









In Response To: Burden of Care: Management of Cleft **Lip and Palate**

Araceli Pérez-González¹ Patricia Clark-Peralta² Yusef Jimenez-Murat³ Angélica Duarte-Castro⁴ Damián Palafox⁵

¹Fundación Mexicana para niños con Labio y Paladar Hendido AC, (Mexican Foundation for children with Cleft Lip and Palate AC.) Mexico City, Mexico

²Head of the Clinical Epidemiology Department, Hospital Infantil de México "Federico Gómez." Mexico City, Mexico

 3 Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Department, Hospital General Dr. Manuel Gea Gonzalez, Mexico City, Mexico

⁴Pediatric Anesthesiology Department, Hospital General "Adolfo López-Mateos," ISSSTE, Mexico City Mexico

⁵Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Department, Elysiam Clinic, Puebla, Mexico

Indian J Plast Surg:2020;53:461-461

Address for correspondence Damián Palafox, MD, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Department, Hospital Angeles Puebla, Avenida Kepler 2143, Puebla 72190, Mexico (e-mail: elysiamplastica@gmail.com).

We have read the article entitled Burden of Care: Management of Cleft Lip and Palate with great interest. We would like to congratulate the author for her work. It is quite important to continue research projects worldwide regarding the outcome of surgical care for patients with cleft lip and palate. It is especially valuable for surgical teams such as ours, who provide healthcare (for orofacial clefts) in a humanitarian setting and among low-income communities. We thank the author for sharing her experience of a lifetime.

In the past, after obtaining institutional review board approval, we conducted a r study including 60 patients to compare different techniques in patients with cleft lip and palate. We consider that the effectiveness of the nasal floor anatomical closure (nasal lining flap closure) is superior to vomerian flaps and other surgical techniques, as it provides better aesthetic and functional outcome, as evidenced by the lower incidence of postoperative complications (nasovestibular fistula, alveolar fistula, and nasal base asymmetries).2 As authors state, these are important causes of burden of care (complications and the need for multiple revisions).

In our opinion, long-term follow-up is needed to evaluate surgical outcome in terms of overall facial measurements and relationships and the ultimate need for orthognatic surgery. In many cases, follow-up has been possible for most patients (who are now mostly adolescents); however, sometimes it is not possible due to sociodemographic factors (for instance, migration, as many patients move for personal or job-related issues).

As for long-term special care, efforts must be directed to evaluating secondary nasal and maxillary deformities (and their treatment), as some authors have studied.3,4 Ultimately, the development of instruments and scales such as the CLEFT-Q are absolutely necessary.5 They will help us all improve, evaluate our performance, and deliver better results for our patients.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

References

- 1 Murthy J. Burden of care: management of cleft lip and palate. Indian J Plast Surg 2019;52(3):343-348
- 2 Mendoza M, Pérez A. Anatomical closure technique of the nasal floor for patients with complete unilateral cleft lip and palate. J Plast Surg Hand Surg 2013;47(3):196-199
- 3 -. Posnick JC, Kinard BE. Challenges in the successful reconstruction of cleft lip and palate: managing the nasomaxillary deformity in adolescence. Plast Reconstr Surg 2020;145:591-603
- 4 Tse RW, Knight R, Oestreich M, Rosser M, Mercan E. Unilateral cleft lip nasal deformity: three-dimensional analysis of the primary deformity and longitudinal changes following primary correction of the nasal foundation. Plast Reconstr Surg 2020;145(1):185-199
- 5 Wong Riff KWY, Tsangaris E, Forrest CR, et al. CLEFT-Q: detecting differences in outcomes among 2434 patients with varying cleft types. Plast Reconstr Surg 2019;144(1):78e-88e

published online August 14, 2020

DOI https://doi.org/ 10.1055/s-0040-1715200 ISSN 0970-0358.

©2020. Association of Plastic Surgeons of India.

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivative-NonCommercial-License, permitting copying and reproduction so long as the original work is given appropriate credit. Contents may not be used for commercial purposes, or adapted, remixed, transformed or built upon. (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Thieme Medical and Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd. A-12, 2nd Floor, Sector 2, Noida-201301 UP, India