

Typical facial clefts

Typical facial clefts are many times more common than atypical. The most serious are general clefts.

The first genetic group

- cleft lip, lip + jaw, general clefts
- one- / two-sided
- complete / incomplete
- more often left-sided

Cleft lip

- **indicated** – a small notch on the border of the lip in red in the place of the 2nd upper incisor
- **incomplete** – lip split to different heights
- **complete** – affects the entire lip incl. nostril threshold



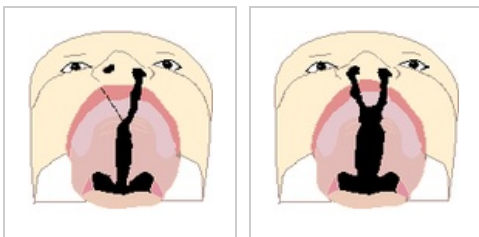
cleft lip left seen from the front

partial cleft lip left seen from the front

cleft lip left seen from bottom

Cleft lip and jaw

- the jaw can be cleft from a notch on the jaw to a complete cleft of the jaw into the foramen incisivum
- in bilateral cases, the intermaxilla is pushed forward



cleft lip and palate left seen from bottom

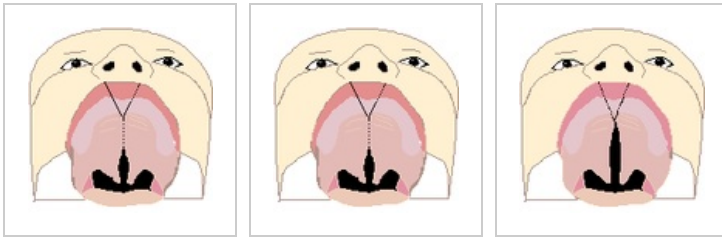
cleft lip and palate both sides seen from below

Split total

- the most difficult form I. genetic sk.
- affected lip, jaw and palate
- **unilateral**: deformation of the alveolar arch
- **bilateral**: strongly advanced intermaxilla, depression of both lateral segments, nasal skin septum absent

The second genetic group

- isolated cleft palate
 - **partial** – soft palate only
 - **complete** – hard and soft palate affected (often up to foramen incisivum)
 - **submucosal** – splayed soft palate muscles covered by intact mucosal duplication + cleft uvula



Cleft microforms

- in both genetic studies; disposition to own clefts in offspring
 - asymmetric drop of the nose wing
 - upper lip scar and coloboma
 - deformation of the alveolar arch
 - atypia of shape + position of lateral incisors
 - Cleft uvula + Gothic palate

Links

Related articles

- Facial clefts
- Atypical facial clefts
- The oral cavity
- Nasal cavity

External links

References

MEŠŤÁK, Jan, et al. Introduction to plastic surgery. 1st edition. Prague: Charles University in Prague - Karolinum Publishing House, 2005. 125 pp. ISBN 80-246-1150-3 .