

## ASSESSMENT OF THE CLEFT LIP AND PALATE WIDTH ASSOCIATED WITH BONE FORMATION AFTER SECONDARY ALVEOLAR BONEGRAFTING IN PERIAPICAL RADIOGRAPHS

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**Objective:** To evaluate the relationship between the width of the bone defect in the preoperative secondary alveolar bone graft (SABG) and the bone formation in the postoperative in periapical radiographs from unilateral cleft lip and palate individuals. **Methods:** The study selected periapical radiographs before and after SABG from 595 patients. In the radiographs realized before the SABG the width of the cleft was measured using linear measurements of the anatomical repairs adjacent to the bone defect: in the cervical, medial and apical regions. For the evaluation of bone formation in the radiographs after the SABG, a standardized scale was used based on scales of literature, distinguished into 4 groups: I-bone formation with 75% between the roots of the teeth adjacent the slit; II-bone formation in up to 50% between the roots; III-less than 50% of bone formed and IV-no bone bridge formed through the cleft. **Results:** applying statistical and probabilistic tests: there were statistical significant difference ( $p < 0,05$ ). Comparing groups I and III in the cervical region there was a double chance of bone repair in defects smaller than 5mm, and in medial region comparing group II and IV there was significant statistical difference with double chance of bone repair in cleft less than 6mm. **Conclusion:** There was statistical significant difference in the cervical and medial regions cleft width. In such a manner, for the groups I and II, the defects lesser than 5mm presented higher success rates for bone formation.