

## **CP7.**

### **A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE MODE OF INHERITANCE OF CLEFT LIP AND CLEFT PALATE PATIENTS**

A.K.S. ARAMBAWATTA, MALKANTHI CHANDRASEKARA, \* AND  
D. NANAYAKKARA \*

*Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Dental Sciences and \*Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya*

The mode of inheritance of cleft lip and cleft palate was studied in 35 cleft lip and cleft palate patients who attended the Teaching Hospital, Peradeniya and the Dental Hospital, Peradeniya during the period of July '97 to September '98. The sample consisted of 22 males and 13 females.

Information regarding age, sex and ethnicity was recorded. Parents of cleft patients were interviewed to obtain the family history, medical history and dental history.

The oral cavity was examined with a mirror and probe and the type of the cleft was recorded in each patient. Of the 35 cleft patients 18 (51.5%) had either unilateral or bilateral cleft lips and 17 (48.5%) had unilateral or bilateral cleft palates. The total sample consisted of 29 cleft lips and 27 cleft palates.

Of the 35 cleft patients 5 (1.4%) had a family history of clefts and 5 (1.4%) had parents with consanguineous marriages. Mothers of two patients had taken anti-convulsant drugs during pregnancy. Pedigree charts of the five patients with a family history of cleft were drawn. Only two complete generations were included in the pedigrees. Analysis was done by the simple counting method to establish the pattern of inheritance. An autosomal dominant mode of inheritance was looked for.

The paternal or maternal side of the pedigree was identified as informative. The total number of informative subjects were counted and classified as positive or negative.

Irrespective of sex of the 184 informative subjects, 11 were positive and 174 were negative. With an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance 92 subjects would be expected to be positive from a total of 184, giving a ratio of 1:1, irrespective of the sex. The observed number of 11 is significantly different from this value of 92. In this preliminary study autosomal dominant mode of inheritance was not observed.