

# IAO

# International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

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17th Congress of Otorhinolaryngology Foundation  
August 16 -18, 2018

17° Congress of  
[**Fo**]  
Otorhinolaryngology  
Foundation



**BRASÍLIA - DF**

FROM AUG 16<sup>TH</sup> TO 18<sup>TH</sup>



Official Publication of the  
Otorhinolaryngology Foundation and  
Societas Oto-Rhino-Laryngologia Latina

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 Thieme Revinter

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the both ears when compared to individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders in both stimulus. **Conclusion:** Both groups presented differences in cortical processing between verbal and non-verbal stimulus, however it was observed that individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders can present lower neuronal processing responsiveness to both stimulus.

**Keywords:** autistic disorder, evoked potentials auditory, child.

#### 8214. Central Auditory Processing in Elderly People with and without Hypertension

Larissa Lopes de Souza, Alexandre Hundertmarck Lessa

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**Introduction:** the hypertension and advancing age are considered risks for hearing deficits. **Objectives:** to compare performance on central auditory processing tests between hypertensive and non-hypertensive elderly subjects. **Methods:** study approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Institution under number 48433015.4.0000.5334 was carried out with elderly people with normal auditory thresholds, divided into hypertensive and non-hypertensive individuals. A basic audiological evaluation and a central auditory processing battery were performed: Pitch pattern sequence test, Masking Level Difference, Random Gap Detection Test, Dichotic listening test, and Test of Speech Intelligibility with monaural competition message. Statistical analysis was performed by Student's t-test comparing both groups. **Results:** 25 subjects were evaluated, 9 hypertensive and 16 non-hypertensive. The average for each group were, respectively: 75.7% and 69.7% in the Pitch Pattern Sequence test ( $p=0.626$ ); 13.3 and 15.5 in the Masking Level Difference ( $p=0.273$ ); 10.8 and 23 in the Random Gap Detection Test ( $p=0.076$ ); 92% and 84% in the right ear ( $p=0.176$ ) and 92.6% and 90% in the left ( $p=0.451$ ) in the Dichotic listening test. In the Synthetic Sentence Identification test, the average for the right ear of the groups with and without hypertension were, respectively, 56.5% and 64.4% for noise ratio 0 ( $p=0.424$ ), 50% and 53.7% for -10 ( $p=0.7$ ) and 45.5% and 53.7% for -15 ( $p=0.934$ ); while in left ear: 60% and 61.2% for 0 ( $p=0.893$ ), 52.2% and 48.7% for -10 ( $p=0.734$ ) and 40% and 32.5% for -15 ( $p=0.429$ ). **Conclusion:** No difference was observed for any tests in the comparison between groups.

**Keywords:** hypertension, auditory perception, aging.

#### 8259. Sound Localization and Temporal Processing in Children with Sleep Quality Impairment

Maria Renata José, Luciana Paula Maximino, Ana Paula Fukushima, Camila de Castro Corrêa, Mariza Ribeiro Feniman, Giédre Berretin Felix

*Faculdade de Odontologia de Bauru - Universidade de São Paulo*

**Introduction:** The quality of sleep can interfere with the overall health of children, with implications for child development, behavioral, learning, attention, and memory skills. **Objective:** To correlate sleep quality with sound localization and temporal processing skills in children. **Methods:** This study was approved by the Committee of Ethics in Research of the institution involved (CAAE: 13033313.3.0000.5417). Participants included 18 children, aged between 7 and 12 years (average = 9.26), normal peripheral hearing and tympanometry curve type A. The Obstructive Sleep Apnea Questionnaire (OSA-18) and the following central auditory processing (CAP) tests were performed: verbal (VSMT) and nonverbal sequential memory tests (NVSMT), sound localization and Random Gap Detection Test (RGDT). **Results:** There was no statistical difference between OSA-18 and Central Auditory Processing, but there was a tendency towards a positive correlation be-

tween OSA-18 and RGDT ( $R = 0.391$ ). In relation to the negative correlation, there was a tendency between the OSA-18 and the sound localization, ( $R = -0.176$ ), VSMT ( $R = -0.344$ ) and NVSMT ( $R = -0.159$ ). We emphasize the limitation of the work by the small sample. **Conclusion:** In this sample, we observed the influence of sleep quality on the tests that evaluate the sound localization, ordering and temporal resolution abilities. It was evidenced that children who presented worse performance in RGDT, sound localization and verbal and nonverbal sequential memory tests, presented OSA-18 scores corresponding to poor sleep quality.

**Keywords:** speech-language pathology, hearing, sleep.

#### 8274. Criteria for Feeding Tube Removal in Preterm Newborns in the Neonatal Unit

Ianne Melo da Silva, Monique Kelly Duarte Lopes, Michelle Cristine Gomes da Anunciação Aires

*Universidade Federal do Maranhão*

**Introduction:** The feeding tube removal obeys the routine criteria adopted in each Neonatal Unit service, and there is no systematization of these to assist health professionals in the food transition. **Objectives:** To evaluate the criteria used for feeding tube removal in preterm newborns treated in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study with 20 preterm newborns at the Marly Sarney Maternity Hospital in São Luís, Brazil. It was applied the Readiness Assessment in Premature Infants, in those in favorable clinical conditions for the speech-language intervention. The quantitative variables were analyzed descriptively, through mean, mode and percentages. **Results:** The corrected gestational age means were 35 weeks and weight of 1847g; 35% of the newborns presented conditions for withdrawal of the feeding tube, with maintenance of alertness (100%), presence of adaptive (100%) and protective (57%) oral reflexes, strong (85%) and rhythmic (100%) suction force, coordination between suction/breath/swallowing (100%) and absence of stress signs (85%). And 35% had contraindication for withdrawal due to weak suction (57%), no rhythm maintenance (87%) and alertness (85%); 30% had coordination of suction/breath/swallowing functions (66%) and presence of adaptive reflexes (100%), but did not maintain adequate alertness (66%). **Conclusion:** It is assumed that the corrected gestational age, weight, clinical stability, coordination of suction/breath/swallowing, presence of oral reflexes and absence of stress signs during stimulation of non-nutritive suction are criteria that must be adopted for the feeding tube removal.

**Keywords:** feeding methods, tube feeding, premature.

#### 8391. Rehabilitation Program for Adults with Chronic Otitis Media: Approach to Difficulties Due to Auditory Alteration

Renata de Sousa Tschiedel, Ronaldo Campos Granjeiro, Maria Angela Guimarães Feitosa

*Secretaria de Estado de Saúde do Distrito Federal*

**Introduction:** Individuals with chronic otitis media (COM) who have not yet had audibility restored are potentially subject to daily auditory difficulties. **Objectives:** 1) To identify otological and auditory characteristics, restriction to auditory participation (RAP) and use of communication facilitating strategies (CFE) among individuals with COM. 2) To evaluate the effect of psychoeducational rehabilitation groups on RAP and on the use of CFE. **Methods:** Fifty one adults with a history of COM participated in this study. Otological and audiological data were collected, and questionnaires were applied to verify level of RAP and use of CFE. Sixteen individuals participated in a rehabilitation program, composed of five group meet-