konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) kullanılarak diş köklerinin sinus tabanıyla olan ilişkisi değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma planı: Çalışmamızda, 205 hastanın 410 maksiller sinüsü, toplam 582 maksiller molar ve 587 premolar diş retrospektif olarak incelendi. Her diş kökünün sinus tabanıyla olan ilişkisi analiz edildi. Dişlerdeki periodontal kemik kaybı ve periapikal lezyonlar derecesine gore sınıflandırıldı. Tüm bu parametrelerin sinüs mukozasında meydana gelen kalınlaşmayla olan ilişkisi değerlendirildi. Bulgular: Yaş ile periodontal kemik kaybı ve mukoza kalınlaşması arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki bulundu ($r = 0.52$, $p=0.000$ ve $r = 0.111$, $p= 0.002$, sırasıyla). Periodontal kemik kaybı ve apikal lezyonun derecesi arttıkça mukoza kalınlığında da artış olduğu gözlendi. Mukoza kalınlaşması ile ilgili dişlerin pulpoperiapikal durumu arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu saptandı ($r = 0.17$, $p=0.000$). Sonuç: Bu retrospektif çalışma, maksiller sinus mukozasında meydana gelen kalınlaşmanın periodontal kemik kaybı olan hastalarda yaygın olduğunu ortaya koymustur. Ayrıca sinüs tabanıyla ilişkili periapikal lezyon ile sinüs mukoza kalınlaşması arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmustur. Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi diğer görüntüleme tekniklerine göre maksiller sinüs, posterior dişler ve etrafındaki yapıların daha iyi değerlendirilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Maksiller sinüs mukoza kalınlığı, apikal periodontitis, periodontal kemik kaybı, KIBT

CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF MAXILLARY PREMOLARS AND MOLARS TO DETECT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARGINAL AND PERIAPICAL BONE LOSS AND MUCOSAL THICKNESS OF MAXILLARY SINUS

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Purpose: This study assessed the relationship between mucosal thickness (MT) of the maxillary sinus and periodontal bone loss (PBL) and periapical condition of related teeth. We also aimed to identify the association between root apex and the inferior wall of the maxillary sinus using Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). Methods: In this study, CBCT images of 205 patients with 410 maxillary sinuses were examined, retrospectively. A total of 582 maxillary molars and 587 premolars were observed. The relationship of each root with maxillary sinus and apical lesions of these roots were classified, PBL was examined and the situations of adjacent teeth were estimated. The effect of these conditions on sinus mucosal thickness (MT) was evaluated. Results: There was a significant correlation between age and both PBL and MT of maxillary sinus ($r = 0.52$, $p=0.000$ and $r = 0.111$, $p= 0.002$, respectively). The frequency of MT increased as the severity of apical lesion enlarged. A positive correlation was found between MT and degree of PBL and periapical lesions. To reveal the association between MT and pulpoperiapical condition bivariate correlation was done and a significant relationship between the pulpoperiapical condition and MT was found ($r = 0.17$, $p=0.000$). Conclusions: This retrospective study showed that MT of the maxillary sinus was common among patients with PBL and MT of the maxillary sinus was significantly associated with PBL and apical lesions. The relationship of maxillary sinus to adjacent teeth had also positive correlation with MT. CBCT imaging enabled better evaluation of maxillary sinus, posterior teeth and surrounding structures compared to other imaging tools.

Keywords: Maxillary sinus mucosal thickness, apical periodontitis, periodontal bone loss, CBCT.

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BİR TÜRK POPULASYONUNDA MAKSİLLER VE MANDİBULAR PREMOLAR DİŞLERİN KÖK MORFOLOJİSİ VE KANAL KONFİGÜRASYONUNUN KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi (KIBT) kullanarak bir Türk popülasyonunda maksiller ve mandibular premolar kök ve kanal morfolojisinideğerlendirmektir.
Çalışma planı: Çalışmada, 404 hastadan alınan KIBT görüntülerinde 2134 premolar diş (987 maksiller, 1147 mandibular) incelendi. Cinsiyet, yaş, kök ve kanal sayısı ve kanal konfigürasyonu değerlendirildi. Kök kanal konfigürasyonu Vertucci sınıflamasına göre kategorize edildi ve karşılaştırıldı. Bulgular: Maksiller premoların çoğu iki ayrı köke sahip; sadece maksiller birinci premoların%1'inin üç köklü olduğu tespit edildi. Mandibular premolarların büyük bir kısmı tek köke sahipti. Maksiller birinci premolarlar arasında en sık gözlenen kanal sayısı iki (%69.9) ve kanal konfigürasyonlarının görülme oranları sırasıyla; tip 1; %62,6 ve tip 2; %34,1 dir.İkinci premolarlarda ise tip 1 kanal konfigürasyonu %77,6 ve tip 2; %12,5 oranında görülmektedir.Mandibular birinci premolarlar çoğunlukla tek kanallıdır (%96.2) en yaygın kök kanal konfigürasyonlarıise tip I (%94.2) ve tip V(%3.2)'tir. Tek kanal (%98.9) ve tip I (%98.9) kanal konfigürasyonuda ikinci premolarlarda en fazla tespit edilenlerdir. Kadın ve erkekler arasında sağ ve sol bölgeler karşılaştırıldığında kök kanal sayısı ve konfigürasyonu arasında anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır ($p >0.05$). Sonuç: Kök kanal sisteminin anatomi ve morfolojisinin iyi bilinmesi başarılı bir endodontik tedavi için en önemli

faktörlerden biridir. Endodontik tedavi öncesi KIBT incelemesi, premolar dişlerin kök kanal konfigürasyonunun belirlenmesini sağlar ve kök kanal tedavisinde klinisyene yardımcı olur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Vertucci, maksiller premolar, mandibular premolar, kök kanal konfigürasyonu, KIBT

A CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY STUDY OF ROOT MORPHOLOGY AND ROOT CANAL CONFIGURATION OF PREMOLARS IN TURKISH INDIVIDUALS

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Purpose: The purpose of present study was to evaluate the root and canal morphology of maxillary and mandibular premolars in a Turkish population by using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT).
Methods: In this study, CBCT images of 2134 premolars (987 maxillary, 1147 mandibular) were obtained from 404 patients. Details of gender, age, number of roots and canals and canal configuration were recorded. The root canal configuration was categorized and compared according to Vertucci's criteria. Results: The majority of maxillary premolars had two separate roots; however, three roots were identified in 1% of maxillary first premolars. However, most of the mandibular premolars had single root. The most prevalent root canal frequency was the two canals (69.9%) and type I (62.6%) and type II (34.1%) configuration for maxillary first premolar, one canal (82.1%) and type I (77.6%) canal configuration for second premolar. The most prevalent root canal frequency was the one canals (96.2%) and type I (94.2%) and type V (3.2%) configuration for mandibular first premolar, one canal (98.9%) and type I(98.9%) canal configuration for second premolar. There was no difference in the root canal configurations and the numbers of canals between the left and the right side of both females and males ($p > 0.05$). Conclusion: Recognition of anatomy and morphology of the root canal system is one of most important factor for successful endodontic treatment. Preoperative CBCT examination allows determination of root canal configuration of premolar teeth and helps clinicians in root canal treatment.

Keywords: Cone beam computed tomography, mandibular premolars, maxillary premolars, root canal anatomy, root canal morphology