

PREVALENCE OF LIP AND PALATE IN COMMUNITIES BRICK ASSOCIATED POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC GUANAJUATO

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Background and Aims: Exposure to environmental an occupational and inhalation of hazardous substances (polycyclic aromatic), toxins and pregnant before 25 or after age 35 are factors that increase the risk of some congenital malformation (originating during pregnancy), such as lip and palate, neural tube defects, and Down syndrome or Turner.

The aim was to determine the prevalence of cleft lip and palate in brick business communities by environmental and occupational exposure to polycyclic aromatic compounds.

Methodology: The study was descriptive, using a Medical History and Diagnosis environmental community, families with presence of cleft lip and palate infants born during the January 1, 2009 and Oct 31, 2010. Was studied gender, occupational activity during pregnancy, weight, maternal age, number of deeds, origin, malformation and history of alcoholism and smoking positive

Results: Of the neonates with cleft lip and all were born alive, 6 were female (33.33%) and 12 males (66.66%) with a F / M of 0.20. The average birth weight was 2943 grams. The average age was 25.1 years, the 50%, a history of alcoholism on their partners on weekends. This type of malformation in children, 15 (83.33%) with cleft lip and palate type I, 2 girls (11.11%) cleft lip and 1 child (5.55%) cleft palate. With regard to the number of deeds, could be seen that most infants with cleft lip and palate were the product of multiparous mothers (66.66%). The frequency of congenital cleft lip and palate were from communities of brick producers. León 13.5%, 54% of Salamanca, Silao 12%, 11% of capital and Celaya Guanajuato to 6%.

Conclusions: Data obtained from the review of the families engaged in the activity of the brick mothers worked or cooked by burning furnaces throughout the pregnancy.