

# TEST QUESTIONS

## Chapter 2: Clefts of the Lip and Palate

From  
*Cleft Palate and Craniofacial Anomalies:  
 The Effects on Speech and Resonance, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 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

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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

- 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?
- Resonance
  - Intelligibility
  - Feeding
  - Articulation
  - Breathing**
15. Which muscle inserts abnormally into the hard palate when there is a complete cleft palate?
- Levator veli palatini**
  - Tensor veli palatini
  - Palatoglossus
  - Palatopharyngeus
  - Superior constrictor
16. What is the philtral tissue segment called when there is a bilateral complete cleft of the lip?
- Philtral dimple
  - Prolabium**
  - Simonart's band
  - Philtrum
  - 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