

Appreciation of cleft lip and palate treatment outcome by professionals and laypeople

Despina A. Papamanou*, Nikolaos Gkantidis**, Nikolaos Topouzelis*** and Panagiotis Christou*

*Department of Orthodontics, Dental School, University of Athens, Greece, **Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics, Dental School, University of Bern, Switzerland and ***Department of Orthodontics, Dental School, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Correspondence to: Despina A. Papamanou, Department of Orthodontics, Dental School, University of Athens, Thivon 2, Goudi, 11527, Greece. E-mail: dpapamanou@dent.uoa.gr

SUMMARY The aim of the study was to analyse the aesthetic evaluation of head photographs of treated individuals with clefts by laypeople and professionals and to investigate how certain cephalometric variables could be related to their rating. A set of five standardized head photos (frontal, both laterals, three-quarter right and left) of 12 Caucasian patients with treated unilateral cleft lip and palate were presented to 12 adult laypeople, 12 orthodontists, and 12 maxillofacial surgeons. For each set of photos the judges had to answer four questions on a visual analogue scale (VAS). The answers were analysed for intra- and inter-panel level of agreement and correlations of assessments with certain cephalometric parameters were determined. There was a high level of agreement for all assessments of each panel of raters. However, laypeople were less satisfied with lip and nose aesthetics compared to professionals. The three groups were similarly satisfied with the aesthetics of the jaws and the face. The anterior position of the maxilla (SNA) influenced positively professionals' ratings of facial aesthetics. Orthodontists were negatively influenced when the vertical dimension of the face or the distance of the lower lip to E-plane were relatively increased. The latter was the only cephalometric parameter correlated with lower aesthetic scores obtained from laypeople. Professionals report greater satisfaction from the treatment outcome and evaluate cleft consequences with less severity than laypeople. According to cephalometric findings, the relative positions of the lips seem to dominate facial aesthetics' appreciation by laypeople, while specialists appear to focus on different features of the face.

Introduction

One of the principle aims of cleft lip and palate treatment is to alleviate the undesirable sequelae and improve the facial appearance of individuals with cleft. Cleft treatment and rehabilitation procedures can be quite extensive, while previous research demonstrated that under the correct circumstances the functional rehabilitation can be successful (Friede and Katsaros, 1998). However, even after the end of treatment, patients still seem to have concerns about the appearance of cleft-related features (Marcusson *et al.*, 2002; Sinko *et al.*, 2005). Their appearance can be disturbed due to scars formed after surgical interventions (Ritter *et al.*, 2002) and this should not be neglected. Facial appearance is clearly important to an individual's social well being (Rhodes, 2006; Anderson *et al.*, 2008) especially in adolescents, where dentofacial aesthetics are important for their self-concept and self-esteem (Shaw, 1981; Thomas *et al.*, 1997; Turner *et al.*, 1998).

Patients with scarring or variable degree of facial deformity suffer from a variety of psychosocial problems as they can be subjected to various forms of social

discrimination (Shaw, 1981; Rumsey *et al.*, 1986; Hunt *et al.*, 2006; Noor and Musa, 2007). Self-assessment of the facial appearance by an individual with cleft may be biased as previous experiences related to the problem may affect judgments (Pitak-Arnnpop *et al.*, 2010), although this is not always the case (Broder *et al.*, 1994). Furthermore, assessments by the peers may be biased (Shaw, 1981) as members of the same family can be influenced either because of personal affection to the patient or because they are used to his/her appearance (Broder *et al.*, 1992). However, the patient's social interactions depend on the assessments of members of the non-immediate environment.

Although extensive previous research has addressed cleft individuals' self-perception (Broder *et al.*, 1994; Hunt *et al.*, 2006; Noor and Musa 2007) and/or assessments by professionals (Sinko *et al.*, 2005; Russell *et al.*, 2009) or comparisons of cleft to non-cleft individuals (Oosterkamp *et al.*, 2007; Russell *et al.*, 2009), less attention is given on the evaluation of the aesthetic appearance of the face after treatment by laypeople and on attempts to correlate findings to objective parameters. The only study that compared the

aesthetic assessment of individuals with clefts between laypeople and professionals and attempted to correlate findings to objective evaluations was the one by Meyer-Marcotty and Stellzig-Eisenhauer (2009) by using 3D measurements of facial asymmetry. However, this is not a method that can be applied in everyday practice and it cannot provide clear discrimination between different features of the facial complex.

The aim of the present study was to analyse the aesthetic evaluation of head photographs of treated cleft individuals by laypeople and professionals and to investigate potential impact of certain cephalometric variables on this evaluation.

Materials and methods

The material consisted of photographs and cephalometric radiographs of 12 Caucasian patients (9 male, 3 female) with unilateral cleft lip and palate (right: 3, left: 9) who had completed all the stages of their cleft treatment within the last 10 years (mean age: 22.1, range: 17.5–27.4). Patients with syndromes and other congenital anomalies or psychological disorders were excluded from the study. The surgical treatment of the patients followed various protocols, but all patients received orthodontic treatment at the Postgraduate Orthodontic Clinic of the University of Athens, Greece. Consecutively treated patients, who were appropriate for inclusion in the study, along with their parents were thoroughly informed for the study. The sample consisted of the first 12 pairs of patients–parents who all accepted to participate and sign an informed consent

statement. All study records were taken within a 2 week time interval. The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Committee of the Dental School of the University of Athens (Protocol No. 135/26.01.2010).

Five head photos from each patient (frontal face, right/left lateral face, three-fourth right/left face) were taken by one investigator (DAP), in one visit, under standardized conditions, identical light conditions, and with the same photographic set-up. All cephalometric radiographs were taken in the same cephalometric set-up and depicted a reference ruler on the cephalostat for correction of the magnification factor.

The sets of photos were presented in a standardized manner (Figure 1) to three panels of raters: 12 adult laypeople, 12 qualified orthodontists, and 12 qualified maxillofacial surgeons. All raters were not related to the patients and were not implicated whatsoever in any stage of their treatment. Specialists had more than 10 years of professional experience after acquisition of the specialty title. Laypeople and orthodontists were matched for gender, whereas males were predominant in surgeons' panel. Age of all raters was matched within a 5 year divergence between corresponding raters. In addition, laypeople were randomly selected from a population that lived in the same region with the professionals and presented a wide range of socio-economical status.

The raters were asked to fill in a questionnaire consisted of four questions for each set of photos (Figure 2) and their answers were registered on a 100 mm Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) (Aitken, 1969) (Figure 3). The distances between the start of the scale and the markings of each rater were measured (mm) by one investigator (DAP) with an

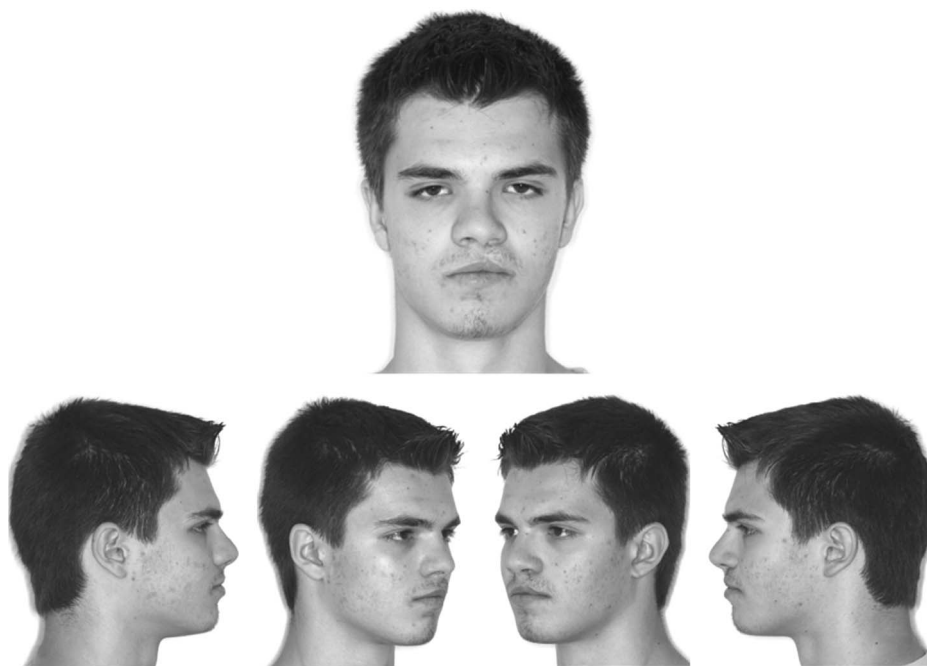


Figure 1 Compilation of five photos of a treated unilateral cleft lip and palate patient presented to raters.

electronic digital pointed jaw calliper (Jainmed Inc., Seoul, Korea) to transform ratings to continuous metric variables.

The cephalometric radiographs of the same patients were digitized by one researcher (DAP) using Viewbox software (version 3.1.1.13, dHAL Software, Kifissia, Greece) and the values of five angular (SNA, SNB, ANB, GoGn-SN, nasolabial angle) and two linear (upper lip to E-plane, lower lip to E-plane) measurements, representing skeletal and soft-tissue relationships, were assessed (Figure 4).

Statistical analysis

Cronbach's alpha (α) (Schmitt, 1996) was calculated to assess intra-class level of agreement for each panel,

1. What is your assessment regarding the aesthetics of the nose?
2. What is your assessment regarding the aesthetics of the upper lip?
3. What is your assessment regarding the aesthetics of the jaws?
4. What is your assessment regarding the aesthetics of the face?

Figure 2 Questionnaire addressed to the raters.



Figure 3 Visual Analogue Scale used for assessments.

regarding all the questions together and each question separately, based on individual scores of the 12 observers of each group. Cronbach's alpha (α) above 0.8 indicates high reliability.

The inter-panel agreement was determined with Spearman correlation coefficient based on the median VAS score of the 12 observers of each group for each patient. It was calculated for each parameter as it was scored by each group of observers.

Non-parametric Friedman test was used to evaluate differences between the ratings of the three panels (Friedman, 1940). The aesthetic assessment score of each subject was the median of the VAS scores calculated for each group of raters. These variables were used for comparing the rating of each parameter by the different panels. In cases where Friedman test identified significant differences, pairwise comparisons were performed by the non-parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test (Wilcoxon, 1945).

Spearman correlation coefficient was calculated to evaluate correlations between each of the measured cephalometric variables and the median VAS scores given by the raters to patients. Correlation coefficient above 0.8 defines high correlation, while moderate correlation is defined between 0.6 and 0.8. The level of significance (α) is set at $P \leq 0.05$.

Error of the method

Two weeks after the initial measurement, 30 VAS scores were remeasured by the same researcher (DAP). Paired

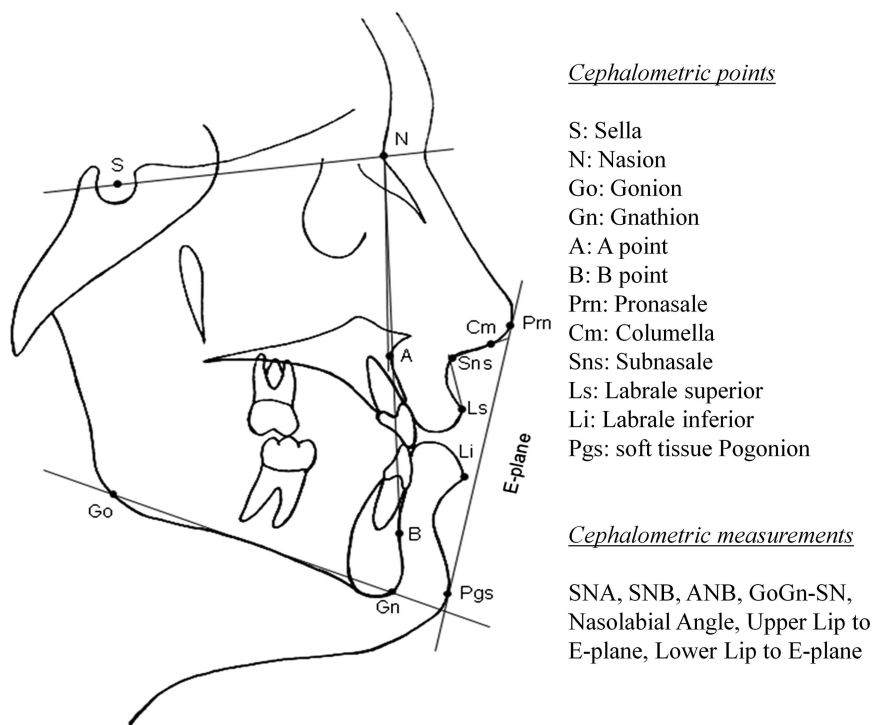


Figure 4 Cephalometric points and measurements used for the study.

t-tests between the first and the second measurement and Dahlberg's formula were used for the systematic and random error, respectively (Houston, 1983). No systematic error was found in the measurement of VAS scores. The random error ranged from 0.05 to 0.46 mm (mean value = 0.18 mm).

To estimate the error of cephalometric analysis, all radiographs were re-digitized and re-analysed 20 days later by the same examiner (DAP). Random error was evaluated using Dahlberg's formula (Houston, 1983). Systematic error was evaluated by paired *t*-tests applied to the cephalometric measurements (Houston, 1983). The average random error for linear measurements was 0.42 mm (range:

0.29–0.56 mm) and for angular measurements 0.28° (range: 0.12°–0.57°). No systematic error was detected for any cephalometric measurement.

Results

The obtained alpha scores indicate a high level of agreement (reliability) for all the assessments of each panel of raters in all cases examined (Table 1).

Inter-panel agreement, as estimated by the Spearman correlation coefficient, was also high or close to high between all possible combinations of raters and regarding all the parameters examined (Table 2).

Non-parametric descriptive and comparison statistics (Friedman test) revealed that in general, the three panels assessed the aesthetics of the lip ($P = 0.00$) and the nose ($P = 0.00$) differently. Laypeople were less satisfied compared to professionals. Surgeons were more satisfied in all cases examined, while the satisfaction of orthodontists in most cases was rated close to the assessments of laypeople and surgeons. However, the differences between orthodontists and surgeons were not significant. On the other hand, all panels presented similar level of satisfaction concerning the assessments of the jaws ($P = 0.07$) and the face ($P = 0.26$) (Table 3).

None of the seven cephalometric parameters examined was significantly correlated with the assessments of the

Table 1 Internal consistency of the three panels measured by Cronbach's α coefficient ($\alpha > 0.8$ = high consistency, $0.8 > \alpha > 0.6$ = average consistency, $\alpha < 0.6$ = low consistency). "All" refers to all types of questions tested together.

Questions	Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha)		
	Surgeons	Lays	Ortho
All	0.906	0.870	0.902
Nose	0.885	0.843	0.908
Upper lip	0.901	0.889	0.942
Jaws	0.960	0.878	0.914
Face	0.926	0.871	0.896

Table 2 Inter-panel agreement among the appreciation of laypeople, surgeons and orthodontists as determined by Spearman's correlation ($*P < 0.05$).

Parameter assessed	Laypeople versus orthodontists		Laypeople versus surgeons		Orthodontists versus surgeons	
	rho	<i>P</i>	rho	<i>P</i>	rho	<i>P</i>
Nose	0.76	0.00*	0.93	0.00*	0.79	0.00*
Upper lip	0.80	0.00*	0.89	0.00*	0.89	0.00*
Jaws	0.82	0.00*	0.85	0.00*	0.87	0.00*
Face	0.84	0.00*	0.85	0.00*	0.92	0.00*

Table 3 Descriptive statistics and pairwise comparisons between groups' assessments by Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Pairwise comparisons were not performed for Jaws and Face parameters since significant differences were not evident by Friedman test (n.s. = not significant, $*P < 0.05$).

Parameter assessed	Median VAS		<i>P</i> value	Median VAS		<i>P</i> value	Median VAS		<i>P</i> value
	Lays	Ortho		Lays	Surg		Ortho	Surg	
Nose	35.9	53.4	0.04*	35.9	63.1	0.00*	53.4	63.1	0.08, ns
Upper lip	39.4	50.6	0.00*	39.4	60.0	0.00*	50.6	60.0	0.10, ns
Jaws	64.8	61.9	—	64.8	69.6	—	61.9	69.6	—
Face	60.3	59.7	—	60.3	67.0	—	59.7	67.0	—

ns, not significant.

nose. In all cases, the evaluation of the upper lip was negatively correlated with the distance of the upper and the lower lip from E-plane. SNA was significantly correlated with the assessments of the jaws only for orthodontists, while GoGn-SN and lower lip to E-plane measurements were negatively correlated to the satisfaction of all panels. With regards to the face, the anterior position of the maxilla (SNA) positively influenced the ratings by orthodontists and surgeons. Orthodontists were also negatively influenced by high values of GoGn-SN and lower lip to E-plane measurements. The increasing distance of the lips from E-plane was the only factor that negatively affected the assessment of the face by laypeople in a significant manner.

Discussion

The aim of this study was to evaluate whether there are differences in the assessment of facial attractiveness of treated cleft individuals by raters of variable background and to investigate how certain cephalometric parameters might be related to their assessments. Cleft patients undergo a quite copious treatment with successive surgeries that may result in extensive scarring and disfigurement. Although several studies evaluated subjective assessments of treatment results (Strauss *et al.*, 1988; Sinko *et al.*, 2005; Oosterkamp *et al.*, 2007; Meyer-Marcotty and Stellzig-Eisenhauer, 2009), no previous study examined potential differences between trained professionals and laypeople on the aesthetic outcome of these procedures and their correlation with objective cephalometric measurements. Meyer-Marcotty and Stellzig-Eisenhauer (2009), in a similar set-up, evaluated dentofacial aesthetic perception of patients, laypeople, and professionals using a 9-point scale and qualitative parameters and they correlated these assessments with the degree of 3D facial asymmetry. They concluded that asymmetry, especially of the midface, exerts a negative influence on how facial appearance is self-perceived or perceived by others, which explains the primary desire or need for nose correction. The self-perception of patients affected by cleft lip and palate was not correlated with objective variables or with the way they were perceived by others.

In our study, the panels of raters were of two different types as we could distinguish laypeople and professionals. Laypeople had no previous experience related to clefts. This kind of laypeople forms the major part of the social environment of individuals with clefts (Rumsey *et al.*, 1986). Orthodontists were selected to represent professional judgment since soft and hard tissue relationships are everyday routine in orthodontic practice for evaluating facial aesthetics. Assessments by surgeons are equally important as they are more experienced in evaluating scarred soft tissues. However, both surgeons and orthodontists are expected to have a type of professional

bias since they are familiar with the difficulties of treating such cases and this may influence them to be more tolerant to undesirable aesthetic results.

Males and females were matched concerning the panels of orthodontists and laypeople but not the panel of surgeons. However, previous research (De Smit and Dermaut, 1984) did not identify any significant difference between male and female participants and thus the possibility of gender bias is minimal.

Photographic records were collected under standardized conditions. The only potential variation of the images could be attributed to different stages of biological development of the patients or to the presence of facial hair (two cases). We decided not to exclude these cases from the consecutive selection since this could create selection bias. These people function and socialize properly with their present appearance and therefore, they should be judged so.

Specialists are expected to be more adept and familiar with the evaluation of facial and profile photos compared to unexercised laypeople. To compensate for this, in the present study, both profiles with a three-quarter view of the face were included. This compilation is closer to 3D approach providing the best impression of a person's facial appearance (Van der Linden and Boersma, 1987) and it simulates everyday social contacts since one usually looks at another person at various angles.

Photos may have certain limitations (Asher-McDade *et al.*, 1991), since they represent a 2D representation with no further information about form and function. For this reason, video recordings have been used in order to evaluate function and aesthetics, but the reported intra- and inter-rater reliability was generally poor (Morrant and Shaw, 1996; Ritter *et al.*, 2002). When using full-face pictures, the general facial attractiveness may influence the evaluations of the raters (Tobiasen *et al.*, 1991; Asher-McDade *et al.*, 1991). Therefore, a valid proposal could be to mask patients' characteristics or to crop the photos to illustrate the affected area. However, performing the evaluation on modified photos is generally not a skill familiar to the raters (especially to laypeople), and thus, it may insert bias to the results (Lo *et al.*, 2002).

Furthermore, the set-up of the present study is one-shot evaluation of photographs without any previous training of the raters. It is practically the closest representation of an everyday social interaction (Peerlings *et al.*, 1995). For this type of assessment, a panel size of four seems to be adequate (Peerlings *et al.*, 1995), while in our study, the panel size was increased to enlarge reliability of judgments. On the other hand, the sample size of 12 patients may be considered relatively small, but the reduced size aimed not to discourage or fatigue raters by presenting too many sets of photos for evaluation (Ritter *et al.*, 2002; McLaughlin *et al.*, 2009).

The answers of the raters were registered on VAS. Its principle disadvantage is that we cannot directly connect numbers to certain categories or ordered scales because

significant influence in the judgments of the jaws and the face in almost all cases. Furthermore, the upper and the lower lip distances from E-plane were the only parameters that were significantly correlated (negatively) with the assessment of the face by laypeople. Thus, dissatisfaction becomes greater while the distance of the lips from E-plane increases. It should be noted that this increase does not imply a significant lip protrusion compared to normal standards but relative lip protrusion. For example, in the specific study sample, the values for lower lip were close to normal standards, but the upper lip was in most cases significantly retruded (N Gkantidis, DA Papamanou, P Christou, N Topouzelis, unpublished data). Consequently, the relative lip protrusion in regards to E-plane may indicate a significantly retruded nose, and thus, their relative antero-posterior positions may comprise the feature that is judged more negative. These results underscore the importance of proper antero-posterior position of the lips in the face, but also relative to the nose, in influencing the appearance of cleft individuals.

On the other hand, a more anterior position of the maxilla, as determined by SNA, influenced positively the assessments of the jaws only for orthodontists and the aesthetics of the face for both specialists. These results may indicate that the position of the upper jaw is crucial for specialists, while laypeople in front of a unilateral cleft face tend to focus directly on the problem and its sequelae and are not much affected in their judgment by other parameters. In a similar manner, an increased vertical height was associated with poor jaw aesthetics according to all panels, while this was evident for the facial appearance only according to orthodontists.

Conclusions

Professionals report greater satisfaction with the aesthetic outcome of cleft lip and palate treatment and evaluate the cleft aesthetics more favourably than laypeople in this study.

From a cephalometric viewpoint, the position of the lips is correlated with the aesthetic perception in the eyes of laypeople, while specialists were focused on different cephalometric parameters, such as the antero-posterior position of the maxilla or the vertical dimension. This can account as a result of specialists' education and experience which may lead to an evaluation of facial aesthetics from a different perspective compared to laypeople.

However, a specialist should consider the opinion of the patient as well as that of his/her social environment when planning treatment and not only what the specialist considers important according to his/her background.

Further research is needed to objectively detect the primary aesthetic needs of cleft individuals, which, along with the subjective needs defined by the patient, should determine the aim of the planned treatment interventions.

References

- Aitken R C 1969 Measurement of feelings using visual analogue scales. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* 62: 989–993
- Anderson S L, Adams G, Plaut V C 2008 The cultural grounding of personal relationship: the importance of attractiveness in everyday life. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 95: 352–368
- Asher-McDade C, Roberts C, Shaw W C, Gallagher C 1991 Development of a method for rating nasolabial appearance in patients with clefts of the lip and palate. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 28: 385–391
- Broder H L, Smith F B, Strauss R P 1992 Habilitation of patients with clefts: parent and child ratings of satisfaction with appearance and speech. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 29: 262–267
- Broder H L, Smith F B, Strauss R P 1994 Effects of visible and invisible orofacial defects on self-perception and adjustment across developmental eras and gender. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 31: 429–436
- De Smit A, Dermaut L 1984 Soft-tissue profile preference. *American Journal of Orthodontics* 86: 67–73
- Fabr  M, Mossaz C, Christou P, Kiliaridis S 2010 Professionals' and laypersons' appreciation of various options for Class III surgical correction. *European Journal of Orthodontics* 32: 395–402
- Friede H, Katsaros C 1998 Current knowledge in cleft lip and palate treatment from an orthodontist's point of view. *Journal of Orofacial Orthopedics* 59: 313–330
- Friedman M 1940 A comparison of alternative tests of significance for the problem of m rankings. *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics* 11: 86–92
- Grant S *et al.* 1999 A comparison of the reproducibility and the sensitivity to change of visual analogue scales, Borg scales, and Likert scales in normal subjects during submaximal exercise. *Chest* 116: 1208–1217
- Grossman S A, Sheidler V R, McGuire D B, Geer C, Santor D, Piantadosi S 1992 A comparison of the Hopkins Pain Rating Instrument with standard visual analogue and verbal descriptor scales in patients with cancer pain. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management* 7: 196–203
- Houston W J B 1983 The analysis of errors in orthodontic measurements. *American Journal of Orthodontics* 83: 382–390
- Hunt O, Burden D, Hepper P, Stevenson M, Johnston C 2006 Self-reports of psychosocial functioning among children and young adults with cleft lip and palate. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 43: 598–605
- Knutsson I, Rydstr m H, Reimer J, Nyberg P, Hagell P 2010 Interpretation of response categories in patient-reported rating scales: a controlled study among people with Parkinson's disease. *Health and Quality Life Outcomes* 8: 61
- Lo L J, Wong F H, Mardini S, Chen Y R, Noordhoff M S 2002 Assessment of bilateral cleft lip nose deformity: a comparison of results as judged by cleft surgeons and laypersons. *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery* 110: 733–738
- Marcusson A, Paulin G, Ostrup L 2002 Facial appearance in adults who had cleft lip and palate treated in childhood. *Scandinavian Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Hand Surgery* 36: 16–23
- Morrant D G, Shaw W C 1996 Use of standardised video recordings to assess cleft surgery outcome. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 33: 134–142
- McLaughlin K, Ainslie M, Coderre S, Wright B, Violato C 2009 The effect of differential rater function over time (DRIFT) on objective structured clinical examination ratings. *Medical Education* 43: 989–992
- Meyer-Marcotty P, Stellzig-Eisenhauer A 2009 Dentofacial self-perception and social perception of adults with unilateral cleft lip and palate. *Journal of Orofacial Orthopedics* 70: 224–236
- Noor S N, Musa S 2007 Assessment of patients' level of satisfaction with cleft treatment using the Cleft Evaluation Profile. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 44: 292–303
- Oosterkamp B C *et al.* 2007 Satisfaction with treatment outcome in bilateral cleft lip and palate patients. *International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery* 36: 890–895
- Peerlings R H, Kuijpers-Jagtman A M, Hoeksma J B 1995 A photographic scale to measure facial aesthetics. *European Journal of Orthodontics* 17: 101–109
- Pitak-Arnop P, Hemprich A, Dhanuthai K, Yildirim V, Pausch N C 2010 Panel and patient perceptions of nasal aesthetics after secondary cleft

- rhinoplasty with versus without columellar grafting. *Journal of Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgery* Sep 8: [Epub ahead of print]
- Rhodes G 2006 The evolutionary psychology of facial beauty. *Annual Review of Psychology* 57: 199–226
- Ritter K, Trotman C A, Phillips C 2002 Validity of subjective evaluations for the assessment of lip scarring and impairment. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 39: 587–596
- Rumsey N, Bull R, Gahagan D 1986 A developmental study of children's stereotyping of facially deformed adults. *British Journal of Psychology* 77: 269–274
- Russell K A, Orthod D, Tompson B, Orthod D, Paedo D 2009 Correlation between facial morphology and esthetics in patients with repaired complete unilateral cleft lip and palate. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 46: 319–325
- Schmitt N 1996 Uses and abuses of coefficient alpha. *Psychological Assessment* 8: 350–353
- Shaw W C 1981 Factors influencing the desire for orthodontic treatment. *European Journal of Orthodontics* 3: 151–162
- Sinko K, Jagsch R, Precht V, Watzinger F, Hollmann K, Baumann A 2005 Evaluation of esthetic, functional, and quality-of-life outcome in adult cleft lip and palate patients. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 42: 355–361
- Strauss R P, Broder H, Helms R W 1988 Perceptions of appearance and speech by adolescent patients with cleft lip and palate and by their parents. *The Cleft Palate Journal* 25: 335–342
- Svensson E 2000 Concordance between ratings using different scales for the same variable. *Statistics in Medicine* 19: 3483–3496
- Thomas P T, Turner S R, Rumsey N, Dowell T, Sandy J R 1997 Satisfaction with facial appearance among subjects affected by a cleft. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 34: 226–231
- Tobiasen J M, Hiebert J M, Boraz R A 1991 Development of scales of severity of facial cleft impairment. *The Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal* 28: 419–424
- Turner S R, Rumsey N, Sandy J R 1998 Psychological aspects of cleft lip and palate. *European Journal of Orthodontics* 20: 407–415
- Van der Linden F P G M, Boersma H 1987 Diagnostic aids. In: Van der Linden F P, Boersma H, Van der Linden F P G M. (eds). *Diagnosis and treatment planning in dentofacial orthopaedics*. Quintessence Publishing Co. Ltd., London, pp. 91–115
- Wilcoxon F 1945 Individual comparisons by ranking methods. *Biometrics* 1: 80–83
- Williamson A, Hoggart B 2005 Pain: a review of three commonly used pain rating scales. *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 14: 798–804