1 Clefts
   # prepalatal - anterior to incisive foramen
   # includes soft tissue and bone
   # lip and alveolus
   # commonly referred to as clefts of the lip and/or primary palate in other
   classification systems

2 Unilateral and Bilateral

3 Prepalatal Clefts
   # develop along lines of normal embryonic development
   # occurs infrequently as isolated phenomenon
   # majority are unilateral
   # 3/4ths on left side
   # bilateral clefts rarely without palatal cleft

4 PREPALATAL CLEFT: UNILATERAL

5 Palatal Clefts
   # occurs with and without prepalatal clefts
   # posterior to incisive foramen
   # unilateral or bilateral of hp; determined by observation of vomer
   # various extension - sp, hp
   # may present as submucous or occult submucous cleft

6 Unilateral and Bilateral

7 PALATAL CLEFT

8 Prepalatal and Palatal

9 Prepalatal and Palatal

10 Epidemiology
   # difficult to know accurately secondary to classification schemes
   # racial differences
   # gender differences
   # type differences

11 Associated Anomalies
   # historically underreported

12 various reports of syndromes and clefting
   # range: 250 to 400 syndromes have clefting as part of sx complex

13

14
a group of signs or symptoms which collectively represent a specific disorder or abnormal condition
a single sign or symptom does not a syndrome make
a not all sx’s need be present for syndrome
a not all sx’s may be present at the same time
a not all sx’s are readily observable

15 Importance of Identification
- management and treatment
- funding and support

16 Syndrome Identification
- based on determination of symptom complex
- role of slp to observe and document sx’s (not dx)
- variety of symptoms
  □ behavioral I.e., delayed developmental milestones
  □ physical abnormalities (size, shape
  □ unusual or abnormal features (crease in Down’s, hair coloring, body odor, growths etc