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Surgical Correction of Secondary Velopharyngeal Insufficiency After Gunshot Injury

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with fat tissue improves the long-term retention of the grafts in pediatric patients with craniofacial microsomia.
Methods: Pediatric patients with craniofacial microsomia (N = 30) were grafted with either supplementation of ADSC (experimental group) or without supplementation of ADSC (control group). 3D photogrammetry was performed to assess both hemifaces preoperatively and at 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months postoperatively. Cost-effectiveness analysis was performed, and the Youth Quality of Life-Facial Differences (YQOL-FD) was applied during both the preoperative and 12 months postoperative period.
Results: For the experimental group surviving fat volume at 12 months was significantly higher than for the control group ($P = 0{,}001$). Graft retention superior to 75% was observed in 11% of the control group but 79% of the experimental group. Graft retention between 50-74% occurred in 33% of the control group and 21% of the experimental group. Finally, graft retention below 50% was seen in 55% of control patients.
Conclusions: These results suggest that this strategy for isolation and supplementation of ADSC is effective, safe, and superior to conventional lipoinjection for facial recontouring in patients with craniofacial microsomia.
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Self-Concept and Its Relationship With Educational and Work Level in Adults With Sequelae of Cleft Lip Palate

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Background: In Mexico, as in other Latin American countries, after surgical treatment of cleft lip and/or palate (CLP), the rehabilitation and psychological treatment of the patient is not adequately followed, nor is the impact of the consequences of this condition on the subjects throughout their lifetime.[1,2]
Method: The main objective was to analyze the level of self-concept presented by adults with CLP sequelae and to describe how it is associated with the educational and work level at which they operate. The design of the research was developed under mixed methodology, being of sequential explanatory type, transversal and descriptive in two times. A sample of 22 participants (12 women and 10 men) was recruited, with an average age of 26.6. The AF-5 scale of the Auto- concept (Salum-Fares, Marin & Reyes, 2011) and a semi-structured interview were adapted for evaluation.
Results: In the quantitative results, it was found that 100% of the sample had a normal self- concept, while at the educational level 41% had a basic level and at the labor level only 2% were professionals. In the qualitative results, a discrepancy was found between what was reported in the self-concept and the perception that they have of themselves within the different spheres, finding that more than 50% of the sample had difficulties inserting themselves into educational and working life. This research provides an overview of some problems faced by adults with sequelae of CLP in Mexico, reaffirming what has been reported in other research on the importance of establishing measures that allow parents to have access to real information about the pathology and providing comprehensive treatment to people with CLP from childhood.

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Surgical Correction of Secondary Velopharyngeal Insufficiency After Gunshot Injury

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Objective: To present the surgical treatment of a case of Gunshot Wound (GSW) to the face with palatal involvement and Velopharyngeal Insufficiency (VI). A review of the related literature is also presented
Methods: Case Report: Literature Review, description of the case, discussion, and conclusion.
Results: We present a case of a 33 year old patient who suffered a GSW from a 9mm bullet. The patient was seen at the Emergency Department of the Hospital Gea Gonzalez in Mexico City 11 days after the incident. He presented with an entrance wound penetrating between soft and hard palate and an exit wound on the right malar region. The patient exhibited severe hypernasality and consistent nasal emission. The clinical manifestations of the patient were: nasal regurgitation of food, especially liquids, oral dysphagia, pharyngeal dysphagia and hypernasality secondary to VI. Taking into account that, the minimum speed to pierce the skin is 50 m/s, and to affect the bone 60 m/s. The patient was scheduled for a dual ipsilateral rotational inferior myomucosal flap and superior mucoperiosteal flap with interposition of costal cartilage graft for providing to the closure site. The objective of a levator sling reconstruction is to maximize velar elevation and posterior closure by establishing normal levator muscle relationships. The patient was discharged the following day with liquid diet which was progressed to soft diet after one week. He was followed at the Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery out-patient clinic. The wounds were healed after 15 days. He recovery the proper phonation, swallowing, and breathing, Speech was normal without dysarthria, greatly increasing the capacity of patient´s quality of life.
Conclusion: Reconstruction of midfacial traumatic defects is one of the most challenging of the head due to the high impact

on functional and aesthetic quality of life, and small margin of error to achieve a good result. It's treatment depends on the type of weapon used, deforming characteristics of the bullet, kinetic energy, place of impact and state of the patient. Bullet wounds generate a particular injury. Due to their special trauma kinematics in this case our patient required extensive reconstructive surgery with interposition of costal cartilage to recover velopharyngeal stability and adequate phonation. Patients treated with this surgical strategy develop fewer complications such as infection, shrinkage, scarring. As demonstrated by this case report, the result can be satisfactory.

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Surgical Reposition of Premaxilla – Clinical Case

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Background: A distorted position of the premaxilla can be a challenging issue when dealing with severe forms of the bilateral cleft lip and palate. It is not advisable to correct a sagittal protrusion during growth, unless there are severe psychologic problems or difficulty in performing a bone graft with potential risk of periodontal damage of the erupting teeth. On the other hand, vertical excess does not reduce spontaneously with growth and, therefore, can and should be corrected. It usually is a severe aesthetical problem and can make bone grafting more difficult.

Methods: A case of a 14-year-old male patient with bilateral cleft lip-alveolus-palate with severe extrusion of the premaxilla is presented. He was prepared with fixed orthodontic appliances by aligning segments and teeth.

It was planned by using 3D software to virtually reposition the premaxilla, osteotomizing the vomer and generating a splint, which places the premaxilla in the planned position.

Results: The patient underwent surgical repositioning of the premaxilla, according to the 3D planning and it was fixed with an osteosynthesis plate and a corticocancellous graft (obtained from the iliac crest) was performed on the more favorable side. The splint was fixed with a 0.4 mm wire for 8 weeks and at 6 months a block bone graft was performed on the other side (obtained from the iliac crest).

The patient is in good condition, finishing his orthodontic treatment

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The Importance of Psychology in the Multidisciplinary Treatment of Patients With Cleft Lip and Palate

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Background: In the last decade, the importance of psychological care in patients with cleft lip and palate (CLP) has been demonstrated in different research projects and countries around the world since malformation not only involves physical but also emotional and psychological consequences in both the patient and the family.[1] This paper analyzes the psychological services available in cleft clinics and the care protocol used.

Methods: The main objective was to review and analyze the importance given to the psychological care of patients with