

TEST QUESTIONS

Chapter 2: Clefts of the Lip and Palate

From
*Cleft Palate and Craniofacial Anomalies:
The Effects on Speech and Resonance, 3rd Edition*
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1. Match the letter of the answer with each item. *Note:* Not all answers in the word banks are used, and some may be used more than once.

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Forme fruste | e. Bilateral cleft lip/palate |
| b. Cleft lip only | f. Overt submucous cleft |
| c. Cleft palate only | g. Occult submucous cleft |
| d. Unilateral cleft lip/palate | h. Bifid uvula |

- c. Often bell-shaped and occurs with Pierre Robin sequence
- e. Often causes a protruding premaxilla
- h. Slightest form of cleft of the secondary palate that can be seen from an oral exam
- a. Slightest form of cleft of the primary palate
- g. Can only be seen with nasopharyngoscopy
- d. Often associated with a deviated septum
- e. Will isolate the prolabium from the surrounding structures

2. Match the letter of the answer with each item. *Note:* Not all answers in the word banks are used, and some may be used more than once.

a. Primary palate b. Secondary palate c. Tertiary palate
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- a. Contains the premaxilla
 - b. Includes the posterior nasal spine
 - a. Is first to form with embryological development
 - b. Can be affected by glossoptosis
 - a. Includes the lip and alveolus
3. Which race has the highest prevalence of clefts?
- a. Africans
 - b. Asians
 - c. Caucasians
 - d. Native Americans**
 - e. Indians
4. Which race has the lowest prevalence of clefts?
- a. Africans**
 - b. Asians
 - c. Caucasians
 - d. Native Americans
 - e. Indians

5. Which of the following is true about the primary palate?
- a. It is posterior to the incisive foramen.
 - b. It includes the hard and soft palate.
 - c. **It includes the lip.**
 - d. It includes the hard palate, but not the soft palate.
 - e. It includes the alveolus only.
6. A cleft of the velum or submucous cleft primarily affects the interdigitation of which muscle?
- a. Superior constrictor muscle
 - b. Palatoglossus muscle
 - c. Tensor veli palatini muscle
 - d. **Levator veli palatini muscle**
 - e. Palatopharyngeus muscle
7. Which type of cleft includes the velum and hard palate, but stops at the incisive foramen?
- a. Complete cleft of the primary palate
 - b. Incomplete cleft of the secondary palate
 - c. Posterior cleft of the secondary palate
 - d. **Complete cleft of the secondary palate**
 - e. Incomplete cleft of the primary palate

8. Which of the following describes a complete cleft of the primary palate?
- a. Cleft that is posterior to the incisive foramen
 - b. Cleft of the alveolus
 - c. Cleft that includes the lip and alveolus**
 - d. Cleft that includes the entire lip and prolabium
 - e. Cleft that includes the alveolus and base of the nose
9. Which of the following describes a cleft muscle of Veau?
- a. The palatoglossus is attached to the velum
 - b. The levator veli palatini and the palatopharyngeus muscles are inserted into the posterior border of the hard palate
 - c. The levator veli palatini and the palatopharyngeus muscles are inserted into the midline of the velum
 - d. The levator veli palatini muscles are inserted into the posterior border of the hard palate**
 - e. There is discontinuity of the orbicularis oris muscle
10. A bifid uvula, zona pellucida and a notch in the posterior border of the hard palate indicate which of the following?
- a. Overt submucous cleft**
 - b. Occult submucous cleft
 - c. Cleft of the secondary palate
 - d. Bilateral cleft palate
 - e. Overt cleft of the secondary palate

11. What is the correct term for a cleft of the secondary palate that does not extend to the incisive foramen?
- a. Incomplete cleft lip
 - b. Incomplete cleft palate**
 - c. Cleft of the secondary palate only
 - d. Hard palate cleft
 - e. Unilateral incomplete cleft
12. Embryological development of the face and palate is dependent on the timely migration of which type of cells?
- a. Osteocyte cells
 - b. Neuron Cells
 - c. Neural crest cells**
 - d. Stem cells
 - e. Squamous cells
13. In Pierre Robin sequence, what prevents the tongue from dropping down so that palatal closure can occur?
- a. Cleft palate
 - b. Narrow palate
 - c. Microcephaly
 - d. Glossoptosis
 - e. Micrognathia**

14. For infants with Pierre Robin sequence, what is the first priority?
- a. Resonance
 - b. Intelligibility
 - c. Feeding
 - d. Articulation
 - e. Breathing**
15. Which muscle inserts abnormally into the hard palate when there is a complete cleft palate?
- a. Levator veli palatini**
 - b. Tensor veli palatini
 - c. Palatoglossus
 - d. Palatopharyngeus
 - e. Superior constrictor
16. What is the philtral tissue segment called when there is a bilateral complete cleft of the lip?
- a. Philtral dimple
 - b. Prolabium**
 - c. Simonart's band
 - d. Philtrum
 - e. Columella

17. In normal embryological development, where does fusion of the secondary palate begin?
- a. Median raphe
 - b. Incisive foramen**
 - c. Anterior nasal spine
 - d. Posterior nasal spine
 - e. Transverse palatine suture
18. Which muscle is primarily affected by a complete cleft of the lip?
- a. Superior constrictor
 - b. Myohyoid**
 - c. Geniohyoid
 - d. Obicularis oris**
 - e. Levator muscle
19. What anatomical structure is *not* included in the Kernahan “striped Y” for cleft classification?
- a. Lip
 - b. Hard palate
 - c. Alveolus
 - d. Area between alveolus and incisive foramen
 - e. Posterior pharyngeal wall**

20. Which of the following is *not* characteristic of an overt submucous cleft palate?
- a. A bifid uvula
 - b. Zona pellucid
 - c. A hypoplastic uvula
 - d. A protrusive premaxilla**
 - e. A notch in the posterior border of the hard palate
21. Embryological development of the lip and alveolus begins at which structure?
- a. Tubercle of the upper lip
 - b. Cupid's bow
 - c. Alveolar process
 - d. Incisive foramen**
 - e. Anterior nasal spine
22. A bilateral complete cleft of the lip only (not the alveolus) results in the complete separation of the tissue that would normally form which structure?
- a. Premaxilla
 - b. Prolabium**
 - c. Philtrum**
 - d. Columella
 - e. Alar base

23. At which point during gestation does embryological development of the hard palate and velum typically begin?
- a. 3 weeks
 - b. 7 weeks
 - c. 9 weeks**
 - d. 3 months
 - e. 12 weeks
24. Which of the following is associated with clefts?
- a. Chromosomal disorders
 - b. Genetic disorders
 - c. Environmental teratogens
 - d. Prenatal exposure to certain medications
 - e. All of the above**
25. Which of the following can cause a wide, bell-shaped cleft palate?
- a. Chromosomal disorders
 - b. Genetic disorders
 - c. Environmental teratogens
 - d. Inadequate folic acid
 - e. Mechanical interference in utero**

26. Which is never associated with a cleft of the primary palate?
- a. Wide and flattened nose
 - b. Altered orientation of orbicularis muscle
 - c. Nasal cavity deformities
 - d. Reduced size of nasal airway
 - e. Velopharyngeal insufficiency**
27. Which of the following accurately describes a Simonart's Band?
- a. A partial or arrested form of a cleft lip
 - b. A bilateral incomplete cleft of the lip
 - c. A strand of soft tissue in the area of the cleft palate**
 - d. The philtral tissue segment that is isolated due to the bilateral cleft
 - e. A band of placental tissue that disrupts embryological development
28. Which of the following can cause a facial cleft?
- a. Micrognathia
 - b. Amniotic bands**
 - c. Crowding in utero
 - d. Glossoptosis
 - e. Forme fruste