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EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS RISK FACTORS FOR CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE

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Resume: Congenital cleft lip and palate is one of the most common congenital anomalies in children. It has significant medical and social influence on the self-realization of these patients in society. This review of various researches' results from different countries provides information on prevalence rate of this pathology among children of our country and worldwide. The role of medical care organization remains unknown among all the presented results of the studies about the role of risk factors of congenital cleft lip and palate development (such as: inheritance, lifestyle, environment).

Key words: congenital cleft lip and palate, congenital anomalies, lifestyle, risk factors, medical care.

Introduction: Human congenital malformations cause not only medical, but also social problems: patients, along with severe dysfunctions of the affected organs and body systems, have difficulty adapting to society. In the future, they face the problem of obtaining a profession and employment (35.2% of patients indicate that it is almost impossible to find a job with congenital cleft lip and palate), which determines the medical and social significance of the problem and the relevance of conducting research in this direction. In addition, many patients with congenital malformations of the maxillofacial region have a disability group due to difficulties in restoring impaired vital functions - nutrition, breathing, speech. And given that the share of congenital cleft lip and palate accounts for a large percentage of all cases of congenital anomalies, the problems of anatomical reconstruction of the upper lip, nose and upper jaw in childhood lead to to disability of every fifth child. The World Health Organization defines the solution to the problem of disability in congenital cleft lip and palate as a strategic task: first of all, it is the development of a quality assessment system for the integrated medical, psychological, pedagogical and social rehabilitation of patients in medical organizations. According to different studies, the risk factors for the development of the pathology of congenital cleft lip and palate have significant variability. There are 4 groups of risk factors: genetic factors, environment, lifestyle, organization of medical care. At the same time, numerous studies are devoted to the study of risk factors, which give their classifications. For example, exogenous risk factors are distinguished (unfavorable material, social, living conditions); medical and biological factors (anthropogenic impact of the environment, occupational hazards in parents, xenobial load); medical and organizational factors.

Endogenous factors include bad habits, impaired reproductive function, sexually transmitted diseases, Rh conflict, genetic factors, somatic and infectious diseases in the child's parents. Some researchers also note the impact of the place of residence on the increase in the number of births of children with congenital cleft lip and palate: in particular, in families living in industrialized areas in various countries over the past 15 years, there has been an increase in the frequency of births of children with this pathology [1,4]. The results of studies conducted in many countries by various researchers on the group of environmental risk

factors are interesting. It was found that the average frequency of cases of congenital cleft lip and palate is statistically significantly associated with an increase in the degree of ecological trouble of the territory - the level of pollution of atmospheric air, sewage and soil: the average frequency of congenital malformations in such conditions is 20% higher than the incidence rate in the least polluted areas [1.5].

Numerous studies confirm the significance of a group of genetic risk factors, such as, for example, the presence of congenital malformations in relatives, the age of the parents at the time of conception, the serial number of pregnancy, childbirth, the number of children in the family, the season of conception [1], and the “lifestyle” group , namely occupational hazards (for example, working in contact with detergents and pesticides, contact with chemicals), bad habits of parents (alcoholism, smoking, drug addiction, taking certain medications, such as anticonvulsants or drugs), excess or deficiency of vitamin A and folic acid (both as part of multi vitamins and in the diet). A review of the conducted studies has demonstrated a contribution to the birth of children with malformations of the maxillofacial region, in addition to a group of genetic factors, as well as risk factors, folic acid deficiency [5]. Both domestic and foreign researchers assign a leading role to the “lifestyle” group of risk factors: for example, the results of studies from many universities have confirmed that women who smoke during pregnancy are 50–70% more likely than non-smokers to give birth to a child with a congenital cleft lip and palate. [3]. There are practically no studies on the group of risk factors "organization of medical care" in the provision of medical care to children with congenital cleft lip and palate and their families. In single studies, attention is drawn to the imperfect organization of medical care for such patients.

For example, studies note that the lack of a unified registration system, insufficient awareness of doctors and parents cause untimely provision of specialized care to children with congenital cleft lip and palate. The problem of an integrated approach to the organization of specialized medical care and rehabilitation of children with congenital cleft lip and palate continues to be insufficiently developed [3].

Conclusion: Congenital malformations of the maxillofacial region have a high prevalence in children, occupy significant positions in the structure of morbidity and mortality; adult patients with this pathology often have difficulty obtaining a profession and employment, which justifies the medical and social significance of the problem for healthcare in all countries of the world. Numerous studies are studying the influence of risk factors in the groups "genetic factors", "environment" and "lifestyle", but the group of factors "organization of medical care" and the influence of this group on the likelihood of having a child with such an anomaly have not been studied. This determines the importance of research on the modern organization of medical care children with congenital cleft lip and palate in order to further develop programs to prevent the prevalence of congenital pathology in the population, improve the quality of the comprehensive medical and social rehabilitation of such patients and work with families of children with congenital cleft lip and palate.[1,6]

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