



Analysis of the growth and skeletal development of patients with cleft lip and palate operated with Delaire functional surgery in the period 2005-2010 at the San Borja Arriaran Hospital in Chile

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Abstract :

Cleft Lip Maxillopalatines (FLMP) are a group of congenital malformations, being the most common in the craniofacial territory.

In Chile, FLMPs are a public health problem. The incidence of FP is 0.7 per 1,000 live births, and the incidence of FL is 1.4 per 1,000 live births (2). Likewise, men are more affected by FLP, while women are more affected by PF. Approximately 50% of live

newborns with this condition present FLP, 30% FP, and 20% present FL, the most common being left unilateral cleft. (3)

The chronology used in the Delaire functional surgical technique aims to restore the functions of the newborn at the precise moment, in such a way that its development is seen as less compromised as possible.

Dentoskeletal dysmorphism that cannot be corrected by orthodontics require surgeries to achieve an adequate maxillomandibular and dental relationship, which implies a biological and economic cost, prolonged treatment, psychological and functional difficulties for the patient.

The objective of this study is to describe the skeletal characteristics developed by patients with FLMP who underwent functional Delaire surgery between 2005-2010 at our institution.

In collaboration with the orthodontics area, all clinical records that meet the inclusion criteria are reviewed and the evaluation method specially designed for research is applied.

The results will be presented through statistical analysis considering an alpha value <0.05 as significant.