





with craniofacial disorders. Warchausky et al. (2002), conducted a between groups design study and used questionnaires to obtain their outcome measures. This type of study design and method of data attainment yields level 4 evidence. The study identified two primary purposes. The first purpose of the study was to examine and compare health profiles between two groups of children: children with cleft lip and/or palate (CL/P) and children with other craniofacial anomalies. The second purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between parent perceptions of their physical health, psychosocial adjustment, and family functioning. Participants in the study included 54 children and adolescence with craniofacial anomalies, aged 5 to 18 years, and their parents. Of the 54 participants in the study, 50 percent presented with CL/P, 17 percent presented with syndromes, 9 percent presented with synostosis, and the remaining 24 percent presented with other diagnosis. Child participants and their parents were divided in two groups: children with CL/P and children with other craniofacial anomalies. Parents and guardians completed the Child Health Questionnai





