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### 9337. Audiological Findings in Twins with Rubinstein Syndrome Taybi

Otilia Valéria Melchiora Angst, Pricila Sleifer, Letícia Gregory, Paulo Ricardo Gazzola Zen, Rafael Fabiano Machado Rosa  
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**Introduction:** Described in 1963, Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome (RSTS) has a incidence of 1 at each 125,000 or 330,000 live births and its etiology is associated with a mutation in the CREBBP gene. Phenotypically, RSTS is characterized by facial changes that predispose the individuals to conductive hearing loss. However, few studies attempt to evaluate and report the audiological findings in these patients. **Objectives:** To describe the audiological results in patients with RSTS. **Methods:** Case report, prospective, in which were examined twins with RSTS. The evaluation was done by: visual inspection of external auditory conductors, acoustic reflection measurements and tympanometric curves, transient wave emission (EOAE) and brainstem auditory evoked potential (BAEP). The BAEP was searched with tone burst stimulus, in the frequencies of 500Hz to 4000Hz, by air and bone. **Results:** In both individuals were found tympanometric curves type A as well as EOAE presence. A relevant finding was absence of the contralateral acoustic reflexes in the frequencies of 2000Hz and 4000Hz in both ears in both patients. In the BAEP survey on frequencies of 500 to 4000 Hz were observed airway thresholds between 20 and 25 dB and in the bone path at 20 dB, at all frequencies. **Conclusions:** Due to the anatomical alterations characteristic of phenotypic of the RSTS patients and to the predisposition to hearing loss, it is recommended to examine those individuals for the functioning of the hearing, so that changes are detected they are promptly solved to minimize the damages due to hearing loss.

### 9338. Hearing in 22q11.2 deletion syndrome

Bibiana Fuzer da Silva, Paulo Ricardo Gazzola Zen, Rafael Fabiano Machado Rosa, Pricila Sleifer, Otilia Valéria Melchiora Angst  
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**Introduction:** 22q11.2 deletion syndrome (SD22q11.2) was identified in the 90s and is considered one of the most common genetic diseases in humans. Clinically it is characterized by a highly variable phenotypic expression. Previous studies found conductive hearing loss in peripheral level in 40% of the individuals evaluated, which were associated with recurrent middle ear infections, palatal abnormalities and velopharyngeal incompetence. Currently, electrophysiological tests such as auditory evoked potentials (AEPs) allow the evaluation of the auditory system at the central level. The mismatch negativity is a long-latency auditory evoked potential (LLAEP) that corresponds to an electrical brain response, processing skills, discrimination and auditory memory, generated independently of the attention of the subject. **Objectives:** To describe and analyze peripheral and central auditory function in SD22q11.2 patients, regarding the prevalence of hearing loss and auditory nerve conduction at the auditory cortex level. **Methods:** This was a prospective and contemporary cross-sectional study in which five patients with a medical diagnosis of SD22q11.2 were evaluated. The evaluations were composed of tonal audiometry, vocal audiometry, otoacoustic emissions, acoustic immittance measures and LLAEP. **Results:** Two individuals presented alterations in the peripheral audiological evaluation and four in the evaluation of the LLAEP. **Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that audiological alterations, both peripheral and central, may be present in individuals with SD22q11.2. Therefore, it is recommended that examinations be performed

to evaluate the integrity of all auditory pathways (peripheral and central) in the routine of the audiological evaluation of patients with SD22q11.2.

### 9342. Speech Therapy Intervention in a Pediatric Patient with Kleeblattschädel Syndrome: A Case Report

Julia Souza de Oliveira, Daniele Monroe Coelho da Silva, Camila Lucia Etges, Débora Adamatti Cole Stangherlin, Brenda Kehl, Julianne Wagner, Lisiane de Rosa Barbosa  
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**Introduction:** Kleeblattschädel syndrome is characterized as craniosynostosis, which occurs premature ossification of the cranial sutures and commonly presents hydrocephalus and upper airway obstruction associated with the clinical condition. **Objectives:** To report the speech therapy intervention in an infant patient with Kleeblattschädel syndrome. **Case Report:** Female patient, 10 month old, diagnosed with Kleeblattschädel syndrome, hydrocephalus, and laryngomalacia. The speech therapy's assessment was requested due to a history of difficulty in swallowing and breastfeeding, frequent aspirations and weight loss. In the first evaluation, she was breastfeeding and using a nasogastric tube. In breastfeeding, there were no clinical signs of laryngotracheal aspiration, and in the assessment of nutritional formula in a thin liquid flow bottle, the patient presented extraoral escape, choking, cough and altered cervical auscultation. The speech therapy diagnosis was moderate to severe oropharyngeal dysphagia according to the Protocol of Clinical Evaluation of Pediatric Dysphagia. In relation to bottle adaptation, three nipples with different flows and two types of nutritional formula were tested. She presented better performance with a thin liquid flow bottle and nectar consistency nutritional formula. After the intervention, she was diagnosed with mild oropharyngeal dysphagia and the nasogastric tube was removed. She was discharged, with exclusive oral feeding and guidelines regarding the food offering and utensils. **Conclusions:** Speech therapy enabled the reintroduction of safe oral feeding and withdrawal of alternative feeding, reinforcing the importance of speech-language pathology intervention in the pediatric population.

**Keywords:** deglutition disorders, syndrome, speech, language and hearing sciences, pediatrics.

### 9350. The Use of Audiovisual Technology as an Innovative Education Strategy in Clinical Audiology

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**Introduction:** Using alternative and innovative methods, such as active methodologies, function as valuable assets to promote engagement during classes. In clinical audiology, it can help understanding the audiological tests, especially for the realization of the exams. **Objective:** To elaborate materials for didactic support, using audiovisual resources related to education in clinical audiology. **Methods:** Three videos were created, demonstrating the anamnesis, meatoscopy and immitanciometry (using the equipment A0-400R) in theory and practice. After the editing, the video was presented during a class for the subject of Audiology in the Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre, for a class of 17 students. After the presentation, the students answered a self-assessment about the material. **Results:** it was observed that 82.35% of the students answered that the teaching strategy was adequate and contributed to their knowledge, 52.94%