

***“Oral Health-Related Quality Of Life in  
Egyptian Children with Non-Syndromic  
Cleft Lip and/or Palate”  
A Cross-Sectional Study***

Thesis

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***By***

**Reem Mohammed Ali Nasser**

B.D.S 2011

Faculty of Dentistry, Aden University, Yemen

Instructor, Pediatric Dentistry & Dental Public Health  
Department, Faculty of Dentistry, Aden University

**Faculty of Dentistry  
Ain Shams University  
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## **Supervisors**

### **Prof. Dr. Amr Mahmoud Abd El Aziz**

Professor of Pediatric Dentistry & Dental Public Health Department

Faculty of Dentistry  
Ain Shams University

### **Prof. Dr. Marwa Elkassaby**

Professor and Head of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department

Director of the Cleft Care Center

Faculty of Dentistry  
Ain Shams University

### **Dr. Basma Gamal Awad**

Lecturer of Pediatric Dentistry & Dental Public Health

Faculty of Dentistry  
Ain Shams University

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# قالوا

لسبحانك لا علم لنا  
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت  
العليم العظيم

صدقة الله العظيم

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# *Dedication*

*This work is dedicated:*

*TO My Grandmother & the Soul of my Grandfather*

*TO My mother, the light that leads my life*

*To my supportive husband who has always  
been there for me when I needed him. I am  
truly thankful for having you in my life*

*To My Dear Aunts, Hana, Nada & Omima*

*To MY lovely Sisters, Roaa & Marwa*

*And to my angels, Malak & Abdulrahman*

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## List of abbreviations

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Stand for</b>
<b>CL/P</b>	Cleft lip and/or palate
<b>QoL</b>	Quality of life
<b>HRQoL</b>	Health related quality of life
<b>OHRQoL</b>	Oral Health related quality of life
<b>COHIP</b>	Child Oral Health Impact Profile
<b>CL</b>	Cleft lip
<b>CP</b>	Cleft palate
<b>OFCs</b>	Orofacial clefts
<b>MXP</b>	Paired maxillary processes
<b>MNP</b>	Medial nasal process
<b>LNP</b>	Lateral nasal process
<b>PS</b>	Palatal shelves
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>OH</b>	Oral health

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Stand for</b>
<b>SIDD</b>	Social Impacts of Dental Disease
<b>GOHAI</b>	Geriatric (General) Oral Health Assessment Index
<b>DIP</b>	Dental Impact Profile
<b>DIDL</b>	Dental impact on daily living
<b>OHIP</b>	Oral Health Impact Profile
<b>OIDP</b>	Oral Impacts on Daily Performance
<b>PQL</b>	Prosthetic quality of life
<b>QoLIP-10</b>	Quality of Life with Implant-Prostheses
<b>CPQ</b>	Child Perception Questionnaire
<b>PPQ</b>	Parental Perception Questionnaire
<b>MCOHQOL</b>	Michigan Child Oral Health related Quality of Life Scale
<b>C-OIDP</b>	Child Oral Impacts on Daily Performances
<b>ECOHIS</b>	Early Childhood Oral Health Impact Scale
<b>COHIP-SF19</b>	Child Oral Health Impact Profile- Short form 19

## **Introduction**

Cleft lip and/or cleft palate (CL/P) is the most common abnormality present at birth. It is considered one of the stimulating problems for study research as it is a wide world problem in which its incidence rate is about 1 in every 700 live births.<sup>(1)</sup>

CL/P is characterized by an abnormal opening in the upper lip. It may be unilateral, predominantly on the left side, or bilateral, and it may be associated with or without cleft palate.<sup>(2,3)</sup> Geography, sex, race, and ethnicity are factors that influence worldwide incidence of CL/P.<sup>(4)</sup>

Children with CL/P complain during the early life from problems in feeding and speech, hearing and dental complications in older age as well as life-time psychosomatic and social problems due to facial malformations<sup>(5)</sup>, which in turn affect their quality of life and family functioning.<sup>(6)</sup> Those patients need high care from prenatal period till eighteen years old by an interdisciplinary team.<sup>(7)</sup>

Health is “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.<sup>(8)</sup> while quality of life (QoL) is defined as “individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns”.<sup>(9)</sup> Based on those concepts, it has been argued that measuring health should not be confined to the use of exclusively clinical normative indicators.<sup>(8,10)</sup>

Patients with noticeable facial differences like CL/P have poorer quality of life which corresponds to those who have chronic problems as dental caries. Health -related quality of life (HRQoL) is used to evaluate the effect of the disease's severity on a child's psychological, physical, social and emotional welfare.<sup>(11)</sup>

Assessment of oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) is an essential health marker as it shows the functional and psychosocial impact of oral diseases and conditions.<sup>(12)</sup>

One of the assessment tools for measuring OHRQoL is Child Oral Health Impact Profile (COHIP) which is used for children aged (eight to fifteen) years and can be applied for different oral conditions.<sup>(13)</sup> COHIP is used in children with CL/P to evaluate the impact of these problems on their quality of life.<sup>(14)</sup>

To our knowledge, there were no studies assessing the OHRQoL in Egyptian children with CL/P. Accordingly, the aim of our study was to assess OHRQoL in Egyptian children with CL/P. The study aimed also to find if OHRQoL will differ according to the gender and the age of the child with CL/P. The study also compared the difference between child response and parent perception.

## **Review of Literature**

### **Definition:**

Cleft lip (CL) is a congenital anomaly characterized by a wedge-shaped defect resulting from failure of fusion of the two parts of the lip to form a single structure; the upper lip is the most common site affected by this defect. While cleft palate (CP) is characterized by a lack of complete fusion of the two lateral halves of the palate resulting in a cleft, which communicates between oral cavity and the nasal cavity.<sup>(15)</sup>

These clefts affect the lip, hard palate and/or soft palate and could be present as isolated CL or CP. Cleft lip might be associated with or without cleft palate and it may also involve the nose and nostrils. It is classified as complete or incomplete, unilateral or bilateral clefts.<sup>(5,16,17)</sup> Cleft lip and palate may occur solely or as a part of a syndrome with another birth defects.<sup>(18)</sup>

CL/P is divided into seven classes (**Fig.1**):

Class I: Unilateral cleft lip

Class II: Unilateral cleft lip and alveolus

Class III: Bilateral cleft lip and alveolus

Class IV: Unilateral complete cleft lip and palate

Class V: Bilateral complete cleft lip and palate

Class VI: Isolated cleft palate

Class VII: Bifid uvula.<sup>(19)</sup>

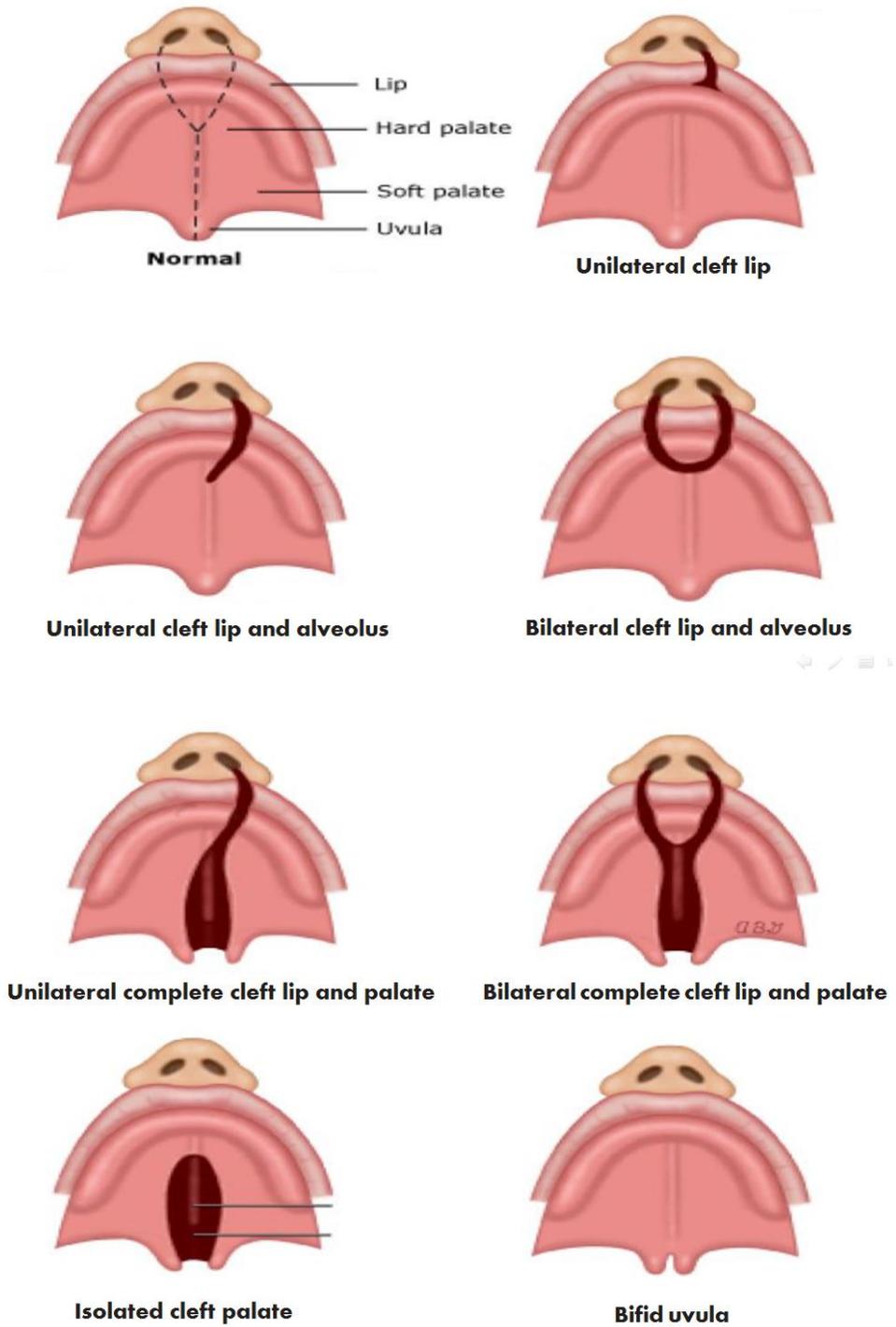


Figure (1): Classification of CL/P