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

VARGAS VPS***, Sales Peres SHC, Dalben GS
Odontopediatria, Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais - HRAC-USP,
Bauru/SP

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.