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 : 3 100  
 : 100 35 (35%), (27 of 70 ,  
 39%) (8 of 30 , 27%) (p= 0.36).  
 (15 ), (8 ), (6 )

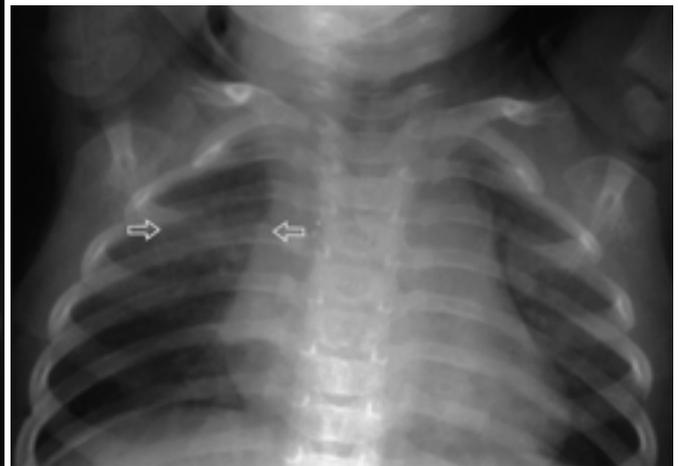
(Cleft lip) (Cleft palate)  
 (1).

(coordination) 1998 3 2001 3 3 100  
 56 44  
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<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>2</sup> 2002 5 8 2002 11 6 (7).



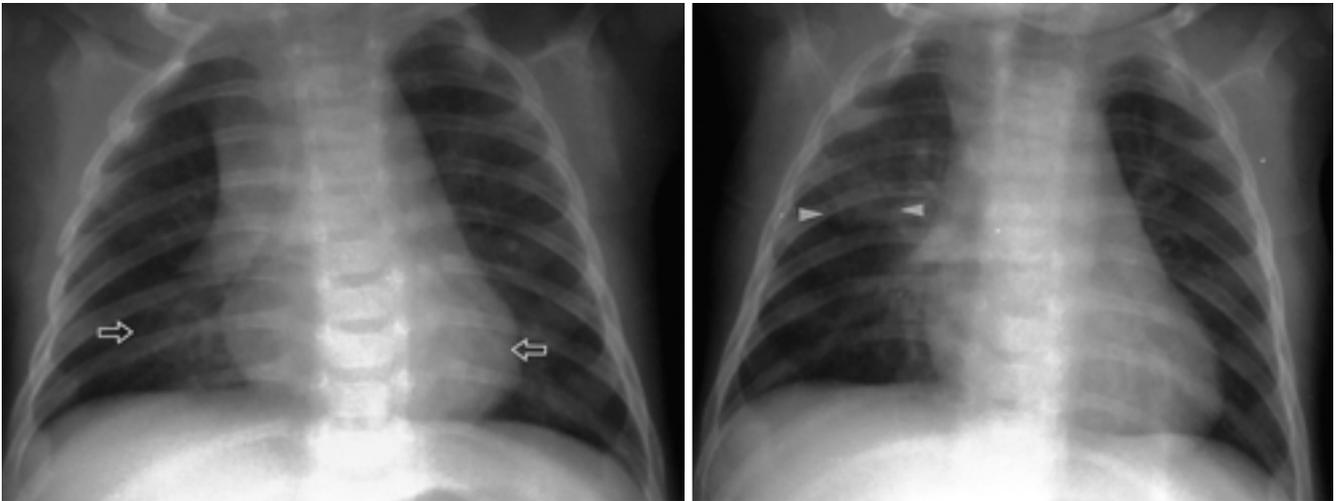
**A**  
**Fig. 1.** Aspiration pneumonia in 20-month-old child with complete type of cleft palate.  
**A.** Chest radiograph shows air space consolidation (arrows) in both lower lung zones.  
**B.** Lesion appears improved on chest radiographs 7 days later.



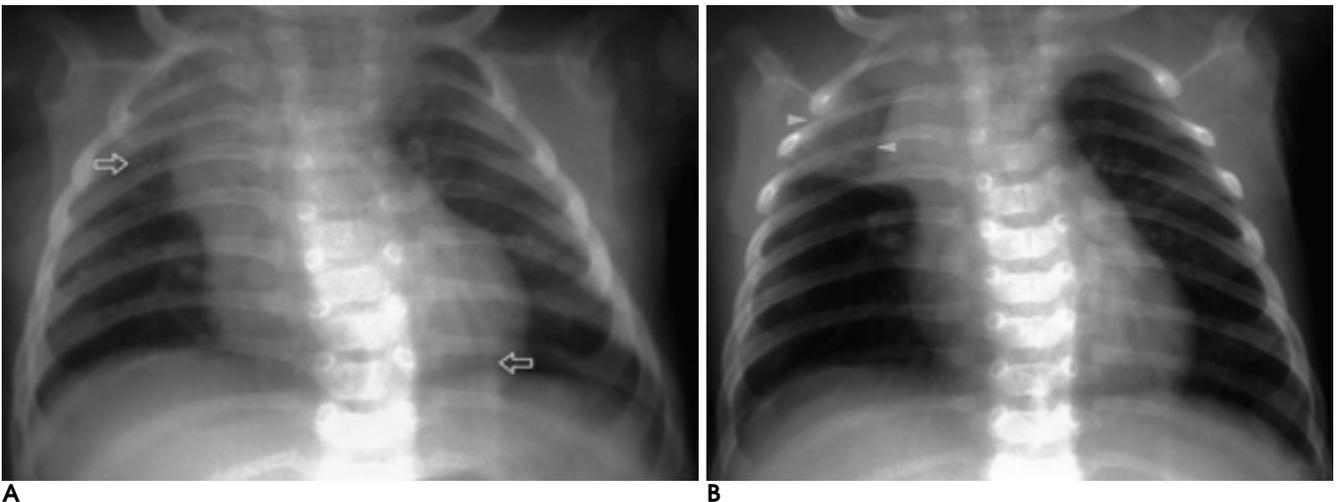
**A**  
**Fig. 2.** Aspiration pneumonia in 13-month-old child with complete type of cleft palate.  
**A.** Chest radiograph shows focal airspace consolidation (arrow) in left lower lung zone.  
**B.** Chest radiograph obtained 3 days later shows new lung lesion (arrows) in right upper lung zone.

chi - square test . 27 (39%), 8 (27%)  
 가 (p=0.36).

100 35 (35%)  
 (Figs. 1 - 4). 25 , (alveolus)  
 10 2 - - 11 11 . (incisive foramen)  
 15 , 8 , 6 , 1  
 가 5 . 100  
 70 30 (8). 7 - 12



**Fig. 3.** Aspiration pneumonia in 12-month-old infant with incomplete type of cleft palate.  
**A.** Initial chest radiograph shows ill-defined increased opacities (arrows) in both lower lung zones.  
**B.** Follow up chest radiograph obtained 2 days later shows new increased opacity in right upper lung zone (arrowhead).



**Fig. 4.** Aspiration pneumonia in 14-month-old child with complete type of cleft palate.  
**A.** Initial chest radiograph shows ill-defined increased opacities (arrows) in right upper and left lower lung zones.  
**B.** Follow up chest radiograph obtained 3 days later shows progression of right upper lung lesion (arrow head).

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shelves) , (palatal 가 가 .  
 (a) 가 가  
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 (c) 가 가  
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 가 가 35%

(1).

가 가 가

(coordination)

(1).

(1).

가 가

(35%),

가

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70 27 (39%),  
 30 8 (27%)

(p=0.36).

(3, 6).

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## Aspiration Pneumonia in Patients with Cleft Palate<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To assess the incidence of aspiration pneumonia in infants with cleft palate and to compare the incidence between complete and incomplete types of cleft palate.

**Materials and Methods:** A review of medical records revealed 100 infants who had undergone initial surgery to repair cleft palate in our hospital during a recent three-year period. Aspiration pneumonia was defined as the coexistence of pneumonia at chest radiography with a history of frequent choking during feeding. The anatomic distribution of aspiration pneumonia was analyzed, and the incidences of aspiration pneumonia in infants with complete and incomplete cleft palate were compared.

**Results:** Among 100 children, aspiration pneumonia was found in 35 (35%). Those with complete and incomplete cleft palate showed similar incidences of the condition (27 of 70 [39%] vs 8 of 30 [27%],  $p=0.36$ ). Pneumonia was most commonly seen in the left lower lobe (11 of 35), followed by the right upper and lower lobes.

**Conclusion:** Aspiration pneumonia is frequently associated with infants with cleft palate. There is no statistical difference in the incidence of aspiration pneumonia between the complete and the incomplete cleft palate group.

**Index words :** Aspiration, infant  
Pneumonia, cleft palate

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