

NON-SYNDROMIC CLEFT LIP AND PALATE: THE PREVALENCE OF CONSANGUINEOUS PARENTAL

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Objective: Cleft lip and palate represent the most common congenital defect and present a complex etiology involving genetic and environmental factors (Freitas JAS et al, J Appl Oral Sci, 2011). Environmental factors related to orofacial clefts are associated with maternal health and habits during pregnancy (Aquino SN et al, Braz J Otorhinolaryngol, 2011). Regarding genetic/hereditary factors, the issue of familial recurrence and consanguineous marriages are highlighted. In Brazil, the consanguineous union is heterogeneous and there are few studies verifying the relationship between it and the occurrence of orofacial clefts (Brito LA et al, American Journal of Medical Genetics, 2011). Thus, the objective of this study was to verify the prevalence of consanguineous marriages among parents of individuals with non-syndromic cleft lip and palate. **Method and Results:** A total of 513 medical records of individuals with non-syndromic cleft lip and palate (unilateral or bilateral) were evaluated in the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies (HRAC-USP) regarding consanguineous marriages among parents. Among these, 10 cases of consanguinity were found between parents. Five cases comprised consanguineous union between first-degree cousins, two cases between 2nd degree cousins, a case between 3rd degree cousins, a case where the degree of kinship was not informed and a case between uncle and niece. In these cases, six were bilateral clefts and four were unilateral. **Conclusion:** The study revealed a prevalence of 1.94% of consanguineous union among parents of individuals with non-syndromic cleft lip and palate. The most reported was bilateral cleft lip and palate.