

Supplementary material appendix B: Study characteristics, level of evidence and associated risk factors

| Article title | Authors | Year | DOI, website or PMCID | Country (LMIC) | Type of cleft (CL, CP, CLP) | Number of participants including controls | Participants & participant age range | Study design | Level of evidence (ASHA, 2004) | Outcomes (category risk factor & specific associated risk factors) |
|--|--|------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Antenatal determinants of oro-facial clefts in Southern Nigeria | Omo-Aghoja, V. W., Omo-Aghoja, L. O., Ugboko, V. I., Obuekwe, O. N., Saheed, B. D. O., Feyi-Waboso, P., Onowhakpor, A. | 2010 | PMC2895797 | Nigeria | CP, CLP | Case: 60 | Newborns, children & adults 5 days - 37 years old | Transverse, cross-sectional | IIb | Biological risks Family history (p-value < 0.250) Environmental risks Maternal age (OR=3.14, CI=1.14 – 8.69) Parental age (OR=1.33, CI=0.52 – 5.25) Alcohol consumption (p-value=0.772) Low SES (p-value=0.689) Medication consumption (OR=2.35, CI=0.58 – 4.47) |
| Association between cleft lip and/or cleft palate and family history of cancer: A case-control study | Bui, A. H., Ayub, A., Ahmed, M. K., Taioli, E., Taub, P. J. | 2018 | 10.1097/SA.0.0000000000001331 | Pakistan | CLP | Case: 137 Control: 147 | Infants & toddlers < 3 years old | Case-control | IIb | Biological risks Family history of cancer (AOR=5.17, CI=1.57 – 17.03, p-value < 0.001) Maternal chronic illness (AOR=1.34, CI=0.44 – 4.05, p-value = 0.02) Environmental risks Smoking parent (AOR=2.12, CI=1.05 – 4.28, p-value = 0.001) Consanguineous marriage (AOR=1.53, CI=0.83 – 2.82, p-value = 0.03) |

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|--|--|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Prenatal complications (AOR=4.60, CI=1.21 – 17.54, p-value = 0.01) Low SES (p-value < 0.001) | |
| Cleft palate in HIV-exposed newborns of mothers on highly active antiretroviral therapy | Fasunla, A.J., Ogunbosi, B.O., Odaibo, G.N., Taiwo, B., Nwaorgu, O.G.B., Olaleye, D.O., Murphy, R.L., Adewole, I.F., Kanki, P., Akinyinka ,O.O. | 2014 | 10.1111/ors.12117 | Nigeria | CP | HIV-exposed: 126 HIV-unexposed: 121 Case with cleft: 3 | Newborns < 37 weeks old | Qualitative, descriptive study (case report) | III | Environmental risks Medicine consumption (OR=10.95, CI=0.94 – 126.84; p-value = 0.07) |
| Genetic risk factors for orofacial clefts in Central Africans and Southeast Asians | Figueiredo, J. C., Ly, S., Raimondi, H., Magee, K., Baurley, J. W., Sanchez-Lara, P. A., Ihenacho, U., Yao, C., Edlund, C. K., van den Berg, D., Casey, G., DeClerk, Y. A., Samet, J. M., Magee, W., 3rd | 2014 | 10.1002/ajim.g.a.36693 | DR Congo, Vietnam, Philippines | CLP | 260 | Infants & toddlers < 3 years old | Case-control | IIb | Biological risks Genetics: rs10787738 (p = 4.98) rs7987165 (p = 6.1) |
| Low incidence of nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without cleft palate in females: Is homocysteine a factor? | Kumari, P., Ali, A., Sukla, K. K., Singh, S. K., Raman, R. | 2013 | 10.1007/s12038-013-9298-7 | India | CLP | Case: 318 Controlled: 281 Controlled: 3 - 12.5 years old | Infants & young children Case: 1 - 9 years old. Controlled: 3 - 12.5 years old | Retrospective cohort | IIb | Biological risks Homocysteine (OR=1.99, CI=1.42 – 2.77) Genetics (OR=4.9, CI=1.2 – 20.2) |
| Maternal exposures and risk of oral clefts in South Vietnam | Dien, V. H. A., McKinney, C. M., Pisek, A., Pitiphat, W. | 2018 | 10.1002/bdr.21192 | South Vietnam | CL, CP, CLP | Age & gender matched Case: 170 Controlled: 170 | Infants < 18 months old | Hospital-based case-control | IIb | Environmental risks Food consumption (OR=5.89, CI=1.08 – 32.00) |

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| Maternal folic acid intake and risk of nonsyndromic orofacial clefts: A hospital-based case-control study in Bangalore, India | Mendonca, V. J. | 2020 | 10.1177/105566519893214 | India | CP, CLP | Case: 106 Control: 212 | Infants, Case: birth - 9 months old. Infants, Control: birth - 3 months old | Hospital-based, case-control | IIb | Environmental risks Intake of multivitamin supplementation (AOR=2.93, CI=1.84 – 4.69) Smoking parent (AOR=8.16, CI=1.60 – 41.58) |
| Maternal tobacco exposure and development of orofacial clefts in the child: A case-control study conducted in Pakistan | Bui, A. H., Ayub, A., Ahmed, M. K., Taioli, E., Taub, P. J. | 2018 | 10.1097/SA.0000000000001665 | Pakistan | CL, CP, CLP | Case: 297 Control: 131 | Newborns, children & adults, Case: 1 day - 25 years old. Newborns & toddlers, Control: 1 day - 3 years old | Retrospective, case-control | IIb | Biological risks Maternal illness (AOR=1.59, CI=0.60 – 4.22) Environmental risks Smoking parent (AOR=1.89, CI=1.10 – 3.26) Consanguineous marriage (AOR=1.79, CI=1.13 – 2.85) Prenatal complications (AOR=2.36, CI=1.43 – 3.88) Low SES (AOR=1.36, CI=0.70 – 2.66) |
| Maternal risk factors associated with the development of cleft lip and/or palate in Sudan | Gendel, A. A. A., Sayed, S. A. M., Mohamme, B. H., Mohamed, A. A. | 2019 | https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338139231_Maternal_Risk_Factors_Associated_with_the_Development_of_Cleft_Lip_and/or_Palate_in_Sudan | Sudan | CL, CP, CLP | Case: 280 | Infants & children 1 - < 10 years old | Case descriptive, cross-sectional, hospital-based | III | Biological risks Family history (p-value = 0.025) Maternal illness (Chi-square = 4.961, p-value = 0.042) Gender (Chi-square = 12.857, p-value = 0.001) Environmental risks Low SES (p-value = 0.003) Medication consumption (Chi-square = 8.718, p-value = 0.007) |

Folic acid
supplementation (Chi-
square = 4.973,
 $p=0.042$)
Maternal age (24.3%,
 $CI=20.06 - 28.51$)
Low maternal
education ($n=183$;
65.4%)

| | | | | | | | | Biological risks | |
|---|---|------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----|
| | | | | | | | | Family history (p-value < 0.0007) | |
| | | | | | | | | Gender (males: 52%; females: 48%; ratio: 1.08) | |
| | | | | | | | | Environmental risks | |
| Non-syndromic cleft lip and/or cleft palate: Epidemiology and risk factors in Lubumbashi (DR Congo), a case-control study | Mbuyi-Musanzayi, S., Kayembe, T. J., Kashal, M. K., Lukusa, P. T., Kalenga, P. M., Tshilombo, F. K., Devriendt, K., Reychler, H. | 2018 | 10.1016/j.jc ms.2018.05. 006 | DR Congo | CP, CLP | Geographicall y matched Case: 162 Control: 162 | Infants Birth - 1 years old | Case- control | IIb |

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| Nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without cleft palate in arab populations: genetic analysis of 15 risk loci in a novel case-control sample recruited in Yemen | Aldhorae, K. A., Böhmer, A. C., Ludwig, K. U., Esmail, A. H., Al-Hebshi, N. N., Lippke, B., Götz, L., Nöthen, M. M., Daratsianos, N., Knapp, M., Jäger, A., Mangold, E. | 2014 | 10.1002/bdr a.23221 | Yemen | CLP | Case: 242 Control: 420 | Not indicated in study. | Case-control | IIb | Biological risks Genetics: rs987525 (OR _{Het} =1.74, CI=1.22 – 2.47; OR _{Hom} =2.47, CI=1.55 – 3.93) rs4460498 (OR _{Het} =1.18, CI=0.75 – 1.85; OR _{Hom} =1.99, CI=1.25 – 3.16) rs4752028 (OR _{Het} =1.84, CI=1.28 – 2.66; OR _{Hom} =1.38, CI=1.38, CI=0.38 – 4.96) rs8001641 (OR _{Het} =1.22, CI=0.87 – 1.71; OR _{Hom} =2.99, CI=1.72 – 5.20) |
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| Orofacial clefts at Bugando Medical Centre: associated factors and postsurgical complications | Buyu, Y., Manyama, M., Chandika, A., Gilyoma, J. | 2012 | 10.1597/10-202 | Tanzania | CL, CP, CLP | 94 | Newborns, children & adults 2 days old - 41 years old | Cohort study | III | Biological risks Family history (Chi-square = 27.7, p-value < .001) Birth order (Chi-square = 21.0, p-value < .001) |
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| Parental risk factors for oral clefts among Central Africans, Southeast Asians, and Central Americans | Figueiredo, J. C., Ly, S., Magee, K. S., Ihenacho, U., Baurley, J. W., Sanchez-Lara, P. A., Brindopke, F., Nguyen, T. H. D., Nguyen, V., Tangco, M. I., Giron, M., Abrahams, T., Jang, G., Vu, A., Zolfaghari, E., Yao, C. A., Foong, A., Declerk, Y. A., | 2015 | 10.1002/bdr a.23417 | DR Congo, Vietnam, Philippines, Honduras | CP, CLP | Case: 430 Control: 754 | Infants & toddlers < 3 years old | Case-control | IIb | Biological risks Family history (AOR=4.7, CI=3.0 – 7.2) Pregestational hypertension (AOR=2.6, CI=1.3 – 5.1) Gestational seizures (AOR=2.9, CI=1.1 – 7.4) |
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[†]**Environmental risks**

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|---|---|------|---|-------|------------|---|--|---|--|
| | Samet, J. M., Magee, W., III | | | | | | | | Environmental risks |
| | | | | | | | | | Maternal age (AOR=1.2, CI=1.0 – 1.3) |
| | | | | | | | | | Maternal education (primary school: AOR=2.4, CI=1.6 – 2.8; secondary school: AOR=1.6, CI=1.2 – 2.2) |
| | | | | | | | | | Smoking parent (AOR=1.5, CI=1.1 – 1.9) |
| | | | | | | | | | Exposure to chemicals (agricultural chemicals: AOR=2.7, CI=1.1 – 6.7; industrial chemicals: AOR=3.9, CI=2.0 – 7.6) |
| Prevalence and evaluation of environmental risk factors associated with cleft lip and palate in a central Indian population | Kalaskar, R., Kalaskar, A., Naqvi, F. S., Tawani, G. S., Walke, D. R. | 2013 | http://search.ebscohost.com.oclc.org/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ddh&AN=87856059&site=ehost-live&scope=site | India | CP, CLP | Case: 88 Control: 88 | Mothers 15 - 47 years old | Case-control | IIb |
| Risk factors for orofacial clefts in India: A case-control study | Neogi, S. B., Singh, S., Pallepogula, D. R., Pant, H., Kolli, S. R., Bharti, P., Datta, V., Gosla, S. R., Bonanthaya, K., Ness, A., Kinra, S., Doyle, P., Gudlavalletti, V. S. M. | 2017 | 10.1002/bdr.21073 | India | CLP | Geographically matched Case: 157 Control: 628 | Infants, Case: birth - 4 months old Newborns, Control: birth - 2 days old | Hospital-based, matched case-control | Environmental risks Food consumption (Chi-square, p-value = .00) Medicine consumption (Chi-square, p-value = .00) |
| | | | | | | | | | Biological risks Family history (AOR=15.48, CI=4.36 – 54.96) Birth order (AOR=2.55, CI=1.25 – 5.21) |
| | | | | | | | | | Environmental risks |

| | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | Food consumption (AOR=4.47, CI=1.83 – 10.98) |
| Risk factors of non-syndromic orofacial clefts in Sudan during 2016-2017 | Ali, M. A. M., Hamid, M. M. | 2019 | http://search.ebscohost.com.uplib.id.m.oclc.org/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=136630644&site=ehost | Sudan | CL, CP, CLP | Case: 144 Control: 144 | Mothers 11 - 50 years old | Descriptive, case-control | Biological risks Family history (OR=6.95, CI=4.68 – 7.26, p-value = 0.003) |
| The role of environmental factors in the etiology of nonsyndromic orofacial clefts | Eshete, M., Butali, A., Abate, F., Hailu, T., Hailu, A., Degu, S., Demissie, Y., Gravem, P. E., Derbew, M., Mossey, P., Bush, T., Deressa, W. | 2020 | : 10.1097/SC.00000000000005924 | Ethiopia | CL, CP, CLP | Case: 359 Control: 401 | Infants & toddlers A few days - 4 years old | Unmatched, case-control | Environmental risks Maternal education (p-value = 0.001) Lack of folic acid supplementation (p-value = 0.018) Low SES (p-value = 0.042) Consanguineous marriage (OR=2.70, CI=2.03 – 3.37, p-value = 0.003) |

OR = odds ratio

AOR = adjusted odds ratio

OR_{Hom} = odds ratio homozygous

OR_{Het} = odds ratio heterozygous

CI = confidence interval

SES = Socioeconomic status

† = category risk factor investigated but no risk factors were found to be associated with CL/P