# EUROPEAN CLEFT PALATE CRANIOFACIAL ASSOCIATION

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# ABSTRACT BOOK

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**Neuropsychomotor development of children aged 3 to 6 years with isolated pierre robin sequence**

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**Background:** Pierre Robin sequence is characterized by micrognathia, glossoptosis with or without, palate fissure, alone or in combination with other congenital anomalies or genetic syndromes. When it occurs alone it is called isolated Pierre Robin Sequence. The clinical phenotype is varied, but it is expressed mainly by airway obstruction and eating difficulties, which are more serious and frequent in the neonatal period. The risk factors for neuropsychomotor and language development are attributed to respiratory and alimentary difficulties in the first months of life, the time and frequency of hospitalization and the presence of cleft palate.

**Aims:** To verify neuropsychomotor development regarding the abilities: Personal-social, Gross Motor, Language and Fine Motor-Adaptive of children with isolated Pierre Robin Sequence.

**Methods:** The study was approved by the ethics committee on human research of the institution and the consent and assent term was obtained. The sample consisted of 15 children attended at the Hospital for Rehabilitation in Craniofacial Anomalies (HRAC-USP), aged between 3 and 6 years, 10 girls and 5 boys, with genetic-clinical diagnosis of isolated Pierre Robin Sequence performed by the Clinical Genetics and Molecular Biology of quoted Hospital.The diagnostic criteria were to present the triad: micrognathia, glossoptosis and cleft palate, not associated with other congenital anomalies that may constitute syndromes, other sequences or associations. The children were evaluated through the The Denver Developmental Screening Test II, which allows to verify the development in the Personal-social, Gross Motor, Language and Fine Motor-Adaptive areas. Children who presented otitis during the data collection period and who had a diagnosis of genetic syndromes or other malformations associated were excluded.

**Results:** Of the children evaluated, 60% (n = 9) failed the test and were considered at risk for child development and 40% (n = 6) passed the test. The most impaired ability was Language with 60% of children with delay, followed by 18.75% in Fine Motor- Adaptative. It is importante to be noted that 12.5% (n = 2) of the children presented a delay in all the abilities contemplated by the instrument and one child presented impairments in language ability, however, it was not characterized as delayed child development according to the norms of analysis of the test manual.

**Summary/Conclusion:** Children with isolated Pierre Robin Sequence presented a risk for delayed neuropsychomotor development, being the language ability most impaired.