

IAO International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Richard Louis Voegels

Prof. Dr. Ricardo Ferreira Bento

18th Congress of Otorhinolaryngology Foundation
August 29-31, 2019



**OPEN
ACCESS**

International Archives of Otorhinolaryngology

Otorhinolaryngology

S1 Oral Presentations

S10 E-Posters

Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences

S92 Oral Presentations

S104 E-Posters

S-III

Author Index

The content and the text of all published abstracts are of entire responsibility of the authors and have not suffered journal corrections.

9300. Play as a Seat of Enunciation in the Clinical Practice of Speech Language Therapy

Clarissa Toledo Martins, Jefferson Lopes Cardoso
UFRGS

Introduction: This study is currently being carried out at a university Speech Language Therapy Clinic and Enunciation. It is well known that play favors interaction in the clinical practice of speech language pathology. This fact has been studied by different specialties of speech language therapy and in other areas that treat children in a clinical environment. In this study, the focus is on language relationships within a clinical context, where play is considered a place of enunciation. To this end, the theories of the linguist Émile Benveniste and the psychoanalyst Donald Winnicott are included. **Objectives:** To investigate play as a clinical seat of enunciation and the importance of dialogue and the role of the therapist/interlocutor in this process. **Methodology:** This is qualitative research which follows the methodological principles of Enunciation Linguistics. Video recordings of descriptive material showing specific contexts of enunciation during speech therapy, as well as excerpts of corresponding dialogue and the conclusions. **Results:** We have found that therapeutic play is an important way to processually construct dialogue; besides providing interaction, it allows the child to occupy a place of enunciation through specific linguistic mechanisms. **Conclusions:** Play, as well as enunciation, take place in time and space. A speech language therapist should consider that patients undergoing language therapy in a clinical environment need an interlocutor willing to address co-referral. By establishing play as a place of enunciation, language and its functioning are well contemplated within the clinical practice of speech language pathology.

Keywords: play; speech therapy; enunciation.

9301. Speech Therapy Intervention in an Adolescent Diagnosed with Myasthenia Gravis: A Case Report

Débora Adamatti Cole Stangherlin, Diego de Souza Leal, Daniele Monroe Coelho da Silva, Julia Souza de Oliveira, Camila Lucia Etges, Lisiane de Rosa Barbosa, Julianne Wagner
Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre

Introduction: Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune disease of the postsynaptic portion of the neuromuscular junction characterized by fluctuating weakness in specific or generalized muscle groups. **Objective:** To report the speech therapy intervention in an adolescent diagnosed with myasthenia gravis. **Case Report:** A 16-year-old female patient diagnosed with myasthenia gravis, hospitalized due to myasthenic crisis characterized by loss of mobility and sensitivity to the upper limbs, slurred speech and difficulty swallowing. In the initial assessment, she presented motor and vocal orofacial alterations. At the time of clinical swallowing assessment, the patient used a nasal feeding tube. During tests with pasty consistency, she presented negative cervical auscultation, performing two swallows per offer and maneuvers to swallow. In evaluation with thickened liquid (nectar consistency), the patient did not present signs suggestive of laryngotracheal aspiration. The speech-language diagnosis was moderate to severe oropharyngeal dysphagia according to the Protocol of Clinical Evaluation of Pediatric Dysphagia and the conduct was to allow a liquidized pasty diet with thickened liquids, suggesting the removal of the nasal enteric tube. The patient was discharged with exclusive oral feeding and guidelines on food consistency, vocal exercises, and outpatient speech therapy. **Conclusions:** Speech therapy intervention enabled the patient to have oral feeding safely, and the removal of the alternative feeding route. The case in question

demonstrates the positive effect of the speech-language work in the multidisciplinary team in a pediatric hospital setting.

Keywords: myasthenia gravis; deglutition disorders; speech-language pathology.

9302. Verbal Language in Down Syndrome: Case Study

Lygia Rondon de Mattos, Luciana Leão, Francieleide Almeida de França, Fernanda Teixeira de Oliveira da Silva, Elisleide da Silva Biscardi
Uniplan

Objective: To describe the comorbidities found in clinical cases of young people with Down Syndrome. **Methods:** Two young men with Down Syndrome, 1 (C1), male and 2 (C2) females, were both 19 years of age. After signing the Term of Free and Informed Consent by the legal responsible, they participated in a semi-structured interview, containing information about the participant's previous life. The Assessment was composed by applying the ABFW-Vocabulary Vocabulary Part B Language Test, which evaluates the expressive vocabulary. **Results:** It is observed that by adding all the results, the participant C2 adds much more results in the usual ABFW word designation, representing 93% of the result of all the indicators, the C1 participant in the usual ABFW word designation represents only 64%. Therefore, it can be stated that, the sample data indicate that there is statistical evidence that associates the patient C2 as more likely to have results in UW than patient C1. **Conclusions:** Ahead the number of comorbidities founded in the cases, it was observed that the C2 presented better results in the test of ABFW in comparison with the C1 case, this could be related with the speech therapy intervention that C2 has since in the third year of life, while the C1 received late speech therapy intervention at 19 years old. Therefore, the comorbidities described infer about the verbal abilities.

Keywords: down syndrome; comorbidity; language; language tests.

9304. Speech-language follow-up in a Patient with Megalencephaly: A Case Report

Débora Adamatti Cole Stangherlin, Julia Souza de Oliveira, Brenda Kehl, Maria Cristina de Almeida Freitas Cardoso, Diego de Souza Leal
Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre

Introduction: Megalencephaly is defined as the abnormal growth of the head circumference, with values higher than expected for gender, race and age. With respect to pathophysiology, they are divided into megalencephaly secondary to cerebral and cerebrospinal fluid pathology or secondary to bone pathology. The signs and symptoms are variable and may involve positive family history, delayed neuropsychomotor development, normal neurological examination and seizures. **Objectives:** To report speech-language follow-up in a patient with megalencephaly. **Case Report:** Study approved by the research ethics committee (...). Male patient, three years old. He was admitted to the neonatal ICU at birth and since then, he has performed multiple hospitalizations for respiratory problems. He presents delayed neuropsychomotor development, seizures, gastroesophageal reflux and he has an esophagus-tracheal fistula located anterior to the vocal folds. Diagnosed with oropharyngeal dysphagia and repetitive aspiration pneumonia, he were referred for gastrostomy. Six months post, clinical evaluation of swallowing and videofluoroscopy examination of swallowing were performed and he presented good performance, although premature escape of food to oropharynx were observed. The established speech-language conduct was to provide strengthening tongue dorsum through exercis-