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# Recurrence risks in families with nonsyndromic cleft lip and palate

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## RECURRENCE RISKS IN FAMILIES WITH NONSYNDROMIC CLEFT LIP AND PALATE

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**PURPOSE:** Estimate the recurrence risks for the proband's children in the different groups of nonsyndromic cleft lip and palate (NSCLP). **METHODS:** The retrospective and prospective study was based on a sample of 841 individuals, registered at the Hospital de Reabilitação de Anomalias Craniofaciais, Universidade de São Paulo (HRAC/USP). The minimum criteria used for inclusion were: presence of NSCLP and the existence of biological children of the proband's. The sample was divided into two groups, Group I: proband's with cleft lip with or without cleft palate (CL+/-CP) and Group II: proband's with cleft palate (CP). **RESULTS:** From the total of 841 individuals, 660(237M and 423F) constituted Group I and 181(41M and 140F), Group II. The frequency of familial cases in Group I was 14.0%, while in Group II it was 11%. By estimation of the recurrence risk, a risk of 5.3% SR (statistical reliability) 95% (4.2%-6.7%) and of 4.3% SR 95% (2.6%-6.8%) was determined for the proband's child in Group I and II respectively, with one affected parent, independent of the proband's gender. On the other hand, considering the proband's gender, in Group I a recurrence risk of 2.7% SR 95% (1.6%-4.0%) was obtained for the child of a female proband and a recurrence risk of 6,2% SR 95% (4.3%-8.7%) for the child of a male probando. In Group II a recurrence risk of 4.5% SR 95% (2.4%-7.4%) was observed for a female proband and a risk of 3.9% SR 95% (1.1%-9.7%) for a male proband. **CONCLUSION:** The recurrence risk in the Group I was similar when compared to the Group II, without taking into account the gender of the proband; the recurrence risk, in Group I was twice as high a male proband as for a female proband, while in Group II the recurrence risk was similar for the proband's of either gender.