



Área: Odontologia

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PREVALENCE OF CLEFT LIP AND PALATE IN BAURU, CONCORDANCE OF DIAGNOSIS BETWEEN RECORDS OF HRAC/USP, DNV AND SINASC

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OBJECTIVE: To analyze the prevalence of cleft lip and palate (CLP) in Bauru, evaluating the efficiency of registry of cleft lip and palate in the Livebirth Certificate (DNV) and the Information System on Livebirths (SINASC), comparing these data to the registries of the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies at University of São Paulo (HRAC-USP). METHODS AND RESULTS: Analysis of the DNVs of all children born in Bauru from January 1st 2000 to December 31st 2010 and comparison with all children with CLP born in Bauru in the same period and registered at HRAC-USP. The notification of the anomaly was assessed by analysis of the field 34 of the respective DNVs and SINASC of the Municipal Health Secretariat. The study also analyzed the variations in notification according to the type of cleft and the concordance with the type of cleft registered at SINASC and DNV, and finally compared with the registries of HRAC-USP by the chi-square test. The notification of malformations in the DNVs varied according to the type of cleft, with significantly lower notification for isolated cleft palate (p=0,013), for which the notification of cleft in the DNVs and consequent digitization in SINASC was not effective. The prevalence of CLP was 1:661 livebirths, with predominance of cleft palate (40,25%), followed by cleft lip and palate (28,57%) and isolated cleft lip (20,77%). **CONCLUSION:** The lack of concordance between the DNV and SINASC and the registries of HRAC-USP occurred due to undernotification or notification errors or even unefficiency in the digitization of registries. This evidences that these resources should be enhanced to allow a reliable statistical control by the public health system, which is fundamental for the organization of proper care to the population.