

EP05.116 Vermilion Notch Sign : For Prenatal Diagnosis of Lesser- form Cleft Lip, a Case Series.

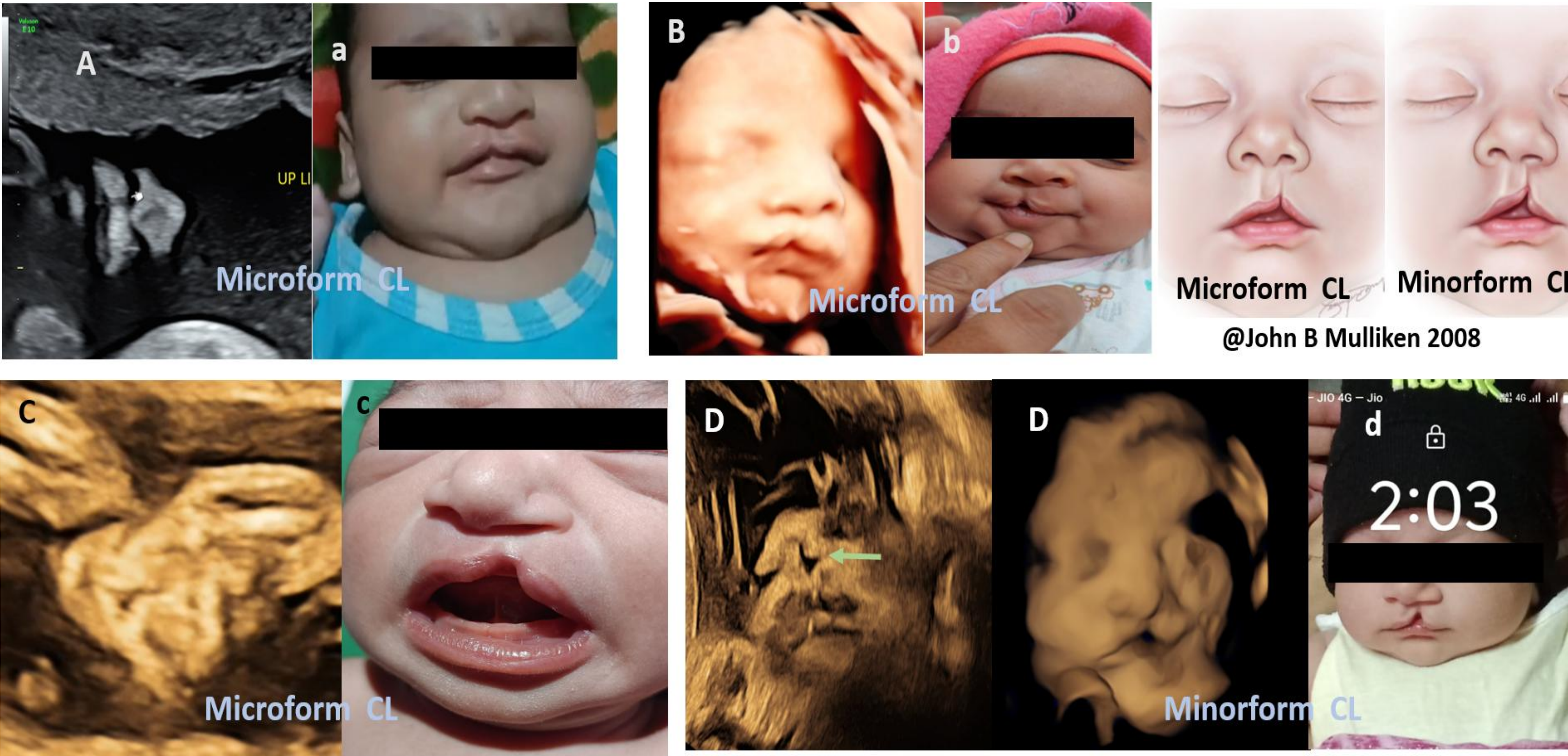
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Objectives: Lesser-form cleft lip (CL) ,the mildest form in cleft lip spectrum, are sub divided in Microform and Minor form cleft lip . Unlike typical cleft lip, lip continuity is preserved and only subtle findings are present, such as vermilion notch, philtral ridge disruption, and mild nasal asymmetry. These subtle features make prenatal diagnosis extremely challenging and rarely reported. We present a case series of 4 fetuses highlighting prenatal sonographic features and the clinical relevance of detecting Lesser form CL.

Methods: Our protocol includes detailed evaluation of the fetal face and lips in all trimesters using 2D ultrasound in coronal and sagittal planes with adjunct 3D surface rendering. Cranial and caudal oblique lip views help detect subtle anomalies. Four fetuses were suspected to have microform cleft lip; gestational age, associated anomalies, and postnatal outcomes were reviewed.

Results: Two fetuses each were diagnosed in the second and the third trimester . Sonographic findings included a small notch along the vermilion border (“vermilion notch” sign), subtle upper-lip contour irregularity, in all four fetuses, and mild philtral asymmetry was noted in two. 3 D surface rendering improved visualization. No associated anomalies were seen. Postnatal examination confirmed Microform in three and minorform CL in one neonate.

Conclusions: Meticulous facial evaluation and 3D ultrasound can identify the rare and subtle type of Lesserform CL by identifying the “Vermilion Notch” sign . Prenatal detection enables early parental counseling, multidisciplinary planning, and reassurance regarding the excellent cosmetic and surgical outcomes



Vermilion notch sign: Vermilion- Cutaneous Disjunction. A, a: 23 w B, b: 32w C,c 22w are Microform CL. D,D d : 36 w is Minorform CL