Management of Cleft Lip and Cleft Plate

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ABSTRACT:

Cleft lip and palate (CLP) are the most common congenital craniofacial anomalies, resulting from the failure of normal fusion during embryonic facial development. Affecting 1 in 700 births worldwide, their etiology involves complex genetic and environmental factors. Diagnosis begins at birth or even prenatally via imaging, and treatment is multidisciplinary, encompassing surgical correction, speech therapy, orthodontic care, and prosthodontic rehabilitation. Advances in surgical and prosthetic approaches, such as palatal obturators and speech bulb prostheses, have significantly improved function and aesthetics. Long-term success relies on integrated team care, timely interventions, and continuous psychosocial support. This paper explores the anatomical basis, embryology, classification, diagnostic methods, and surgical-prosthodontic management of CLP, emphasizing the importance of individualized and multidisciplinary care.

KEY WORDS: Cleft lip, Cleft palate, Congenital Anomaly, Prosthodontic Rehabilitation,

Surgical Management.