

Atypical facial clefts

Atypical facial clefts are divided into:

Transverse clefts

They are caused by a developmental disorder in the area of the 1st + 2nd gill arch.

- cleft oral corner, hypoplasia of the mandible, deformation to aplasia of the auricle, atresia of the ear canal

Upper middle clefts

They are manifested by varying degrees of cleft nose, lip, jaw and palate.

Lower middle clefts

Lower median clefts are very rare. This category includes a cleft of the lower lip, possibly the jaw and tongue, and can be accompanied by a cleft of the neck, sternum, diastasis mm. recti abdominis up to the navel.

Oblique splits

They affect the upper lip outside the filter, often also the wing of the nose + the lower eyelid, rarely the eye fissure.

- **paraaxial:** from upper lip through nose to orbit
- **right oblique:** from the upper lip obliquely across the cheek area outside the eye socket



Cleft lip max palate

Links

Related Articles

- Facial Clefts
- Typical facial clefts
- The oral cavity
- Nasal cavity

External links

- About clefts – developmental stages of a child (<http://www.rozstepy.cz/o-rozstepech/vyvojove-faze-ditete>)

References

- BURGHER, Jan. *Úvod do plastické chirurgie*. 1. edition. Charles University in Prague - Karolinum Publishers, 2005. 125 pp. ISBN 80-246-1150-3.