

The theme of my thesis morphological changes sensory taste receptors in patients with cleft lip and palate, we chose based on its long-term interest the field of plastic surgery. Cleft lip and palate defects are integral part of this industry and one of the most interesting topics that address this subject. The total rehabilitation of patients with cleft requires multidisciplinary treatment that begins immediately after birth and lasts into adulthood. The comprehensive treatment gradually, depending on the postnatal development, health and growth, is involved in a specialized team, whose base is plastic surgeon, dentist (orthodontist, maxillofacial surgeon, dental surgeon and prosthetist), speech therapist, phoniatrist, audiologist and finally, a clinical psychologist. Due to congenital defect area and central facial nerve the complexity of treatment failure also can assume the function of language, particularly taste. This assumption is supported by the fact that the average number of operations of the defect number reaches 4.8. Orthodontic treatment apparatuses lasts from early childhood to prosthetic reconstruction in early adulthood. In addition, patients suffer from frequent otitis media, upper and lower respiratory tract infections and allergies. All of these factors can affect the function of language, particularly the quantity and quality of sensory perception, i.e. a loss of appetite¹⁸. The aim of this work is to clarify changes in the morphology of congenital language and as a result of changes in postnatal development, treatment, complications and other potential factors that influence objectively these factors on the perception of taste in cleft patients or on the basis of the results obtained suggest modification therapy in prevention of secondary changes, as the deficit of taste may deepen already existing stressful circumstances of cleft defects, and thus have a negative impact not only on patient nutrition, but also the overall quality of life.