

FREQUENCY AND DYNAMICS OF THE CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

M. Androsova, N. Kokorina

Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,

Minsk, Republic of Belarus

Androsova_maria2005@mail.ru

The analysis and prevalence rate of congenital cleft lip and palate in the Republic of Belarus for 2016 according to the data of the Belarusian Register are analyzed. Potential risk factors for the birth of a child with this defect were studied.

Keywords: congenital malformations, monitoring, cleft lip and palate, newborn, prenatal diagnosis, frequency dynamics.

In Belarus, the monitoring of congenital malformations is carried out within the framework of the Belarusian register established in 1979. The Belarusian register of congenital malformations is a system of population monitoring of the VLR covering the whole population of the republic and unique in the breadth of coverage of controlled areas and the number of analyzed births. At present, a computerized monitoring system has been developed to record and analyze data in Belarus, which is constantly being improved depending on the tasks assigned. The system allows to register all cases of developmental abnormalities, detected in live births, stillbirths and fetuses, aborted according to genetic indications. Congenital malformations are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases of the 10th revision (ICD 10).

Congenital cleft lip and palate is one of the most common severe malformations and accounts for about 13% of all congenital malformations. This pathology ranks 2–3 among other malformations in the structure of congenital malformations of the face. The occurrence of anomalies per 10,000 newborns in the Republic of Belarus is 7.6 cases, which indicates the urgency of this problem. The frequency of birth of children with congenital cleft lip and palate has a stable tendency to increase.

To conduct their own research and analyze the diagnosis of "congenital cleft lip and palate," medical documentation was studied. In the Republic of Belarus for the year 2016, there were 1,428 cases of birth of newborns with various congenital malformations of the fetus, which amounted to 3.9 cases per 10,000 newborns. Among them, 65 (4.55 %) cases occurred on the cleft lip and cleft palate, 42 of them (64.6 %) were liveborn and 23 (35.38 %) were stillborn. When studying the family history, it was established that the potential risk factors for the development of congenital cleft lip and palate were: occupational hazards – 7.6 %; nicotine addiction – 4.6 %; the intake of medications in the early gestation period of 7.6 %, the transmitted viral and bacterial infections in the first trimester of pregnancy – 24.6 %. When analyzing the incidence of congenital cleft lip and palate according to nosological forms, it is established that the most common pathology is congenital cleft of upper lip – 26.1 % and congenital cleft lip and palate left-sided 21.5 %. In 56.8 % of cases isolated forms of defects were noted; in 19.9 % of cases, the defects were of a systemic nature; in 27.5 % of cases were included in multiple malformations. When carrying out a comparative analysis of the incidence of nosological forms, it was found that the maximum population frequency occurred with a congenital cleft in the upper lip – 7.6 cases per 10,000 newborns and 7.0 cases per 10,000 newborns with a left and left cleft lip and palate cleft. The minimum population frequency was observed with congenital cleft lip, palate and alveolar process of the appendage – 2.7 cases per 10,000 newborns.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Дубов, М. Д. Клиническая картина при расщелинах нёба / М. Д. Дубов. // Логопедия. Методическое наследие: в 5 кн. / под ред. Л. С. Волковой. – М.: Гуманит. изд. центр ВЛАДОС, 2003. – Кн. 1. Нарушения голоса и звукопроизносительной стороны речи: в 2 ч. Ч. 2. Ринолалия. Дизартрия. – С. 20–32.
2. Ершова-Павлова, А. А. Система мониторинга врожденных пороков развития в Беларуси / А. А. Ершова-Павлова, Р. Д. Хмель, А. А. Лазаревич, Г. А. Карпенко, И. В. Наумчик // Сахаровские чтения 2014 года: экологические проблемы XXI века: Материалы 14-ой Междунар. научн. конф. – Минск, 2014. – С. 78.
3. Ершова-Павлова, А. А. Принципы организации и функционирования системы мониторинга врожденных пороков развития в Республике Беларусь / А. А. Ершова-Павлова и др. // Здоровоохранение на рубеже веков: к 100-летию Первой мировой войны», раздел «История медицины»: Материалы 13 Междунар. науч.-практич. конф. – Гродно, октябрь 2014. – С. 153–156.